

CHAPTER THREE

Ptolemaic *Poleis* and Places in Dacia and in Adjacent Areas. What We Know

Some of the reference places mentioned for Dacia and the neighboring regions are well known, others not as much. Considering what we know must be the first step. Any identification of some *poleis* in Dacia and in the neighboring areas that could help the identification of the others constitutes main information. This is why I will begin any analysis from the data given below, from various editions of Ptolemy's *Geography*, from manuscripts to printed editions. Once I will mention the Greek and Latin parallel names that appeared in various editions of Ptolemy, to simplify, I may work further mainly with only one of the names referred to a particular *polis* or place.

The chapter for Δακίας θέσις / *Daciae situs* / *The arrangement of Dacia* (Εὐρώπης πινάξ θ'. / *Europae tabula nona*) in Ptolemy is book 3, chapter 8. He begins by defining the borders:

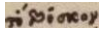
Dacia is bordered on the north by the European part of Sarmatia, which is from the Carpathian mountain up to the end, where the mentioned inflexion of the river Tyras, is placed, as we said, at 53° 48'30"⁸⁰; at west, (it is bordered by) the Resettled Iazyges [Ἰάζυγες οἱ Μετανάσται/ Iazyges Metanastæ], on the river Tibiscum [Τιβίσκον ποταμόν/ T. fluvium]; and at south by a part of the Danube river [ὁ Δανούβιος ποταμόν/ Danubium fluvium], from the mouth

⁸⁰ Always longitude first, then latitude, in Ptolemy's manner. The same in the Ξ-recesnion's mss. X, represented by Ptolemaeus, "Geographia," in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus* 191. *Ibid.*, f. 0321 of the entire codex, f. 0147r: γγ' μη ℒ' = 53° 48'30'.


of the river Tibiscum⁸¹ to Axiopolis [Ἀξιόπολις], from which to its flowing into the sea, the Danube is called *Istros* [Ἰστρος/ Ister].⁸²


The following section describes the parts of the Dacian Danube:

Which has its arrangement, by parts, as follows: first, the inflexion after the mouth of river Tibiscum to *Liba*⁸³ [?] [λιβα(ν)/ Africum ???] 47°20' 44°45'; (the inflexion) next to the mouth of the Rhabon [Ῥαβῶνος], which flows from Dacia 49° 43'30' (44°30' X⁸⁴); (next to) the mouth of the Kia(m)b(r)os [Κιά(μ)β(ρ)ου⁸⁵] 49°30' 43°45'⁸⁶; next to the mouth of the Alouta [Ἀλούτα/ Alouta(m)], which, coming

⁸¹ Ptolemaeus, "Geographia," in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus* 191, ff. 128v-169v. https://digi.vatlib.it/view/MSS_Vat.gr.191, accessed 21.06.2018, 11:04 p.m., 0147r:  (τιβισκον).

⁸² *Ibid.*, 0147r (0321). Ptolémée, *Cosmographie*, 1462, 47 (Dacie situs). Claude Ptolémée, *Cosmographie*, Reprod., ed. Hermann Levilapide, 1475, accessed 18.06.2018, 5:41 p.m., <http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k587883/f2.image>, 102. Claude Ptolémée, *Cosmographie*, transl. into Latin by Jacobus Angelus, ed. Hermann Levilapide, Vicenza, 1475, accessed 21.06.2018, 12:45 p.m., <https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b55010480t/f1.image>, 101. Claudius Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, Libri octo, Graece et latine ad codicum manu scriptorum fidem, ed. Dr. Frid. Guil. Wilberg (Essendiae: G. D. Baedeker, 1838), accessed 14.05.2018, <https://archive.org/details/claudiptolemaei00ptol/page/n4>, 205. Claudius Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, Tomes I-III, ed. C. F. A. Nobbe, Carolus Tauchnitius, Lipsiae, 1843, Vol. 1, accessed 09.05.2018, 5:56 p.m. <https://archive.org/details/claudiptolemaei01ptol/page/n6>, 177. Claudius Ptolemaeus, "Geographia," Ancient Greek text, Greek and Latin, ed. Karl Müller, Collections of University of Michigan (Paris: Alfredo Firmin Didot, 1883), accessed 09.05.2019, 8:09 p.m. https://archive.org/details/bub_gb_iJfAAAAAMAAJ, 442.

⁸³ The same in Ptolemaeus, "Geographia," in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus* 191, 0147r:  (λιβα).

⁸⁴ Different in Ξ-recesnion. *Ibid.*, 0147r (X):  (μθ' μδ ℒ' = 49° 44' 30').


⁸⁵ Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1843, Vol. 1, 178 Κιάμβ(ρ)ου. *Ibid.*, 1838, 206 Κιάβρου Ciabrus. *Ibid.*, 1883, 443: Κιάβρου Ciabrum.

⁸⁶ Line missing in Ptolemaeus, "Geographia," in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus* 191, 0147r (X): ἡ τοῦ Κιά(μ)βρου ἐκτροπή μθ ℒ' μγ ℒδ' (cf. Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1843, Vol. 1, 178).

from the north, flows through Dacia 50°15'⁸⁷ 44°; the inflexion next to Oescum [Οἶσκον/ Oescum] 51° 44°; and the inflexion next to Axiopolis 54°20' 45°45', from which the Danubius is called, as we have said, *Istros*, until its flowing into the sea. In the east (of Dacia)⁸⁸, it ends the *Istros*, (which is Lat., i. e., flows) until the inflexion next to Dinogetia [Δινογέταια(ν)], whose position is at 53° 46°40'; and also the river Hierasus [Ἱεράσος, -ω/ -um], which, after Dinogetia, pours into the *Istros*, flowing from north and east, until the mentioned inflexion of the *Tyras*.⁸⁹

The description continues with the inhabitants of Dacia:

There are inhabiting Dacia, in the northern(most) region, if we start from the west: the Anarti [Ἀναρτοί], and the Teurisci [Τευρίσκοι], and the Cæstoboci [Κοιστοβῶκοι]; under them, the Predavenses [Πρεδαυήνσιοι], and the Rhatacenses [Ῥατακήνσιοι], and the Caucoenses [Καυκοήνσιοι]; under them, in the same order, (there are) the Biephi [Βιηφοί], and the Buridavenses [Βουριδαυήνσιοι], and the Cotenses [Κοτήνσιοι]; and, under them, the Albocenses [Ἀλβοκήνσιοι], and the Potulatenses [Ποτουλατήνσιοι], and the Senses [Σήνσιοι]; (and) under them, in the southern(most) region,

⁸⁷ Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 0147r (Ξ / X):  (ν δ' μδ' = 50°15' 44° or νδ' μδ' = 54° 44°). All the printed editions chose the first reading. However, as it will be seen below, both are wrong.

⁸⁸ The edition Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” 1883, 443, translates here as following: “ab oriente autem *Dacia* finitur Istro flumine”. The edition Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1838, 206, gives the following wording: “ἀπὸ δὲ ἀνατολῶν τῷ τε ἐντεῦθεν Ἰστρῷ ποταμῷ μέχρι τῆς κατὰ Δινογέταιαν πόλιν ἐπιστροφῆς, ἧς ἡ θέσις ...”, “ab occasu finitur Istro flumine, qui ibi incipit, usque ad inflexum appud Dinogetiam oppidum, qui positus est...” (the expression *ab occasu* is wrong, for ἀπὸ ἀνατολῶν the translation being *ab oriente*, as in the ed. 1883, for instance).

⁸⁹ Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 0147r. Ptolémée, *Cosmographie*, 1462, 47. Ptolémée, *Cosmographie*, 1475, 102. Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1838, 205-206. *Ibid.*, 1843, vol. 1, 177-178. *Ibid.*, 1883, 442-444.

the Saldenses [Σαλδῆνσιοι], and the Ciagisi [Κειάγισιοι], and the Piephigi [Πιέφιγιοι].⁹⁰

Not all the editions number the sections of chapter 8 (of book 3)⁹¹, and among those which do it, there are some differences.⁹² Following the edition of 1843, the *poleis* of Dacia begin at 3.8.6. (Πόλεις δὲ εἰσιν...), continuing with 7. from Πετρούδαυα, 8. from Ζιρίδαυα, 9. from Ζουρόβαρρα, and 10. from Ζεῦγμα to Σοῦρνον.

The *poleis* (in Table 3-1) are introduced by the phrase: “Πόλεις δὲ εἰσιν ἐν τῇ Δακίᾳ ἐπιφανέστεραι αἵδε”⁹³ = “Civitates in dacia notissime sunt,”⁹⁴ or “Oppida autem in Dacia sunt insigniora haecce.”⁹⁵ This could be translated as: “The localities of more importance in Dacia are these:”

⁹⁰ Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 0147r. Ptolémée, *Cosmographiae*, 1462, 47. *Ibid.*, 1475, 102. Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1838, 206. *Ibid.*, 1843, vol. 1, 178. *Ibid.*, 1883, 444.

⁹¹ Ptolémée, *Cosmographiae*, 1462, no numbering at all. Ptolémée, *Cosmographiae*, 1475, no numbering at all. Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1838, not numbering the sections.

⁹² Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1843, Vol. 1: 1., 2. οὗ μέρους ἡ θέσις ἔχει οὕτως· (Which has its arrangement by parts as follows:), 3. τὸ κατὰ τὴν ἐκτροπὴν Ἀλούτα (next to the mouth of Alouta), 4. ἀπὸ δὲ ἀνατολῶν τῷ τε ἐντεῦθεν Ἰστρῷ ποταμῷ (In the east (of Dacia), it ends the Istros), 5. Κατέχουσι δὲ τὴν Δακίαν (There are inhabiting Dacia), 6. Πόλεις δὲ εἰσιν ἐν τῇ Δακίᾳ ἐπιφανέστεραι αἵδε·. *Ibid.*, 1883: 1., 2. next phrase then in ed. 1843: Μετὰ τὴν ἐκτροπὴν Τιβίσκου (the inflexion after the mouth of Tibiscum), 3. Κατέχουσι δὲ τὴν Δακίαν (There are inhabiting Dacia), 4. Πόλεις δὲ εἰσιν ἐν τῇ Δακίᾳ ἐπιφανέστεραι αἵδε·.

⁹³ Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 0147r. Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1843, Vol. 1, 179.

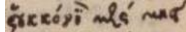

⁹⁴ Ptolémée, *Cosmographiae*, 1462, 47.

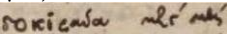
⁹⁵ Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1883, 444.

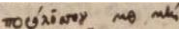
Table 3-1. Ptolemaic *poleis* in Dacia⁹⁶

Ptolemaic polis	Ptol. coord.		Modern place	Modern coordinates	
	Long.	Lat.		Long. (E)	Lat. (N)
1	2	3	4	5	6
(6.) Ρουκκονιον ⁹⁷ / Rhoukκonion / Ρου(ς)onium	47°30' X 46°30'	48°10'			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Δοκίδανα / Δοκιράνα ⁹⁸ / Dokidava / Docidava	47°20'	48°			
Πορόλισσον ⁹⁹ / Porolissum / Porolissum	49°	48°	Moigrad, Măgura Pomăt, SJ	23°09'25" ¹⁰⁰ 23°09'26.7" / 23.157417° ¹⁰¹	47°10'45. 4"

⁹⁶ Ptolemaeus, "Geographia," in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus* 191, 147r-147v. Ptolémée, *Cosmographie*, 1462, 47-48. Ptolémée, *Cosmographie*, 1475, 102-103. Ptolémée, *Cosmographie*, transl. by Jacobus Angelus, 1475, 101-102. Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1838, 206-208. *Ibid.*, 1843, vol. 1, 179-180. *Ibid.*, 1883, 444-451. Stükelberger et al., *Ptolemy. The Handbook of Geography*, 313-317. Stükelberger et al., *Claudius Ptolemaeus'...*, 50-55, 162-168. Forțiu, *Ziridava...*, 54-56. This table and the following one have the same format as the one used in Forțiu, *Ziridava...*, 20, enlarged to contain all the relevant data for Dacia, including neighboring support reference points.

⁹⁷ Ptolemaeus, "Geographia," in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus* 191, 147r:  (ῥουκκονιον μζ λ' μη ς'). The notation  (ς) was changed for λ or λ' in printed editions, for which I put λ'. It means "half" of a degree, i. e. 30'. The Greek notations for the minutes, actually mean by what should a degree be divided: ς' by 6 (σ / ς, a slightly different shape than final ς), i. e. 10'; δ' by 4, i. e. 15'; γ' by 3, i. e. 20'; λ' half, i. e., 30'; ς' by 6, i. e. 10'. And combinations like: ιβ' by 12, i. e. 5'; γο' by 3, i. e. 20', but the result doubled, i. e., 40'; λδ' = 30 + 15 = 45' λγ' = 30 + 20 = 50. For instance, the Ptolemaic lat. of Dyrrachium (Δ(ο)υρράχιον, see below) is μ λγιβ, therefore 40°55' (the minutes are: λ 30' + γ 20' + ιβ 5').

⁹⁸ *Ibid.*:  (δοκιράνα μζ γ' μη').

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*:  (πορόλισσον μθ μη').

¹⁰⁰ Forțiu, *Ziridava...*, 20.


¹⁰¹ LIMESTOMANIA.ro, last accessed 9.03.2019, <https://limesromania.ro/ro/articole/situri-arheologice/>. Most of the modern coordinates are taken by the scholars from PLEIADES.STOA.org, last accessed 9.03.2019, <https://pleiades.stoa.org/>. This is a very important site, holding a lot of data and using many

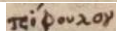
					= 47.179278 o 102
<i>Ἀρκοβαράδα</i> ¹⁰³ / <i>Arkobarada</i> / <i>Ἀρκοβάδα</i> / <i>Arkobadara</i>	50°40' X 52°	48°	Ilișua ?		
<i>Τρίφουλον</i> ¹⁰⁴ / <i>Triphulon</i>	52°15'	48°15'			
<i>Πατριδάνα</i> ¹⁰⁵ / <i>Patridava</i>	53°	48°10'			
<i>Καρσιδάνα</i> ¹⁰⁶ / <i>Karsidava</i>	53°20'	48°15'			
(7.) <i>Πετροδάνα</i> ¹⁰⁷ / <i>Petrodava</i>	53°45'	47°40'			
<i>Οὐλπιανόν</i> ¹⁰⁸ / <i>Oulpianon</i>	47°30'	47°30'			
<i>Νάπουκα</i> ¹⁰⁹ / <i>Napouka</i> / <i>Napuca</i>	49°	47°40'	Cluj- Napoca	23°35'16" ¹¹⁰ = 23.58778° 23°35' = 23.58333° ¹¹¹ Modern city: 23° 37' 25.086" = 23.623635° ¹¹²	46°46' = ¹¹³ Modern city: 46° 46' 16.356"

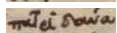
sources. However, pinpointing the site with Google Earth or using very precise information for Romania from *LIMESTOMANIA.ro*, I obtained, for instance, this set coordinates given in the second line.

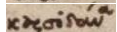
¹⁰² *LIMESTOMANIA.ro*.

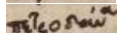
¹⁰³ Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus* 191, 147r:

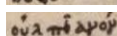
 (ἄρκοβαράδα ν γο' μη).

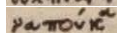
¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*:  (τρίφουλον).

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.*:  (πατριδάνα).

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*:  (καρσιδάνα).

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*:  (πετροδάνα).

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.*:  (οὐλπιανόν).

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*:  (ναπούκα).

¹¹⁰ Fortiu, *Ziridava...*, 20.

¹¹¹ One of my estimations with Google Earth. In such cases, I took in consideration archeological sites.

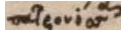
¹¹² *LATLONG.net*, last accessed March 9, 2019, <https://www.latlong.net/>.

¹¹³ One of my estimations with Google Earth.

					= 46.77121 0° 114
1	2	3	4	5	6
Πατρούισσα ¹¹⁵ / <i>Patronissa / (Potaissa, Paravissa)</i>	49°	47°20'	Turda	23°52' ¹¹⁶ 23°46'22.3" = 23.772861° ¹¹⁷ Modern city: 23° 47' 49.5816" = 23.797106° ¹¹⁸	46°34'13. 3" 46.570361 ° 119 Modern city: 46° 33' 52.8336" = 46.56467 6° 120
Σαλῖναι ¹²¹ / <i>Salinai / Salinae</i>	49°15'	47°10'			
Πραιτωρία Αὐγούστα ¹²² / <i>Praetoria Augusta</i>	50°30'	47°30' X? 47°			
Σαγγίδανα ¹²³ / Σάνδανα/ <i>Sangidava</i>	52°15'X 51°30'	47°15'X 47°30'			

¹¹⁴ LATLONG.net.

¹¹⁵ Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 147r:

 (πατρούισσα).

¹¹⁶ Forțiu, *Ziridava*..., 20.


¹¹⁷ LIMESTOMANIA.ro.

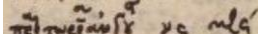
¹¹⁸ LATLONG.net.

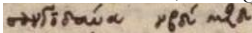
¹¹⁹ LIMESTOMANIA.ro.

¹²⁰ LATLONG.net.


¹²¹ Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 147r:

 (σαλῖναι).

¹²² *Ibid.*:  (πραιτωρία αὐγους[α] ν ℒ μζ ℒ' / Ξ). The other recension is: ν ℒ μζ', 47° lat. / Ω. Ptolémée, *Cosmographie*, 1462, 48, the same. Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1838, 207, the same. *Ibid.*, 1843, vol. 1, 179. *Ibid.*, 1883, 447 etc.


¹²³ *Ibid.*, 1843, vol. 1, 179 Σάνδανα. Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 147r:  (σανγίδανα νβ δ' μζ δ' = 52°15' 47°15').

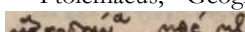
<i>Ἀγγουσία</i> ¹²⁴ / <i>Angoustia</i>	53°20'X 52°15'	47°40'X 47°15'	Brețcu	26°18'46.3"E = 26.312861° ¹²⁵	46°03'02. 9" = 46.05080 6° ¹²⁶
<i>Οὐτιδάνα</i> ¹²⁷ / <i>Outidava</i>	53°20' X 53°10'	47°40'			
<i>Μαρκόδανα</i> ¹²⁸ / <i>Markodava</i>	49°30'	47°			
1	2	3	4	5	6
(8.) <i>Ζιρίδανα</i> ¹²⁹ / <i>Ziridava</i>	49°30' X 45°30'	46°20'	<i>Cetățuie</i> , Ardeu, Balșa, HD	23°08'43.82" ¹³⁰ (Forțiu's estimation)	46°01'0.8 9" ¹³¹ (id.)
<i>Σινγιδάνα</i> ¹³² / <i>Singidava</i>	48°	46°20'		21.923/ 21°55'22.8"	

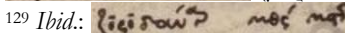
¹²⁴ Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1843, Vol. 1, 179 *Ἀγγουσία*. Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus* 191 (X), ca. 1300, 147r:  (ἄγγουσία γρ' μζ γο' / Ξ = 53°20' 47°40'). The Ω-recension gives these coord. for the following polis, Utidava.

¹²⁵ LIMESTOMANIA.ro. Cf. Institutul Național al Patrimoniului, MAP.CIMEC.ro, last accessed 9.03.2019, <http://map.cimec.ro/Mapserver/?layer=ran&cod=64103.02>.

¹²⁶ LIMESTOMANIA.ro. Cf. Institutul Național al Patrimoniului, MAP.CIMEC.ro.


¹²⁷ Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus* 191, 147r:  (οὐτιδῶνα γρ' μζ γο' / Ξ = 53°20' 47°40'). Here it solves the confusion: the coordinates are the same as for Angustia, which is impossible. This means in Vat. gr. 191 the whole list was displaced with one step backward: Praetoria Augusta either received or has only the lat. of Sangidava, Sangidava received both the coordinates of Angustia, Angustia of Utidava and Utidava remained with its own coordinates. In Ω-recension, Utidava has 53°10'.

¹²⁸ Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus* 191, 147r:  (μαρκοδάνα νθ ρ' μζ' / Ξ = 49°30' 47°).


¹²⁹ *Ibid.*:  (ζιριδῶνα νθ ρ' μς γ' / Ξ = 49°30' 46°20').

¹³⁰ Forțiu, *Ziridava*..., 20.

¹³¹ *Ibid.*

¹³² Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus* 191, 147r:  (σινγιδῶνα μη' μς γ').

<i>Ἀπουλον</i> ¹³³ / <i>Apoulon</i>	49°15'	46°40'	Alba Iulia Piatra Craivii, AB	23°34'11" ¹³⁴ 23°29'07.52" ¹³⁵ 22.9605° / 22°57'37.8"	46°04'03" ¹³⁶ 46°12'32. 84" ¹³⁷
<i>Ζερμιζίργα</i> ¹³⁸ / <i>Zermizirga</i> / <i>Γερμιζερα</i> / <i>Germizirga</i> (<i>Germisara</i> , other sources)	49°30' X	46°15'	castrum of <i>Cetatea</i> <i>Urișilor</i>	23°11'25" ¹³⁹ = 23.19027778° 23°11'25.4" = 23.190389° ¹⁴⁰	45°53'38" ¹⁴¹ = 45.89388 889° 45°53'37. 2" = 45.89366 7° ¹⁴²
		(46° Forțiu)	Geoagiu B. Geoagiu	23°09'42.62" ¹⁴³ , 23°12' ¹⁴⁴	45°56'08. 49" ¹⁴⁵ 45°55'12" ¹⁴⁶
<i>Κομιδάβα</i> ¹⁴⁷ / <i>Komidava</i>	51°30'	46°40'	Râșnov, BV	Cumidava- Râșnov, castrum	45°35'25. 89"N

¹³³ *Ibid.*:  (ἄπουλον μὲθ' ὁ μὲς γο').

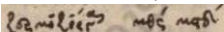
¹³⁴ Forțiu, *Ziridava*..., 20.

¹³⁵ *Ibid.*

¹³⁶ *Ibid.*

¹³⁷ *Ibid.*

¹³⁸ Ptolemaeus, "Geographia," in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 147r:

 (Ζερμιζίργα μὲθ' ὁ μὲς δ'). Ptolémée, *Cosmographie*, 1462, 48 *Germizirga*. Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1838, 207 *Ζερμιζίργα*. *Ibid.*, 1843, vol. 1, 179 (or *Νερμίστργα*, obviously wrong). *Ibid.*, 1883, 448 *Γερμιζερα* *Germizera*.

¹³⁹ Forțiu, *Ziridava*..., 20.

¹⁴⁰ *LIMESTOMANIA.ro*.

¹⁴¹ Forțiu, *Ziridava*..., 20.

¹⁴² *LIMESTOMANIA.ro*.


¹⁴³ Forțiu, *Ziridava*..., 20 (that would be 46° P).

¹⁴⁴ *Ibid.*


¹⁴⁵ *Ibid.*


¹⁴⁶ *Ibid.*


¹⁴⁷ Ptolemaeus, "Geographia," in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 147r:

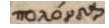
 (κομιδαβά να ὁ μὲς γο').

				25°28'10.21"E	
<i>Ραμίδανα</i> ¹⁴⁸ / <i>Rhamidava</i>	51°50'	46°30'	Drajna de Sus, PH	26°4'7"E	45°15'5" N
<i>Πιρουμ</i> ¹⁴⁹ / <i>Piroum</i>	51°15'	46°			
<i>Ζουσιδάνα</i> ¹⁵⁰ / <i>Zusidava</i>	52°40'	46°15'			
<i>Πολόνδα</i> ¹⁵¹ / <i>Palo(n)da</i> / <i>Πάλοδα</i>	53°	47°			
(9.) <i>Ζουρόβαρα</i> ¹⁵² / <i>Zourobara</i>	46°40' X 45°40'	45°40'			


¹⁴⁸ *Ibid.*:  (ῥαμιδαύα να Βγ' μς L').

¹⁴⁹ *Ibid.*:  (πιρουμ). Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1838, 207 Πιρούμ. *Ibid.*, 1843, vol. 1, 180 the same. *Ibid.*, 1883, 448 the same.


¹⁵⁰ *Ibid.*:  (ζουσιδαύα).


¹⁵¹ *Ibid.*:  (πολόνδα). Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1838, 207 Παλόδα. *Ibid.*, 1843, vol. 1, 180 Πάλοδα. *Ibid.*, 1883, 449 Πολόνδα.

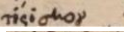
¹⁵² Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus* 191, 147r:

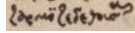
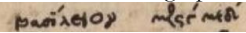
 (ζουροβάρα μς γο' με γο'), Ξ-reference. And in Ω-reference: Ptolémée, *Cosmographiae*, 1462, 48: 45.2/3 45.2/3. Ptolémée, *Cosmographiae*, 1475, the same. Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1838, 207: με γο' με γο' / 45°40' 45°40'. *Ibid.*, 1883, 449: με γο' με γο' / 45°40' 45°40'. Forțiu (*Ziridava*... and “Geodetic-Statistic Analysis”) noticed that Ἀρκοβαράδα is the accurate reading, according to mss. X (Vat. gr. 191, 147r, see above), for what was usually called Ἀρκοβαδάρα. We must mention that since Ἀρκοβαράδα seems to be the correct name, it has in common with Ζουρόβαρα (which knows this form in all the recensions of Ptolemy) the sequence -βαρα, that matches with the South Thracian -para, showing that up north, among the vast majority of the element -dava, demonstrating that such isoglosses bear not the demonstrative worth in separating Dacian of (South) Thracian, as considered by Vladimir Georgiev, *The Thracian Language* (Sofia, 1957), 3 sqq. Georgiev, *The Thracians and their Language*, (Sofia: Academy of Sciences, 1977), 184-187. Criticism: I. I. Russu, *The Thraco-Dacian Language* (Bucharest: Editura Științifică, 1967), 34. Also, Ivan Duridanov, “Thracian and Dacian Names,” VIII, in *Namenforschung / Name Studies / Les noms propres. Ein internationales Handbuch zur Onomastik / An International Handbook of Onomastics / Manuel international d'onomastique*, ed. Ernst Eichler et al. (Berlin and New York: Walter de Gruyter, 1995), 820. And Dan Dana, *Onomasticon Thracicum (OnomThrac). Répertoire des noms indigènes de Thrace, Macédoine orientale, Mésies, Dacie et Bithynie* (Athènes: De Boccard, Institute of Historical Research / NHRF, Section de l'Antiquité Grecque et Romaine, «Μελετήματα» 70, 2014), xxiii.

Αἰζίσσις ¹⁵³ / <i>Aizisis</i>	46°15'	45°20'			
Αργιδάβα ¹⁵⁴ / <i>Argidava</i>	49°30'	45°15'			
Τίρισκον ¹⁵⁵ / <i>Tiriskon</i>	48°30'	45°15'			
Σαρμιζεγέθουσα, βασίλειον ¹⁵⁶ <i>Sarmizegethousa basileion</i>	47°50'	45°15'	Grădiștea de M. ¹⁵⁷	23° 18' 29.682" = 23.308245°	45° 37' 21.7945" = 45.62272 07°
1	2	3	4	5	6
Υδάτα ¹⁵⁸ / <i>Hydata</i> / (<i>Aquae</i>)	49°30'	45°40'			
Νετίνδαβα ¹⁵⁹ / <i>Netindava</i>	52°45'	45°30'			
Τία(σ)σον ¹⁶⁰ / <i>Tia(s)son</i>	52°	45°30'			
10. Ζεύγμα ¹⁶¹ / <i>Zeugma</i>	47°40'	44°40'			
Τιβίσκον ¹⁶² / <i>Tibiskon</i>	46°40'	44°50'	Jupa, near Caranseb eș, CS	22°11'22.32"E or 22°11'23.2"E 22.189778° E	45°27'58. 94"N


¹⁵³ Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 147r:  (αἰζίσσις). Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1838, 207 Αἰζίσσις (error: missing the line in A). *Ibid.*, 1843, vol. 1, 180 the same. *Ibid.*, 1883, 449 Αἰζίσσις correct.

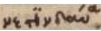
¹⁵⁴ Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 147r:  (ἀργιδάβα μθ Ϲ' με δ').


¹⁵⁵ *Ibid.*:  (τίρισκον μη Ϲ' με δ').


¹⁵⁶ *Ibid.*:  (ζαρμιζεγεθούσα). Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 147v (0322)  (βασίλειον μζ Ϲ' με δ'). Cf. *Ibid.*, 1843, vol. 1, 180.


¹⁵⁷ ROMANIADEVIS, “Dacian Fortresses of the Orastie Mountains in UNESCO World Heritage,” in *DACLANS.ROMANIADEVIS.ro*, last accessed 16.03.2019, <http://dacians.romaniadevis.ro/see-do/cetatile-dacice-din-muntii-orastiei>. Institutul Național al Patrimoniului, *MAP.CIMEC.ro*, last accessed 9.03.2019, <http://map.cimec.ro/Mapserver/?layer=ran&cod=90397.01>.

¹⁵⁸ Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 147v: .


¹⁵⁹ *Ibid.*: . Cf. Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1843, Vol. 1, 180.

¹⁶⁰ *Ibid.*:  (τίασσον).


¹⁶¹ *Ibid.*:  (ζεύγμα μζ γο' μδ γο' = 47°40' 44°40').

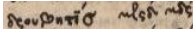
¹⁶² *Ibid.*:  (τιβίσκον).

					or 45°27'56. 9"N 45.46580 6° N
Διέρνα ¹⁶³ / <i>Dierna</i> , Legio V Macedonica, L XIII Gemina, Coh. I Brittonum milliaria	47°15'	44°50' X 44°30'	Orșova, castrum ¹⁶⁴	Tierna, Zierna, Zernes 22°24'27.52"E	44°44'17. 75"N
Ἐκμονία X ¹⁶⁵ / <i>Ekmonia</i> / Ἀκμονία / <i>Akmonia</i>	48°	49° X 45°			
Δρουβητίς X ¹⁶⁶ / <i>Droubetis</i> / Δρουφηγίς / <i>Drouphegis</i>	47°45'	44°30'	Drobeta ¹⁶⁷ T. S. MH	22°40'05.2" = 22.668111°	44°37'29. 9"N = 44.62497 2°
Φρατέρνα X ¹⁶⁸ / <i>Phraterna</i> / Φρατερία / <i>Frateria</i>	49°30'	44°30'			
Ἀρκινά ¹⁶⁹ / <i>Arkina</i>	49°	44°50' X			

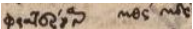
¹⁶³ *Ibid.*:  (διέρνα μζ δ' μδ Βγ' = 47°15' 44°50').


¹⁶⁴ Institutul Național al Patrimoniului (National Institute of Patrimony, CIMEC Team), *Roman castra from Romania*, for Google Earth, last accessed 30.09.2018, <https://productforums.google.com/forum/#!topic/gec-places/D3Ybz9oJzwg>. Sabin Adrian Luca, *Archaeological Discoveries in the Romanian Banat*, Series “Bibliotheca septemcastrensis” XIII (Sibiu: “Lucian Blaga” University, Alba Iulia: Altip, 2006), 187.

¹⁶⁵ Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 147v:  (ἐκμονία μθ' μθ' = 48° 49°).

¹⁶⁶ *Ibid.*:  (δρουβητίς μζ Βδ' μδ Δ' = 47°45' 44°30'). Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1843, Vol. 1, 180 Δρουφηγίς.

¹⁶⁷ LIMESTOMANIA.ro.

¹⁶⁸ Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 147v:  (φρατέρνα μθ Δ' μδ Δ' = 49°30' 44°30'). Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1843, Vol. 1, 180 Φρατερία.


¹⁶⁹ Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 147v:  (ἀρκινά μθ' μδ Βγ' = 49° 44°50'). Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1843, Vol. 1, 180.


		44°45'			
Πινόν ¹⁷⁰ / <i>Pinon</i>	50°30'	44°40'			
Ἀμούτριον ¹⁷¹ / <i>Amoutrion</i>	50°	44°45'			
Σο(ῶ)ρνον X ¹⁷² / <i>So(u)rnon</i>	51°30'	45°			


Starting from the 44 Ptolemaic *poleis* in Dacia, the following are identified beyond any doubt, through reliable epigraphic or historiographic means: Porolisson, at Moigrad (SJ); Napouka, at Cluj-Napoca (CJ); Patruissa, at Turda (CJ); Angoustia, at Brețcu (CV); Zermizirga, at Geoagiu (HD); Sarmizegethousa basileos, at Grădiștea Muncelului (HD); and Droubetis, at Drobeta Turnu Severin (MH). They can be used as reference points. From the neighboring areas, there are some certain locations on the Danube valley which can play the same role (see Table 3-2). Some of them, which will be used for the estimations in this study, are given in the table below.

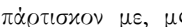
Table 3-2. Poleis and places from the neighboring areas

Ptolemaic polis / place	Ptol. coord.		Modern place	Modern coordinates	
	Long.	Lat.		Long. (E)	Lat. (N)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ptolemy 3.7.2. Ἰαζύγων μεταναστῶν θέσις (<i>lasygum metanastarum situs</i>)					
Πάρτισκον ¹⁷³ <i>Partiskon</i>	45°	46°40'	Szeged (HU)	20°12'15"/20.20 417°	46°15'11"/46.2 5306°

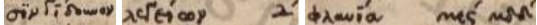
¹⁷⁰ Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus* 191, 147v:  (πινόν ν μδ γο' = 50°30' 44°40').

¹⁷¹ *Ibid.*:  (ἄμούτριον ν μδ Ϲδ' = 50° 44°45').

¹⁷² *Ibid.*:  (σοῶρνον ν μδ Ϲδ' = 50° 44°45'). Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1843, Vol. 1, 180 Σόρνον.

¹⁷³ Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus* 191, 147r:  με, μς γο. Ptolémée, *Cosmographie*, 1462, 47. *Ibid.*, 1475, 102. Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1838, 205. *Ibid.*, 1843, vol. 1, 177. *Ibid.*, 1883, 441. Modern coordinates (DMS) from Fortiu, *Ziridava*..., 20.

3.9.3. Μυσίας τῆς ἄνω θῆσις (Mysiae Superioris situs) ¹⁷⁴					
Σιγγίδουνον <i>Singidounon</i>	45°30'	44°15'X 44°30'	Belgrade (SRB)	20°27'01" ¹⁷⁵ /20.45028°	44°49'25" ¹⁷⁶ /44.82361°
Οὐμινάκιον <i>Ouiminakion</i> <i>Viminacium</i>	46°30'	44°20'	Stari Kostolac (SRB)	21.219764° 21°10'/21.16666 ⁶ ° ¹⁷⁷ 21°13'32.18"/21. 22°	44.737700 44°42'59.99"/4 4.71° 44°44'13.13"/4 4.7°
3.10.8. Moesia Inferior (Mysiae Inferioris situs): on the shore of the Black Sea. ¹⁷⁸					
1	2	3	4	5	6
Πτερὸν ἄκρον <i>Pter(n)um promon.</i>	56°20'X 56°15'	46°			

¹⁷⁴ *Singidounon* & *Viminacium*, in Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus* 191, 147v:  σινγιδουνον λεγειων Δ' φλαυια με *ℒ*, μδ δ (the printed edition that reproduces information “λεγειων Δ' φλαυια” is ed. 1883!, while others just give the coordinates for Singidunum; however, for the latitude, in mss X there is μδ δ, not μδ *ℒ*, as in other editions), οὐμινάκιον μς *ℒ*, μδ γ. Ptolémée, *Cosmographie*, 1462, 48. *Ibid.*, 1475, 104. Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1843, Vol. 1, 181. *Ibid.*, 1883, 453 Σινγιδουνον Λεγίων δ' Φλαυία με *ℒ*, μδ *ℒ* = Singidunum Legio IV Flavia 45°30', 44°30'.

¹⁷⁵ Fortiu, *Ziridava*..., 20.

¹⁷⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷⁷ Cf. *VIMINACIUM.org*, last accessed March 9, 2019, <http://viminacium.org.rs/en/viminacium/lokalitet/>.

¹⁷⁸ Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus* 191, 147v: πτέρωτ ἄκρ νς γ, μς, ἴστρως πόλει νε γο, μς, τόμοι νε, με *ℒ*γ, καλλατίς νδ γο, με *ℒ*, διονισόπολει νδ γο, με δ, τρισιτίς ἄκρ νε, με ζ, ὀδησσός νδ *ℒ*γ, με, πανυσ ποτ ἐκ'ολ νδ *ℒ*δ, μδ *ℒ*γ, μεσημβρία νδ γο, μδ γο. Ptolémée, *Cosmographie*, 1462, 49 (Pternum pr. 56 1/4, 46, Dionisopolis 54 1/3, 43 1/2, Panisu 44 1/2, 44 1/2). *Ibid.*, 1475, 105 (Pterum pr. 56 1/4, 46, Dionysopolis 54 1/3, 45 1/4, Panysi 54 1/2, 44 1/2). Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1838, 211-212 (following Ξ-recension!, Pterum pr. 56°20', 46°, Istrum oppidum 55°40', 46°, Tomi 55°, 45°50', Callatis 54°40', 45°30', Dionysopolis 54°20', 45°15', Tiristis pr. 55°, 45°10', Odessus 54°50', 45°, Panysi fluvii ostia 54°30' [= ed. 1475], 44°45' [different], Mesembria 54°40', 44°40')

Ἰστρος πόλις <i>Istros ciuitas</i>	56°40'X 56°40'	46°	Istria (RO)	28.77337 ¹⁷⁹ 28°46'24.12"	44.54725 44°32'50.1"
Τόμοι <i>Tomi</i>	55°	45°50'X 46°50'	Constanța RO)	28°38'18"	44°10'24"
Καλλιτίς <i>Callatis</i>	54°40'X 55°40'	45°30'	Mangalia (RO)	28°35'	43°49'
Διονυσόπολις <i>Dionysopolis</i>	54°20'	45°15'X 43°30'	Balcic (BG)	28°10'	43°25'
Τιρίστις ἄκρα <i>Tiristis promon.</i>	55°	45°10'			
Ὀδησσός <i>Odessus</i>	54°50'X 74°50'	45°	Varna (BG)	27°55'	43°13'
Πανύδου ποτάμῳ ἐκβολαί <i>Panisu fl. ost.</i>	54°45' X 54°30' 44°30'	44°50' X 44°30' 44°45'			
Μεσημβρία <i>Mes(s)embria</i>	54°40'	44°40'	Nesebar (BG)	27°44'	42°39'
Moesia Inferior (Μυσίας τῆς κάτω θέσις). 3.10.10. Poleis on the Danube valley (Πόλεις δὲ εἰσι παρὰ μὲν τὸν Δανούβιον ποταμὸν αἶδε ¹⁸⁰)					
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ῥηγίανον <i>Regianum</i>	50°	43°40'	Kozloduy (BG)	23°44'54.808" ¹⁸¹ / 23.74856°	43°46'48.845" / 43.78023°
Οἶσκος Τριβαλλῶν <i>Oescus triballorum</i>	51°	44°	Gigen (BG)	24°29'/24.4833 3° Colonia Ulpia Oescus ¹⁸² /24° 27'56.457"/24. 46568°	43°42'/43.7° 43°42'38.731" /43.71076°

¹⁷⁹ The list of historical monuments in Constanta County, wikipedia.org, last accessed 9.03.2019, https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lista_monumentelor_istorice_din_jude%C8%9Bul_Constan%C8%9Ba#CT-I-s-A-02681.


¹⁸⁰ Ptolemaeus, "Geographia," in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 147v. Ptolémée, *Cosmographiae*, 1462, 49. Ptolémée, *Cosmographiae*, 1475, 105. Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1843, Vol. 1, 185.

¹⁸¹ WHC.UNESCO.org, last accessed March 9, 2019, <https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/6126/>.

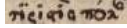
¹⁸² *Ibid.*

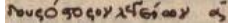
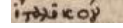
Διάκον, <i>Diacum</i>	51°20'	44°20'			
Νοοῦαι <i>Novae</i> <i>Novale vel Nousa</i>	52°	44°40'	Steklen by Svistov (BG)	25°21'/25.35° Novae ¹⁸³ :25°23' 38.236"/25.4°	43°37'/43.61 667° 43°36'49.690" / 43.6138°
Τριμάνιον (-άμμ) ¹⁸⁴ <i>Trimannium (-mm-)</i>	52°20'	44°50' (45°10')	Mechka (BG)	Trimiammium ¹⁸⁵ 25°47'53"/25.7 96°	43°42'47"/43. 713°
Τιριστή πόλις ¹⁸⁶ <i>Πριστή πόλις etc.</i> <i>Tiristopolis etc.</i>	52°40'	45°10'			
Δουδοστόρον (-λ-) ¹⁸⁷ <i>Durostorum,</i> <i>Dourostolorum legio</i>	53°15'	45°15'	Silistra (BG)		

¹⁸³ *Ibid.*

¹⁸⁴ Ptolemaeus, "Geographia," in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 147v:  τριμάντιον νβ γ, νδ *ℒ*. Ptolémée, *Cosmographiae*, 1462, 49, and. Ptolémée, *Cosmographiae*, 1475, 105: Trimannium long. 45°10'. Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1838, 212. *Ibid.*, 1843, vol. 1, 185, and *Ibid.*, 1883, 465: Τριμάνιον (ἢ Τριμάμμιον) νβ γ', μδ *ℒ*' (long. 44°50');


¹⁸⁵ *WHC.UNESCO.org*.

¹⁸⁶ Ptolemaeus, "Geographia," in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 147v:  τιριστία πολει. Ptolémée, *Cosmographiae*, 1462, 49 Tiristopolis. Ptolémée, *Cosmographiae*, 1475, 105 Tiristipolis. Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1838, 212 Πριστή πόλις, Priste oppidum. *Ibid.*, 1843, vol. 1, 185 Τιριστή πόλις (ἢ Τιριστίπολις). *Ibid.*, 1883, 465 Πριστή πόλις, Prista oppidum.

¹⁸⁷ Ptolemaeus, "Geographia," in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 147v:  Δουδοστόρον λεγείων α' /  Ἰταλικόν νγ δ, νε δ. From this mss. X, it is clear that λεγείων α' Ἰταλικόν refers to δουδοστόρον, although, in the printed editions, Λεγίων πρώτη Ἰταλική (Legio prima Italica) is a separate phrase, starting a section with the following poleis! (cf. Ptolémée, *Cosmographiae*, 1462, 49. *Ibid.*, 1475, 105, the same. Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1843, Vol. 1, 185, and *Ibid.*, 1838, 212). In *Ibid.*, *Ibid.*, 1883, 466, this information is evasive, so it could be interpreted in the light of mss. X.

3.10.11. (Λεγιών πρώτη Ἰταλική Legio prima Italica. ¹⁸⁸)					
Τρομαρίσκα (Τρα-) ¹⁸⁹ Tromarisca (P-)	53°30'	45°30'		Transmarisca ¹⁹⁰ 26°36'20"/26.6 05°	44°02'57.018" /44.04917°
1	2	3	4	5	6
Σουκιδαύα ¹⁹¹ Sucidana (-dava)	54°	45°40'			
Ἀξιούπολις ¹⁹² Axioapolis Axium ciuitas	54°20'	45°45'	Cernavodă (RO)	28.02337 ¹⁹³	44.3
Καρσούμ ¹⁹⁴ , Carsum	54°10'	45°45'			
Τροισμής ¹⁹⁵ Troismis (-oe-)	54°	46°20' (45°20')	Turcoaia (RO)	28°11'	45°8'

¹⁸⁸ Ptolémée, *Cosmographiae*, 1462, 49 (Legion, Troismis 54, 45 1/3). *Ibid.*, 1475, 105-106 (Legio, Troismis 54, 46 1/3).

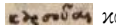


¹⁸⁹ Ptolemaeus, "Geographia," in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 147v:  τρομαρίσκα. Ptolémée, *Cosmographiae*, 1462, 49 Promarisca. *Ibid.*, 1475, 105 Promarisca. *Ibid.*, transl. by Jacobus Angelus, 1475, 104 Promarisca. Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1838, 212 Τρομαρίσκα, Tromarisca. *Ibid.*, 1843, vol. 1, 185 Τρομαρίσκα. *Ibid.*, 1883, 466 Τρομαρίσκα, Tramarisca.


¹⁹⁰ WHC.UNESCO.org.

¹⁹¹ Ptolemaeus, "Geographia," in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 147v: σουκιδαύα. Ptolémée, *Cosmographiae*, 1462, 49 Sucidaua. Ptolémée, *Cosmographiae*, 1475, 105 Sucidaua. Ptolémée, *Cosmographia*, transl. by Jacobus Angelus, 1475, 104 Sucidaua. Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1838, 212 Σουκίδαυα, Sucidava. *Ibid.*, 1843, vol. 1, 185 Σουκίδαυα. *Ibid.*, 1883, 466 Σουκίδαυα, Sucidava.

¹⁹² Ptolemaeus, "Geographia," in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 147v: ἄξιούπολις. Ptolémée, *Cosmographiae*, 1462, 49 Axium ciuitas. *Ibid.*, 1475, 105 the same. Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1838, 212 Ἀξιούπολις, Axioapolis. *Ibid.*, 1843, vol. 1, 185 Ἀξιούπολις. *Ibid.*, 1883, 467 Ἀξιούπολις, Axioapolis.

¹⁹³ *The list of historical monuments in Constanta County*, wikipedia.org, last accessed 9.03.2019, https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lista_monumentelor_istorice_din_jude%C8%9Bul_Constan%C8%9Ba#CT-I-s-A-02681.

¹⁹⁴ Ptolemaeus, "Geographia," in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 147v:  καρσούμ (miswritten:  for ). Ptolémée, *Cosmographiae*, 1462, 49 Carsum. *Ibid.*, 1475, 105 the same. Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1838, 212 Καρσούμ, Carsum. *Ibid.*, 1843, vol. 1, 185 Καρσούμ. *Ibid.*, 1883, 467 Καρσούμ, Carsum.

¹⁹⁵ Ptolemaeus, "Geographia," in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 147v:  τροισμής νδ, μς γ. Ptolémée, *Cosmographiae*, 1462, 49

Δινογετία (-εία) ¹⁹⁶ <i>Dinogetia</i>	53°40'X 53°10' 53°	46°50'X 46°40' 46°50'	Garvăn (RO)	28°8'19.64"	45°22'44.29"
Νουιόδουνον ¹⁹⁷ <i>Noviod</i>	54°40'	46°30'	Isaccea (RO)	28°29'	45°16'
1	2	3	4	5	6
Νουκράουνον ¹⁹⁸ <i>Nucraunum</i>	54°30'	46°			
Σιτιόντα ¹⁹⁹ , <i>Sitioenta</i>	55°	46°30'			

Troismis 54. 45 1/3 (wrong, all other editions give νδ, μς γ, as X). *Ibid.*, 1475, 105 Troismis 54. 46 1/3. Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1838, 212 Τροισμῖς νδ, μς γ, Troesmis 54°, 46°20'. *Ibid.*, 1843, vol. 1, 185 Τροισμῖς (ἢ Τροισμῖς) νδ, μς γ. *Ibid.*, 1883, 467 Τροισμῖς νδ, μς γ, Troesmis 54°, 46°20'. Mss. X completes the information with λεγέων ε' μακεδονική. This mention reappears in Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1883, as: Λεγίων ε' Μακεδονική, Legio V Macedonica.

¹⁹⁶ Ptolemaeus, "Geographia," in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 147v: δινογετία νγ γο, μς γο. Ptolémée, *Cosmographie*, 1462, 49 Dinogetia 53. 46 1/2 1/3. *Ibid.*, 1475, 105 the same. Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1838, 212 Δινογέτεια νγ ζ, μς γο, Dinogetia 53°10', 46°40'. *Ibid.*, 1843, vol. 1, 185 Δινογέτεια νγ ζ, μς γο. *Ibid.*, 1883, 467 Δινογέτεια νγ ζ, μς γο, Dinogetia 53°10', 46°40'.

¹⁹⁷ Ptolemaeus, "Geographia," in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 147v: νουιόδουνον. Ptolémée, *Cosmographie*, 1462, 49 Nuidunum. *Ibid.*, 1475, 106 the same. Ptolémée, *Cosmographie*, transl. by Jacobus Angelus, 1475, 105 the same. Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1838, 212 Νοιόδουνον, Noviodunum. *Ibid.*, 1843, vol. 1, 185 Νοιόδουνον. *Ibid.*, 1883, 468 Νοιόδουνον, Noviodunum.

¹⁹⁸ Ptolemaeus, "Geographia," in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 147v: missing. Ptolémée, *Cosmographie*, 1462, 49 Nucraunum. *Ibid.*, 1475, 106 the same. Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1838, 212 missing in text, present in notes, *variae lectionis* Νουκράουνον. *Ibid.*, 1843, vol. 1, 185 Νουκράουνον. *Ibid.*, 1883, 468 absent.

¹⁹⁹ Ptolemaeus, "Geographia," in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 147v. Ptolémée, *Cosmographie*, 1462, 49. *Ibid.*, 1475, 106. Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1838, 213. *Ibid.*, 1843, vol. 1, 185. *Ibid.*, 1883, 468.

3.10.12. Μεταξὺ δὲ τοῦ ποταμοῦ πόλεις αἶδε (Intra flu. ... ²⁰⁰)					
Δανσδαῖα, <i>Dausdana</i>	53°	44°40'			
Τιβίσσα <i>Tibisca</i>	55°	46°30'X 46°20'			
3.10.13. and 14. Litora autem... ²⁰¹					
τοῦ Βορυσθένου ἐκβ.	57°30'	48°30'	<i>Boristenis flu. ost.</i> (mouth of Borysthenes)		
Ἀξιάκων ποτ. ἐκβ.	57°	48°	<i>Axiaci flu. ost.</i>		
Φύσκη πόλις, <i>Physca ciuitas</i>	56°30'X 56°40' 56°	47°40'			
Τύρα ποτ. ἐκβ., <i>Tire flu. ost.</i>	56°40'X 56°20'	47°40'	mouth of the Tyras (Dnister)		
Ἑρμώνακτος κόμη, <i>Hermonactus villa</i>	56°15'	47°30'			
Ἀρπισπόλις, <i>Harpiepolis</i>	56°20'X 56°	47°15'			

²⁰⁰ Μεταξὺ... / Τιβίσσα: Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus* 191, 147r: νε, με *ℒ*. Ptolémée, *Cosmographie*, 1462, 49: 55. 46 1/3. Ptolémée, *Cosmographie*, 1475, 106, the same. Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1838, 213 νε, μς γ, 55°, 46°20'. *Ibid.*, 1843, vol. 1, 185-186, 186 Τιβίσσα νε, μς δ (!). *Ibid.*, 1883, 468 νε, μς γ, 55°, 46°20'.

²⁰¹ Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus* 191, 147v... νξ *ℒ*, μη *ℒ*, X (for all in &). Ptolémée, *Cosmographie*, 1462, 49: “Litora autem ab ostio Istri maxime septentrionali usque ad ostia Boristenis fluvii & interiorem rationem usque ad Hierasum amnem incolunt Arpii sub Tirangentas Sarmatas. Britolangae autem supra peucinos sunt. Ora autem maritima habet descriptionem hanc post Boristenis flu. ost. que ut dictum est: gradus habet 57 1/2 48 1/2,” non X (for all in &), Axiaci 37.48 (37 wrong!). Ptolémée, *Cosmographie*, 1475, 106: non X (for all in &), Axiaci 57.48. Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1838, 213, non X, Physca long. 56°40'. *Ibid.*, 1843, I, 186: “13. Τὴν δὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀρκτικωτάτου στόματος τοῦ Ἰστρου παράλιον μέχρι τῶν τοῦ Βορυσθένου ποταμοῦ ἐκβολῶν καὶ τὴν ἐντὸς χώραν μέχρι τοῦ Ἱεράσου ποταμοῦ κατέχουσιν Ἀρπιοὶ μὲν ὑπὸ τοὺς Τυραγγέτας Σαρμάτας, Βριτολάγαι δὲ ὑπὲρ τοὺς Πευκίνους” 14. καὶ ἢ μὲν παράλιος ἔχει περιγραφὴν τοιαύτην· μετὰ τὰς τοῦ Βορυσθένου ἐκβολὰς αἱ ἐπέχουσιν, ὡς εἴρηται, μοίρας... νξ *ℒ* μη *ℒ*,” all in & as ed. 1838. *Ibid.*, 1883, 469-470, all in and as *Ibid.*, 1838.

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.10.15. (“Πόλεις δὲ εἰσι καὶ ἐν τῇ πληθοῦ ταύτῃ μεσόγειοι, παρὰ μὲν τὸν Ἰέρασον ποταμόν.”) ²⁰²					
Zargidava (X: -αύ-) Zargidava	54°40'X (55°40')	47°45' (45°45')			
Tamasidava Tamasidava	54°20'X (55°20')	47°30'			
Piroboridava Piroboridava	54°30' (54°)	47°			
3.10.16. Beyond river Hierasos (“Μεταξὺ δὲ τοῦ Ἰεράδου ποτάμου.”) ²⁰³					
Nikonina (-ιον), Niconium	56°20'	48°10'			
Ophiussa, Ophiussa	56°	48°			
Tyras πόλις, Tyras polis	56°	47°40'	Tiraspol, castrum	30.35167°/ 30°21'6"E	46.20083°/ 46°12'3"N
3.10.17. (Νῆσοι δὲ παρὰ κείναι τῇ κάτω Μυσίᾳ τῷ εἰρημένῳ μέρει τοῦ Πόντου) ²⁰⁴					
Ἡ... Βορυσθενὶς νῆσος	57°15'	47°40'	Borysthenes I.? (ἥ τε καλουμένη Βορυσθενὶς νῆσος)		
Ἡ Λευκῆ νῆσος	57°30'	46°40'	Leuce I.? (καὶ ἡ Ἀχιλῆως, Ἡ Λευκῆ νῆσος)		
Some southern references, in Thrace and Macedonia					
Abdera ²⁰⁵	52°10'	41°45'	Abdera	24°58'	40°56'

²⁰² Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 147v. Ptolémée, *Cosmographie*, 1462, 49, non X, Tamasidava missing. The same in: Ptolémée, *Cosmographie*, 1475, 106. Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1838, 213, non X. *Ibid.*, 1843, vol. 1, 186 non X, but Ταμασίδανα νδ γ, μζ *L*. *Ibid.*, 1883, 470 X: Ζαργίδανα νδ γο, μζ *L*, Zargidava 54°40', 47°45', Ταμασίδανα νδ γ, μζ *L*, Tamasidava 54°20', 47°30'; Πιροβορίδανα νδ, μζ, Piroboridava 54°, 47°.

²⁰³ Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 147v. Ptolémée, *Cosmographie*, 1462, 49. *Ibid.*, 1475, 106. Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1838, 213. *Ibid.*, 1843, vol. 1, 186. *Ibid.*, 1883, 471.

²⁰⁴ Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 147v. Ptolémée, *Cosmographie*, 1462, 49. *Ibid.*, 1475, 106. Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1843, Vol. 1, 186.

²⁰⁵ Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 148r. Ptolémée, *Cosmographie*, 1462, 49. *Ibid.*, 105. Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1838, 214. *Ibid.*, 1843, vol. 1, 187. *Ibid.*, 1883, 472.

<i>Byzantium</i> ²⁰⁶	56°	43°5'	Istanbul (Const.)	28°57'	41°
<i>Dyrrachium</i> ²⁰⁷	45°	40°55'	Durrës	19°27'	41°19'
<i>Thessalonica (-e)</i> ²⁰⁸	49°50'	40°20'	Thess.	22° 54'	40°39'

²⁰⁶ Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 148r. Ptolémée, *Cosmographiae*, 1462, 49: 56, 43 1/12. Ptolémée, *Cosmographia*, transl. by Jacobus Angelus, 1475, 106: 56, 43 1/12. Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1838, 215: 56° 53°5' (wrong transcription). *Ibid.*, 1843, vol. 1, 188: νς' μγ ιβ'. *Ibid.*, 1883, 475: νς' μγ ιβ' = 56° 43°5'.

²⁰⁷ Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 148r. Ptolémée, *Cosmographiae*, 1462, 50: 45, 40 1/2 1/3 1/ 12 (= 40°55'). Ptolémée, *Cosmographia*, transl. by Jacobus Angelus, 1475, 108: 45, 40 1/2 1/3 1/ 12 (= 40°55'). Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1838, 218. *Ibid.*, 1843, I, 192. *Ibid.*, 1883, 492 (με' μ ℒ γ ιβ').

²⁰⁸ Ptolemaeus, “Geographia,” in *Codex Vaticanus Palatinus Graecus 191*, 148v. Ptolémée, *Cosmographiae*, 1462, 51: 49 1/2 1/3, 40 1/3 (= 40°20'). Ptolémée, *Cosmographia*, transl. by Jacobus Angelus, 1475, 108: 49 1/2 1/3, 40 1/3 (= 40°20'). Ptolemaeus, *Geographia*, 1838, 220: 49°50' 40°20'. *Ibid.*, 1843, I, 194: 49°50' 40°20'. *Ibid.*, 1883, 500 49°50' 49°20' (wrong transcription).