

Transcriptions of Notes & legends on Fra Mauro's Map of 1459

ID#	Transcription	Geographic Area	Notes	Reference Location
1	<a href="#">Mahal</a>	Indian Ocean	The Maldives and, perhaps, Malé, the main city of the islands. Mentioned by Ibn Battuta, who writes "al Mahal (nom générique de toutes les îles)"; (Voyageurs arabes, p. 921), and again: "Ten days after embarking at Calecut we arrived at the Islands called Dhibat-al-Mahal..." (Hobson-Jobson, p. 546). See 4.	(03, n 25)
2	<a href="#">Here begins the dark sea</a>	Indian Ocean	The inscription comes at the southernmost strip of Africa, opposite the indication of the Auster. It refers to the unknown expanse of the open ocean; cfr. Seneca, Suasorium liber, 1.1: "ovae ac terribilis figurae, magna etiam Oceano portenta, quae profunda ista vastitas nutrit; confusa lux alta caligine et interceptus tenebris dies; ipsum vero grave et defixum mare et aut nulla aut ignota sidera" (SENECA, Sententiae, p. 331); see also ADAMUS BREMENSIS, p. 497, where he speaks of "illam tenebrosam rigentis oceani caliginem, quae vix oculis penetrari valeret". The Arab term for the Atlantic Ocean was the "Sea of Obscurity" or the "Tenebrous Ocean" (Az-Zulmah); see, for example, IDRISI, 4.1: "Personne ne sait ce qui existe au-delà de l'océan Ténébreux, ni n'a pu rien en apprendre de certain, à cause des difficultés qu'opposent à la navigation la profondeur des ténèbres, la hauteur des vagues, la fréquence des tempêtes, la multiplicité des animaux et la violence des vents. Il y a cependant dans cet océan un grand nombre d'îles, soit habitées, soit désertes; mais aucun navigateur ne cherche à la traverser ni à y aller vers la haute mer; on y fait du cabotage, sans s'éloigner de la côte. Les vagues de cette mer déferlent tel un mur haut comme une montagne que rien ne peut fendre. Même s'il en était autrement, il serait impossible de les franchir". See also ABU SALIH, p. 159, n. 2.	(03, n 40)
3	<a href="#">Ocean</a>	Indian Ocean	Indian Ocean.	(03, O 15)
4	<a href="#">Mahal, an island inhabited by Christians, where there is an archbishopric. On said island there is a lot of amber to be found, and the pirates of these seas have their stronghold here, and here they sell and store their loot. The place where the bishop lives is called Schoran</a>	Indian Ocean	Generic reference to the islands of the Maldives; and perhaps, specifically, to Malé. See Mahal 1.	(03, O 22)
5	<a href="#">Chelue</a>	Tanzania	Kilwa Kisiwani (Tanzania, 8° 55' S - 39° 30' E). In Fra Mauro's day Kilwa was one of the most important Arab-Persian trading colonies on the eastern coast of Africa; it was also the most southerly, and the hub for all trade from the south; cfr. TIBBETTS (1971), pp. 208 e 394	(03, o 36)
6	<a href="#">These two islands are inhabited by Christians. In one of them, called Nebila, live the women; in the other, called Mangla, leave the men, who pass only three months a year with the women</a>	Indian Ocean	The presence of islands such as those described by Fra Mauro is borne out by numerous (non-cartographical) Islamic sources. However, once again, Fra Mauro's own source here was Marco Polo: "Oltre il Chesmacoran a cinquecento miglia in alto mare verso mezodì vi sono due isole, l'una vicina all'altra trenta miglia: e in una dimorano gli uomini senza femine, e si chiama isola Mascolina; nell'altra stanno le femine senza gli uomini, e si chiama isola Feminina. Quelli che abitano in dette due isole sono una cosa medesima, e sono cristiani battezzati. Gli uomini vanno all'isola delle femine e dimorano con quelle tre mesi continui, cioè marzo, aprile e maggio, e ciascuno abita in casa con la sua moglie, e dopo ritorna all'isola Mascolina, dove dimorano tutt'il resto dell'anno facendo le loro arti senza femina alcuna. Le femine tengono seco i figliuoli fino a' dodici anni, e dopo li mandano alli loro padri; se ella è femina la tengono fin ch'ella è da marito, e poi la maritano negli uomini dell'isola" (MPR, III, chap. 34; see Y, 2, p. 404: "When you leave this kingdom of Kesmacoran, which is on the mainland, you go by sea some 500 miles towards the south; and then you find two Islands, Male and Female, lying about 30 miles distant from one another. The people are baptized Christians, but maintain the ordinances of the Old Testament; thus when their wives are with child they never go near them till their confinement, of for forty days thereafter. In the Island however which is called Male, dwell the men alone, without their wives or any other women. Every year when the month of March arrives the men all set out for the other Island, and tharry there for three months, to wit, March, April, May, dwelling with their wives for that space. At the end of those three months, they return to their own Island, and pursue their husbandry	(03, P 10)
7	<a href="#">Maabase</a>	Kenya?	Mombasa (Kenya)? Mombasa (Zanzibar)?	(03, P 33)
8	<a href="#">Island of Starna</a>	Indian Oc.	See Queste do' isole etc. 6.	(03, q 19)
9	<a href="#">Macdasui</a>	Somalia	This is a third location for Mogadishu - see mogodisso 43 e mogadesur 379 - reflecting a general uncertainty about the geography of this region.	(03, q 25)
10	<a href="#">Baraua</a>	Somalia	Brava, Barawa (Somalia); cfr. IDRISI, 1.7.	(03, Q 30)
11	<a href="#">Island of Nebila</a>	Indian Ocean	From the Arabic nabilah = "wonderful" (Y, 2, p. 405). The island appears with the same name in the world map drawn up in 1321 by Pietro Vesconte and included in the Liber secretorum fideium Crucis by Marin Sanudo the Elder (MCV, v. 1, pp. 17 segg.). See also Queste do' isole etc. 6.	(03, R 10)
12	<a href="#">Kingdom of Chara</a>	Southern Africa	The inscription is placed within the "island" of Diab. Perhaps it is to be seen in relation to the Kara, an ethnic (and language) group now to be found in Tanzania. See the discussion in the introductory essay.	(03, r 27)
13	<a href="#">River Allech</a>	River of Africa	The term "lach" (with its variants "lak", "lagh", "legh", etc.) indicates a seasonal watercourse, whilst the term "webi" refers to one that flows all year round. In the region between Kenya and Somalia there are numerous watercourses whose name derives from the term Allech - for example, Lak Dera, Lagh Bogal, Lak Bor, etc.	(03, r 30) (09, a 31)
14	<a href="#">Diab</a>	Southern Africa	The island of Madagascar; see the discussion in the introductory essay. See also Diab. Questo è el nome etc. 18, Circa hi ani del signor 1420 etc. 19 and Nota che questo cavo de diab etc. 49.	(03, R 35)
15	<a href="#">Province called Lagiana</a>	Southern Africa	This territory is placed at the centre of the "island" of Diab.	(03, r 35)
16	<a href="#">This area is called Sacara - that is, manna; and it abounds in all good things, including gold in large quantities</a>	Southern Africa	Within the "island" of Diab. In fact, the note refers to a loosely-defined region of Eastern Africa given over to the production of sugar - for example, the island of Az Zuqar (Hanish Islands, Yemen). Sugar proper was often confused with so-called manna, a secretion of the manna tree (Fraxinus ornus) and of certain African species of tamarisks; cfr. MINTZ, p. 22.	(03, S 39)

17	<i>Just beyond these off-shore islands the shadows begin to appear, but within this cape they do not hinder navigators</i>	Atlantic Ocean.	See Qui comenza el mar scuro 2.	(04, m 6)
18	<i>Diab. This is the name of the island</i>	Southern Africa	The island of Madagascar (see the discussion in the introductory essay). From Ramusio onwards, various theories have been put forward as to the origin and meaning of the term "diab"; Ramusio himself argued it referred to Madagascar (RAMUSIO, v. 3, p. 70) whilst LA RONCIERE, v. 2, p. 133 confused it with Philostorgius's island of Divus - see Isola diu 275 - and CERULLI (1935) identified it with some small islands in the Indian Ocean. Even when not obviously incorrect, such hypotheses appear rather unconvincing for various reasons. One should bear in mind what Fra Mauro himself has to say on the geography of Southern Africa: "Perché ad alcuni par da nuovo che io parli de questa parte meridional, la qual quasi està incognita a li antichi, però io respondo che tuto questo disegno da sayto in suso io l'ò habuto da quelli proprij che sono nasudi qui, che sono stà religiosi, i qual cum le suo man me hano designato tute queste provincie e citade e fiumi e monti cum li suo nomi etc." 98;. This observation makes it clear that his sources of information regarding this part of the continent were filtered through "Ethiopian" documents. Such being the linguistic and cultural framework from which he derived his information, one can argue for a relation between the term diab and djabarti, which derives from the Ethiopian agbert, "servant (of God)"; this word was in fact used to indicate the lands and inhabitants of southern Ethiopia under Islamic rule. The name may have been used generically by Fra Mauro to indicate all those areas of south-eastern Africa regarding which he had information - locations that were generally the site of Arab trading colonies (cfr. Encyclopaedia of Islam, v. 2, p. 355). To	(04, o 1) (03, o 40)
19	<i>Around 1420 a ship, or junk, from India crossed the Sea of India towards the Island of Men and the Island of Women, off Cape Diab, between the Green Islands and the shadows. It sailed for 40 days in a south-westerly direction without ever finding anything other than wind and water. According to these people themselves, the ship went some 2,000 miles ahead until - once favourable conditions came to an end - it turned round and sailed back to Cape Diab in 70 days. And when the ship came close to shore, the sailors saw the egg of a bird called a chrocho which was the size of a cargo amphora; and the bird itself was so big that from the tip of one wing to that of the other it measured 60 feet, and it could easily lift up an elephant or any other large animal, causing great harm to the inhabitants of the land; and it was very fast in flight</i>	Indian Ocean	The term concho (junk) appears to indicate that this is reference to a Chinese ship that has sailed well beyond Madagascar in a W-SW direction into the southern ocean. Such an episode is credible when one recalls the famous seven naval expeditions ordered by the emperor Cheng Ho in the period 1405-1433, which would make landfalls at various points on the eastern coast of Africa (cfr. NEEDHAM, pp. 556-61; see also, with due reservations, MENZIES, 1421). Various passages in this note would seem to bear out the claim that diab is to be identified with Madagascar: if the cavo de diab - see note 49 - identifies the northern tip of Madagascar (on this point, see the introductory essay), the note gives a correct description of the route between the coasts of Asia and Southern Africa, and the distance covered by the junk (around 2,000 miles) would indicate the limit range of the Chinese explorations to the Cape. The detail of the chrocho is taken from Marco Polo (MPR, III, chap. 36). Even before Marco Polo's account, the myth of a giant bird to be found on the coasts of Africa appears in the Chinese treatise Ling-wai-tai-ta, written by Chou Ch'ü-fei around 1178 (CHANG, p. 21).	(04, O 11)
20	<i>Southern Ethiopia</i>	Western Africa	'Ethiopia' was the name given by the Latins to that area of Africa to the south of Egypt.	(04, Q 21)
21	<i>The almost wild, southern Ethiopia</i>	Western Africa	The territories to the south of Ethiopia proper.	(04, q 9)
22	<i>The almost deserted and mountainous Ethiopia</i>	Western Africa	In the western area of the continent.	(04, r 25)
23	<i>Taprobana is a most noble island which is said to be more than 4,000 miles around. It is divided into four kingdoms, in which you find a lot of gold, pepper, cloves, aloes wood and a wood called galambach, which has the finest scent in the world and is sold for its own weight in gold. Here trees bear a fruit called the durian, which is the size of a reasonably big watermelon and has a green, knobby skin, rather like a pine cone. The fruit inside is each one the size of a reasonably big pine cone and each one of them has its own pleasant taste; inside they are reddish-purple in colour and they are very warm. Here there are also a lot of elephants, and the people of this island live in better condition than those of the nearby islands; they are well-formed, strong, polite and good astrologers. They are also taller than those who are born in India, just as their elephants are bigger than those in India, and those in India are bigger than those in the Mauritanias. This is due to its fine location and air</i>	Sumatra	Sumatra. See also 234, 182. Fra Mauro takes this information from accounts of the voyages of Nicolò de' Conti, the text of which - edited and supplemented with his own observations by Poggio Bracciolini - enjoyed widespread diffusion from 1447 onwards: "Di poi [Nicolò] navigò ad una isola molto grande detta Sumatra, la quale è quella che appresso gli antichi è detta Taprobana, che circonda duomila miglia: vi si fermò un anno... In questa isola nasce il pepe molto maggior dell'altro, e così lungo, e la canfora e l'oro in grande abbondanza... Nasce ancora in questa isola un frutto ch'essi dimandano duriano, ch'è verde e di grandezza d'una anguria, in mezzo del quale, aprendolo, si trovano cinque frutti, come sarian melerancie, ma un poco più lunghi, d'eccellente sapore, che nel mangiare pare un butiro rappreso" (RAMUSIO, v. 2, p. 793; FRAMPTON, pp. 128-29: "From hence he passed into the famous llande named Taprobana, which the Indians call Scyamucera, where is a noble Citie, and there he was a twelve month: it is sixe myles in compass ... They are Idolatours, and have muche Pepper named the greatest, and of the long Pepper, and greate plentie of Camphore and golde ... there is a greene fruite named Duriano, of the bignesse of Cucumbers. And there be some of them lyke long Orengies or Lemans, of diverse favours and taste, as like butter, lyke milke, and like curdes"). The durian is a fruit found throughout South-East Asia and particularly common in the northern part of Sumatra; its name means "full of thorns". In fifteenth- and sixteenth-century cartography - but not in the work of Fra Mauro - Sri Lanka is often referred to by the name Taprobana, which would seem to derive from the Sankrit tamba vanna, a reference to the "copper colour" of the terrain.	(07, R 37)
24	<i>The ships which, sailing south, pass too close to the Lost Islands are carried by the currents into the Shadows, which - like the water below them - are so dense that the ships cannot go forward, and they inevitably perish</i>	Indian Ocean.	The notion that the southern part of the open ocean was shrouded in shadows and darkness is an ancient belief that appears frequently in Islamic accounts; see TIBBETTS (1971), p. 219. In effect, Arab navigators, who took the Plough as a point of reference in determining latitude, never went any further south than positions from which that constellation was visible; beyond that point lay the "southern obscure regions" (TIBBETTS (1971), p. 339). The 'density' mentioned by Fra Mauro also occurs in the description given by Idrisi: "C'est un bras de la mer Océane appelée mer resinouse parce qu'elle est noire et presque toujours agitée par des vents impétueux et que les ténébres sont constantes" (IDRISI, 1.10). See also Qui comenza el mar scuro 2.	(08, e 17)

25	<p><i>Shown here all around its circumference, this uninterrupted chain of islands surrounds the Sea of India. They are inhabited by different species of birds and in this sea one can find ambergris, which the people who live here say originates in these islands and is then carried into the Indian Sea by the currents that wash their shores; others believe it is the sperm of whales. Note that when navigators see the birds of these islands, they think that they have come too close to them and they pull away - because beyond these islands are the Shadows, which are so dense that if a ship ventured into them it would not be able to go either backwards or forwards. And this is known from the experience of those who did venture into them, and who perished</i></p>	Indian Ocean.	<p>The tirada de isole is a generic reference to the multitude of islands scattered across the Indian Ocean. The information regarding ambergris and the dangers to shipping are in part taken from Marco Polo: "Non si naviga ad altre isole verso mezo di, le quali sono in gran moltitudine, se non a questa e a quella di Zenzibar, perché il mare corre con grandissima velocità verso mezo di, di sorte che non potranno ritornare più adietro" (MPR, III, chap. 36; see Y, 2, p. 407). Jordanus Catalanus also comments: "In ista India invenitur enbar, quod est ad modum ligni, et redolet in excessu, et vocatur gemma marina" (JORDANUS, p. 56). The trade in ambergris across the Indian Ocean was fairly extensive.</p>	(08, e 36)
26	<p><i>Migido</i></p>	Indian Ocean.	<p>See migido 42.</p>	(08, g 33)
27	<p><i>Island of Colombo. This is rich in gold and many goods. Here grow large quantities of pepper and fine indigo; and here you find completely black lions and white parrots with red beaks and claws. The people of this island are of various faiths - that is, Jews, Muslims and idolaters. In this Sea of India there are some fish which, if pursued by other larger fish, enter into the body of their mother; once the danger is over, she opens her mouth and they come out</i></p>	Sri Lanka	<p>The name of the capital of the island of Sri Lanka, Colombo, derives from the ancient Abyssinian name Cullambo, which was maintained after the Arab colonisation of the island. Here Fra Mauro confuses Colombo with Coulam (the modern-day Quilon, in southern India), which is described by Marco Polo, Ibn Battuta, Odorico da Pordenone and many others; and of which Jordanus Catalanus was appointed bishop in 1329. Fra Mauro, in fact, draws on part of Marco Polo's text regarding the latter place in his description of Colombo: "Coulam è un regno che si trova partendosi dalla provincia di Malabar verso garbin cinquecento miglia. Adorano gli idoli; vi sono anco cristiani e giudei, che hanno parlare da per sé... Vi nasce verzino molto buono e pevere in grande abbondanza, perché in tutte le foreste e campagne se ne trovano... Hanno ancora endego molto buono e in grande abbondanza... Vi si trovano molte bestie diverse dall'altre del mondo, perché vi sono leoni tutti negri, e pappagalli di più sorte, alcuni bianchi come neve con li piedi e becco rosso, altri rossi e azzurri e alcuni piccolissimi" (MPR, III, chap. 25; see Y, 2, pp. 375-76: "When you quit Maabar and go 500 miles towards the south-west you come to the kingdom of Coilum. The people are idolaters, but there are also some Christians and some Jews. The natives have a language of their own, and a King of their own, and are tributary to no one. A great deal of brazil is got here which is called brazil Coilumin from the country which produces it; 'tis of very fine quality. Good ginger also grows here, and it is known by the same name of Coilumin after the country. Penner too grows in great abundance throughout this country, and I will tell you</p>	(08, m 4)
28	<p><i>Note on the most noble island of Saylan and its marvels. Saylan is a most noble island with a circumference of around 3000 miles; it is rich in gold and silver and various precious stones, especially rubies. The king of this island is said to have a ruby that is the most beautiful that exists in the world; a span long and as thick as an arm, it is most brilliant and rubicund and without any blemishes. It is said that in this island there is a mountain named after Adam, the summit of which is so high that it never rains there, nor does one feel the wind. To shorten the route to that summit, you ascend by the six iron chains fixed end-to-end into the mountain by order of Alexander the Great. And on this summit it is said that the stone bears the print of Adam's right foot, in which appear many rubies; the inhabitants say that Adam did pass by this mountain. And this island is very fertile in all the things necessary for human life; here people live a long time thanks to the goodness of the air and the perfection of the waters. There are large numbers of elephants in this place</i></p>	Sri Lanka	<p>Fra Mauro's note - in a cartouche to the east of the island - is based on Marco Polo's text (MPR, III, chap. 19): "Zeilan, la qual al presente è la miglior isola che si truovi al mondo della sua qualità, perché gira di circuito da duemila e quattrocento miglia. E anticamente era maggiore, perché girava a torno a torno ben tremila e seicento miglia, secondo che si truova ne' mapamondi de' marinari di quei mari; ma il vento di tramontana vi soffia con tanto empito che ha corroso parte di quei monti, quali sono cascati e sommersi in mare, e così è perso molto del suo territorio: e questa è la causa perché non è così grande al presente come fu già per il passato... In questa isola nascono buoni e bellissimi rubini, che non nascono in alcun altro luogo del mondo, e similmente zafiri, topazii, ametisti, granate, e molt'altre pietre preziose e buone. E il re di quest'isola vien detto aver il più bel rubino che giamai sia stato veduto al mondo, longo un palmo e grosso com'è il braccio d'un uomo, splendente oltre modo, e non ha pur una macchia, che pare che sia un fuoco che arda; ed è di tanta valuta che non si potria comprare con denari... Nell'isola di Zeilan dicono esservi un monte altissimo, così dirupato nelle sue rupi e grotte che niuno vi può ascendere se non in questo modo, che da questo monte pendono molte catene di ferro, talmente ordinate che gli uomini possono per quelle ascendere fino alla sommità, dove dicono esservi il sepolcro d'Adamo primo padre". See also Y, 2, pp. 312-13, 316: "The Island of Seilan, which is in good sooth the best island of its size in the world. You must know that it has a compass of 2400 miles, but in old times it was greater still, for it then had a circuit of about 3600 miles, as you find in the charts of the mariners of those seas. But the north wind there blows with such strenght that it has caused the sea to submerge a large part of the Island; and that is the reason why it is not so big now as it used to be ... You must know that rubies are found in this Island and no in other country in the world but this. They find there also sapphires and topazes and amethysts, and many other stones of price. And the King of this Island possesses a ruby which is the finest and biggest in the world; I will tell you what it is like. It is about a palm in length, and as thick as a man's arm; to look at, it is the most resplendent object upon earth; it is quite free from flaw and as red as fire. Its value is so great that a price for it in money could hardly be named at all ... Furthermore you must know that in the Island of Seilan there is an exceeding high mountain; it rises right up so steep and precipitous that no one could ascend it, were it not they have taken and fixed to it several great and massive iron chains, so disposed that by help of these men are able to mount to the top. And I tell you they say that on this mountain is the sepulchre of Adam our first parent". The reference to the rubin "which is the finest and biggest in the world" also appears in Jordanus de Severac's Mirabilia, written around 1330 (JORDANUS, p. 50).</p>	(08, n 13)
29	<p><i>These peoples of Sailam are generally called Sale</i></p>	Sri Lanka	<p>In a cartouche, to the east of the island. Fra Mauro here draws on Ptolemy: "Questi popoli sono communamente detti Sali"; cfr. T1574, p. 329.</p>	(08, r 29)

30	<a href="#">Adam's Mount</a>	Sri Lanka	This is the modern-day Adam's Peak, on the island of Sri Lanka, where a two-metre-long foot print in the rock has sacred significance for the faithful of various religions. The Hindus call it the Sivan Adi Padham, with reference to the primordial dances through which Shiva gave birth to the world; the Buddhists claim it is a footprint left by Buddha during his third visit to the island; the Portuguese - the first Europeans to settle on Sri Lanka - identified it as the footprint of St. Thomas the Apostle, who had brought Christianity to the region; and the Arabs identified it as the footprint left by Adam as he fulfilled his penance of remaining for one thousand years standing on just one foot. The print is mentioned not only by Marco Polo but also by Odorico da Pordenone and Giovanni de Marignolli. See HALLBERG, pp. 6-7. See also 28.	(08, R 30)
31	<i>The Island of Duiamoal is the first of 1,200 islands, as one can see and as is testified by those who sail this sea. Here one finds Venus shells in abundance, which they use as money. And regarding these islands there is a lot of new information that I do not give here. The islands lie between the Scirocco and the North-West wind - that is, across almost the whole of the Sea of India. The ships that sail here avoid going too close [to these islands] because of the obvious danger</i>	Indian Ocean.	The archipelago of the Maldives, which contains around 1,200 islands. The name used by Fra Mauro is clearly a corrupt form of the Arabic Dhibat-al-Mahal - see also Mahal 1. This is what Marco Polo has to say about the islands of the Indian Ocean: "Ancor ch'abbi scritto delle provincie dell'India, non ho però scritto se non delle più famose e principali, e il simile ho fatto dell'isole, le quali sono in tanta moltitudine ch'alcuno non lo potria credere, perché, come ho inteso da' marinari e gran piloti di quelle regioni, e come ho veduto per scrittura da quelli ch'hanno compassato quel mare d'India, se ne ritrovano da dodicimila e settecento fra le abitate e deserte" (MPR, III, chap. 38). See Y, 2, p. 423-24: "You must understand that in speaking of the Indian Islands we have described only the most noble provinces and kingdoms among them; for no man on earth could give you a true account of the whole of the Islands of India. Still, what I have described are the best, and as it were the Flowers of the Indies. For the greater part of the other Indian Islands that I have omitted are subject to those that I have described. It is a fact that in this sea of India there are 12,700 islands, inhabited or uninhabited, according to the charts and documents of experienced mariners who navigate the India Sea". See also 51. The archipelago was well known to Arab merchants because, as al-Dimasqi already mentions in the thirteenth century, it was a required stopping-place in voyages to and from "Ormuz, le Indie, lo Yemen, Mogadiscio degli Zengi e l'Etiofia" (CERULLI, 1935, p. 335). See also TIBBETTS (1971), pp. 473 et seq. The porcelate or porcelane were shells "non del nostro mare" [not of our seas] which were used "per lasciare i panni" [for combing cloth] or in the dyeing process (BOERIO, ad vocem).	(08, r 37)
32	<a href="#">Island of Saylam</a>	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	(08, S 32) (14, A 40)
33	<a href="#">Province of Beluri</a>	Sri Lanka	Fra Mauro locates it on Sri Lanka. Not identified, even if the placename Beluri is recorded several times in the region of Malabar. Belluri is also the name given to certain fruit, similar to coconuts, which Jordanus di Severac describes in his Mirabilia, without however indicating the exact region of India in which they grow (JORDANUS, p. 44).	(08, S 33)
34	<a href="#">Soffala</a>	Mozambique?	The imprecise knowledge of this region is revealed both by the fact that Soffala (Sofala, Mozambique, 20° 10' S) is indicated to the north of Chelue (Kilwa) and Maabase (Mombasa) and by the repetition of the same placename (sofala 148) in another position. Sofala had become an important Arab trading station by the end of the eleventh century; for example, it is described in IDRISI, 1.8. See also 18.	(09, A 25)
35	<a href="#">River Icenser</a>	River of Africa	River that arises at a large lake on the "island" of Diab and flows into the ocean near Xengibar (Zanzibar).	(09, a 33)
36	<a href="#">Island of Mangla</a>	Indian Ocean.	From the Sanskrit mangala = "fortunate" (Y, 2, p. 405). See also 6.	(09, B 14)
37	<a href="#">DIAB</a>	Southern Africa	See 14 and 18.	(09, B 28)
38	<i>This most fertile region was newly conquered by the great king of Abassia in around 1430</i>	Ethiopia	The inscription seems to refer to the military campaign against the Arab settlements in the area of Adal, which would end with the re-conquest of the region by Zara Yaqob in 1445. Cfr. SOMIGLI, pp. XXXVI-XXXVII. and TAMRAT, pp.294-95	(09, b 35)
39	<a href="#">Island of Chancibar</a>	Indian Ocean.	The island of Zanzibar takes its name from the Arabic term Zanj or Zenj, which means "the land of the black men" - that is, the territory on the eastern coast of Africa extending from approximately the Horn of Africa to Kenya (see, for example, IDRISI, p. 82); for its part, the term Bahr al-Zanj was widely used by the Arabs to designate the western part of the Indian Ocean, between the eastern coast of Africa and Sri Lanka. In fact, opposite Zanzibar on the African coast, Fra Mauro inserts the toponym xengibar 40. In his Quarta Africae tabula, Ptolemy was already indicating a Zingis promontorium, whilst the first Western sources on the island proper date from Marco Polo (MPR, III, chap. 37).	(09, c 15)
40	<a href="#">Xenqibar</a>	Indian Ocean.	See Isola Chancibar 39.	(09, c 30)
41	<a href="#">Island of Mahamar</a>	Indian Ocean.	Located between Africa and the Isola Chancibar (Zanzibar).	(09, E 22)
42	<a href="#">Migido</a>	Indian Ocean.	The name of an island just off the coast of Africa, perhaps to be identified as the island of Mafia. Transcribed twice.	(09, e 34)
43	<a href="#">Mogodisso</a>	Somalia	The toponym indicates the city of Mogadishu (Somalia); along the coast there are also indications of a Mogadesur 379 and Macdasui 9.	(09, E 34)
44	<a href="#">Island of Termeli</a>	Indian Ocean.	The name of another island, just to the south of Migido.	(09, F 27)
45	<a href="#">Sea of India</a>	Indian Ocean.	Name for the western part of the Indian Ocean.	(09, G 1) (14, I 22)
46	<a href="#">River Hilla</a>	River of Africa	In the easternmost part of the continent, opposite the 'island' of Diab; it arises from one lake - perhaps Lake Koka; see 49 - and flows into another slightly further to the north, indicated with Qui muor questa aqua [here this water ends].	(09, h 40)
47	<a href="#">Here this watercourse ends</a>	River of Africa	See 46.	(09, L 39)

48	<i>The boats - or junks - that navigate this sea have four masts, as well as two that can be raised and lowered; they have 40 to 60 cabins for the merchants, and they have a single rudder. These ships sail without a compass because they take on board an astrologer, who is set alone, high up in the ship, with an astrolabe in his hand, and he gives orders to the helmsman</i>	Indian Ocean.	Marco Polo says of the ships or junks (conchi) of the eastern seas that they "sono fabricate di legno d'abete e di zapino, e cadauna ha una coperta sotto la qual vi sono più di sessanta camerette, e in alcune manco, secondo che le navi sono più grandi e più piccole, e in cadauna vi può stare agiatamente un mercante. Hanno un buon timone e quattro arbori con quattro vele, e alcune due arbori, che si levano e pongono ogni volta che vogliono" (MPR, III, chap. 1). See also Y, 2., p. 249: "These ships, you must know, are of fir timber. They have but one deck, though each of them contains some 50 or 60 cabins, wherein the merchants abide greatly at their ease, every man having one to himself. The ship hath buth one rudder, but it hath four masts; and sometimes they have two additional masts, eich they ship and unship at pleasure". Ibn Battuta, too, describes the Chinese ships as comprising rooms and cabins for travelling merchants (FILESI, Relazioni, p. 28). What Fra Mauro notes about navigational techniques in the East indicates that routes were plotted using methods of astronomical orientation. Arab ships adopted a stern, as opposed to a side, rudder no later than the thirteenth century - that is, around the same time as it was adopted within the Mediterranean (HOURANI, pp. 98-99). The use of the stars - as well as the sun - to plot position and orientation was a technique adopted by the Arabs in crossing deserts, hence their particular expertise in astronomy. Until the introduction of the astrolabe, only rudimentary means were available to calculate the position of the stars; however, the latter instrument was difficult to use on board ship as it requires a fixed steady base. Hourani also points out that	(09, m 18)
49	<i>Note that this Cape of Diab is separated from Abassia by a channel that is lined on both sides by high mountains and trees that are so tall and thick they make the channel dark. The waters within it form a whirlpool so dangerous that any ship that encounters it is in peril</i>	Southern Africa	The note refers to the Channel of Mozambique and the dangerous Agulhas Current. For a discussion of this point, see the introductory essay.	(09, m 29)
50	<i>Province of Ardaden</i>	Southern Africa	On the eastern coast of Africa, to the south of the Provincia Davaro 99, which is located in Ethiopia.	(09, M 40) (10, M 1)
51	<i>Note that according to what is said by the sailors who are experts of this sea, there are 12,600 islands, either inhabited or uninhabited; and the inhabited ones are very fertile</i>	Indian Ocean	The number of 12,000 is to be found in various sources (see Y, 2, p. 425). Another equally extravagant figure is given by Jordanus Catalanus: "In ista India sunt insulae multae, et, ut audivi, plus quam decem millia habitatae" (JORDANUS, p. 49). See Duiaimoal isola 31.	(09, n 7)
52	<i>Island of Duiaimoal</i>	Indian Oc.	See 31.	(09, P 4)
53	<i>Some authors write that the Sea of India is enclosed like a pond and does not communicate with the ocean. However, Solinus claims that it is itself part of the ocean and that it is navigable in the southern and south-western parts. And I myself say that some ships have sailed it along that route. This is confirmed by Pliny when he says that in his day two ships loaded with spices coming from the Sea of Arabia sailed around these regions to Spain and unloaded their cargo at Gibraltar (he gives the reason for this choice of route, but I omit it here). Fazio [Degli Uberti] says the same; and those who have taken this route, men of great prudence, agree with these writers</i>	Indian Ocean	In this important inscription Fra Mauro voices his belief that the Indian Ocean is not, as Ptolemy would have it, a sea enclosed by Africa, the large southern regions usually referred to as terra incognita and the far limits of Asia and Cattigara. For him, it is open navigable water, and thus it is possible to circumnavigate Africa and pass from Saudi Arabia to Europe via the sea. It should be pointed out that, though this claim is made some decades before Vasco da Gama's circumnavigation of Africa, Fra Mauro supports it not only with reference to the opinions and information given in SOLINUS, chap. XXIV, PLINY and FAZIO DEGLI UBERTI's Dittamondo (ca. 1360) ("Etiopia di sopra, in oriente, / con le selve d'Egitto s'accompagna / e, di verso aquilone, il Nilo sente / Dal mezzogiorno l'Ocean la bagna / e 'n ver zeffiro tanto si distende, / che porge ad Atalante le calcagna"; Dittamondo, VI, ix, 22-27), but also with reference to the sperimentadori de quel camin [those who have experience of this route]; unfortunately, he is no more specific about these men, who would seem to have already completed this route at the time he was writing. Here, one should bear in mind certain cartographical representations from this period - above all, the map by the Venetian Albertin di Virga (ca. 1410-1419) and the so-called Medici Atlas (ca. 1450), which undoubtedly portray Africa as circumnavigable. See also 149.	(09, R 17)
54	<i>Cape of Diongul</i>	India	With regard to such areas as Africa and Northern Europe, Fra Mauro puts forward his own cartographical ideas; however, with regard to the Indian sub-continent, he keeps rather closely to the picture presented by Ptolemy, which obviously had not been updated by any more recent cartographical document that Fra Mauro held to be more reliable. One of the "errors" characteristic of Ptolemaic cartography was that the size and outline of India were noticeably different to those known to us, with Sri Lanka also being given as immense. This is the model Fra Mauro follows in his planisphere, hence the difficulty in offering a correct interpretation of his rendition of these regions. More detailed analysis does, however, seem to confirm that cavo de Diongul - a name which does not appear in the sources usually employed by Fra Mauro - corresponds to the present-day Mumbai, on Salsette Island; and that the sort of inlet which runs from the cape eastwards to the chavo de Eli is the stretch of coastline between Mumbai and the promontory located at 11° 27' N, not far from Kollam and Quilandi. Note also the presence of the toponym Tana along with the cavo de Ciongul; this indicates the city of Thana, on the island of Salsette, not far from Mumbai.	(09, S 11)
55	<i>Island of Main</i>	Indian Ocean.	Within the urban area of the modern-day Mumbai, opposite the cavo de Diongul. The toponym survives in the name of Mahim Bay. See also 54.	(09, S 15)(15, A 23)
56	<i>Sandy and almost abandoned Ethiopia</i>	Western Africa	Inscription on the westernmost part of Africa; though vague, it seems to be a pertinent description of the low and sandy Atlantic coast of Africa.	(10, A 34)

57	<i>Above the Kingdom of Abbassia there is a very savage and idolatrous people who are separated from Abbassia by a river and by mountains, at the passes of which the kings of Abbassia have built great fortresses so that these peoples cannot pass and do harm to their country. These men are very strong and of great stature and they pay tribute to Prester John, King of Abassia, and certain thousands of these men serve him to his needs etc.</i>	<b>Southern Africa</b>	The inscription is located in the south-west part of the continent and is an interesting indication of the limits of Fra Mauro's geographical knowledge. In fact, he makes a reference to, unspecified, peoples that pay tribute to Prester John - that is, the sovereigns of Ethiopia - and are located to the south of that kingdom. Hence, the entire area stretching from the Rift to the Atlantic Ocean appears unknown to the author of the map; though informed of the existence of the ocean to the west, Fra Mauro in fact "ends" Africa around the region of the Great Rift Valley.	(10, A 38)
58	<i>Province of Vaidi</i>	<b>Ethiopia?</b>	On the shores of the flumen Galla, at the southern border of Abassia, is the province of Wag (see CRAWFORD, p. 203).	(10, B 8)
59	<i>River Galla</i>	<b>River of Africa</b>	In the western part of the continent, the flumen Xebe 62 - whose source is clearly given at the monte Sachaelt - turns eastwards, becoming the flumen galla and thence running in the same direction until it flows into the "channel" that separates Diab from the rest of Africa. Galla is also the Amhara name for the Ethiopian ethnic group better known as the Omoro; cfr. CERULLI, 1922.	(10, B 8) (10, A 23)
60	<i>Abassia in Ethiopia</i>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	See ABASSIA 78.	(10, c 10) (10, c 15)
61	<i>River Axo</i>	<b>River of Africa</b>	Small tributary of the flumen Galla 58, in the south-west of Africa. See also CRAWFORD, p. 195.	(10, c 28)
62	<i>River Xebe</i>	<b>River of Africa</b>	According to LA RONCIÈRE, v. 2, p. 126, this is the river Ghibiè; see also CRAWFORD, p. 204.	(10, c 34) (11, F 1)
63	<i>On this mount is a great lake and an abbey of holy monks</i>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	Some of the most important settlements of the Aksumite kingdom - for example, Shewa and Amhara - were situated in the Shewa uplands. Alongside this inscription is another which reads qui el presto Janne fa residentia principal 66; hence this is the area of the monasteries referred to by Fra Mauro.	(10, D 20)
64	<i>River Saimoti</i>	<b>River of Africa</b>	Short watercourse between the flumen Galla and the upper stretch of the flumen Auasi (the river Awash, in Ethiopia), into which it flows.	(10, D 26)
65	<i>Province of Fätägar</i>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	Ancient province on the south-eastern border of the Aksumite kingdom; it corresponds to the modern-day region of Fätägar, about one hundred kilometres from Addis Ababa, in Ethiopia, on the banks of the first stretch of the river Awash. See also 101 and CRAWFORD, p. 198.	(10, E 13)
66	<i>Here Prester John has his main residence</i>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	See Su questo monte etc. 63.	(10, e 22)
67	<i>River Docon</i>	<b>River of Africa</b>	Arising at a mountain to the north of Barara, this is a tributary of the river Awash; it corresponds to the modern-day Dukam.	(10, E 23)
68	<i>Here is the Legate and Vicar of the Patriarch</i>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	This indication is given within the regno de saba 80; see SOMIGLI, p. xxv, n. 2. See also Su questo monte etc. 63.	(10, e 26)
69	<i>Ethiopia</i>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	On the shores of lago Çuua	(10, E 5)
70	<i>Lake Çuua</i>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	Lake Ziway, around one hundred kilometres south of Addis Ababa; see LA RONCIÈRE, v. 2, p. 125, and also CRAWFORD, p. 197.	(10, e 5)
71	<i>The Anachabei Mountains</i>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	The mountains which mark the western boundary of the Great Rift Valley; "probably the mountain called Meghezez" (CRAWFORD, p. 195).	(10, F 13)
72	<i>Mason</i>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	In the province of Fätägar (Ethiopia); perhaps Mount Masno (see CRAWFORD, p. 200).	(10, f 17)
73	<i>Xiauala or Xiquala</i>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	The monastery of Zuqualle, just to the south of Addis Ababa. See CRAWFORD, p. 204.	(10, F 18)
74	<i>Çiacla</i>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	Just to the east of Lake (uua); see 69. Clearly, this is to be located within the southern region of modern-day Ethiopia. FM 1956 erroneously reads çlada; CRAWFORD, p. 196, reads ciacba.	(10, f 2)
75	<i>Mountain</i>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	Su questo monte etc. 63.	(10, f 24)
76	<i>Mountain</i>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	Su questo monte etc. 63.	(10, f 26)
77	<i>It is said that Prester John has more than 120 kingdoms under his dominion, in which there are more than 60 different languages. And of all this number - that is, the 120 - it is said that 72 are powerful seignories, and the others are not of much account</i>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	This is Zara Yaqob, sovereign of Ethiopia at the period Fra Mauro was drawing up his map.	(10, F 37)
78	<b>ABASSIA</b>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	Inscription located in El pian de tich. 'Habash' was the Arab name for the regions of Ethiopia and for a loosely-defined geographical area around them. In the centuries immediately preceding the Christian era, Ethiopia was home to one of the most important civilisations in Africa, whose political and administrative centre was the city of Aksum (Axum). Arab and Axumite sources - the latter written in the ancient language of Ge'ez - say the kingdom was inhabited by the Habash, a term from which are derived the names Abassia e Abyssinia (the name 'Ethiopia' itself derives from a Greek expression meaning "burnt faces"). According to Rufinus of Aquileia, Christianity was introduced into Ethiopia in the fourth century by St. Frumentius, also known as the Abuna - father - of Ethiopia; he was nominated Bishop of Axum in 330 by Athanasius, Patriarch of Alexandria. This is the historical origin of the long and controversial tradition concerning 'Prester John', the Christian king of Africa. The peak of the civilisation of Axum came in the sixth century; thereafter, the pressure of the economic and political expansion of the Arabs began to be felt with increasing force. Gradually, the importance of the ancient capital would dwindle, with the seat of royal power being transferred to the city of Kubar in the uplands. The chronicles of the Alexandrian patriarchs record a catastrophic event in the tenth century: the seizure of power by a foreign queen, Gudit, who executed the negus of the kingdom and destroyed Axum. In Fra Mauro's day, the kingdom was going through a period of relative peace and prosperity under Zara Yaqob (1434-1468), who reinforced the Christian nature of the state. This was when the monastic traditions of the country flourished, making a sizeable contribution to the cultural and religious life of the kingdom.	(10, G 12)
79	<i>The Plain of Tich</i>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	Telq is the place in the province of Fätägar where Zara Yaqob was born (see CRAWFORD, p. 202-203).	(10, g 12)
80	<i>Kingdom of Saba</i>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	Here Fra Mauro seems to confuse the biblical kingdom of Sheba with the district of Chabo, where the inscription appears (CRAWFORD, p. 201). In fact, however, he is merely reiterating the biblical tradition that the people of Sheba were natives of Ethiopia; see 407.	(10, g 30)

81	<a href="#">Vuicje</a>	Ethiopia	Perhaps Ugie Us (Daremu), located about thirty kilometres south-west of Addis Ababa (CRAWFORD, pp. 82 e 204).	(10, G 33)
82	<a href="#">Province of Haren</a>	Ethiopia	CRAWFORD, p. 199, suggests this should be identified as Harrih.	(10, G 5)
83	<i>This king of Abassia, called Prester John, has many kingdoms under his dominion; and his enormous power is held in esteem because of the numbers of his people, who are almost infinite. And when this lord travels with his host of armies, he has with him one million men, who go naked into battle, except that many of them wear crocodile skin in place of armour</i>	Ethiopia	The reference is to Zara Yaqob, ruler of Ethiopia in the days of Fra Mauro.	(10, g 8)
84	<a href="#">Kingdom</a>	Ethiopia	Near tich.	(10, h 14)
85	<a href="#">Tich</a>	Ethiopia	Telq is the place in the province of Fātāgar where Zara Yaqob was born (see CRAWFORD, p. 202-203).	(10, h 17)
86	<a href="#">Barara</a>	Ethiopia	Barar, in the area of Mount Borora, which is to the south-east of Addis Ababa, in the Ahmar mountain chain. Not to be confused with the city of Harar, further east. See also CRAWFORD, p. 195.	(10, h 21)
87	<a href="#">Ambanegst</a>	Ethiopia	CRAWFORD, p. 194, proposes the toponym should be identified with Mount Mannagasha, to the west of Addis Ababa. See also LA RONCIÈRE, v. 2, p. 128. FM 1956 erroneously reads ambanogst.	(10, h 25)
88	<a href="#">Sadai or Saba</a>	Ethiopia	See REGNO de saba 80.	(10, h 27)
89	<a href="#">Uateb</a>	Ethiopia	At the source of the river Awash; the interpretation offered in CRAWFORD, p. 203, is dubious.	(10, H 30)
90	<i>In the woods of this Abassia there is such a great quantity of honey that they do not bother to collect it. When in the winter the great rains wash these trees, that honey flows into some nearby lakes and, thanks to the action of the sun, that water becomes like a wine, and the people of the place drink it in place of wine</i>	Ethiopia	Clearly hydromel or mead. This was definitely being produced in Ethiopia at the time, as we know from the testimony of the Portuguese Francisco Alvares, who headed a long expedition into Ethiopia in the 1520s: in describing a reception of his party in a village, he mentions that the guests were served with "four large jars of very good mead" (ALVARES, 1, p. 232), and later mentions similar treatment when they were received by the king: "As soon as we were lodged the Prester John sent us three hundred great white loaves, and many jars of mead and a cow" (ALVARES, 1, p. 272).	(10, l 26)
91	<a href="#">Masara</a>	Ethiopia	In the regno de Saba (Ethiopia); unidentified.	(10, l 38)
92	<a href="#">Province of Hadiya</a>	Ethiopia	The kingdom of Hadiya, conquered in the 14th century by the Ethiopian king Amda Sijon; see CRAWFORD, p. 199.	(10, i 8)
93	<i>Here this watercourse comes to an end</i>	River of Africa	Identifies a sort of lake, into which flows the fiume Sab (Anseba? Eritrea). See 430.	(10, L 1) (16, R 32)
94	<a href="#">Amagie</a>	Ethiopia	Near Tich, on the banks of the Auasi (Awash). The identification given in CRAWFORD, p. 194 - with the Ethiopian village of Majetié (10°26' N - 39°51' E), about 200 km north-east of Addis Ababa - seems convincing.	(10, L 14)
95	<a href="#">Badabedi</a>	Ethiopia	Toponym on the river Guaa, in the south-east of the continent, not far from the Ethiopian cities of Ambat, Ambanegst and Achiafed. In Ethiopia the term Badda is often used to indicate mountainous regions; there is also a mountain village called Badenneb (11° 4' N - 37° 37' E). La Roncière identifies the toponym with the district of Badabad (LA RONCIÈRE, v. 2, p. 132), but see also CRAWFORD, p. 195.	(10, L 22) (22, H 28)
96	<a href="#">Western Ethiopia</a>	Ethiopia	This is Fra Mauro's term for the territory to the south-west of the fiume Abau (Blue Nile).	(10, L 38) (11, L 1)
97	<a href="#">River Vabi</a>	River of Africa	The term "webi" refers to a watercourse that flows all the year round, and thus can be understood in a general sense. In CRAWFORD, p. 203, this river is identified with the Wabi Shebelle, but that is totally mistaken as the latter flows southwards and empties into the ocean off southern Somalia.	(10, L 4)
98	<i>Because to some it will appear as a novelty that I should speak of these southern parts, which were almost unknown to the Ancients, I will reply that this entire drawing, from Sayto upwards, I have had from those who were born there. These people are clerics who, with their own hands, drew for me these provinces and cities and rivers and mountains with their names; all these things I have not been able to put in due order for lack of space</i>	Ethiopia	When Fra Mauro wrote this note European knowledge regarding Southern Africa was practically non-existent, hence he felt the need to offer a justification for a geographical representation that gave a new size and outline for the continent. The information he had drawn on came from clerics of the church of Ethiopia, who in their turn drew on the ideas of various Arab geographers - particularly al-Biruni - and the experience of the Arab navigators who had sailed in that area frequently. For a more detailed discussion of this important cartographical detail, see the introductory essay - in particular the sections relating to Diab and passim.	(10, l 6)
99	<a href="#">Province of Davaro</a>	Ethiopia	Province to the north-east of Addis Ababa; CRAWFORD, p. 198, identifies it with the Ethiopian kingdom of Doaro.	(10, l 9)
100	<a href="#">River Auasi</a>	River of Africa	The river Awash arises in the Shoa uplands and then runs in a near semicircle, first south-east and then north-east. Passing through a cleft in the uplands, it flows into the plain territories of the Afar (Danakil) after receiving the waters of its main tributary, the Germama (Kasam). Then it continues towards the Gulf of Tajura; after flowing for a total of around 900 km, it empties into the Lake of Aussa - Fra Mauro's lago Gurele - around 90 km to the west of that Gulf. That the river comes to an end here is explained by the fact that the Lake of Assua lies in a depression below sea level; its brackish waters are continually renewed by those brought by the Awash. See also 400.	(10, m 13) (10, f 29)
101	<a href="#">Province of Fātāgar</a>	Ethiopia	See 65.	(10, M 17)
102	<a href="#">Ambat</a>	Ethiopia	Between Achiafed to the north and Badabedi to the south; cfr. CRAWFORD, p. 194; according to La Roncière this is the region called Ambasset (LA RONCIÈRE, v. 2, p. 132).	(10, m 22)
103	<a href="#">Hamara</a>	Ethiopia	The region of Amhara lies to the south of Lake Tana. In Swahili, "amara" eans "paradise", and with this sense it is cited in Milton's "Paradise Lost". Amara, or Amhara, is also the name of an ethnic group native to Ethiopia. See also 104.	(10, M 29)
104	<a href="#">Kingdom of Hamara</a>	Ethiopia	This was the political centre of the kingdom of Ethiopia in Zara Yaqob's day. It occupied an area within the south-western part of the modern-day province of Wello. See 103.	(10, M 31)
105	<a href="#">Kingdom</a>	Ethiopia	The ancient kingdom of Gojam (Gogiam).	(10, M 38)
106	<a href="#">River Vuacit</a>	River of Africa	The river Wanchet marks the southern boundary of the province of Amhara; see CRAWFORD, pp. 203-04.	(10, N 22)

107	<a href="#">Achiafed</a>	Ethiopia	This toponym, accompanied with a small view, is located on the road which runs from Lake Lelabeda in Ethiopia to Amhara, the capital of the kingdom of the same name. CRAWFORD, pp. 53 and 194, identifies it with a pass on Mount Haiafegg, located between the river Vuacit and its tributary the Giarra, and interprets the name as meaning "the death of the mule" due to the difficulties the terrain posed. These latter are known to us from the following passage in Francisco Alvares' account: "Coming out of this narrow pass one travels by a ridge which is about four spans wide, and from one end to the other these clefts are all slate; it is incredible, and I would not have believed it, if I have not seen it: and if I have not seen our mules and people pass, I would affirm that goats could not pass that way safely. So we started off our mules like someone sending them to destruction, and we after them with hands and feet down the rock, without there being any other path. The very rugged part lasts for a crossbow shot, and they call these Aqai afagi, which means death of the asses (here they pay dues" (ALVARES, 1, pp. 258-59). LA RONCIÈRE (v. 2, p. 127) identifies this pass as Akhi-Afadj, one of the few which made it possible to cross the mountains of this region.	(10, n 26)
108	<a href="#">The King of Hamara has twenty kings under his dominion</a>	Ethiopia	The king of Amhara, Amda Siyon (1314-44), who is considered to be the true founder of the kingdom of Ethiopia. His expansionist policy would lead to the conquest of the kingdoms of Damot, Hadiya and Gojam in the south; of the Islamic territories of Ifat and Fätägar in the east; the defeat of the Falasha armies in the north; and the establishment of his rule over a large part of the Shoa region. He subjugated the tribes of the north and occupied the port of Zeila - Fra Mauro's Zilla - as well as establishing his authority over numerous other tribes in the south-west. Zara Yaqob would continue this expansionist policy, focusing his attention on the Islamic territories to the south.	(10, n 27)
109	<a href="#">Province of Hadel</a>	Ethiopia	The province of Adal or Adel, in the Great Rift Valley; see provincia Adel 358. See also CRAWFORD, p. 199.	(10, n 3)
110	<a href="#">Hacdebach</a>	Southern Africa	Backing onto the provincia Ardaden, on the ocean coast; unidentified.	(10, N 3)
111	<a href="#">Kingdom of Gogiani</a>	Ethiopia	An ancient kingdom and ethnic group (Gojam), located to the south of Lake Tana. See 108.	(10, N 40) (11, N 1)
112	<a href="#">River Guaa</a>	River of Africa	Runs between the flumen Abau (Blue Nile), at Hamara, and the Auasi (Awash), of which it is a tributary. LA RONCIÈRE, v. 2, p. 127, identifies it with the river Gasciani; see also CRAWFORD, p. 199.	(10, o 16)
113	<a href="#">Kingdom of Ifat</a>	Ethiopia	The ancient Sultanate of Yifat, today part of modern Ethiopia.	(10, o 18)
114	<a href="#">Ifat</a>	Ethiopia	The Arabs had already founded the Sultanate of Yifat within Ethiopian territory by the thirteenth century.	(10, o 19)
115	<a href="#">Lake Lelabeda</a>	River of Africa	Fra Mauro's representation shows it as the source of the river Vuacit (Wanchet). See also 123 and CRAWFORD, p. 199.	(10, o 25)
116	<a href="#">Diginu</a>	Ethiopia	CRAWFORD, p. 198, suggests it be identified as the modern-day Makana Sellase, in Ethiopia.	(10, O 26)
117	<a href="#">Province of Hamara</a>	Ethiopia	See 104.	(10, O 26)
118	<a href="#">Source of the Geneth</a>	Ethiopia	Source of the fiume Abau (Blue Nile). CRAWFORD, p. 198, suggests the toponym be identified with Mount Djnnit, in the region of Lake Tana, where the Blue Nile does in fact have its source. See also 119 e 124.	(10, O 32)
119	<a href="#">River Source</a>	Ethiopia	See fonte Geneth 118.	(10, O 36)
120	<a href="#">Border</a>	Ethiopia	On the final stretch of the river Auasi (Awash), not far from Nadaber 143.	(10, p 11)
121	<a href="#">River Ceia</a>	River of Africa	Tributary of the Auasi (Awash).	(10, P 11)
122	<a href="#">Canegi</a>	Ethiopia	On the banks of the fiume Cacherio in the Regno Ifat; see also CRAWFORD, p. 196.	(10, p 17)
123	<a href="#">Here this watercourse arises</a>	River of Africa	The inscription would seem to refer to the mountains from which flow the waters that form lago Lelabeda - in other words, the sources of the river Wanchet. See also 115.	(10, p 25)
124	<a href="#">River Saph</a>	River of Africa	Lake Tana is fed by numerous watercourses which run down from the chains of uplands that delimit its basin. The main one of these is the so-called Little Abay, which runs down from the hills of Agaumed (cf. Enciclopedia Italiana, ad vocem). Note that Fra Mauro correctly labels as fiume Abau the watercourse between the fonte Geneth and the next, unnamed, lake. The name Saph, according to CRAWFORD, p. 202, could derive from a more ancient name for Lake Tana: Bahra Saf. See also 118.	(10, P 30)
125	<a href="#">River Abau</a>	River of Africa	The river Abay, or Blue Nile. In Fra Mauro it arises at the western border of Abassia, at a lake indicated as fonte Geneth (according to La Roncière, to be identified as Lake Tana, but see 118); the first stretch then flows north to the Provincia Salgu, where it turns south before passing into a large lake (Lake Tana); see 124. Beyond the lake, the river becomes the fiume Saph, continuing south before turning west to the Regno Gogiani and then north towards Chiamul, where it once more takes on the name of Abau. Continuing further north, it reaches Zonara and a lake, at the centre of which note a small view with a temple. Finally, the river turns east and then flows into the Nile.	(10, p 34)
126	<a href="#">The Abrui Mountains</a>	Ethiopia	The uplands in which arises the Lesser Abay; see 124. See also CRAWFORD, p. 194.	(10, p 36)
127	<a href="#">Chiamul</a>	Ethiopia	To the west of monte Abrui, beyond the course of the Abau; unidentified, but see CRAWFORD, p. 196.	(10, P 40) (11, p 1)
128	<a href="#">Chranoch</a>	Ethiopia?	On the east coast of Africa, near Nadaber; see In questa città real dita nadaber 143.	(10, P 5)
129	<a href="#">Houses</a>	Egypt	Indication of an inhabited centre near Nadaber.	(10, q 10)
130	<a href="#">River Cacherio</a>	River of Africa	Tributary of the Auasi (Awash), arising in the Ifat area; CRAWFORD, p. 196, identifies it as the river Tichira.	(10, q 16)
131	<a href="#">River Chanfi</a>	River of Africa	See 354. FM 1956 erroneously reads chansì.	(10, q 20)
132	<a href="#">River Canfi</a>	River of Africa	See fiume Anaxo 354.	(10, q 21)
133	<a href="#">Province of Dagu</a>	Sudan	The name associated with an ethnic/linguistic group still to be found in the area between eastern Sudan and western Ethiopia; CRAWFORD, p. 197, claims that this might be the modern-day Dukko region, to the south of Weldya (Central Ethiopia). See also LA RONCIÈRE, v. 2, p. 132.	(10, Q 24)
134	<a href="#">This Abasia was called 'Agisimba' by the cosmographers</a>	Ethiopia	Ptolemy used the name of Agisymba to indicate a large area that separates Ethiopia from the territories of Central Africa.	(10, Q 28)
135	<a href="#">Kingdom</a>	Egypt	Near Nadaber.	(10, Q 8)
136	<a href="#">Province of Adel</a>	Ethiopia	On the eastern coast, this probably corresponds to the ancient kingdom of Hidiya, subjugated by Amda Siyon (1314-44).	(10, r 12)

137	<a href="#">Vuasei</a>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	CRAWFORD, pp. 50-51 and 204, suggests this is Wasal, in the area of modern-day Dessié, around 250 km east-southeast of Lake Tana.	(10, r 21)
138	<a href="#">This mountain takes its name from the province</a>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	This is monte Marora (Mount Abuna Josef), not far from which is located Maraua; see 145 and 355.	(10, r 25)
139	<a href="#">ABASSIA</a>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	Inscription close to (iebelchamir. See ABASSIA 78.	(10, R 26)
140	<a href="#">Çiebelchamir</a>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	Toponym of Arab origin (in Arabic, jebel = mountain). It refers to a mountain alongside monte Marora 145, where - according to Fra Mauro - nasce el Nilo [the Nile arises]; but see 355. On the meaning of chamir, see CRAWFORD, pp. 196-97.	(10, r 27)
141	<a href="#">Zibundia</a>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	To the south of monte Abrui, within the large 'circle' described by the fiume Abau; CRAWFORD, p. 204, identifies it as the so-called Zobint region on the banks of the Abau.	(10, R 37)
142	<a href="#">River Abau</a>	<b>River of Africa</b>	See 125.	(10, R 40) (11, R 1)
143	<i>In this royal city called Nadaber preached St. Matthew the Apostle and converted that king of Egypt; but then, Irtacho, his successor, had him put to death. And it was also here that St. Philip the Apostle baptised the eunuch</i>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	The first episode referred to by Fra Mauro took place in Ethiopia. According to certain apocryphal passions, Egippus, king of Ethiopia, was converted by Matthew the Apostle after he had brought back to life the king's daughter, Iphigenia. After Egippus's death, his successor, Hirtacus, wished to marry Iphigenia but she had taken a vow of chastity; and because the apostle sided with the young woman, Hirtacus had him put to death. In the second incident related, Fra Mauro confuses Philip the Apostle with Philip the Evangelist, who - according to the Acts of the Apostles (8.26 et seq.) - when in Gaza approached the chariot of an Ethiopian eunuch, finance minister to the Ethiopian queen, Candace, to dispute the meaning of a passage regarding the prophet Isaiah, ultimately converting him to Christianity. The same confusion of the two episodes can be seen in the Pomerium de Sanctis, Pars Aestivalis, (sermon LXII) by the Franciscan preacher PELBARTUS DI TIMISOARA, where it is claimed the events took place "in civitate quae dicitur Nadaber", the location of which nevertheless remains uncertain. A place named Naddaber is marked on the Hereford Map, but in a different position (WESTREM, n. 439); see also CRAWFORD, p. 200.	(10, r 6)
144	<a href="#">Nadaber</a>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	See In questa città real dita nadaber etc. 143.	(10, R 6)
145	<a href="#">Mount Marora</a>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	In all probability this is Mount Abuna Josef, not far from Maraua, the site of the source of the river Tekeze, one of the two rivers which Ptolemy gives as arising from the Nili paludes to form the Nile proper. In charting the course of the Nile, Fra Mauro partially follows Ptolemy, and hence his location of the source here - see 355; see also 138 - confusing the course of the Tekeze with that of the Nile. See also CRAWFORD, p. 200.	(10, S 25)
146	<a href="#">Province of Salgu</a>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	According to CRAWFORD, p. 202, the Saloa region on the upper stretches of the Tekeze.	(10, S 29)
147	<a href="#">Mount Baiamindre</a>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	Alongside Zibundia, in the 'circle' described by the course of the dell'Abau. According to LA RONCIÈRE, v. 2, p. 125, this is Mount Abuja Mieda; see also CRAWFORD, p. 195.	(10, S 36)
148	<a href="#">Sofrala</a>	<b>Mozambique?</b>	Indicates the city of Sofala (Mozambique), but see also the note on Soffala 34. See CRAWFORD, p. 202.	(10, S 4)
149	<i>Many opinions and many texts claim that, in the southern regions the water does not surround this whole inhabited and temperate area. But I have heard many opinions to the contrary, above all from those who were sent by his Majesty, King of Portugal, in caravels so that they might explore and see with their own eyes. These men say that they sailed around the coast from the south-west some 2,000 miles beyond the Strait of Gibraltar. And following that route, they then decided to sail south-southeast until they came to Tunis and almost as far as Alexandria; and at each place they found good shores, with deep water and good navigation conditions without any hindrances. These men have drawn new navigation maps and have given names to rivers, gulfs, capes and ports, of which I have had a copy. So, if one wants to disagree with these men, who have seen with their own eyes, then there is all the more reason to dissent from and not believe those who have left writings on things they did not see with their own eyes but only believed to be the case. What is more, I have spoken with a person worthy of trust, who says that he sailed in an Indian ship caught in the fury of a tempest for 40 days out in the Sea of India, beyond the Cape of Soffala and the Green Islands towards west-southwest; and according to the astrologers who act as their guides, they had advanced almost 2,000 miles. Thus one can believe and confirm what is said by both these and those, and that they had therefore sailed 4,000 miles. In the third book of his Cosmography, Pomponius Mela says that a certain Eudossus, fleeing from Lathmin, king of Alexandria, sailed out of the Arabian Gulf and navigated through those southern regions until he arrived at Gades, which is the Strait of Gibraltar. One can therefore claim without any doubt that this southern and south-western part is navigable, and that the Sea of India is an ocean and not an inland sea. This is what is said by all those who sail this sea and live in those islands</i>	<b>Africa</b>	In this important inscription, Fra Mauro discusses the general geographical theory regarding the extent of land masses and, in particular, the circumnavigability of Africa (see also Circa hi ani del Signor 1420 etc. 19). As is well known, Ptolemy argued that Africa extended indefinitely south-eastwards, making the Indian Ocean into a sort of inland sea. On various occasions Fra Mauro shows how well he knew the Geography and so one would be justified in taking his molte opinion e leture as a reference to Ptolemy, whose theory he opposes on the basis of practical experience - in particular, that acquired from the voyages of exploration undertaken by the Portuguese in the first half of the fifteenth century (which would ultimately lead to the rounding of the Cape of Good Hope in the 1490s). Fra Mauro claims that the results of these voyages are reported in new nautical charts, of which ho habuto copia [I have had copies]. However, the question is rather less clear-cut than he presents it. In fact, he claims that the Portuguese travelled south-southeast for more than 2000 miles beyond Gibraltar (quarta d'ostro inver sirocho), which would mean that when the world map was drawn up, their ships were capable of reaching the coasts of modern-day Guinea, at around 10° N. And though this would seem to be borne out by documentary evidence of such voyages - for example, of the expedition headed by Nuno Fernandez (ca. 1447), which got as far as modern-day Conakry (9° 33' lat. N) - Fra Mauro goes on to claim that these same navigators continued their explorations and pushed as far as the indromo di Tunisi and even of Alexandria (the indromo - a term that often appears with this sense in Ramusio's Navigazioni - means the "counterpart," "along the same meridian"). Given that for Ptolemy - Fra Mauro's only source with regard to geographical co-ordinates - the main meridian passed through the Isole Fortunata (the Canary Isles) and that the distance between these and Tunis is around 7° 40' of longitude, such a measurement when transferred to a modern map gives us a point on the western coast of Africa somewhere around Capo Palmas (Liberia), that is, 600 miles beyond Conakry. This would suggest that Fra Mauro had 'unofficial' source material with regard to Portuguese voyages of exploration - and that these progressed much more rapidly down the coast of Africa than historians of exploration have supposed. To confirm the authority and credibility of his claims, Fra Mauro then writes that he has spoken cum persona digna de fede, [with a person worthy of trust] who is said to have sailed both south-west and west (al garbin e al ponente) for distances of around 2,000 miles, pushing out into the open Atlantic. Only after having given this information drawn from actual navigational experience, does Fra Mauro quote the 'anticipation' of such geographical notions to be found in Pomponio Mela, who mentions an attempt to circumnavigate Africa made by Eudoxius of Cyzicus in the years after 117 BC. (MELA, III.9). This is a clear indication that the Venetian gives more weight to experimental data than Classical auctoritates. The conclusion he draws from these observations is clear and indisputable: Africa is surrounded by water and the Indian Ocean is not an inland sea, even if Ptolemy argues it is.	(11, D 3)

150	<a href="#">Sachaelt</a>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	Sacala, to the south of Lake Tana, in Ethiopia, in the ancient kingdom of Gojam. The drawing of the map might suggest that Sachaelt is located not far from the coast. In fact, Fra Mauro's knowledge of Africa beyond Ethiopia was rather sketchy, and his description does not push far beyond that nation's borders. Note the nearby inscription, GOGIANI, which identifies the kingdom of Gojan, to the south of Lake Tana. See LA RONCIÈRE, v. 2, p. 126, and CRAWFORD, p. 201.	(11, I 4)
151	<a href="#">GOGIANI</a>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	The ancient kingdom of Gojam, in Ethiopia, to the south of Lake Tana.	(11, M 3)
152	<i>This province called Benichileb is inhabited by a very strong and great people who live in great fortresses on the massive waters of rivers and on mountains. These people have dog-like faces and could not be subjugated by the Romans</i>	<b>Western Africa</b>	Perhaps this province should be taken as corresponding to the geographical area between Ethiopia and Sudan, home (then and now) to the Koma (or Komo) people. These originated in the Nile area and their characteristic physical features - elongated face, wide noses, thin lips - might perhaps have suggested the comparison with 'canine' physiognomies (cfr. LA RONCIÈRE, v. 1, pp. 97 e 141). However, Pliny's reference to a people in this region who "canem pro rege habent" (quoted in CRAWFORD, p. 196) might well refer to the neighbouring kingdom of Kanem, and arise from an obvious mistake in interpretation. The Estense Catalan map, which is roughly contemporary with Fra Mauro's, mentions the king "Beni Calep, vol dir en nostra lengua fill de chan" See also, 155.	(11, m 3)
153	<a href="#">Dafur</a>	<b>Sudan</b>	This is the region of Darfur in modern-day Sudan, which takes its name from the Fur ethnic group. Having been conquered by the Christian kings of Ethiopia, it was then seized from their control in the mid-thirteenth century by the armies of the kingdom of Kanem, the central area of which was around Lake Chad. Note how Fra Mauro draws this area of Central Africa as though it lay on the Atlantic coast.	(11, N 23)
154	<a href="#">Oean</a>	<b>Atlantic Oc.</b>	Atlantic Ocean.	(11, Q 36) (18, A 9)
155	<i>Benichileb. This name is interpreted as meaning "son of a dog" because these people have dog-like faces</i>	<b>Ethiopia/Sudan</b>	See Questa provincia dita Benichileb etc. 152.	(11, Q 9)
156	<a href="#">TAPROBANA</a>	<b>Sumatra</b>	Here used to indicate Sumatra. Some of the information regarding the island of Sumatra comes in part from the text of the Navigation of Flavius Arrianus (c. 95-180 AD), which was subsequently published in Ramusio's collection (Navigazione del mar rosso fino all'India orientale, in RAMUSIO, vol. 2, pp. 497-536), and in part from the report of Conti-Bracciolini (RAMUSIO, vol. 2). See also 23.	(13, C 34) (14, C 3)
157	<a href="#">Lake</a>	<b>Sumatra</b>	At the southern tip of Sumatra.	(13, c 37) (14, D 5)
158	<a href="#">Brimpe</a>	<b>Indian Ocean</b>	Unidentified island to the east of Sumatra.	(13, e 28)
159	<a href="#">Kingdom</a>	<b>Sumatra</b>	In the southern part of the island of Sumatra.	(13, E 35) (14, E 4)
160	<a href="#">Temple</a>	<b>Sumatra</b>	In the southern part of the island of Sumatra.	(13, e 38) (14, F 6)
161	<a href="#">Houses</a>	<b>Sumatra</b>	In the southern part of the island of Sumatra.	(13, E 39)
162	<a href="#">Malitus</a>	<b>Indian Ocean.</b>	Island to the south-eastern edge of the planisphere. Perhaps it identifies part of the kingdom of Sumatra; see Y, 2, p. 283.	(13, g 27) (14, E 8)
163	<a href="#">Spring/River Source</a>	<b>Sumatra</b>	Near the civitas Motta, on the island of Sumatra.	(13, G 37) (14, G 6)
164	<a href="#">City of Motta</a>	<b>Sumatra</b>	Unidentified city on the island of Sumatra. The toponym is difficult to read (civitas morta?).	(13, g 37) (14, g 5)
165	<i>On this noble island there are four kingdoms</i>	<b>Sumatra</b>	Inscription within the island of Sumatra.	(13, G 37) (14, G 5)
166	<i>Dabo. On this island there are many temples</i>	<b>Sumatra</b>	The toponym Dabo re-occurs on the island of Singkep (the Lingga Islands), off the eastern coast of Sumatra (0° 30' S - 104° 28' E).	(13, h 30)
167	<a href="#">Kingdom</a>	<b>Sumatra</b>	In the eastern part of the island of Sumatra.	(13, h 31) (14, h 1)
168	<a href="#">Kingdom</a>	<b>Sumatra</b>	In the western part of the island of Sumatra.	(13, H 38) (14, H 7)
169	<a href="#">River Azanu</a>	<b>Sumatra</b>	Unidentified river on Sumatra.	(13, I 35) (14, i 3)
170	<i>In ancient days this island was called Simondi</i>	<b>Sumatra</b>	Inscription within Sumatra. The name is certainly based on Palesimundo, which Pliny gives as the main city of the island of Sri Lanka/Taprobana (PLINY, VI, 85). See also 156.	(13, i 35) (14, i 4)
171	<a href="#">Spring/River Source</a>	<b>Sumatra</b>	In the southern part of the island of Sumatra.	(13, I 38) (14, I 7)
172	<i>The People of the Lema</i>	<b>Sumatra</b>	Inscription within Sumatra.	(13, I 39) (14, i 8)
173	<a href="#">Lake</a>	<b>Sumatra</b>	At the eastern tip of the island of Sumatra.	(13, L 30)
174	<i>The People of the Çella</i>	<b>Sumatra</b>	João de Barros refers to a people called the Cellates in his Decadi, claiming that these and other Malay peoples are the origins of the Chinese mandarins (Hobson-Jobson, p. 551). This is the modern-day region of Aceh, which covers the northern part of the island of Sumatra.	(13, I 30)
175	<a href="#">Temple</a>	<b>Sumatra</b>	In the western part of the island of Sumatra.	(13, L 32) (14, L 1)
176	<i>On this, gold and many other notable things are to be found</i>	<b>Sumatra</b>	Inscription on Sumatra. Nicolò de' Conti wrote: "In questa isola nasce il pepe molto maggior dell'altro, e così lungo, e la canfora e l'oro in grande abbondanza" (RAMUSIO, v. 2, p. 793; FRAMPTON, p. 129: "They are Idolatours, and have muche Pepper named the greatest, and of the long Pepper, and greate plentie of Camphore and golde").	(13, L 38) (14, L 7)
177	<a href="#">Solij</a>	<b>Indian Ocean.</b>	Small island to the south-east edge of the map.	(13, M 24)
178	<i>Bandan, a small island close to the shadows, on which grow a lot of cloves. Also one there finds parrots that are totally red, except for their beaks and claws, which are yellow</i>	<b>Indian Ocean</b>	The Banda Islands (Indonesia), in the sea of the same name. The information given by Fra Mauro is taken almost word for word from Nicolò de' Conti: "...l'altra isola Bandan, nella quale nasce solamente il garofano... Bandan nutrice pappagalli di tre sorti, cioè una di rossi col becco giallo..." (RAMUSIO, v. 2, p. 802; FRAMPTON, p. 133: "The other is called Bandan, where cloues grow ... In Bandan there be three kinds of popiniayes or parrets, with redde feathers, and yellow billes...").	(13, m 26)
179	<i>The peoples of this island are usually idolaters</i>	<b>Sumatra</b>	Inscription within Sumatra.	(13, m 36) (14, N 4)
180	<a href="#">Proban</a>	<b>Indian Ocean.</b>	Small island to the south-eastern edge of the map.	(13, n 22)
181	<a href="#">The Sea of Taprobane</a>	<b>Java</b>	The modern-day Sea of Java.	(13, n 26) (14, n 1)
182	<a href="#">Kingdom</a>	<b>Sumatra</b>	In the northern part of the island of Sumatra.	(13, N 37) (14, N 6)
183	<a href="#">Bandan</a>	<b>Indian Ocean</b>	The Banda Islands. See 178.	(13, o 26)

184	<a href="#">Neturan</a>	Indian Ocean.	The name seems to take up the forms Negueran and Nocueran which are given by Marco Polo: "Partendosi dalla Giava e dal regno di Lambri, poi che s'ha navigato da circa centocinquanta miglia verso tramontana, si trovano due isole, una delle quali si chiama Nocueran e l'altra Angaman. E in questa di Nocueran non è re, e quelle genti sono come bestie, e tutti, così maschi come femine, vanno nudi e non cuoprano parte alcuna della loro persona; e adorano gl'idoli. Tutti i loro boschi sono di nobilissimi arbori e di grandissima valuta, e si trovano sandali bianchi e rossi, noci di quelle d'India, garofani, verzino e altre diverse sorti di speciarie" (MPR, III, chap. 17; see Y, 2, p. 306: "When you leave the Island of Java [the less] and the kingdom of Lambri, you sail north about 150 miles, and then you come to two islands, one of which is called Necueran. In this Island they have no king nor chief, but live like beasts. And I tell you they go all naked, both men and women, and do not use the slightest covering of any kind. They are Idolaters. Their woods are all of noble and valuable kinds of trees; such as Red Sanders and Indian-nut and Cloves and Brazil and sundry and other good spices"). They are the Nicobar Islands, to the north of Sumatra; see Y, 2, pp. 307-08.	(13, o 30)
185	<a href="#">City of Scubach</a>	Sumatra	Unidentified city in the far north of Sumatra.	(13, O 36) (14, o 5)
186	<a href="#">Canpangu</a>	Indian Ocean	Small island to the north of Sumatra, part of the Nicobar or Andaman Islands.	(13, p 35) (14, p 4)
187	<a href="#">Tilis</a>	Indian Ocean.	Island to the south-eastern edge of the map. In the absence of any other reference, one might identify it with the island of Telo, to the east of Sumatra (0° 03' S - 98° 15' E).	(13, P 21)
188	<a href="#">Mallevi</a>	Indian Ocean.	One of the Nicobar or Andaman Islands.	(13, p 31)
189	<a href="#">Sondai</a>	Indian Ocean.	Sonda Island; it corresponds to Sondai in Nicolò de' Conti (RAMUSIO, v. 2, p. 802).	(13, q 27) (19, A 27)
190	<a href="#">Island of Java Minor</a>	Java the Less	See also Giava menor 589.	(13, r 22) (19, B 22)
191	<a href="#">GIAVA</a>	Java	One of the inscriptions in capital letters, it indicates 'Java Major'; the other 'Java Minor' (Java). See 190.	(13, r 22) (19, B 22) (19, p 16)
192	<a href="#">City of Lema</a>	Sumatra	Inscription within Sumatra. Reference unidentified.	(14, 1 7)
193	<a href="#">Zampa</a>	Sumatra	Perhaps the modern-day Jambi on the island of Sumatra.	(14, 1 10)
194	<a href="#">Mount Seperqauan</a>	Sri Lanka	Inscription on the northern part of the island of Sri Lanka.	(14, a 36)
195	<i>The islands of Lamuri, Nauagari and Arii. These are inhabited by savage, untamed idolaters. And Tabrobana lies to the north-east of these, which are south-west of Tabrobana</i>	Indian Ocean.	The Nicobar (Nancowry) Islands, but see also Lamuri 206. See 201.	(14, B 21)
196	<a href="#">City of Cotte</a>	Sri Lanka	The modern-day Sri Jayawardenepura, capital of Sri Lanka, whose former name was Kotte (it was founded in the second half of the sixteenth century).	(14, B 38)
197	<a href="#">Province of Mingen</a>	Sri Lanka	Inscription within the northern part of Sri Lanka. See 198.	(14, C 34)
198	<a href="#">Ningen</a>	Sri Lanka	Perhaps Negombo, on the western coast of the island, to the north of Colombo. See also 197.	(14, c 37)
199	<a href="#">Province of Batali</a>	Sri Lanka	Wattala, to the north of Colombo. See 200.	(14, C 37)
200	<a href="#">Batali</a>	Sri Lanka	Wattala, to the north of Colombo. See also 198.	(14, c 38)
201	<a href="#">Arij</a>	Indian Ocean.	One of the Nicobar (Nancowry) Islands. See 195.	(14, D 16)
202	<a href="#">Abapaten</a>	Indian Ocean.	One of the Nicobar (Nancowry) Islands. See 195.	(14, D 34)
203	<a href="#">SAYLAM</a>	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka.	(14, D 37)
204	<a href="#">Nargilfaras</a>	Indian Ocean.	One of the Nicobar (Nancowry) Islands. See 195.	(14, e 26)
205	<i>Abapaten is a small island where a great number of pearls are fished. These are eastern pearls and more noble and beautiful than one finds in any other place. And this island lies to the south of Sailan, which is to the north of Abapaten</i>	Indian Ocean.	On the basis of the position given by Fra Mauro, it could be the place which Marco Polo describes in the following manner: "Nel suo regno si pescano le perle, cioè che fra Malabar e l'isola di Zeilan v'è un colfo overo seno di mare, dove l'acqua non è più alta di dieci in dodici passa, e in alcuni luoghi due passa, e pescansi in questo modo: che molti mercanti fanno diverse compagnie, e hanno molte navi e barche grandi e piccole, con ancore per poter sorgere, e menano seco uomini salariati, che sanno andare nel fondo a pigliar le ostriche, nelle quali sono attaccate le perle, e le portano di sopra in un sacchetto di rete legato al corpo, e poi ritornano di nuovo, e quando non possono sostenere più il fiato vengono suso, e stati un poco se ne discendono, e così fanno tutt'il giorno. E pigliansi in grandissima quantità, delle quali si fornisce quasi tutt'il mondo, per essere la maggior parte di quelle che si pigliano in questo colfo tonde e lustri" (MPR, III, chap. 20); see Y, 2, pp. 331-32: "You must know that the sea here forms a gulf between the Island of Seilan and the mainland. And all round this gulf the water has a depth of no more than 10 or 12 fathoms, and in some places no more than two fathoms. The pearl-fishers take their vessels, great and small, and proceed into this gulf, where they stop from the beginning of April till the middle of May ... Here they cast anchor and shift from their large vessels into small boats. You must know that the many merchants who go divide into various companies, and each of these must engage a number of men on wages ... And there they find the shells that contain the pearls (and these they put into a net bag tied ound the waist, and mount up to the surface with them, and then dive anew. When they can't hold their their breath any longer, they come up again, and after a little down they go once more, and so they go on all day)".	(14, E 32)
206	<a href="#">Lamuri</a>	Indian Ocean.	Small island between Sumatra and the Andaman Islands. In fact, the port of Lamuri - well known to Arab travellers and geographers - was situated in the area of the modern-day Banda Aceh, in the far northern part of Sumatra; see TIBBETTS (1971), p. 493. See also 195.	(14, f 14)
207	<a href="#">Nauagari</a>	Indian Ocean.	See 195.	(14, F 22)

208	<i>On this island there is said to be a water which can turn into gold any iron you wet with it; and the people eat human flesh</i>	Indian Ocean.	The inscription in the cartouche refers to the isola Andaman, that is, the Andaman Islands - whose name is explained by Nicolò de' Conti as meaning "isola dell'oro"; he himself calls them the Andramania. De' Conti was also the source for the claim that the island's inhabitants ate human flesh (RAMUSIO, v. 2, p. 793); see also SILVESTRI (f.11): "Agaman insula magna est in mari Indico a Yava insula... per miliaria CLV distans. Huius indigenas prodit Marcus Polus silvestres esse ac feroces, caput et oculos quasi caninos habere, riso, lacte et carnibus omnibus et humanis indifferenter vesci". The drawing shows a sort of lake of gold at the centre of the island - whose rumoured existence Fra Mauro disbelieves, as one can see from the inscription 2212. See also 216 and 220.	(14, G 16)
209	<i>Land without walls or houses</i>	India	The inscription appears within territory that apparently faces south, towards the ocean. In fact, given Fra Mauro's notions regarding India - see 54 - one might claim that the stretch of coast he shows between the cavo Chora over Chomari to the west and what he describes as terre senza muri over casali is nothing other than the coast of India between Cape Comorin and Calimere Point, facing towards Sri Lanka. This indication of place might be linked with the toponym Setemelti shown in a similar position in AC (p.90, n.20).	(14, g 31) (14, g 34)
210	<i>Province of Lach</i>	India	Cfr. Marco Polo: "Partendosi dal luogo dove è il corpo del glorioso apostolo s. Tommaso [Madras], e andando verso ponente, si truova la provincia di Lac. Di qui hanno origine li Bramini, che sono sparsi poi per tutta l'India" (MPR, III, chap. 22; see Y, 2, p. 363: "Lar is a Province lying towards the west when you quit the place where the body of St. Thomas lies; and all the Abraimian in the world come from that province"). The province of Lac or Lar (Y, 2, p. 367) is to be identified with the modern-day region of Gujarat, which is in North-West India rather than, is shown here, simply to the west of Madras. See also 214.	(14, g 39)
211	<i>Zilem</i>	India	Toponym given to the west of the terre senza muri over casali on the south-east coast of India; unidentified.	(14, G 40) (15, f 1)
212	<i>Paiur</i>	India	Toponym given to the north of the terre senza muri over casali on the south-east coast of India; perhaps to be identified with Taiyur (12° 47' N - 80° 11' E).	(14, h 32)
213	<i>This region called Mahabar was divided into five kingdoms</i>	India	Mahabar was the Arabic name for the modern-day Coromandel, in India. The king of Malabar and the "altri quattro re suoi fratelli" are mentioned by Marco Polo (MPR, III, chap. 20) - hence Fra Mauro's reference to five kingdoms; see Y, 2, p. 331: "You must know that in this province there are five kings, who are own brothers".	(14, H 34)
214	<i>Temple of the Abramani</i>	India	A Brahmin temple; see 210.	(14, H 37)
215	<i>Note that Ptolemy, when wanting to describe Taprobana, simply described Saylam</i>	Sri Lanka	Fifteenth- and sixteenth-century cartographers were rather uncertain with regard to the position of Sri Lanka (which they called Taprobana, following Ptolemy). There were, in fact, two traditions that provided different positions - and names - for the island. The first such tradition, if one may call it so, derived directly from Ptolemy and showed the south of the Indian sub-continent much smaller than it is, but added an island - Taprobana - which was much larger than the actual Sri Lanka. This model is taken up by numerous authors and works: Nicolaus Germanus (whose plates were used for the first printed edition of Ptolemy, produced in Bologna 1477); Pomponio Mela, in his Geographia; the planisphere that appears in Hartmann Schedel's Chronicle of Nuremberg (Nuremberg, 1493); the world map in Gregor Reisch's Margarita Philosophica (Freiburg 1503); Martin Waldseemüller's edition of Ptolemy (Strasbourg 1507); and so on. The second tradition appears in the work of a small number of authors and restores India's real shape and size, with an island off the south coast that undoubtedly compares in size and position to the actual Sri Lanka. This is the case, for example, in the mappemede that Johann Ruysch produced for the edition of Ptolemy printed in Rome in 1507; however, the island which corresponds in size and location to Sri Lanka is there called Prilam, whilst Taprobana Alias Zoillon is the name of a large island to the west of the Malacca peninsula. That same feature is also to be found in the nautical planisphere by Martin Waldseemüller (entitled Orbus Typus Universalis Iuxta Hydrographorum Traditionem) which was published in Strasbourg in 1513 - even if in another map by the same cartographer (Strasbourg 1516) the island to the west of Malacca - that is, of India extra Gangem - is called Samotra Insula (Sumatra). Another example of the second tradition can be found in the Miller Atlas, a sumptuously-decorated Portuguese codex, in which Sri Lanka is identified as Ceilam Insula, whilst the island of Sumatra, placed to the south-west of Malacca, is called Taprobana Insula. For its part, Ribeiro's map makes no use at all of the name Taprobana: Sri Lanka is called Ceilan, whilst Sumatra is identified as Camatra. There are also works which draw on both traditions and that in this part of the world show an island (to the west or east of Malacca) which is generally named Seilan. See, for example, the engraved-copper map by Francesco Rosselli (Firenze 1492-93); the planisphere by Giovanni Contarini and Francesco Rosselli, published in 1506 in Florence, or perhaps Venice; and Bernardus Sylvanus' edition of Ptolemy (Venice 1511) - to cite just a few instances.	(14, h 37)
216	<i>Andaman</i>	Indian Ocean.	The Andaman Islands. See 208 and 220.	(14, i 17)
217	<i>Milapur</i>	India	Meliapur or Mallapur is traditionally the burial-place of St. Thomas; it corresponds to St. Thomas's Mount in the area of the modern-day Madras. Cfr. Nicolò de' Conti, who speaks of "una città di mille fuochi che si chiama Malepur, situata pur alla costa del mare nell'altro colfo verso 'l fiume Gange, dove il corpo di san Tommaso onorevolmente è sepolto in una chiesa assai grande e bella, gli abitatori della quale son cristiani detti nestorini, i quali sono sparsi per tutta l'India, come fra noi sono li giudei: e tutta questa provincia si dimanda Malabar" (RAMUSIO, v. 2, p. 792; FRAMPTON, p. 128: "unto a citie named Malpuria, welche standeth beyonde the seconde entring, that the river India maketh in ye end, wher the body of saint Thomas the Apostle lyeth honourably in a farye and famous church, where he is greatlye honoured and worshipped by the hereticke Nestorians: and there live almost a thousande men of them in this cite. These doe live throughout all India scattered as the lewes doe among us. All this province is named Mahabaria").	(14, i 32)
218	<i>Tuimili</i>	India	To the south of milapur (Madras); unidentified.	(14, i 32)
219	<i>Island of Andaman</i>	Indian Ocean.	The Andaman Islands. See 208 and 220.	(14, L 16)

220	<i>The island of Andaman, off Taprobana, lies with the terrafirma between the east and west, and opposite it Paigu, between north and south. This island with its Andamanians has a circumference of about 500 miles; it is inhabited by an idolatrous, cruel people given to the use of spells and magic. Many say that on this island there is a lake in which, if you immerse iron, it becomes gold. I say this just to do justice to the testimony of many people</i>	Indian Ocean.	The Andaman Islands. See 208. The information given is taken from Marco Polo (MPR, III, chap. 18), with the exception of the legend concerning the lake that can turn iron into gold, which appears in Jordanus Catalanus: "Dicitur autem unum mirabile de praedictis insulis: quod est quaedam ubi est aqua una et in medio quaedam arbor. Omne metallum quod lavatur cum aqua illa efficitur aurum" (JORDANUS, p. 50). See also SILVESTRI, f. 11r (208)	(14, l 20)
221	<i>Paliechat</i>	India	Alongside Milapur (Madras); it is the modern-day Pulicat, about 35 km north of Madras.	(14, L 32)
222	<i>Pudipetem</i>	India	Just to the north of Milapur (Madras). This is identified as Pudukatana in Cosma Indicopleuste (HALLBERG, p. 417) and Pudifetania by Nicolò de' Conti, who locates it "appresso la riva del mare" (RAMUSIO, v. 2, p. 792; FRAMPTON, p. 128: "uppon the sea coste"), without being more specific as to its position. According to Yule (Hobson-Jobson, p. 735), Pudipatan is "a very old seaport of Malabar, which has now ceased to have a place in the Maps. It lay between Cannamore and Calicut."	(14, l 33)
223	<i>Province of Mahabar</i>	India	See also 213.	(14, L 34)
224	<i>Turmili</i>	India	In Southern India; probably the modern-day Turimerla, around 135 km north-west of Madras.	(14, l 40) (15, L 1)
225	<i>City of Cella</i>	Sumatra	The modern-day Banda Aceh, in the far north of Sumatra.	(14, m 1) (13, m 32)
226	<i>Paigu</i>	Birmania	Pegu, the name of an ancient city and kingdom in Burma (the modern-day city is also called Pegu). Fra Mauro gives the city at the mouth of a large river, called Mandus, of which he writes 688: "Questo magno fiume descore al mar per el paxe del macin". Thus the river can be identified with the Irrawaddy.	(14, m 15) (14, n 15)
227	<i>Mutifili</i>	India	The Mutifili mentioned by Marco Polo (Murfilii in MPR, III, chap. 21) - which is Mutabili in Ibn Majid (TIBBETTS (1971), pp. 467-68) and Butifilis in AC. It corresponds to the modern-day Motumala, just to the north of the city of Kottapatnam. In Marco Polo's day this was already a very important port. See also Y, 2, p. 362.	(14, m 33)
228	<i>Colutr.?</i>	India?	On the eastern coast of India; Unidentified. FM 1956 erroneously gives colutr.	(14, M 33)
229	<i>Anilur</i>	India	The city of Nellore, about 150 km north of Madras.	(14, m 37)
230	<i>This whirlpool below is very dangerous for sailors</i>	Indian Ocean.	The inscription, in a cartouche, appears alongside the drawing of a whirlpool in the 'channel' that apparently separates Sumatra from the mainland. In fact, given the errors Fra Mauro makes in the layout of the regions to the east of India - in particular within the Burma area - it is clear that the whirlpool depicted is located off the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, more precisely, between Cape Negrais (Arakan, Burma) and the Gulf of Martaban (Fra Mauro's golfo de lasiavo). Undoubtedly, such a detail was derived not from geographical traditions but from actual navigation in this area. The existence on this stretch of coast of a very dangerous tidal 'whirlpool' is long-recorded; the inhabitants of the region called it "the dragon's whirlpool" (Hobson-Jobson, p. 622). See also PHAYRE, p. 11: "...his ship was wrecked at Nagarit [Negrais] the whirlpool where the sea-dragon carries down vessels to the ocean depths".	(14, n 10)
231	<i>Gausari</i>	Birmania?	Off Paigu (Pegù); unidentified.	(14, n 16)
232	<i>Telenge</i>	India	In eastern India, it corresponds to the modern-day region of Telangana, in the state of Andhra Pradesh, whose capital is Hyderabad. Telugu is also the name of the language spoken in the region. See 237.	(14, N 34)
233	<i>Peruxabat</i>	India	Between Telenge and Anilur; it is undoubtedly Peddukurapadu, 40 km to the west of Vijayawada; see also 227.	(14, N 35)
234	<i>The Island of Siamotra, or Taprobana</i>	Sumatra	Sumatra.	(14, n 6) (13, N 37)
235	<i>Chesmi</i>	Birmania	At the mouth of the river Mandus (Irrawaddy); it takes up the reference to a place named Kasma in Ibn Majid: "No place of this name exists today, but it occurs as Cosmin on most early European maps" (TIBBETTS (1971), p. 478).	(14, o 17)
236	<i>Gulf of Oriça</i>	Indian Ocean	The modern-day state of Orissa borders on the Indian Ocean in the northern part of the sub-continent. See 244.	(14, O 34)
237	<i>Province of Telenge the Great</i>	India	See 232.	(14, o 36) (14, q 15)
238	<i>Gulf of Lasiavo</i>	Indian Ocean	Corresponds to the modern-day Gulf of Martaban, in Burma, where the portolan of Ibn Majid records the toponym Asiya (TIBBETTS (1971), p. 451); Gubbat Asiya was the Arabic name for the gulf itself (ibid., p. 78).	(14, p 13)
239	<i>Marthaban</i>	Birmania	The port of Martaban, in Burma, at the mouth of the Hlaingbwe Chaung.	(14, P 14)
240	<i>Taua</i>	Birmania	The toponym may correspond to the modern-day Tavoy (Burma, 14° 05' N - 98° 12' E); however, one should not forget the general confusion in the geography of this area, due largely to the erroneous positioning of the main rivers - the Ganges in particular - and of the surrounding territories.	(14, P 20)
241	<i>Bachala</i>	Birmania	Bacala, on the coast of the ancient Pegù (Burma), is mentioned in Joao de Barros's Decadi asiatiche, which are partially reproduced in the Navigazioni of RAMUSIO (v. 2, p. 1071). Giacomo Cantelli's 1682 Map of India shows a small island of Bacala lying off the coast opposite the city of Aracan, ancient capital of the kingdom of the same name and of the modern-day province of Northern Burma.	(14, p 22)
242	<i>Satgauan</i>	India	The port of Satgaon, on the Ganges, about 50 km south of Calcutta. See Hobson-Jobson, p. 727.	(14, p 25)
243	<i>Sonargauan</i>	Bangladesh	Sonargaon, a place thirty kilometres from Dhaka in Bangladesh in Bangladesh. The city appears at the mouth of the Indus rather than of the Ganges; see the note on Provincia del macin.	(14, P 28)
244	<i>Potgauan</i>	Bangladesh?	Perhaps identifiable with the modern-day Patuakhali (Bangladesh), to the east of Calcutta. The city appears at the mouth of the Indus rather than of the Ganges; see the notes concerning these two rivers.	(14, P 30)
245	<i>Oriça</i>	India	The kingdom of Orissa, in north-east India. See 236.	(14, P 30)
246	<i>Province of Oriça in Macin</i>	India	The kingdom of Orissa, in North-East India. See 236. The name Macin was traditionally applied to a broad stretch of territory between India and China.	(14, p 30)
247	<i>Fonsur</i>	Birmania	Toponym transcribed twice along the coast between the colfo de Lasiavo (Gulf of Martaban, Burma) and Melacha (Malacca, Malaysia); place unidentified. Fonsur is also the name for Sumatra in various works of Arab cartography, for example Ibn Said's thirteenth-century world map (known to us in a sixteenth-century copy); cfr. PINNA, v. 2, p. 103.	(14, Q 10) (14, p 11)

248	<a href="#">Perieman</a>	Thailand?	Fra Mauro locates this unidentified place not far from Melacha (Malacca, Malaysia); Philip Clüver's map <i>Indiae orientalis et insularum adiacentium antiqua et nova descriptio</i> (1672) does show a place named Pabeny olim Perimula on the eastern coast of southern Thailand.	(14, q 13)
249	<a href="#">In these lakes, the bottom of which cannot be sounded, the ashes of burnt bodies are thrown in golden jars carried here from various places by the brahmins</a>	India	Inscription within the kingdom of Orissa 244. The note mentions Hindu funeral customs. The city appears at the mouth of the 'Indus' rather than the Ganges; see the notes regarding these two rivers.	(14, Q 29)
250	<a href="#">Bingiron</a>	Bangladesh?	Toponym with large view of a city, situated to the north of the Gulf of Bengal and to the east of the mouth of the 'Indus' (which should be the Ganges); unidentified. See HALLBERG, p. 76.	(14, q 34)
251	<a href="#">Deuletabet</a>	India	In north-east India; unidentified. The name does, however, echo that of the city of Dawlatabad, near the modern-day Aurangabad; in this case Fra Mauro shows it too far east (but one must also take into account the distortion resulting from Fra Mauro's adoption of the Ptolemaic cartographical model in his description of India). Dawlatabad - the name given to the city by the Moghul conquerors who took it from the Hindu kings of Deccan - was visited by Ibn Battuta, who writes extensively of it in his account of his travels.	(14, Q 39) (15, p 1)
252	<a href="#">Melacha</a>	Malaysia	Malacca, in Malaysia. Transcribed twice.	(14, r 10) (14, r 11)
253	<a href="#">Çampa</a>	Vietnam	The kingdom of Cham or Champa (al-Sanf in Arab sources, primarily al-Idrisi; see also Ibn Majid in TIBBETTS (1971), p. 488) was located within the modern-day Vietnam. The name Campa derives from Sanskrit; and this is the Campaa mentioned by Nicolò de' Conti: "Partiosi detto Nicolò dall'isole delle Giave, e conducendo seco quel che gli era necessario pel cammino, navigo verso ponente ad una città che è nella costa del mare, detta Campaa, nella quale vi è molto legno aloe, canfora e gran copia d'oro. Stette in questo viaggio per spazio d'un mese" (RAMUSIO, v. 2, p. 803; FRAMPTON, p. 134: "Leaving these sayde ilands, and having done his merchandise, he took his waye towards the Occidente or Weste, and came unto a citie named Cyampa, having habundaunce of aloes and of Camphora, or camphire, and of golde, and in so muche time as he came hither, whiche was a moneth, he came..."). The account of the travels of Odoardo Barbosa - also published in the Ramusio collection (RAMUSIO, 2, p. 693: "Campaa, dove nasce il legno d'aloee") - again mentions a place called Campaa, whose location as described in the text is rather uncertain, though clearly within the Indonesian archipelago. For his part, Barbosa describes it as an island, though adds "altri dicono che questa Campaa è sopra la terra ferma" (ibid.). The same author says more of the kingdom of Campaa, claiming it is to the south of Siam (Burma) and thus giving a position closer to that indicated by Fra Mauro. The first and most important account, however, is that given in Marco Polo, which contains a long description of the kingdom of Ziamba (MPR, III, chap. 6).	(14, r 14)
254	<a href="#">Province of Bangala</a>	Birmania	Setting aside what might be said about Fra Mauro's errors with regard to the geography of this area - see provincia del macin 258 - the location of Bengal and of the provincia Bangala in macin 255 in the region of the regno di Ava (Awa) are taken directly from Marco Polo (MPR, II, chap. 42). Though probably confusing Bengal with Pegu, this latter claims that the king of Mien (Mihen in Fra Mauro) - that is, the region of Burma - was also known as the king of Bengal. Hence this is the area in which Fra Mauro locates a region which he names Bengal. See CARDONA, pp. 556-57.	(14, R 20)
255	<a href="#">Province of Bangala in Macin</a>	Birmania	To the north of Satgaua. See provincia Bangala 254.	(14, r 27)
256	<a href="#">The country of Bangala</a>	India	Bengal proper, in the region of the Ganges delta; but, confusing the hydrography of the region, Fra Mauro here places the river 'Indus'; see provincia del macin 14, S 24. See also provincia bangala 254.	(14, r 34)
257	<a href="#">India prima</a>	Bangladesh?	Near Bingiron. This was the name of the territories of India between the Indus and the Ganges, whilst India Secunda were the regions between the Ganges and China.	(14, r 36)
258	<a href="#">Province of Macin</a>	China	The note is to the north of Satgaua. The name Cin was used to identify the first great kingdom of China (Ch'in/Qin) in the third century BC. The Arabic form Madjin (= "Macin") seems to derive from the Indian Mahacin (= Great China) and was used as a generic indication of the region between India and South-West China; the latter territory came under the Sung dynasty in 1127 (cfr.: Encyclopaedia of Islam, vol. 9, p. 617). The question of the source from which Fra Mauro drew this name remains open, though it was probably Arab; there is no mention of the name in any of the Western sources he generally used. Note that because of the erroneous layout of the rivers in India - Fra Mauro gives, from west to east, the Indus, the Irrawaddy (the fiume mandus) and the Ganges - the whole geography of this area is distorted: Macin and Bangala (Bengal) appear between the Indus and the Irrawaddy, and Macin extends westwards to beyond the Indus, as is confirmed by the inscriptions near Pendua 803.	(14, S 24) (20, A 25)
259	<a href="#">Tana</a>	India	Thana, on the Island of Salsette, Mumbai. See 54. The kingdom of Tana is described by Marco Polo (MPR, III, chap. 30, which, however, uses the name Canam). A later and more geographically accurate description is to be found in Gonzalo Ferdinando d'Oviedo y Valdes's <i>Sommario della naturale et generale Historia delle Indie occidentali</i> (RAMUSIO, v. 5): "Oltra a Basain [Bassein] poco distante è una isola picciola, chiamata Tana, con una terra assai popolata da' Portoghesi, da' Mori e da' Gentili. Qui non fanno altro che risi, e vi sono molti telari da far ormesini e gingani di lana e di bombaso, che sono dell'andar dei mocaiari, neri e colorati". See also Y, v. 2, p. 396.	(15, A 20)

260	<a href="#">Cape of Eli</a>	India	This is the Dely of Marco Polo (not to be confused with Delhi): "Partendosi dalla provincia di Cumari e andando verso ponente per trecento miglia si truova il regno di Dely, che ha proprio re e favella; non dà tributo ad alcuno. Questa provincia non ha porto, ma un fiume grandissimo che ha buone bocche"(MPR, III, chap. 27; see Y, 2, p. 385: "Eli is a kingdom towards the west, about 300 miles from Comari. The people are idolaters and have a king, and are tributary to nobody; and have a peculiar language ... There is no proper harbour in the country, but there are many great rivers with good estuaries, wide and deep"). The same place is mentioned by Nicolò de' Conti; see Hobson-Jobson: "Monte D'Eli. A mountain on the Malabar coast which forms a remarkable object from seaward, and the name of which occurs sometimes as applied to a State or City adjoining the mountain. It is prominently mentioned in all the old books on India... It was, according to Correa, the first Indian land seen by Vasco da Gama. The name is Malayal. Eli mala, 'High Mountain.'... The position of the town and port of Ely or Hili mentioned by the older travellers is a little doubtful, but see Marco Polo, notes to Bk. III. ch. xxiv [27 of the Ramusio edition]. The Ely-Maide of the Peutingerian Tables is not unlikely to be an indication of Ely". See also Y, 2, pp. 386-88. The 'gulf' shown by Fra Mauro between the cavo de Diongul and the chavo de Eli thus represents the coast of western India between Mumbai and a non-defined point to the north of Calicut. The 'concave' rendition of this part of the coast is to be explained by his adherence to the Ptolemaic description of India.	(15, b 13)
261	<a href="#">Cape of Eli</a>	India	See 260 and 54.	(15, B 15)
262	<a href="#">Dabel</a>	India	At the "base" of the "promontory" of the cavo de Diongul (Mumbai). A place named Dabhol is located around 150 km to the south of Mumbai, in a position comparable to that indicated by Fra Mauro. In his Itinerario, published in the first volume of the Ramusio collection, Ludovico di Vartema gives this description of the city of Dabuli: "Dabuli, la qual città è posta sopra una ripa d'una grandissima fiumara. Questa città è murata a usanza nostra ed è assai buona; il paese è come della sopradetta. Qui vi sono mercadanti mori in grandissima copia. Il re di questa terra Dabuli è gentile, e fa cerca trentamila uomini combattenti, pure ad usanza di Cevul prefata; e questo re è grandissimo osservatore della giustizia" (RAMUSIO, v. 1, p. 813). Dabul also appears in Ibn Majid (TIBBETTS (1971), p. 454).	(15, b 21)
263	<a href="#">Province of Beligauan</a>	Sri Lanka	In the far west of the island of Sri Lanka. This is the modern-day Dehiwala-Mount Lavinia, just to the south of Colombo.	(15, B 3)
264	<a href="#">In this Cape Chomari one loses sight of the Pole Star</a>	India	Cape Comorim, at the southern tip of India, of which Marco Polo writes: "Cumari è una provincia nell'India, della quale si vede un poco della stella della nostra tramontana" (MPR, III, cap. 26); see Y, 2, p. 382: "Comari is a country belonging to India, and there you can see something of the North Star".	(15, c 3)
265	<a href="#">Port of Colombo</a>	Sri Lanka	Colombo (Sri Lanka). See 27.	(15, C 4)
266	<a href="#">Cholet</a>	India	To the south of the chavo de Eli 260 - or would be if, in compliance with the Ptolemaic model, Fra Mauro had not shown this stretch of coast aligned west-east. Its identity is problematic, but the name may have something to do with the Cola peoples (cfr. DGI, p. 110).	(15, d 13)
267	<a href="#">Basli</a>	India	On the western coast of Southern India, to the north of chavo de Eli 260; unidentified.	(15, d 15)
268	<a href="#">Anur</a>	India	Annur, about 300 km south-east of Mangalore (India). Fra Mauro's location of this, well inland from the coast, is correct.	(15, d 16)
269	<a href="#">Manglur</a>	India	Mangalore, on the western coast of India.	(15, d 17)
270	<a href="#">Pachnur</a>	India	On the eastern coast of India, between Goazandapur (Goa) e Manglur (Mangalore); perhaps Pangala, about 40 km north of Mangalore.	(15, D 18)
271	<a href="#">In this gulf pearls are fished</a>	Sri Lanka	The placing of the inscription corresponds closely to the modern-day Palk Straits, between India and Sri Lanka. The information concerning it was certainly derived from Marco Polo; see Abapaten 205.	(15, d 2)
272	<a href="#">Goazandapur</a>	India	Goa, on the eastern coast of India. The name used by Fra Mauro is a compound of Goa and Chandrapur, the modern-day Chandor, which was the capital of the kingdom of which Goa was a part.	(15, D 20)
273	<a href="#">Sangbisari</a>	India	Sankeshwar, some 100 km to the north-east of Goa (India).	(15, d 21)
274	<a href="#">Province of Reneri</a>	India	Region of India, between Goa and Sankeshwar.	(15, D 22)
275	<a href="#">Island of Diu</a>	Indian Ocean.	The Island of Divus, lying opposite the mouth of the Indus, is mentioned by Photius in his epitome of Philostorgius' Historia ecclesiastica (cfr. PHOTIUS, III, chap. 4). Reference to an island called Diupatam, located in the Arabian Sea opposite the mouth of the Indus - that is, in a location analogous to that given by Fra Mauro - is to be found in the letters of Andrea Corsali: "...la qual isola è posta in un braccio di mare ch'entra in detta Cambaia gran spazio, nel qual braccio è la bocca del detto fiume Indo" (RAMUSIO, v. 2, p. 56). This is the modern-day Diu, located on the island of the same name, at the southern tip of the Kathiawar peninsula (Gujrat, India).	(15, D 27)
276	<a href="#">Cape Chora or Chomari</a>	India	Cape Comorin, at the southern tip of India. The name Chora is in Marco Polo (MPR, III, chap. 26); see Y, 2, p. 403.	(15, d 3)
277	<a href="#">Fenderena</a>	India	On the Indian coast, apparently to the south-west of cholochut (Calicut). The name echoes that of Senderbandi, the king of a realm to the south of Calicut described in MPR, III, chap. 20; Marco Polo also makes reference to the ancient kingdom of Sendraka (cfr. DGI, p. 272). This is undoubtedly the Fandarayna mentioned by IDRISI, 2.8.	(15, e 13)
278	<a href="#">Province called Chanara</a>	India	Juan de Barros speaks of a kingdom of Canara in his account of Asia published in the Ramusio collection (RAMUSIO, v. 2, pp. 1062-66); the position he gives matches that indicated by Fra Mauro, approximately to the south of Goa.	(15, E 16)
279	<a href="#">Chonchoni</a>	India	The inhabitants of the modern-day region of Konkan, to the south of Mumbai. Ptolemy calls this region Ariake (DGI, p. 190); Conconi are also mentioned by Andrea Corsali (RAMUSIO, v. 2, p. 28).	(15, e 19)

280	<i>Note that in many places in these gulfs at certain times one can fish pearls in great quantities and at other times none are to be found; some say this is because they pass through here. Physicians also say that in these seas of the Indies one finds that leaf which is put in theriac, which is more precious than that one finds on land</i>	Indian Ocean.	Inscription within the Mare Persicum, corresponding to the position of the isola Diu. The detail regarding the seasonal pearl fishing is borne out by Ibn Majid: "Between Ceylon and the coast of Qa'il [la costa dell'India] are pearl fisheries which flourish in some years, but appear dead in other years" (TIBBETTS (1971), p. 220). The leaves mentioned by Fra Mauro were used in making theriac, a universal panacea widely used from Antiquity up to the modern day. According to the various recipes given by the likes of Andromachus, Pliny, Galen and others, the ingredients numbered over sixty and included garlic, opium and snake venom.	(15, E 27)
281	<i>Chomari</i>	India	Cape Comorin (India); see in questo cavo de Chomari etc. 264 and Nota che quelli che navigano etc. 282.	(15, E 3)
282	<i>Note that those who sail this Sea of India say that in this Cape Chomari, which is here to the left, one loses sight of the Pole Star - that is, of the Arctic Pole. And this is said by everyone</i>	Indian Ocean.	Cape Comorin is at a latitude of around 8° N, and therefore in a position from which the pole star is very low on the horizon and difficult to see. However, Marco Polo writes differently: "Cumari è una provincia nell'India, della quale si vede un poco della stella della nostra tramontana, la quale non si può vedere dall'isola della Giava fino a questo luogo, dal quale, andando in mare trenta miglia, si vede un cubito di sopra l'acqua" (MPR, III, chap. 26; see Y, 2, p. 382: "Comari is a country belonging to India, and there you can see something of the North Star, which we have not been able to see from the Lesser Java thus far. In order to see it you must go some 30 miles out to sea, and then you see it about a cubit above the water"). Perhaps Fra Mauro was following Nicolò de' Conti, who writes that "I naviganti dell'India si governano colle stelle del polo antartico, che è la parte di mezzodì, perché rare volte veggono la nostra Tramontana, e non navigano col bussolo, ma si reggono secondo che trovano le dette stelle o alte o basse" (RAMUSIO, v. 2, p. 813; FRAMPTON, p. 140: "Commonly the Indians sayle by the guiding of the starres of the Pole Antartique, for seldome times they doe see oure North Starre. They use not the loademans stone as wee doe: they doe measure their waye, and distaunce of places, according as their Poale riseth and falleth"). The comments made by de' Conti bear witness to the various techniques navigators in the east used to determine latitude - techniques based on the position of the stars rather than the Sun (the latter was used by Mediterranean navigators). This difference is due to the fact that in tropical regions the sun is always high over the horizon, therefore it is difficult to measure the variations in its position; cfr. TIBBETTS (1971), pp. 331-32.	(15, E 6)
283	<i>Balimuch</i>	India	Perhaps Valinokkam, on the eastern coast of Southern India.	(15, f2)
284	<i>Chail</i>	India	Near the cavo de Chomari (Cape Comorin). This is the Cail or Cael mentioned in Marco Polo (MPR, III, chap. 24: "Cael è una nobile e gran città, la quale signoreggia Astiar, un di quattro fratelli, re della provincia di Malabar, qual è molto ricco d'oro e gioie, e mantiene il suo paese in gran pace; e li mercanti forestieri vi capitano volentieri, per essere da quel re ben visti e trattati. Tutte le navi che vengono di ponente, Ormus, Chisti, Adem, e di tutta l'Arabia, cariche di mercanzie e cavalli, fanno porto in questa città, per essere posta in buon luogo per mercadantare"; see Y, 2, pp. 370-71: "Cail is a great and noble city, and belongs to Ashar, the eldest of the five brother Kings. It is at this city that all the ships touch that come from the west, as from Hormos and from Kis and from Aden, and all Arabia, laden with horses and with other things for sale ... The King possesses vast treasures, and wears upon his person great store of rich jewels. He maintains great state and administers his kingdom with great equity, and extends great favour to merchants and foreigners, so that they are very glad to visit his city") and corresponds to the Qa'il described in Ibn Majid (TIBBETTS (1971), p. 466). Yule comments "Kail, now forgotten, was long a famous port on the coast of what is now the Tinnevely District of the Madras Presidency" (Y, 2, pp. 372-73). Nicolò de' Conti also mentions the place with regard to pearl-fishing (RAMUSIO, v. 2, p. 792).	(15, F 2)
285	<i>Sea of Persia</i>	Indian Ocean.	This is the modern-day Arabian Sea.	(15, F 27)
286	<i>Gulf of Milibar</i>	Indian Ocean	The fact that Fra Mauro gives this name to the sea off the western coast of India is due to the fact that he is following a Ptolemaic model which tends to show the subcontinent spreading east-west rather than extending north-south. In fact, there are no gulfs on the coast of Malabar comparable to that which appears in the map.	(15, F 9)
287	<i>Province of Chanara</i>	India	The name seems to take up that of the city of Canannore, or may perhaps be a distortion of Comari (Cape Comorin).	(15, g 15)
288	<i>Chuci</i>	India	This is the city of Cochín, on the west coast of India.	(15, g 3)
289	<i>Colem</i>	India	This is the city of Quilon, on the south-west coast of India. Nicolò de' Conti calls it Coloum, Marco Polo Coulam (MPR, III, chap. 25). In 1329 Jordanus Catalanus was appointed bishop of this diocese.	(15, G 3)
290	<i>Gulf of Guçirat</i>	Indian Ocean	This is the modern-day Gulf of Khambhat in India; Gujarat is both the ancient and modern name for the region (Guzzerat in Marco Polo; cfr. MPR, III, chap. 29).	(15, h 22)
291	<i>Here pepper grows</i>	India	The inscription appears in the region of Malabar (India). According to de' Conti, in Malabar "nasce il gengevo detto colobi, pepe, verzino, cannella che si chiama grossa" (RAMUSIO, v. 2, p. 803; FRAMPTON, p. 134: "...there is ginger named Conbobo, and pepper, and vergino, and sinamon, which is named Gruessa"). Odorico da Pordenone makes similar claims: "Ma da quivi arrivai in un bosco detto Muubar [Malabar], di circuito 18 giornate, dove il pepe, e non in altra parte del mondo, nasce" (RAMUSIO, v. 4, p. 274; YULE 1866, 1, pp. 74-75: "...I came to land, the name whereof is Minibar, and it groweth nowhere else in the world but here. And the forest in which the pepper groweth extendeth for a good eighteen day's journey").	(15, H 10)
292	<i>Sialiet</i>	India	Salem, in the central regions of Southern India.	(15, h 10)

293	<a href="#">Cholochut</a>	India	Calicut, on the western coast of Southern India. This is how it is described by Nicolò de' Conti: "... e andossene di li a Calicut, che è posta accanto il mare, che ha di circuito otto miglia, la più nobile città di tutta l'India di traffichi e mercanzia. In questo paese nasce gran copia di pepe, lacca, gengevo, cannella grossa, chebuli, zedoaria. Le donne pigliano quanti mariti vogliono, di sorte che alcuna n'ha dieci e più, per sodisfare alli loro appetiti. Gli uomini dividono tra loro il tempo di goder la donna, e quello che gli va in casa lascia alla porta un segnale, e venendo l'altro, e veduto il segno, se ne torna adietro; ed è in arbitrio di lei di consegnar li figliuoli a chi gli piace, i quali non ereditano mai i beni del padre, ma li nepoti" (RAMUSIO, v. 2, p. 806; FRAMPTON, p. 135: "He wente through all those, and came unto Colychachia, a city standing upon the sea coste, it is eyght miles in compasse, it is the most noble in trade of merchandise, that is in all India. There is heere very much pepper, laccar, ginger, grosse sinamon, and other spices aromatike, and of a sweete favoure. Only in this region, the woman taketh as many husbands as she listeth, and the husbands agree among themselves what each shall give towards the mayntenance of the wife. Every husband is in his own house, and when he goeth unto his wife, he setteth a signe at the dore, and when another of them commeth, and seeth the signe, he goeth another way. The children are the husbands that the wife listeth to give them unto. The sonne dothe not inherit his fathers lande, but hys sonnes sonne").	(15, H 11)
294	<a href="#">Baruç</a>	India	Broach, in the Gulf of Khambhat (India).	(15, H 18)
295	<a href="#">Esmachraz</a>	Pakistan	This is the Chesmacoran mentioned by Marco Polo: "Questo è un regno grande, e ha re e favella da sua posta. Alcune di quelle genti adorano gl'idoli, ma la maggior parte sono saraceni. Vivono di mercanzie e arti, e il loro vivere è riso e frumento, carne, latte, che hanno in gran quantità. Quivi vengono molti mercanti per mare e per terra. E questa è l'ultima provincia dell'India maggiore andando verso ponente maestro, perché partendosi da Malabar quivi la finisce" (MPR, III, chap. 33; see Y, 2, p. 401: "Kesmacoran is a kingdom having a king of its own and a peculiar language. [Some of] the people are Idolaters, [but the most part are Saracens]. They live by merchandize and industry, for they are professed traders, and curry on much traffic by sea and land in all directions. Their food is rice [and corn], flesh and milk, of which they have great store ... And you must know that this kingdom of Kesmacoran is the last in India as you go towards the west and north-west. You see, from Malabar, this province is what is called the Greater India"). Now known as Makran, this region lies between Pakistan and Iran, at the far western border of the immense territory that in Fra Mauro's day was generically referred to as 'India'. See Y, 2, p. 402. FM 1956 erroneously transcribes esmachran.	(15, H 29)
296	<a href="#">Semenath</a>	India	This is the Semenat mentioned in Marco Polo (Servenath in MPR, III, chap. 32) - that is, the modern-day Veraval, on the southern coast of the peninsula of Gujarat; cfr. Y, 2, pp. 400-01.	(15, H 30)
297	<a href="#">Sonbelech</a>	India	Unidentified place in the Gulf of Khambhat (India).	(15, h 32)
298	<i>The Island of Hormuz is very warm and bustling with trade; it never rains here at all. It is 20 miles from the coast of Mogolistan and 300 miles from the coast of Misira</i>	Indian Ocean.	The island of Ormuz (Hormuz), which lies opposite Bandar Abbas (Iran) and has been an important commercial port since ancient times. The place is amply discussed by Marco Polo, who even comments on the torrid climate, and Nicolò de' Conti, who locates it twelve miles offshore (RAMUSIO, v. 2, p. 790). The ancient Ormuz was, up until 1300, part of the mainland - at the site of the modern-day Minab (Persia) - and it was this that Marco Polo saw (MPR, I, chap. 11; Y, 1, pp. 107-10). It was the continual raids upon it that decided the king of Ormuz, Kutb al-Din Tahamtan, to transfer the port and city to the island in the strait opposite, which thenceforth became known by the same name. Note that Fra Mauro calls this region Mogolistan, using the same name for the mainland city that lies opposite the island of Hormuz. See 306, 324 e 348. He also indicates the distance between the island of Ormuz and Misira - that is, the island of Masirah, off the coast of Oman; however the world map shows Misira as lying on the mainland.	(15, h 39)
299	<a href="#">Cholunguz</a>	India	Toponym in Southern India, within the hinterland of Chuçi (Cochin).	(15, h 5)
300	<a href="#">Lake</a>	India	Within Turmilì 224 or Turimerla, a region full of lakes and large ponds.	(15, l 1)
301	<a href="#">Here there are many monkeys</a>	India	Inscription within the hinterland of Cholochut (Calicut).	(15, i 11)
302	<a href="#">Province of Peutre</a>	India	Toponym of unidentified place located to the north of the Provincia dita Chanara - that is, in a position corresponding to a region within North-West India.	(15, i 14)
303	<a href="#">Tanna</a>	India	The Indian region known as Thana is mentioned by Odorico da Pordenone in the account of his travels, published in the Ramusio collection; cfr. Memoriale toscano, pp. 99-100, and RAMUSIO, v. 4, p. 273: "E con quella vinti giorni navigando giunsi in una terra domandata Thana" (YULE 1866, 1, p. 57: "And having thus embarked, I passed over in 28 days to Tana". See also 305.	(15, i 26)
304	<a href="#">Chesmir</a>	India	Coastal toponym appearing to the west of Combait (Kambhat); unidentified. Perhaps it is an erroneous positioning of Chesmur, the name Marco Polo uses for Kashmir (MPR, I, chap. 27).	(15, l 27)
305	<a href="#">Province of Tanna</a>	India	See 303.	(15, i 28)
306	<a href="#">Mogolistan</a>	Iran	Ibn Battuta refers to the old, mainland, Ormuz also by the name of Moghistan - that is, 'the land of the fire-worshippers'. This is certainly the source for Fra Mauro's distorted form. See 298, 324 e 348.	(15, i 34)
307	<a href="#">Paluz</a>	India	To the south of Cholochut/Calicut; unidentified.	(15, i 6)
308	<a href="#">Province of Milibar</a>	India	Malabar, a coastal region in South-West India	(15, i 6)
309	<a href="#">Velsechota</a>	India	To the south of Cholochut/Calicut, this can perhaps be identified with Vallikunnu, 15 km to the south of Calicut.	(15, l 7)
310	<a href="#">Tenua ?</a>	India	Perhaps Thanjavur, about 140 km to the south-east of sialiet (Salem, South-East India).	(15, l 9)
311	<a href="#">Aberagier</a>	India	City near Combait (Cambaia, North-West India), which indicates a settlement of the Abhira peoples which is also mentioned by Ptolemy (VII.1.55); cfr. DGI, p. 45. See also 326.	(15, l 20)
312	<a href="#">This great city of Biseneqal can furnish 900,000 armed men</a>	India	See 317.	(15, L 14)
313	<a href="#">Goga</a>	India	The modern-day Ghogha, on the western coast of the Gulf of Khambhat (India). Briefly described by Ibn Battuta (Voyageurs arabes, III, pp. 187 and 189). It is mentioned by the name of Gogo in AC (ca. 1375).	(15, L 19)
314	<a href="#">TANNA</a>	India	See 303.	(15, L 29)

315	<a href="#">Another Alexandria or Zampa</a>	Yemen	Iskandar (Yemen), 15° 7' N - 43° 23' E.	(15, L 31)
316	<i>Here there are serpents seven feet long with seven heads</i>	India	Inscription within the province of Milibar (Malabar, India). This is what Nicolò de' Conti writes of it: "Evvi in questo medesimo paese, secondo che gli fu detto, un'altra sorte di serpenti spaventevoli, lunghi un braccio, che ha l'ai a similitudine di quelle della nottola. Ha sette teste disposte per ordine una drieto all'altra lungo il corpo, e quelli che stanno su per gli arbori sono nel volar velocissimi, e sono più velenosi di tutti gli altri, perché col fiato solo ammazzano gli uomini" (RAMUSIO, v. 2, p. 804; FRAMPTON, p. 134: "Also, there be other serpentes of a marvellous figure in that countrey, of ye length of one cubite, with wings like unto bates. They have seaven heads, ordinarily sette of the length of his bodye. They dwell among the trees, and are of a swifte flighte. They are more venomous than the other, that onely with their breath they kill a man").	(15, L 4)
317	<i>This very great city called Bisenehal - which is shown here just to the right - has 7 rings of walls which incorporate some mountains. It has a circumference of 200 miles; and a river that flows through it divides the main part, called Bisenehal, from another called Anagundi. Here reigns a very powerful king, who enjoys great favour and preserves great order. To demonstrate his excellence, after once winning a great victory over his enemies and subjugating them, he offered within the temple of their city, called Turmili (just to the upper-left of this note), four equivalents of his own weight: one in gemstones of various kinds, one in coins, one in gold and one in silver</i>	India	The topographical distortion arising from Fra Mauro's adoption of the Ptolemaic model in his description of India is sometimes - as here - so extreme that the actual reference is difficult to make out. In fact, Bisenehal corresponds to the famous ancient and monumental city of Hampi, in the central-southern part of India; the Indian name of Vijayanagar having become Bisenehal. Founded in 1336, the city was enclosed by seven concentric rings of fortifications. This is how it is described by Nicolò de' Conti: "Partendosi di qui e allontanandosi dal mar circa trecento miglia fra terra, pervenne alla gran città di Bisinagar, che ha di circuito da 60 miglia, in una vallata a piè d'alte montagne, della quale le mura, che sono verso le montagne, la circondano di sorte che il circuito suo apparisce maggiore e più bello a chi lo mira. Qui si trovano uomini atti a portar armi al numero di centomila; gli abitatori d'essa pigliano quante mogli lor piacciono, ed elle s'ardono con i mariti morti." (RAMUSIO, v. 2, p. 791; FRAMPTON, p. 127: "From hence he went travailling from the sea coaste three hundreth myles, and he came unto the greete citie named Berengalia, whych is in compasse three score myles, being environed on the one side with harde and highe rockes, and on the other side towards the valleys and plane grounde with strong adarves and boughes. They saye heere is .900000. menne that may weare armour. The men of that cuntry take as manye wives as they liste, and are burnt with them when they dye"). Anagundi is the name of the village situated opposite Hampi on the other side of the river Tungabhadra; its modern-day name is Aneundi. Note the extraordinary precision of Fra Mauro's drawing of the urban layout, which is still recognisable in the modern-day city. See also 312.	(15, 16)
318	<i>This lake is 100 miles from the city and has excellent water</i>	India	Near Bisenehal (Hampi, India), it corresponds to the region forming the waterbasin of the river Tungabhadra.	(15, M 13)
319	<i>Calberga</i>	India	The modern-day Gulbarga, about 600 km north of Bangalore (India).	(15, m 17)
320	<i>Combait</i>	India	On the coast of the Gulf of Khambhat (Cambaia), it corresponds to the modern-day Cambay. Nicolò de' Conti speaks of the "molto nobil città detta Cambaia, la qual è posta fra terra sopra il secondo ramo donde sbocca in mare il fiume Indo" (RAMUSIO, v. 2, p. 790; FRAMPTON, p. 127: "he came unto a noble citie named Cambayta, situated at the second entraunce that the river of India maketh in the lande"); and Marco Polo in his description of the kingdom of Cambaia notes "da questo regno si vede la stella della tramontana più alta, perché quanto più si va verso maestro tanto meglio ella si vede" (MPR, III, chap. 31); see Y, 2, pp. 397-98: "The North Star is here still more clearly visible; and henceforward the further you go west the higher you see it".	(15, M 22)
321	<i>Province of Guçirat</i>	India	The kingdom of Gujarat is described by Marco Polo (MPR, III, chap. 29).	(15, m 22)
322	<i>Guçirat</i>	India	See Provincia de Guçirat 320.	(15, M 25)
323	<i>Province of Mogolistan</i>	Iran	See Mogolistan 306 and Isola Hormus etc. 298.	(15, M 31)
324	<i>This province of Mogolistan is under the kingdom of Hormoxa</i>	Iran	Mogolistan is the corrupt form of Moghistan - a name for the old city of Ormuz, situated on the mainland. See Mogolistan 306.	(15, m 32)
325	<i>Island of Hormoxa, which is 150 miles round</i>	Indian Ocean.	Hormuz; see 298 and 324.	(15, M 37)
326	<i>In this lake there is a mountain in which diamonds are to be found</i>	India	The information is taken from the accounts of the travels of de' Conti: "Oltra la città di Bisinagar [Hampi] per quindici giornate di cammino verso la parte di settentrione, gli fu detto esservi un monte detto Abnigaro, circondato tutto da lagune piene di bestie velenose, e il monte di serpi, nel quale si ritrovano i diamanti" (RAMUSIO, v. 2, p. 816; FRAMPTON, p. 142: "Birengalia is a mountaine whiche standeth beyonde towards the Septentrion sisteene dayes journey. It is environed with many lakes, named Birengalias, whiche are full of venomous beastes, and the mountaine standeth daungerous to bee entred by reason of serpentes"). In fact, near that lake, Fra Mauro does inscribe the toponym Aberagier. See 311.	(15, n 19)
327	<i>GUÇIRAT</i>	India	See Provincia de Guçirat 321.	(15, N 22)
328	<i>Baherem</i>	Bahrein	Undoubtedly this is Bahrein, the island between Qatar and Saudi Arabia - a deduction borne out by the nearby toponym Chatif (al Qatif, Saudi Arabia); but Fra Mauro does mistake the location, placing it within Iranian territory rather than the Arabian peninsula. See Chatif 334.	(15, n 34)
329	<i>Bisenehal</i>	India	See 312 and 317.	(15, O 14)
330	<i>Anagundi</i>	India	The modern-day Aneundi, near Hampi (India). See 317.	(15, O 17)
331	<i>The Mogolistan Mountains</i>	Iran	Given the position of Chrema (Kerman), this is clearly a reference to the mountains of Laristan, in Southern Iran.	(15, O 29)
332	<i>Province of Mogolistan</i>	Iran	See Mogolistan 306. La provincia dita Mogolistan etc. 348 and Questa provincia Mogolistan etc. 324.	(15, o 31) (15, q 32)
333	<i>Here in the middle of Chatif pearls are fished</i>	Saudi Arabia	See 328 and 334.	(15, o 33)
334	<i>Chatif</i>	Saudi Arabia	Al Qatif (Saudi Arabia). Again - as happens with Baherem (Bahrein) - Fra Mauro places this within Iranian territory rather than the Arabian peninsula. See 328 and 333.	(15, o 34)
335	<i>Persian Gulf</i>	Indian Oc.	The Persian Gulf.	(15, O 38)

336	<i>The Sardonis Mountains</i>	India	This name - originating in Ptolemy - corresponds to the Satpura mountain chain (DGI, p. 270), which runs eastwards almost as far as the north-eastern coast of India. Perhaps the name also reflects what is said by Nicolò de' Conti: "In questo paese [approssimamente, Gujarat] si trovano di quelle pietre preziose dimandate sardonie" (RAMUSIO, v. 2, p. 790; Frampton, p. 127: "In this countrie there is founde the pretious stones whiche are called sardins or sardonicas"); the word Sardonica was used for the entire family of agates, stones which were used in the production of cameos.	(15, P 17)
337	<i>Dahar</i>	Iran	In Chremania (Kerman, Southern Iran); unidentified.	(15, P 24)
338	<i>The Betigo Mountains</i>	Afghanistan	These are Ptolemy's Betii mountains (Asiae Tabula IX), to be - more or less - identified with the Paropamisus range.	(15, P 5)
339	<i>Soltanfur</i>	Iran	A city which Fra Mauro locates between Chremania deserta 342 and Dahar 337; unidentified. The city of Soltania - the modern-day Sultaniyye, to the east of Qazvin (Iran) - is mentioned by many travellers, but its position means that it cannot be identified with this city given by Fra Mauro.	(15, q 21)
340	<i>Desert</i>	Iran	In Chremania deserta - that is, the region of Kerman, the northern part of which is still known as Dasht-e Lut (the 'desert of emptiness').	(15, q 22)
341	<i>ASIA</i>	Asia	In Chremania deserta.	(15, Q 23)
342	<i>Chremania the Empty</i>	Iran	This is the ancient region known as Carmania; in the hinterland of the modern-day Bandar Abbas (Iran); it took its name from the city of Kerman - Chreman in Fra Mauro, 343. The northern part of Carmania is still known as as Dasht-e Lut (the 'desert of emptiness'). Ptolemy calls it Harmozia, Marco Polo Chiermain (MPR, I, chap. 13).	(15, q 23)
343	<i>Chrema</i>	Iran	Marco Polo speaks at length of the kingdom of Chiermania - from the name of the city Kerman, Iran - (MPR, I, chap. 13). The planisphere also gives Chreman 802, further to the south.	(15, q 28)
344	<i>This Sea of Persia was also called the Carmanic Sea, because Cremania - or Carmania - gives onto it</i>	Indian Ocean.	The name of Carmania dates back to the geography of Classical Antiquity (Pliny and Ptolemy); it corresponds to the Iranian region giving onto the Gulf of Oman.	(15, q 33)
345	<i>Chumbaia</i>	Oman	Probably Qumaylah, on the coast of Oman. The same error of position occurs here as with Chatif (Al Qatif, Arabia Saudita 334) and Baherem (Bahrein 328), with Fra Mauro locating on the eastern coast of the Persian Gulf some places that should be given in the Arabian peninsula.	(15, q 36)
346	<i>Siarperuxa</i>	India	Toponym located to the north of Bisenehal (Hampi, India). It may be Sholapur, a city some 250 km north of Hampi, which was already being frequented by Arab traders at the end of the fourteenth century.	(15, R 14)
347	<i>Depalpor</i>	India	Depalpur (India), about 500 km north-east of Mumbai.	(15, R 17)
348	<i>The province of Mogolistan, shown above to the right, lies opposite the island called Hormus, which gets its supplies from the above-mentioned province of Mogolistan. The island is so sterile because of the shortage of water that nothing grows there, neither grass nor tree; and due to this lack of water the only animals that can live there are chickens. Thus, the inhabitants of the island have to bring water and all the other things necessary for existence from the above-said Mogolistan. That place is abundant and fertile in everything, and thus provides everything required by the said island, where the inhabitants have to be rich and powerful; because of the high cost of everything, the poor cannot live there. Here come some of ships from India with their merchandise of pearls, pepper, ginger and other spices in great quantity. These then travel by way of Balsera and Bagadat - that is, the Babilonia of the Chaldeans - to the river Tigirs and Euphrates and then to Mesopotamia, Armenia, Cappadocia and even the Sea of Pontus. The main city of the island has the same name - that is, Hormus - and in ancient times it was built by the philosophers</i>	Iran	See Mogolistan 306 and Questa provincia Mogolistan etc. 324; Fra Mauro uses Mogolistan to indicate the region known in Classical Antiquity as Carmania or Gedrosia. The main city in this area, with its arid desert hinterland, was Ormuz, which was subsequently transferred to the island of the same name; see Marco Polo: "Alla fine si giugne al mare Oceano, dove, sopra un'isola vicina, vi è una città chiamata Ormus, al porto della qual arrivano tutti i mercanti di tutte le parti dell'India con speciarie, pietre preziose, perle, panni d'oro e di seta, denti d'elefanti e molte altre mercanzie, e quivi le vendono a diversi altri mercanti che le conducono poi per il mondo. La città nel vero è molto mercantesca, e ha città e castelli sotto di sé, ed è capo del regno Cherman" (MPR, I, chap. 15); see Y, 1, p. 107: "When you have ridden these two days you come to the Ocean Sea, and on the shore you find a city with a harbour which is called Hormos. Merchants come thither from India, with ships loaded with spicery and precious stones, pearls, cloths of silk and gold, elephant's teeth, and many other wares, which they sell to the merchants of Hormos, and which these in turn carry all over the world to dispose of again. In fact, 'tis a city of immense trade".	(15, R 22)
349	<i>Alexandria</i>	India	The city is given in the neighbourhood of Ordgirgi 352, - that is, the modern-day Urdiger in Bangalore. It is rather difficult to identify. Errington writes "Alexandropolis in India is of dubious authenticity, being (as such) quite unidentifiable. W.W. Tam argued that the form of the name Alexandropolis, in contrast to Alexandria, indicates merely a military colony" (ERRINGTON, p. 165). See also DGI, pp. 56-7 and MIQUEL, p. 131, letter "G".	(15, R 3)
350	<i>Peligiondi</i>	India	Palakonda (Andra Pradesh, India, 18° 36' N - 83 45' E).	(15, R 9)
351	<i>Çuanapur</i>	India	The place as marked is to the north-west of the Gulf of Bengal, and is probably part of the modern Indian state of Andra Pradesh. The name might be linked with that of the city of Chandrapur, given its position to the south of Janafur 660, which in its turn may be identified with the modern-day Jabalbur (Madhya Pradesh).	(15, S 1) (20, a 40) (21, A 1)
352	<i>Ordgirgi</i>	India	Urdigere, about 60 km north-west of Bangalore (Karnataka, India, 13° 21' N - 77° 13' E).	(15, S 3) (21, A 4)
353	<i>India prima</i>	India	In Peligiondi.	(15, S 8) (21, A 9)
354	<i>River Anaxo</i>	River of Africa	In East Africa, this arises in the area of the same group of mountains that Fra Mauro gives as the source of the Nile; in this case, from a lake at the foot of their south-eastern slopes. The first stretch of the river bears the name flumen Canfi or Chanfi 131 and 132, whilst the second is named Anaxo. It flows into the Auasi (Awash). According to LA RONCIÈRE, v. 2, p. 127, this is the river Anaxo, in Ethiopia. See also CRAWFORD, p. 195.	(16, a 24)

355	<i>The Nile arises in Abassia between two provinces, Marora and Salgu, and then runs down the slopes of a very high mountain called Marora, where there is Chamir. Gathering the numerous other watercourses which run down those slopes, it then flows into the plain and forms three lakes. A person looking down from the top of that mountain does not see any river or other water; from which it is clear that this water arises from within the said mountain. Then those lakes form a single river that flows towards our pole as far as a mountain called Cubitelaua. There it runs down to the very roots of that mountain and flows towards another, which is in the province of Nuba. There the river tumbles down into the plain. Flowing by the two Saits and by the province of Sion in Egypt, it leaves Thebes to the east and runs to Cairo. Near Bulacho and Satnuf it divides into two, and one part goes to Roseto and Briullo (dividing again near Foa and the Island of Gold). The other branch flows towards Damiata and Tenexe, separating from the branches of Mensora, Minie, Mincile, from that which flows to Roseto and the sea, and that which runs to Mensora and Damiata</i>	River of Africa	The presumed course of the 'Nile' - which, as we shall see, is not the Nile - is given by Fra Mauro as follows. The river arises in the area of the monte Marora - Mount Abuna Josef (Ethiopia, 12° 3' N 39° 21' E), not far from the place named Maraua 145. The mountain group to which Abuna Josef belongs is identified as the Kamir - gjebeichamir in Fra Mauro; see 140. According to CRAWFORD, p. 197, this was the cause of confusion as to the sources of the Nile: in Arabic gamr or qamar means 'moon', hence the Ptolemaic tradition that the Nile arose in the so-called "Mountains of the Moon", whilst in fact the river concerned was not the Nile but the Tekeze. Fra Mauro observes that his river seems to flow out of the mountains - an observation that appears to fit with characteristics of the upper course of the Tekeze, which in its first stretch flows within a deep canyon into which empty numerous other watercourses; perhaps this is what Fra Mauro is referring to with his "granda assunanza di rivoli"; see 140. Though the annotation with regard to the three lakes is difficult to understand, one can be fairly certain in identifying monte Cubitelaua 413 with the uplands known as Kubbat al Hawa (CRAWFORD, p. 197), which stand opposite Aswan (Egypt). These readings bring out how Fra Mauro's 'Nile' is a compound of the first stretch of the Tekeze (and of the river Atbara, into which the Tekeze flows not far from the border between Ethiopia and Sudan) and - from Cubitelaua northwards - of the Nile proper. This is confirmed by the fact that the map says that the Nile arises in monte Marora, whilst the river which actually flows northwards from that mountain is called fiume Tagas (Tekeze), taking on the name of the Nile at the porte de fero 403 - that is, just south of the modern-day border between Sudan and Egypt (CRAWFORD, p. 201). Fra Mauro thus shows that he is drawing on the Abyssinian tradition, which contradicted the Classical traditions with regard to the source and course of the river; the inscription Credo che qui molli se meraveierà etc. 389 would seem intended to justify the fact that his own account differs from that given by the authors of Classical Antiquity. Beyond monte Cubitelaua, the course of the river is traced to another mountain ne la provincia de nuba (Nubia) and then on to the second cataract- li caçe e se riversa perfina al basso - thence into the province of Sion (Aswan). The other places named are the province of the ancient city of Thebes (near Luxor), Cairo (chiaero) and other localities in the Delta.	(16, a 28)
356	<i>Province of Salgu. Here arises the Nile</i>	Ethiopia	The region of Saloa, to the east of the upper course of the Tekeze (CRAWFORD, p. 202). Here 'Nile' should be read as really referring to the Tekeze. See 355.	(16, a 37)
357	<i>Xixeria</i>	Somalia?	On the eastern coast of Africa, between Zilla and Sofrala; unidentified.	(16, B 17)
358	<i>Province of Adel</i>	Ethiopia	The province of Adal or Adel, in the Great Rift Valley. See also provincia Hadel 109.	(16, B 18)
359	<i>Houses</i>	Egypt	Indication of an inhabited centre in the provincia Adel.	(16, B 20)
360	<i>Province of Big</i>	Egypt?	Perhaps a reference to the ancient nomadic tribe of the Bedja, who since remote times moved within the area extending from the Nile to the Red Sea; cfr. Encyclopaedia of Islam, v. 1, pp. 1157-58.	(16, B 24)
361	<i>Bagamidre</i>	Ethiopia	The district of Begameder, between Lake Tana and the Takeze; cfr. CRAWFORD, p. 195. FM 1956 erroneously transcribes bagamidie.	(16, b 39)
362	<i>Ciria</i>	Indian Ocean	Name of a small island in the Socotra archipelago (Yemen), probably the modern-day Abdul Kuri. See 366 and 378. The three small islands near to Socotra are inscribed with a cross; one should perhaps recall that in the 1320s there was a group of Dominican missionaries in the archipelago (cfr. CRAWFORD, pp. 4-5). See also TIBBETTS (1971), p. 445.	(16, d 11)
363	<i>Zilla</i>	Somalia	The ancient and important port of Zeila (or Zilla), on the Somali coast.	(16, D 17)
364	<i>Ebereticheda</i>	Ethiopia	According to CRAWFORD, p. 198, Fra Mauro here conflates the name of the river Ereti, in Ethiopia, with that of the province of Cheda: "La provincia di Bugna confina per levante con la provincia Cheda" (ibid., p. 164).	(16, D 24)
365	<i>Note that the name of this mountain changes from province to province</i>	Ethiopia	This is monte Marora, that is, the Abuna Josef, from which arises the river Tekeze; see 355.	(16, D 36)
366	<i>Muria</i>	Indian Oc.	Name of one of the two smallest islands in the Socotra archipelago (Yemen); today they are called Samha and Darsa. See 373, 362 and 378.	(16, e 13)
367	<i>Longaqualar</i>	Somalia?	Place on the east coast of Africa, just to the south of Mogadesur (Mogadishu?) 379; unidentified.	(16, e 19)
368	<i>Houses</i>	Egypt	Indication of inhabited centre near Longaqualar.	(16, E 21)
369	<i>Kingdom</i>	Ethiopia	Near Ebereticheda.	(16, E 24)
370	<i>River Late</i>	River of Africa	According to CRAWFORD, p. 199 - who is however arguing from an imperfect reading of the text - this indicates that the river Tsellari flows near modern-day Lat (Ethiopia, 12° 28' N - 39° 36' E).	(16, e 35)
371	<i>Urguer</i>	Ethiopia	Place in Ethiopia between the rivers Tagas (Tekeze) and Late (Tsellari); see 370. It corresponds to the ancient Warwar (or Varvar); cfr. CRAWFORD, p. 203. See also LA RONCIÈRE, v. 2, p. 132.	(16, e 36)
372	<i>River Tagas</i>	River of Africa	This is the the river Tekeze, which Fra Mauro also refers to as the Nile. See 355.	(16, E 39)
373	<i>Odelchuri</i>	Indian Oc.	The island of Abdul Kuri, in the Socotra archipelago (Yemen). See 378.	(16, E 6)
374	<i>Arabs</i>	Somalia	Inscription alongside Mogadesur (Mogadishu), on the eastern coast of Africa; this city was one of the main Arab colonies on the Indian Ocean coast of Africa.	(16, F 19)
375	<i>Fanidone</i>	Ethiopia	Just to the south of Hacsum (Axum), in Ethiopia; cfr. CRAWFORD, p. 198.	(16, f 32)
376	<i>Province of Bugina</i>	Ethiopia	In Ethiopia; it appears with the name of Pachini in Ptolemy; cfr. CRAWFORD, p. 196.	(16, F 36)
377	<i>Province of Saletth</i>	Ethiopia	On the left bank of the river Tagas/Tekeze; it corresponds to the Ethiopian region of Tzellemti; cfr. CRAWFORD, p. 202.	(16, F 40) (17, F 1)
378	<i>Socotra</i>	Indian Oc.	The island of Socotra (Yemen), the largest of the archipelago of the same name, which also comprises the following islands: Samha, Darsa, Abdul Kuri, Karaeel Faroun, Sayal, the Seira ("The Slaves"), Sheikh Ahmed and "The Two Brothers", Ulayah and Marzooq; see 362, 366 e 373. It is described in Marco Polo (MPR, III, chap. 35).	(16, F 9)
379	<i>Mogadesur</i>	Somalia	Mogadishu. The geography of this, the most southerly, stretch of coastline in the world map is rather shaky; in fact, the same city appears with the names of Macdasui and Mogodisso 43. See also CRAWFORD, p. 200.	(16, g 19)

380	<i>Sirabi</i>	<b>Somalia?</b>	Near Mogadesur (Mogadishu?). Given the 'compression' of the territories between the Ethiopian uplands and the coastal area of the Horn of Africa, one might, hypothetically, identify this locality with Siradli (Somalia, 10° 19' N - 46° 58' E).	(16, G 22)
381	<i>ABASSIA</i>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	Inscription in the provincia Tegrè. See ABASSIA 78.	(16, g 28)
382	<i>Province of Duage</i>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	In the region of Hacsum (Axum). According to CRAWFORD, p. 198, the provincia of Wag (Ethiopia).	(16, G 34)
383	<i>Nubi</i>	<b>Egypt</b>	The Nubian region, between the Red Sea, Ethiopia and Egypt; in Classical sources its inhabitants were referred to as Nubaei; cfr. BA, plate. 82-83. See also 384.	(16, G 38) (17, F 3)
384	<i>Nubi. Nubi in ethyopia</i>	<b>Egypt</b>	Inscription placed alongside the porte de fero 403; it refers to the people of Nuba.	(16, g 39)
385	<i>The Island of Sochotra, placed between the Sea of Persia and Aden, but more towards the Red Sea and located against the opening of said sea. The inhabitants are generally Christians, and they are necromancers; through their art they deny or sell sailors favorable winds</i>	<b>Indian Ocean.</b>	The island of Socotra (Yemen); Marco Polo too writes that the inhabitants of Socotera are Christians, and that they have the power to make "il mare tranquillo, e quando vogliono fanno venir tempeste, fortune, e molte altre cose maravigliose che non accade a parlare" (MPR, III, chap. 35); see Y, 2, p. 407: "Thus, if a ship be sailing past with a fair wind and a strong, they will raise a contrary wind and compel her to turn back. In fact they make the wind blow as they list, and produce great tempests and disasters; and other such sorceries they perform, which it will be better to say nothing about". See also 378, 362, 366 and 373.	(16, G 5)
386	<i>Within this lake, which is surrounded by mountains, these waters are retained and become stagnant</i>	<b>Gibuti</b>	Inscription referring to lago Gurele - Lake Aussa; see 100 and 400. Cfr. also CRAWFORD, p. 199.	(16, h 23)
387	<i>Province of Tegrè</i>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	This is the province of Tigrè, between the Tekeze and the sea.	(16, h 31)
388	<i>Hacsum</i>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	In the centuries immediately preceding the Christian era, Ethiopia was home to one of the most important civilisations in Africa, whose political and administrative centre was the city of Axum. Arabic and Axumite sources (the latter written in the ancient language of Ge'ez) tell how the region was inhabited by the Habash people, whose name was the source of the terms Abassia and Abyssinia (Ethiopia itself derives from a Greek expression which means "burnt faces"). According to Rufinus of Aquileia, Christianity was introduced here in the fourth century by St. Frumentius, also known as the Abuna or 'Father' of Ethiopia; in c.330 he would be appointed bishop of Axum by Athanasius of Alexandria. The peak of the Axum civilisation came in the sixth century; but thereafter the pressure of the Arabs' political and economic expansion made itself felt. The ancient city gradually lost importance and the seat of power within the kingdom was moved to the city of Kubar in the uplands. The chronicles of the patriarchs of Alexandria record the catastrophic seizure of power in the tenth century by a foreign queen, Gudit, who had the Negus of the kingdom put to death and destroyed Axum. In the days of Fra Mauro, the kingdom was however enjoying renewed splendour under Zara Yakob (1434-1468), who introduced a marked increase in the Christian nature of the State. This was the period when monasteries - in particular, those of the orders of St. Michael and of St. Stephen - made such a contribution to the religious and cultural life of the country, for all that they were not without their opponents.	(16, h 32)
389	<i>I think that many will be amazed that here I put the source of the Nile. But certainly if they approach the question rationally and undertake the same investigations that I have - and with the diligence that I cannot here describe - they will see that here I am undertaking to demonstrate this thanks to the very clear evidence I have had</i>	<b>River of Africa</b>	In Fra Mauro's day, the dominant opinion with regard to the course and origin of the Nile was that derived from Ptolemy. Clearly, in this note the Venetian cartographer is attempting to justify his own break with such an authoritative figure, who he himself follows in many other parts of his planisphere. However, what Fra Mauro in fact describes is not the course of the Nile but of a compound: the upper stretches of his 'Nile' are those of the Tekeze and Atbara, whilst only the lower stretch is that of the Nile proper. See also 355.	(16, h 34)
390	<i>River Baraca</i>	<b>River of Africa</b>	River that runs between Meroes (Meroe) and the fiume Tagas (the Tekeze/Atbara river system), into which it flows from the west. It seems unlikely therefore that this could be the river Braka, which flows between Eritrea and Sudan and then empties into the Red Sea. A more careful reading of the map reveals that this Baraca is in fact the Nile proper, in the stretch between Meroes/Meroe (16° 56' N) and the confluence of the Nile with the Tagas. This is confirmed by the point of confluence of the Abau (the Blue Nile), whose actual geographical position conforms with that given by Fra Mauro. As for the name Baraca, the only hypothesis one can put forward to explain it is that of a deformation of the term al-Bahr ("the river"), which is often used to indicate the Nile in Arab sources from the Middle Ages onwards. See also 475.	(16, h 40) (17, l 1)
391	<i>The Arabic Sea</i>	<b>Indian Ocean.</b>	The Arabian Sea.	(16, h 6)
392	<i>Zabrit</i>	<b>Somalia?</b>	On the eastern coast of Africa, between Barbara 393 and Deuchali 399; unidentified.	(16, l 21)
393	<i>Barbara</i>	<b>Somalia</b>	Berbera, on the coast of Somalia. Some sources - for example, Lodovico de Vartema and Andrea Corsali ("il giorno di san Lorenzo partimmo con intenzione di passar all'isola detta di Barbara, nella costa di Etiopia", RAMUSIO, v. 2, p. 65) - describe it as an island. See also CRAWFORD, p. 196.	(16, i 24)
394	<i>Gulf of Calahat</i>	<b>Indian Ocean</b>	Inscription that appears at the south-east tip of the Arabian peninsula. It designates the stretch of coast where the city of Ghalat (Oman) is located; however, the real coastline does not have the form of a gulf; see also Calahat 405.	(16, i 7)
395	<i>Gulf of Fordun</i>	<b>Indian Ocean</b>	Inscription on the southern coast of the Arabian peninsula. Perhaps Cape Ras Fartak (Yemen).	(16, L 11)
396	<i>Herem</i>	<b>Yemen</b>	Place on the southern coast of the Arabian peninsula, between the colfo de Dofar 397 and the colfo de Fordun 395 (Ras Fartak?).	(16, L 12)
397	<i>Gulf of Dofar</i>	<b>Indian Ocean</b>	On the southern coast of the Arabian peninsula, to the east of Aden; see Dofar 408.	(16, L 14)
398	<i>Gulf of Scier</i>	<b>Indian Ocean</b>	On the southern coast of the Arabian peninsula, to the east of Aden; see Scier 409.	(16, l 16)
399	<i>Deuchali</i>	<b>Somalia?</b>	Name transcribed on the eastern coast of Africa, between Mogadesur (Mogadishu) and Barbara (Berbera, Somalia), which thus appears on the Red Sea rather than the Gulf of Aden. In fact, Fra Mauro places Deuchali opposite Aden, at the far end of a promontory, which - given it lies just north of Mogadishu - could be interpreted as the far eastern part of the Horn of Africa (considering the geographical distortion and spatial compression in the world map's depiction of these little-known areas). The most likely hypothesis is that the name itself echoes that of the Dancaalia region, which extends along the African coast between Eritrea and Somalia. See also CRAWFORD, p. 198.	(16, l 19)

400	<a href="#">Lake Gurele</a>	<b>Gibuti</b>	Lake Aussa, about 90 km west of the Gulf of Tajura (Gibuti). The depiction of a small island in the centre of the lake can be explained by the fact that it lies in the centre of a wide depression of brackish water into which flows the river Awash, and so seasonal variations in the volume of that watercourse can lead to the emergence above waterlevel of ample areas of land. See also 100 e 386. According to CRAWFORD, p. 199, the name survives in that of Mount Gurale, to the north-west of Aussa.	(16, l 28)
401	<a href="#">There is gold here</a>	<b>Gibuti</b>	Inscription near Iago Gurele 400 - Lake Aussa, in Gibuti. In the Letter by Andrea Corsali, published in the Ramusio collection, one reads: "In questa costa, cominciando a capo Verde fino al mar Rosso, non vi si trovano altre mercanzie che oro, che si porta a vendere a la mina di Cefalla" (RAMUSIO, v. 2, p. 23).	(16, l 28)
402	<a href="#">Seraua</a>	<b>Eritrea?</b>	The province of Serae, on the upper stretches of the Mereb, between Eritrea and Ethiopia. Cfr. LA RONCIÈRE, v. 2, p. 132.	(16, l 32)
403	<a href="#">Iron Gates. These gates serve to make the Nile flow through the lands of the negroes, with only a small part going into Egypt</a>	<b>River of Africa</b>	Inscription at the confluence of the fiume Baraca - - that is, the Nile between Meroe and its junction with the Atbara; see 390 - and Fra Mauro's so-called 'Nile', which is really the Tekeze/Atbara. Hence, the interpretation offered in CRAWFORD, pp. 200-01 is to be considered incomplete. The drawing shows a lock with four walls between small towers at the sides of the river; perhaps this is intended to depict the fortress of Buhen, the pivot of a line of fortresses built to defend the kingdom of Egypt at the time of the twelfth dynasty (19th-18th cent BC).	(16, l 39)
404	<a href="#">Misira</a>	<b>Oman</b>	This is the island of Misirah, off the southern coast of Oman; but Fra Mauro shows it on the mainland. See also 394.	(16, L 6)
405	<a href="#">Calahat</a>	<b>Oman</b>	Given the position indicated by Fra Mauro, one might take this to be the city of Ghalat (Oman), which is about 50km from the Misira (island of Misirah) as shown in the map - see 394. However, it is more probable that the name indicates the port of Qalhat on the northern coast of Oman (22° 41' N - 59° 21' E) - a place the Portuguese referred to as Calavate; see TIBBETTS (1971), p. 446.	(16, l 7)
406	<a href="#">Sen</a>	<b>Oman</b>	Perhaps to be taken as a reference to Simhan, a place on the southern coast of Oman.	(16, l 9)
407	<a href="#">Arabia Sabea, a most noble province, in which grow myrrh, cinnamon and incense and there are precious stones and metals. It is said that from here came that most beautiful Queen and Sybil of Sheba to Jerusalem at the time of Solomon</a>	<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	A region in the south of the Arabian peninsula and inhabited by the Sabei people (in Genesis, 10.7, the Seba are mentioned amongst "sons of Cush" [Ethiopia] and tradition has it that the legendary Queen of Sheba ruled their kingdom). The information given by Fra Mauro is taken from Kings I, 10.1-2: "And when the queen of Sheba heard of the fame of Solomon concerning the name of the Lord, she came to prove him with hard questions. And she came to Jerusalem with a great train, with camels that bare spices, and very much gold, and precious stones...". See also 425.	(16, l 9)
408	<a href="#">Dofar</a>	<b>Yemen</b>	The toponym might refer to the Yemen region of Zafar, on which see TIBBETTS (1971), pp. 439-40.	(16, M 13)
409	<a href="#">Scier</a>	<b>Yemen</b>	The city of Shihir - or Ash Shihir - on the south coast of the Arabian peninsula (Yemen).	(16, m 15)
410	<a href="#">Aden</a>	<b>Yemen</b>	Aden, modern-day capital of the Yemen, of which Marco Polo gives an ample description (MPR, III, chap. 40). Known since Classical Antiquity, it is mentioned by Pliny and Solinus, who respectively call it Adanu (PLINY, VI, 175) and insula Adanu (SOLINUS, chap. LVII), taking it to be an island. It appears in numerous works of cartography, including the world maps by Ebstorf and AC. See also HALLBERG, pp. 8-9.	(16, m 18)
411	<a href="#">Here tolls and levies are paid</a>	<b>Yemen</b>	Inscription near Aden (Yemen).	(16, M 18)
412	<a href="#">Stuendi</a>	<b>Somalia</b>	Inscription to the north of Barbara (Berbera, Somalia). In this same position, the map by Giovanni Leardo - and other later maps - give a toponym relating to an island called Cuendi or Alondi; cfr. SANTAREM, v. 3, p. 347. See CRAWFORD, p. 202.	(16, M 25)
413	<a href="#">The Cubitelaua Mountains</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	The uplands known as Kubbat al Hawa (CRAWFORD, p. 197), opposite Aswan (Egypt). See 355.	(16, M 35)
414	<a href="#">Ethiopia</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	Near the mons Cubitelaua on the banks of the Nile. This was the name that ancient geographers gave to Africa south of Egypt.	(16, M 38) (17, M 1)
415	<a href="#">Mount Gof</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	This mountain is located in correspondence with the second cataract of the Nile, in the same group as the monte Cubitelaua 413, near Aswan. It is, with reservations, identified with Mount Gharrah. See also CRAWFORD, p. 199.	(16, m 38)
416	<a href="#">Those who sail in these seas say that these two mountains burn</a>	<b>Indian Ocean.</b>	Inscription in a cartouche in the Sinus Arabicus, this designates two small islands near Aden that are surrounded by flames. In fact, the city of Aden stands in a coastal bay formed by the lava deposits of two extinct volcanos - the mountains Ihsan and Shamsan. These deposits can stand some several hundred metres above sea-level, and thus may correspond to the mountains shown by Fra Mauro; however, the source he used must have dated from a time when the volcanoes were still active.	(16, N 22)
417	<a href="#">Arabic Gulf</a>	<b>Indian Ocean.</b>	Inscription in the Gulf of Aden.	(16, n 22)
418	<a href="#">Elesal</a>	<b>Gibuti</b>	On the east coast of Africa between Stuendi and Tragoditi; toponym on the coast of the Red Sea, it corresponds to Belesa (13° 50' N - 39° 36' E) in Ethiopia. According to CRAWFORD, p. 198, it is perhaps Lake Asal (Gibuti), which is actually much further south.	(16, N 28)
419	<a href="#">River Marab</a>	<b>River of Africa</b>	The river Mereb, in southern Eritrea; cfr. CRAWFORD, p. 200. Francisco Alvares, who spent a long time in Ethiopia in the 1520s, has this to say about the river in his True Relation: "The following day we went through rocky mountains, and ridges with thickets of trees without fruit, but all very green and beautiful and unknown to us until we came to a very big river, which, as it was winter, we found very wide and dangerous to cross: this is called Marabo" (ALVARES, 1, pp. 138-39).	(16, N 31)
420	<a href="#">Aluina</a>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	Crawford sees this as referring to the Lahawin ethnic group, which lived in this area (CRAWFORD, p. 194). However, it could also be a reference to the ancient pagan kingdom of Aloa, which was converted to Christianity by the church of Axum in the sixth century (TAMRAT, p. 29).	(16, N 32)
421	<a href="#">Here the Nile pours down this mountain with great impetus and noise, and can be heard from far away</a>	<b>River of Africa</b>	This is a description of the second cataract of the Nile, near Mount Sheik Suleyman.	(16, n 35)
422	<a href="#">Draha</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	This is probably Daraw (Egypt), about 35 km north of Aswan.	(16, n 40) (17, O 1)
423	<a href="#">ARABIA FELIX</a>	<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	The southern part of the Arabian peninsula, known as felix because of its fertility.	(16, n 9) (22, a 14)
424	<a href="#">[no reference]</a>			

425	<i>The above note that says that the Queen of Sheba came from this Arabia I do not affirm, but say that, according to the Abissini, she came from the kingdom of Saba which is in Abassia in Ethiopia</i>	Saudi Arabia	Fra Mauro here takes up the biblical tradition, which identifies the Seba people as among the "sons of Ethiopia": "filii Chus Saba et Hevila et Sabatha et Regma et Sabathaca filii Regma Saba et Dadan" (Genesis, 10.7) [the sons of Cush; Seba, and Havilah, and Sabtah, and Raamah, and Sablechah: and the sons of Raamah; Sheba, and Dedan]. See also 406.	(16, o 15)
426	<i>Xebid</i>	Saudi Arabia	In the kingdom of the Queen of Sheba - see 80 and 406.	(16, o 15)
427	<i>Troglodites</i>	Eritrea?	On the east coast of Africa, this is Ptolemy's trogloditica regio.	(16, O 28)
428	<i>Here arises the River Marab</i>	River of Africa	The sources of the Mareb/Mereb 419 are located between Maria and Hacsum, on the border between Eritrea and Ethiopia.	(16, o 31)
429	<i>Amasen</i>	Eritrea	Name of a province to the north of Asmara (Eritrea); cfr. LA RONCIÈRE, v. 2, pp. 124, 132, and CRAWFORD, pp. 58, 94, 124, 144.	(16, O 32)
430	<i>River Sab</i>	River of Africa	Though the position is too far westwards, the name seems to refer to the river Anseba, in Northern Eritrea. CRAWFORD, p. 201, argues that it indicates the river Gash, whose position would correspond to that given by Fra Mauro. However, one should note that the fiume Sab flows into the Marab/Mereb 419, and that the river Anseba and the river Mereb arise very near each other, to the south-east of Asmara (Eritrea) - a detail which would seem to bear out the identification of the Sab with the Anseba. The Sab, in fact, seems to arise (end?) in a sort of lake, alongside which one reads "qui muor questa aqua" 93, but the interpretation of that note is not straightforward.	(16, o 33)
431	<i>Mount Fingua</i>	Eritrea?	Near the 'lake' at which the course of the fiume Sab (Anseba?, Eritrea) seems to end. Perhaps it is Mount Fangaga, on the northern border between Eritrea and Sudan.	(16, o 34)
432	<i>Moschet</i>	Oman	Muscat, on the northern coast of the Gulf of Oman.	(16, o 6)
433	<i>Lake</i>	Oman	Near Moschet 432 - that is, Muscat (Oman).	(16, o 8)
434	<i>Nile</i>	River of Africa	On Fra Mauro's use of the term "Nilo", see monte Marora 145, el nilo nasce etc. 355, provincia Salgu 356, flumen Tagas 372, Credo che qui molti se meraveierà etc. 389, flumen Baraca 390.	(16, P 40) (17, P 1)
435	<i>The Kingdom of Thasi</i>	Yemen	This is the city of Taizz (Yemen), of which Ludovico de Vartema gives the following description: "Poi ch'ebbi veduta Sana, mi posi in cammino e andai ad un'altra città chiamata Taesa, la qual è distante da Sana tre giornate ed è posta pur in montagna. Questa città è bellissima e abbondante d'ogni gentilezza, e sopra tutto di grandissima quantità d'acqua rosa, la qual qui si stilla. È fama che questa città sia antichissima, e vi è un tempio come Santa Maria Rotonda di Roma e molti altri palazzi antichissimi. Qui sono grandissimi mercanti" (RAMUSIO, v. 1, p. 799); See also Thasi 441 e Questa nobilissima città de Thasi etc. 451. The city of Taesa is also mentioned in the Letter by Andrea Corsali, published in RAMUSIO, v. 2, p. 62.	(16, Q 11)
436	<i>Zide</i>	Saudi Arabia	On the west coast of the Arabian peninsula, near Mecca, this is the modern-day Jiddah, of which Ludovico de Vartema gives the following description in his Itinerario: "Questa città non ha mura intorno né fossa, ma ha bellissime case all'usanza della Italia... Detta città è di grandissimo traffico, perché qui arriva una gran parte di tutte le nazioni del mondo, eccetto cristiani e giudei, che non vi ponno venir sotto pena della vita... Questa città si governa per il signore del Cairo, e vi è signore uno fratello del soldano della Mecca, li quali sono sottoposti al gran soldano del Cairo... La terra non produce cosa alcuna, e ha grandissima carestia d'acqua dolce; il mare batte nelle mura delle case. Quivi si trovano tutte le cose necessarie per il viver umano, ma vengono condotte dal Cairo, dall'Arabia Felice e d'altri luoghi. Quivi è continuamente grandissima quantità di gente ammalata, per causa del mal aere che è in detta città, la qual vuol aver da 500 case" (RAMUSIO, v. 1, pp. 779). Another description can be found in the Letter of Andrea Corsali (RAMUSIO, v. 2, pp. 53-55 et passim).	(16, q 24)
437	<i>Island of Dahalec</i>	Indian Ocean.	The Dahlak islands, in the Red Sea, which are amply described by Andrea Corsali (RAMUSIO, v. 2, pp. 48 et seq.).	(16, q 28)
438	<i>Satoris</i>	Eritrea	On the African coast of the Red Sea, opposite the island of Dahalec (the Dahlak Islands), this corresponds to Ptolemy's Saturni promontorium. According to LA RONCIÈRE, v. 2, p. 124, it is the ancient port of Adulis, the main port of the kingdom of Axum on the Red Sea. See also CRAWFORD, p. 202.	(16, q 30)
439	<i>Maria. This is in the beginning of Abassia</i>	Eritrea	Region in the north-east of Eritrea, between the rivers Barka and Anseba; cfr. CRAWFORD, p. 200, where the name is associated with that of the 'Marea' ethnic group, while LA RONCIÈRE, v. 2, p. 124, links it with the 'Asmara'.	(16, Q 31)
440	<i>Lake</i>	Yemen	In the Regno Thasi 435, the region of the modern-day Taizz (Yemen).	(16, q 8)
441	<i>Thasi</i>	Yemen	Taizz (Yemen); see 435 and 451.	(16, Q 9)
442	<i>Another Alexandria</i>	Indian Ocean.	The inscription is located on a small island of the Persian Gulf, off the coast of modern-day Iran. It is undoubtedly a reference to the city that Alexander the Great is said to have founded on the lower course of the Tigris, not far from the coast; cfr. MIQUEL.	(16, R 1)
443	<i>La mecha</i>	Saudi Arabia	Mecca (Saudi Arabia), not described by Christian travellers because entrance to the city was restricted to Muslims.	(16, R 21)
444	<i>Rabha</i>	Saudi Arabia	On the west coast of Saudi Arabia, just north of Zide (Jiddah); perhaps this is to be identified with the locality Rabigh.	(16, R 23)
445	<i>Foveches</i>	Indian Ocean.	One of the Dahlak Islands; perhaps the second-largest of the archipelago, Sahelia. See isola di Dahalec 437.	(16, R 28)
446	<i>ARABIA</i>	Eritrea	The inscription occurs on the African coast of Eritrea, opposite the Dahlak Islands - isola di Dahalec in Fra Mauro 437 - and is a generic indication of areas under the control of Arab coastal colonies.	(16, r 30)
447	<i>Climas</i>	Eritrea	Inscription on the Red Sea coast, just to the north of Satoris 438; perhaps it indicates the northern limit of Ptolemy's first clima.	(16, r 31) (22, P 14)
448	<i>Suam</i>	Egypt	Aswan, on the Nile (Egypt). The miniature gives the traditional depiction of the city with towers.	(16, r 35)
449	<i>Canide</i>	Egypt	About opposite Suam (Aswan), on the other side of the Nile, the name seems to refer to the presence of certain animals (canidae) rather than identify a geographical place.	(16, r 39)
450	<i>Province of Iman</i>	Saudi Arabia	On the east coast of Saudi Arabia, this is the city of Manamah (Bahrein).	(16, r 6)
451	<i>This most noble city of Thasi is a place of great state, justice and liberty, and all kinds of foreign people live here safely</i>	Yemen	Taizz (Yemen); see 435 and 441.	(16, R 7)

452	<i>In various places in this Arabia one gathers manna that is better than that one gather in other places; and that which forms on the leaves is better than that which forms on the rocks. And what one gathers here is called mechina</i>	Saudi Arabia	Inscription on the Arabian peninsula, it describes the various types of 'manna' that sometimes forms on the leaves and branches of plants and shrubs. The reference to stone ('pietra mechina') is unclear.	(16, S 12)
453	<i>Nuba</i>	Egypt	To the east of the note regarding canide.	(16, S 39)
454	<i>Note that the Abyssinians say their territory is more extensive to the south of the sources of the Nile than to the north. And they say that there are rivers there that are larger than the Nile, which amongst us is so famous for its size. As one can see, many rivers flow into the Nile and make it big. Thus it is said that at the time of their winter, between May and June, due to the great rains, these rivers swell and thus swell the Nile, which rises until it floods Egypt, as is well known</i>	River of Africa	Given that Fra Mauro's 'Nile' is a composite of the Tekeze, the Atbara and - from the second cataract northwards - the Nile proper, this is the geographical construct within which the inscription is to be read. See El nilo nasce etc. 355. This is the only way of explaining Fra Mauro's claim - which takes up an Ethiopian tradition - that there are <i>maçor fiumi del nilo</i> .	(17, A 5)
455	<i>Goçan</i>	Ethiopia	The province of Gojam, in Ethiopia, located roughly south of Lake Tana, within the large bend in the fiume Abau (Blue Nile); cfr. CRAWFORD, pp. 79 e 199.	(17, B 10)
456	<i>Province of Daxo</i>	Ethiopia	In the region with Goçan (Gojam, Ethiopia) and Hermel, to the south of Lake Tana. LA RONCIÈRE, v. 2, p. 132, identifies it as the modern-day Dağossa, in the neighbourhood of Lake Tana.	(17, B 13)
457	<i>CETOSCHAMAR</i>	Western Africa	Inscription in illuminated gold capitals, located in the west of Africa to the south of Sinus Ethiopicus; unidentified. In Fra Mauro, the representation of South-West Africa coincides with the borders of Ethiopia, so this inscription must have been intended to indicate territories much further east than it appears from the map.	(17, B 32)
458	<i>Hermel</i>	Sudan?	The place is on the left bank of the fiume Abau (Blue Nile), south of Meroes (Meroe), in a region presumably between Sudan and Ethiopia; unidentified.	(17, c 10)
459	<i>BENICHILEB</i>	Ethiopia/Sudan	See Questa provincia dita Benichileb etc. 152.	(17, C 18)
460	<i>Various historiographers write of the source of the Garamantes, which is so hot at night that anyone putting their hand in the water would be scolded; whereas during the day, the water is so cold one cannot stand it. These writers give information on the Ethiopians, above all, the Panphagi, the Agriophagi, the Antropophagi and the Cinomolgi and their bestial customs. They also talk about certain monstrous animals - such as serpents, dragons and basilisks - and give other information I cannot mention here</i>	Western Africa	Note that occurs in the western part of Africa. The first comment mentioned by Fra Mauro concerns the so-called "Source of the Sun" in Herodotus (HEROD., IV, 181.3), who however located it in the territory of the Ammons; it is to be identified with "Ain el-hammam, una fonte ancora attiva che con la sua temperatura costante (29° C) crea l'impressione descritta da Erodoto per il contrasto con le variazioni della temperatura esterna" (HEROD., note on p. 371 of the Italian edition). Note that this place was in Eastern Libya, even if Fra Mauro places the inscription elsewhere. The second part of the note concerns information regarding the fantastic and imaginary fauna of Africa; this is taken from widely-read Classical and Medieval sources, foremost amongst which Solinus's Polyhistor (third cent.): "Occidentem versus Agriophagi tenent, qui solas pantherarum et leonum carnes edunt...Sunt et Pamphagi, quibus esca est quicquid mandi potest... Anthropophagi, quorum mores vocamen sonat. Cynamolgos ajunt habere caninos rictus etc." (SOLINUS, chap. XXXI).	(17, C 26)
461	<i>Province of Dolcarmin</i>	Western Africa	The inscription appears three times in the western part of Africa. According to LA RONCIÈRE, v. 1, p. 74, it is a surviving trace of the legends concerning Alexander the Great, which were passed down through the Sahara regions due to contacts with the peoples of Egypt. The result of these contacts was a sort of composite, in which aspects of the cult of Ra were mixed with stories of Dhu 'I Karneim, "the man with two horns" - a phrase often used to identify Alexander in various Arab sources. See, for example, IDRISI, 2.1: "Le Dhu 'I Karneim, je veux dire Alexandre, parvint jusque là [that is, the Atlantic coast] et en revint".	(17, c 37) (18, D 1)
462	<i>Zonara</i>	Ethiopia	On the right bank of the Abau, near Hermel. As happened with the toponym Diab = djabarti - see 18 - or that for the Regno Chara 12, here again this might be intended to indicate a linguistic-ethnic group rather than a place. The Arabic term <i>zunnar</i> indicated the distinctive mark (a yellow band or such like) that the Jews had to wear to identify themselves. In Ethiopia, those of the Hebrew faith - the Falasha - were driven by religious persecution to withdraw to the region bound by the Tekeze (to the north and east) and the Blue Nile and Lake Tana (to the south). Given that Fra Mauro's <i>zonara</i> is located in this region, it could be intended to refer to such groups. Cfr. Encyclopaedia Judaica, ad vocem "Falasha" and Encyclopédie de l'Islam, v. 4, pp. 1312-13.	(17, C 7)
463	<i>AFRICA</i>	Africa	The name appears twice on the continent. See Africa è nominata etc. 1070.	(17, D 11) (23, B 16)
464	<i>Ethiopia</i>	Sudan?	Near Chateli.	(17, d 12)
465	<i>Royal Tomb</i>	Sudan?	The illustration that accompanies the inscription shows a Gothic aedicule and tomb; according to Crawford "The only thing that could have been called... Royal Tombs were the pyramids of Kurru or Nuri, or those at Meroe, and I feel sure that Fra Mauro intended his name for one or other" (CRAWFORD, p. 202).	(17, D 14) (33, h 34)
466	<i>Province of Simin</i>	Ethiopia	On the fiume Mana, this is the modern-day province of Semien in North Ethiopia. See CRAWFORD, p. 202.	(17, d 2)
467	<i>River Mana</i>	River of Africa	The river Menna, which runs to the east of Gondar in North Ethiopia. Also appears in Egyptus Novelo.	(17, D 3)
468	<i>Chateli</i>	Sudan	Place just to the south of Meroes (Meroe), unidentified.	(17, e 10)
469	<i>Coquil</i>	Western Africa	Place on the southern coast Sinus Ethiopicus, in the region loosely identified as Saramantia.	(17, e 27)
470	<i>Ebil</i>	Western Africa	Toponym on the southern coast of Sinus Ethiopicus, with a large view of a city placed on a highland.	(17, e 36)
471	<i>AL MAONA</i>	Western Africa	Of the territory identified by this toponym, one might say the same as said about Saramantia 472; however, as with other toponyms in this part of Africa, the name itself seems to reveal the Islamic sources of Fra Mauro's information. The Arabic term <i>mauna</i> indicates a reasonably articulated structure of administrative and judicial power (cfr. Encyclopaedia of Islam, v. 6, p. 485), whilst <i>al maunah</i> was used to define some sort of commercial association (this is how it occurs in the name of the maona the Genoese established on Chios in the first half of the fourteenth century).	(17, F 16)

472	<a href="#">SARAMANTIA</a>	Western Africa	The name of this region does not seem to exist in the known sources; however, in 1043, Fra Mauro repeats it alongside that of Garamantia - which rules out any simple error of transcription. It occurs at the far south-eastern limit of the Sinus Ethiopicus - a name which itself is probably due to various uncertain and confused notions with regard to the presence of not only large rivers (which flow into the Atlantic on the northern coast of Africa), but also the inland water basin of Niger and, perhaps, even Lake Chad. However, allowing for the doubtful geographical framework here, one can still argue that the regions depicted in this area of the map correspond more or less to the territories to the south-eastern edge of the Sahara.	(17, F 25)
473	<a href="#">Abalch</a>	Western Africa	On the southern 'coast' of the Sinus Ethiopicus. The form Abal corresponds to various places in central-western Africa, between the Congo, Niger and Nigeria. Fra Mauro locates this place on the southern coast of the wide 'bay' within West Africa. Difficult to interpret, the geographical expression Sinus Ethiopicus could allude to the enormous mouths of one of the great western rivers (for example, the Gambia or the Casamance) or, more probably - given the position of Tombatu, Timbuctu - to the delta of the Niger. The indication given by Fra Mauro also links it with Abach, a place which appears in a similar position both in the 1339 map by Angelino Dulcert and that produced in 1439 by Gabriel de Vallsecha.	(17, F 31)
474	<a href="#">Island of Mares</a>	Sudan	The island is shown within a lake just to the south of Meroe. The city of Marea is mentioned by Herodotus (HEROD., II.18.2): "The people of Marea and Apis, on the Libyan frontier etc.". However, that city stood on the shores of the lake - or swamp - of Moeris, not far from Alexandria, so its position is incompatible with that given by Fra Mauro. What is more, the image shows the isola mares as distinct from the nearby isola meroes (Meroe, Sudan), which means it is unlikely one has here a mere error of transcription (mares/meroe).	(17, f7)
475	<a href="#">These are the great swamps at which arises the river which is called the Nile</a>	Western Africa	This note is probably due to the combination of various traditions. In around this position, Ptolemy located certain paludes which, with a high degree of geographical accuracy, he gives as the source of the Niger (whose course was obviously different to that of the Nile). Medieval cartography drew on a non-Ptolemaic Classical tradition according to which the Nile ran west-east across Africa - parallel to the Danube - and then at its eastern end continued along the course of the Nile proper (cf. HEROD., II. 31: "At that point the Nile runs from west to east; Beyond nobody knows its course with any certainty, for the country is uninhabited because of the heat"). Developing upon this concept, medieval cartography placed at the centre of Africa a large lake, which in AC (ca. 1375) is called Lacus Nili. Other maps that are contemporary with Fra Mauro give this detail. For example, Andreas Walsperger's map (1448) gives a similar lacus affrorum, whilst the Borgias Planisphere (first half of fifteenth century) contains an account similar to that of Fra Mauro's (MCV, vol 1, n. 8 e 9). According to Fra Mauro, these "swamps" at the centre of the continent are where the Nile arises (but see his immediate 'denial' of this in 480). His account continues saying that one branch then flows west whilst the other, under the name of Baraca, flows east until it meets with the Tagas/Tekeze - see flumen Baraca 390. There is a clear contradiction in what Fra Mauro has to say about the source and course of the Nile: on the one hand, he follows information derived from the Ptolemaic and Ethiopian traditions - see monte Marora 145, El nilo nasce etc. 355, Provincia Salgu 356, flumen Tagas 372 - and, on the other, tries to remain true to that account from Classical Antiquity which argued that the Nile runs west-east. As to the location of the marshlands in Fra Mauro, this could correspond to that of Lake Chad or of the seasonal marshes of the Sudd region in South-West Sudan.	(17, G 13)
476	<a href="#">Ietrain</a>	Western Africa	Near the 'marshes' in 475; unidentified.	(17, G 15)
477	<a href="#">Mount Aranzaph</a>	Sudan?	Just to the south of Meroe, unidentified.	(17, G 5)
478	<a href="#">[no reference]</a>			
479	<a href="#">Swamp</a>	Western Africa	The cartography of the day traditionally showed a large 'marsh' at the centre of Africa; the drawing of this in Fra Mauro is fairly similar to that which appears in AC.	(17, h 15) (17, l 15)
480	<a href="#">I have noted above that the Nile arises in Abassia between two provinces - that is, Marora or Meroa and Salgu. But the Punic books say that it arises in Mauritania, which I do not think can be entirely true - that the Nile has its origins here - because of the information that I have had. But I say that this is a branch of the Nile, because within it one finds animals similar to those in the Nile</a>	River of Africa	In this inscription Fra Mauro reiterates what is said in 355 and 475; here, however, he is anxious to give the source of the theory regarding the western course of the Nile, which comes to him via Solinus: "[the Nile] originem habet a monte inferioris Mauritania, qui Oceano propinquat. Hoc affirmant Punic libri: hoc lubam regem accepimus tradidisse" (SOLINUS, chap. XXXIII); the 'Punic books' to which Solinus had access were probably the historic description of Africa written by Jubas II of Mauritania during the period of Augustus. Such a theory was in part based on the identity of the species of animals to be found in both parts of the river. Pliny, for example, notes that the first part of the Nile forms a lake with fish and crocodiles similar to those to be found in the "eastern" stretch of the river; having sunk below ground, the watercourse then flows a distance of several days' journey to re-emerge in Mauritania Cesariense, where it forms another great lake inhabited by the same animals. Having sunk once again beneath the sands, it then flows the distance of twenty days' journey to emerge at a new source, which Pliny calls Niger, from where it reaches the region of Meroe and thence enters Egypt (PLINY, V, 52).	(17, H 19)
481	<a href="#">Mount Pollaza</a>	Western Africa	Toponym at the eastern edge of the Sinus Ethiopicus; unidentified.	(17, H 24)
482	<a href="#">Bararach</a>	Sudan	Near Meroe; perhaps the modern-day city of Atbara, at the junction of the river of the same name with the Nile.	(17, H 3)
483	<a href="#">To all these people this gulf is known as the Gold Gulf</a>	Western Africa	Fra Mauro also refers to this 'bay' as Sinus Ethiopicus - a name which reveals the just how shaky his knowledge was of the geography of a region that stretched from the Senegal and Gambia rivers in the west to the internal delta of the Niger in the east.	(17, h 30)
484	<a href="#">Island of Meroes</a>	Sudan	The name of the 'island' of Meroes was an ancient term for the territory between the river Atbara in the north, the Nile to the west and the Blue Nile to the south; the term and definition continued to be used by medieval cartographers.	(17, h 8)
485	<a href="#">Here the sun passes vertically overhead twice a year</a>	Sudan	The note refers to Meroe, where the sun is in the zenith twice a year.	(17, H 8)

486	<a href="#">River Siala</a>	River of Africa	The name refers to a short watercourse which runs between the large river that flows from the swamps of Central Africa - see 475 - and the Sinus Ethiopicus (the area bound by the rivers Senegal and Gambia in the west, and the internal delta of the Niger to the east). The name would seem to indicate a reference to the Sahel region and one of the watercourses that flows into the interior delta of the Niger.	(17, i 28)
487	<a href="#">River Orei</a>	River of Africa	Close to the fiume Siala - see 486; unidentified.	(17, L 30)
488	<a href="#">Chucuberi</a>	Chad?	Bordering with the 'marshes' of Central Africa; probably to be seen as referring to Kukiya or Kukawa, to the west of Lake Chad, a place which is described in IDRISI, 1.3. This would seem to bear out the theory that the Central African 'marshes' that occur in the work of Fra Mauro and a large number of medieval cartographers are to be identified with Lake Chad.	(17, l 12)
489	<a href="#">Siach</a>	Mali?	Perhaps Ibn Battuta's Zaghera (Voyageurs arabes, pp. 1029-30), which, it has been argued, can be identified with Dia, in Mali, on the banks of the Niger. (ibid., p. 1401).	(17, L 28) (17, l 26)
490	<a href="#">Mount Siach</a>	Western Africa	See 489; however, the delta region of the Niger is flatland; it is difficult to understand what Fra Mauro is referring to.	(17, L 29)
491	<a href="#">Xengaua or Salgu</a>	Sudan?	Near dell'Isola Meroes. The name Salgu should indicate the region of the upper stretches of the Tekeze - see 146 and 365 - though Fra Mauro offers it as an alternative name for Xengaua and Garanga 509.	(17, l 3)
492	<a href="#">Mount Buna</a>	Western Africa	In the region of the interior delta of the Niger - see Siach 489; unidentified.	(17, l 30)
493	<a href="#">Mama</a>	Western Africa	Place on the north coast of the Sinus Ethiopicus; unidentified.	(17, l 35)
494	<a href="#">African Gulf</a>	Western Africa	This geographical detail probably conflates various uncertain notions and ideas about the territories of western Africa, in particular with regard to its rivers and lakes. It should be seen as an attempt to offer a definition of the system of the large western rivers (Senegal and Gambia) and of the interior course of the Niger - aspects of this area's geography which marked the limits of contemporary knowledge of the Atlantic coast of Africa. It is interesting to note that the large 'bay' shown by Fra Mauro had already appeared in the maps that Pietro Vesconte produced for Marin Sanudo's Liber secretorum, as well as in the 1448 nautical chart by Andrea Bianco. This latter was undoubtedly a document Fra Mauro consulted when drawing up his own planisphere, as one can see from the comparison of the toponyms that both maps give in this area of Africa.	(17, L 39) (18, L 1)
495	<a href="#">Island of Meroes</a>	Sudan	In Classical Antiquity, the name was already being used to indicate not only the territory on the eastern bank of the Nile, to the south of the the fifth cataract, but also the city of Meroe itself (erroneously believed to stand on an island because it was surrounded on three sides by the waters of the Nile).	(17, L 6)
496	<a href="#">Lake</a>	Sudan?	Near Abussara 503.	(17, l 9)
497	<a href="#">Chuchogaranga</a>	Chad?	Place located between the Isola Meroes and the large central marsh; taking that marsh to be Lake Chad, then this location to the north corresponds to that of Ngaranda (13° 40' N - 15° 6' E).	(17, m 10)
498	<a href="#">Island</a>	Western Africa	Near the great marsh of Central Africa.	(17, M 10) (26, f 14)
499	<a href="#">Province of Aidi</a>	Western Africa	Just to the north of the great marsh of Central Africa.	(17, M 18)
500	<a href="#">Bolala</a>	Western Africa	Boulala is the name of a historic ethnic population of Chad; See also Bolaglia 525.	(17, m 20)
501	<a href="#">Mella</a>	Western Africa	Place on the northern coast of the Sinus Ethiopicus; unidentified.	(17, M 37)
502	<a href="#">Euleteti</a>	Western Africa	Place of the northern coast of the Sinus Ethiopicus; unidentified.	(17, m 40) (18, N 1)
503	<a href="#">Abussara</a>	Sudan	Just to the south of the Isola Meroes; perhaps to be identified with Abu Seid, now part of the city of Karthoum (Sudan).	(17, M 7)
504	<a href="#">Chon</a>	Chad?	Just to the north of the marshes of Central Africa, the place is probably to be located in modern-day Chad; similar positions with respect to Lake Chad are occupied by Kondia (13° 41' N - 14°47' E) and Kondou (13° 44' N - 15°2' E).	(17, N 14)
505	<a href="#">Agran</a>	Western Africa	Toponym with view, near a large western river that arises at the marshes shown in Central Africa. There are numerous places in Chad that Fra Mauro's toponym might refer to - Agrab, Agrap, Agrep - all in the area to the south-east of Lake Chad. Perhaps this is also Ibn Battuta's Haggar (LA RONCIÈRE, v. 1, p. 101).	(17, N 22)
506	<a href="#">Sengi primi</a>	Senegal?	This is probably the first reference in a Western source to Senegal; the name derives from that of Sanhadja, a Berber people who occupied the regions to the north of the lower stretches of the Senegal river. In his Navigazioni, published in the Ramusio collection, Alvise Ca' da Mosto, describes these people thus: "E così facevano per tutta l'altra costa e più avanti, che tien del detto Capo Bianco fino al rio di Senega, il quale è uno gran fiume e parte una generazione che si chiama Azanaghi del primo regno de' Negri: i quali Azanaghi sono uomini berrettini, e più presto forte bruni che berrettini, e abitano in alcuni luoghi della detta costa che è di là dal Capo Bianco, e vanno per quel deserto molti di loro fra terra, e confinano coi sopradetti Arabi di Hoden" (RAMUSIO, v. 1, p. 475). See also xengi 527.	(17, n 24)
507	<a href="#">Eaters of raw meat</a>	Western Africa	This name appears in Garamantia and refers to those savage peoples who were known as agriophagi, "eaters of raw meat"; they are mentioned by both Pliny and Solinus: "Occidentem versus Agriophagi tenent, qui solas pantherarum et leonum carnes edunt" (SOLINUS, chap. XXXI). The indication of their location is also given in the Hereford map (see WESTREM, n. 981).	(17, n 36)
508	<a href="#">River Nias</a>	River of Africa	This is the river which flows to the north of the Sinus Ethiopicus and parallel to it; it may be a reference to the Niger.	(17, N 40) (18, n 1)
509	<a href="#">Garanga or Salgu</a>	Egypt	Place to the south of the Isola Meroes; on the name, see 491.	(17, N 5)
510	<a href="#">Rima</a>	Sudan?	Place to the north of the Isola Meroes; unidentified.	(17, n 8)
511	<a href="#">Daxo</a>	Chad?	To the north-east of the marsh in Central Africa, just to the west of Apenon 528; unidentified. The interpretation proposed in CRAWFORD, p. 198 seems rather dubious.	(17, O 12)
512	<a href="#">Lake</a>	Chad?	Near Daxo 511.	(17, O 13)
513	<a href="#">Lake</a>	Chad?	Near Angalan 522.	(17, o 17)
514	<a href="#">Bargemin</a>	Western Africa	Toponym and view just to the north of the large marsh in the central part of Africa, between Provincia Aidi and Gain. This is the region known as Bagirmi (after the ethnic group that occupy it); it lies in the large area to the south-east of Lake Chad which is subject to seasonal flooding.	(17, O 17)

515	<a href="#">Lake</a>	<b>Chad?</b>	Between Bargemin 514 and Mandera 517.	(17, O 18)
516	<a href="#">Gain</a>	<b>Chad?</b>	A place probably to be located within Chad.	(17, o 19)
517	<a href="#">Mandera</a>	<b>Chad?</b>	To the north-west of the large marsh in Central Africa; perhaps Mandiala (Chad, 13° 43' N - 15° 20' E).	(17, o 21)
518	<a href="#">Tombatu</a>	<b>Mali</b>	A key centre for caravan traffic and trade, Timbuctu (Mali) is often given some importance in medieval maps (for example, the Catalan Atlas). It is shown here on the shores of a sort of lake bordering on the Sinus Ethiopicus, which should therefore be interpreted as a representation of the interior delta of the Niger. Note the depiction of pirogues and the presence of gold (indicated by the small gold dots).	(17, o 29)
519	<a href="#">Dachan</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	In Garamantia, near Tombatu (Timbuctu) to the north of the Sinus Ethiopicus and on the northern shore of a sort of lake (within which Fra Mauro shows a small fleet of canoes). Given the proximity of Timbuctu, this 'lake' can be identified with the interior delta formed by the Niger.	(17, o 33)
520	<a href="#">Gebeleon</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	Near Xengi 527 - that is, in the region between Mali and Senegal.	(17, O 38)
521	<a href="#">Çalon</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	Toponym in the central part of the continent, between Apenon and Angalan, to the north of the 'marsh' in the central area. It lies within the kingdom of Organa.	(17, p 11)
522	<a href="#">Angalan</a>	<b>Chad?</b>	Toponym and view placed at the centre of the continent, in the region named Gain. Given its position, just to the north of large central marsh, it might be identified with the city of Ngala, in Chad, to the west of Ndjamena.	(17, P 15)
523	<a href="#">Piande</a>	<b>Chad?</b>	In the kingdom of Organa; perhaps to be located in Chad.	(17, p 15)
524	<a href="#">Lake</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	Near the city of Mergi, an African kingdom to the north-west of the large central 'marsh'.	(17, p 19)
525	<a href="#">Bolaglia</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	Boulala is the name for one of the peoples that inhabit Chad; see also Bolala 500.	(17, P 24)
526	<a href="#">Garamantia, GARAMANTIA</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	Fra Mauro locates Garamantia in the region of Tombatu (Timbuctu, Mali), whilst the people known as the Garamantes occupied the region of Fezzan, between southern Libya, Algeria and Niger (see, for example, Herodotus). The Garamantes also figure in the Hereford map (WESTREM, n. 888).	(17, P 24) (17, p 31)
527	<a href="#">Xengi</a>	<b>Senegal?</b>	See Xengi primi 506.	(17, p 38)
528	<a href="#">Apenon</a>	<b>Sudan</b>	The position indicated by Fra Mauro would seem to justify identifying this with the Sudanese town of Abemnom (9° 19' N - 28° 55' E).	(17, P 8)
529	<a href="#">Organa</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	See 539.	(17, q 15)
530	<a href="#">Patali</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	Between the kingdoms of Organa and Mergi; unidentified.	(17, q 18)
531	<a href="#">MERGI, mergi</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	African kingdom to the north-west of the large central 'marsh'; unidentified.	(17, Q 21) (17, q 23)
532	<a href="#">Cuba</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	Just to the north of Tombatu (Timbuctu, Mali); unidentified.	(17, Q 26)
533	<a href="#">Anxaga</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	Just to the north of Tombatu (Timbuctu, Mali); unidentified.	(17, q 27)
534	<a href="#">Province of Tochrux</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	In Garamantia, just to the north of Tombatu (Timbuctu, Mali); this is Idrisi's Tokoror (IDRISI, 1.1).	(17, Q 30)
535	<a href="#">Zebulia</a>	<b>Algeria?</b>	This could be the province of Zeb, of which Leo Africanus writes: "Questa provincia è nel mezzo dei deserti di Numidia, la quale incomincia dalla parte di ponente del confino di Mesila, e confina da tramontana co' piedi del monte del regno di Buggia, in levante nel paese dei datteri che risponde al regno di Tunis, e da mezzogiorno in certi deserti, dove è la strada di Techort e di Guargala" (RAMUSIO, v. 1, p. 363).	(17, q 33)
536	<a href="#">Col</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	Perhaps a generic term for an upland passage; however, one cannot rule out that it may be a reference to the region of Gao (Mali), which is also mentioned in AC (geugeu). See also IDRISI, 1.3.	(17, q 37)
537	<a href="#">Meçecho</a>	<b>Sudan?</b>	Shown to the north of Apenon - see 528; it may be the Sudanese town of Mijeikha (11° 33' N - 24° 40' E). Whatever the case, it seems likely that it is to be located within modern-day Sudan.	(17, Q 6)
538	<a href="#">Torso torso</a>	<b>Sudan</b>	Transcribed twice and located just to the north-west of Apenon - 528, in modern-day Sudan.	(17, r 10)
539	<a href="#">ORGANA</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	The kingdom of Organa is shown in AC (ca. 1375) and in the map by Mecia Viladestes (1413). According to LA RONCIÈRE (v. 1, p. 136), it could either be a reference to the old kingdom of Ghana or a name for the region of Kanem (See also 152).	(17, r 13) (23, A 13)
540	<a href="#">Arigabeldon</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	In the kingdom of Organa 539, - that is, in the territories on the southern edge of the Sahara; unidentified.	(17, r 17) (23, A 17)
541	<a href="#">Bennon</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	Between the kingdoms of Mergi and Garamantia; to be located between the course of the Niger and the regions south of the Sahara.	(17, R 27)
542	<a href="#">Engexon</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	On the southern edge of the Sahara desert.	(17, r 27) (23, A 27)
543	<a href="#">NUBA</a>	<b>Sudan</b>	The Sudanese region of the Nuba mountains, inhabited by the people of the same name.	(17, R 3)
544	<a href="#">Taorna</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	In Garamantia.	(17, r 31)
545	<a href="#">Taorna</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	In Garamantia, to the north of Tombatu (Timbuctu). Indicated twice.	(17, R 33)
546	<a href="#">Lake</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	In the region of Nubia.	(17, r 5)
547	<a href="#">Desert</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	In the region of ORGANA, on the southern edge of the Sahara desert.	(17, S 13) (23, B 13)
548	<a href="#">Chidin</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	In the kingdom of Organa, to the southern edge of the Sahara desert.	(17, S 14) (23, a 14)
549	<a href="#">Calen</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	Toponym and view, repeated three times, along the southern edge of the Sahara desert, in the region of Mergi, to the north of Tombatu. Perhaps this is the Urgalem which was a stopping-point on the caravan route from Tunis to Timbuctu; see LA RONCIÈRE, v. 1, p. 115.	(17, S 24) (17, S 26) (17, S 30)
550	<a href="#">Nuba</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	To the west of the note on the canide 449. Nubia occupies the part of the Nile valley between Egypt and Sudan.	(17, S 3) (23, a 3)
551	<a href="#">Allucha</a>	<b>Algeria</b>	The modern-day Allouchia (Algeria, 27° 44' N - 0° 19' W), in a region of seasonal humidity; nearby Fra Mauro indicates alongside a lake. The name is transcribed twice.	(17, S 3) (23, B 3) (23, C 5)
552	<a href="#">Agoan</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	To the southern edge of the Sahara desert, in the region of Garamantia. Its position means this place might be identified with Agouanit (15° 37' N - 11° 40' W) in Mauritania.	(17, S 31)
553	<a href="#">Coroxana</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	In Garamantia, between Sadin and Elhob; unidentified.	(17, S 36) (23, B 36)
554	<a href="#">The Red King</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	The inscription occurs in the kingdom of Organa; given the absence of any similar reference in other documents, it is impossible to explain.	(17, S 7) (23, a 7)
555	<a href="#">Medin</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	Apparently of Arabic derivation, this name appears in the kingdom of Organa.	(17, S 9) (23, a 9)

556	<a href="#">Province of Dolcarmin</a>	Western Africa	See 461.	(18, b 3)
557	<a href="#">Daan</a>	Western Africa	On the south-west edge of the continent of Africa, in Provincia dolcarmin 461.	(18, C 4)
558	<a href="#">Island of Dragons</a>	Atlantic Ocean.	Imaginary island in the Atlantic Ocean; see HUMBOLDT, p. 302.	(18, D 11)
559	<a href="#">Fundan</a>	Senegal?	On the far western edge of the continent, opposite the isola de dragoni. Its position is compatible with that of the modern-day Fundiun (14° 7' N - 16° 28' W), in Senegal.	(18, E 6)
560	<i>I have often heard many say that here there is a column with a hand and inscription that informs one that one cannot go beyond this point. But here I would like the Portuguese that sail this sea to say if what I have heard is true, because I am not so bold as to affirm it</i>	Atlantic Ocean.	According to some version of the myth, when Hercules passed from Africa to Spain and reached the island of Cadiz, he built a large tower there on which he raised a statue facing eastwards; this held a key in its right hand, as if about to open a door. On the left hand was the engraved inscription "Behold the boundaries of Hercules", to indicate the unpassable limit of the known territories of the world.	(18, e 8)
561	<i>Note that from Cape Verde south one cannot see the Pole Star</i>	Atlantic Ocean.	The note registers the fact that to the south of Cape Verde the Pole Star is no longer visible.	(18, l 17)
562	<i>Those who have been to the shores of this gulf claim there are many islands, both inhabited and uninhabited; and that on some of them live Christians</i>	Atlantic Ocean.	The inscription appears in the SINUS ETHYOPICUS 494, the large 'bay' that indicates the limits of geographical knowledge of the Atlantic coast of Africa at the time the planisphere was drawn up.	(18, l 3)
563	<a href="#">Cape Roxo</a>	Senegal	This name, which had already appeared in Andra Bianco's 1448 map, indicates the promontory that now marks the border between Senegal and Guinea-Bissau (12° 20' N - 16° 43' W). Given that Cape Roxo is to the south of the mouth of the Casamance, one can assume that the short unnamed river that Fra Mauro places between cavo rosso and cavo verde, is the Casamance, whilst - as already said - the large 'bay' of the Sinus Ethiopicus reflects his uncertain and inaccurate picture of the system of large rivers in that region, whose immense estuaries on the Atlantic coast might well be mistaken for veritable 'gulfs'.	(18, m 19)
564	<i>In the sand of these two rivers strands of gold are to be found</i>	River of Africa	The inscription concerns the two rivers which flow along the northern edge of the SINUS ETHYOPICUS; it should be seen as referring to a region that roughly corresponds to the interior delta of the Niger, whose abundance in gold had been well-known since ancient times; cfr. LA RONCIÈRE, v. 1, pp. 94-99.	(18, n 3)
565	<a href="#">Kingdom of Museneli</a>	Western Africa	On the northern coast of Sinus Ethiopicus. Clearly a reference to the kingdom of Mali (Melli), which enjoyed its period of greatest splendour under king Mansa Musu, who ascended the throne in 1312. AC actually shows him enthroned, crowned and holding a gold nugget; that image is accompanied by this comment: "Aqueste senyor negre és appellat Musse Melly, senyor dels negres de Gineua [Guinea]. Aquest rey és lo pus rich e l pus noble senyor de tota esta pertida per l'abondancia de l'or lo qual se recull en la sua terra".	(18, N 10)
566	<a href="#">Uascun</a>	Western Africa	In the immediate hinterland of Cape Verde; unidentified place.	(18, n 17)
567	<a href="#">Albach</a>	Western Africa	Toponym with small view, in the hinterland of Cape Verde; see the account given by Alessandro Zorzi: "Di là dal golfo di Argi che va più giorni per terra et di là dal golfo per ostro e garbin v'è la città di Albach..." (CRAWFORD, p. 114). The identification of Argi with the region in Mauritania known as Banc d'Arguin makes it possible to link Albach with the modern-day Blawach, one of the Imraguen villages situated to the south of Cape Timiris (19° 23' N - 16° 32' W) in Mauritania.	(18, n 18)
568	<a href="#">Cape Verde</a>	Senegal	The first European to officially sight Cape Verde (Senegal) was Bartolomeu Dias, in 1444; after that date it was a common feature in the nautical cartography of the day. The locations of Fra Mauro's cavo rosso and cavo verde - together with the geographical account of the surrounding area - are undoubtedly modelled on Andrea Bianco's map of 1448.	(18, N 19)
569	<a href="#">Cape Dal</a>	Senegal?	In a very similar position, Andrea Bianco's 1448 map gives cabo Dalbori.	(18, n 19)
570	<a href="#">Reganua</a>	Western Africa	In the Regno Museneli 565, on the northern coast of the Sinus Ethiopicus. The name might indicate Rangabé, whose position is compatible with that shown by Fra Mauro.	(18, N 8)
571	<a href="#">Mount Dolor</a>	Western Africa	In the hinterland of Cape Verde. Unidentified, the place certainly lies between Guinea and Senegal.	(18, o 16)
572	<a href="#">Cape Palmear</a>	Senegal?	In the terra de Palmear, north of Cavo Verde and south of Cavo de Vertude. The Atlas Vat. Lat. 9339 gives Palmerj in a similar position. However, given that Cape Verde is to the south, it seems unlikely one can identify this place with Palmarin (14° 1' N - 16° 46' W), at the mouth of the river Saloum (Senegal). This is, in fact, a generic term for coastlines that to navigators appeared lined with palm trees. It should not be confused with Cape Palmas (Liberia). See also terra de palmear 577.	(18, o 19)
573	<a href="#">Miao</a>	Western Africa	On the banks of the Canal daloro, near Xengi; unidentified.	(18, o 3)
574	<a href="#">Daloro Channel</a>	River of Africa	Toponym identifying one of the large watercourses situated to the north of Sinus Ethiopicus, which flows into the Atlantic at Cavo de Palmear. In the form 'Rio de Oro,' this name was used to identify one of the rivers of West Africa "sopra il quale corre la linea del tropico de Cancro" (RAMUSIO, v. 1, p. 569). Given that specification, it would seem possible to identify the region concerned with with ex-Western Sahara, which in 1885 became a protectorate under the name Rio de Oro. However, more ancient documents than Fra Mauro's - for example, AC (ca. 1375) - use this name (Riu de lor) for a watercourse that can be identified with the river Senegal.	(18, O 6)
575	<a href="#">Here gold is found</a>	Senegal?	From ancient times the region was well-known for its abundance of gold.	(18, P 12)
576	<a href="#">Province of Nich</a>	Western Africa	Between the canal Daloro and the fiume Nias, to the north of the Sinus Ethiopicus.	(18, p 14)
577	<a href="#">Land of Palmear</a>	Western Africa	In this position, Andrea Bianco's 1448 map gives tera de palmera. See also cavo palmear 572.	(18, P 18)
578	<a href="#">Cape of Vertude</a>	Western Africa	At the mouth of the canal Daloro 574, on the Atlantic coast. This toponym does not appear in the nautical cartography of the day.	(18, p 19)
579	<a href="#">Province of Giantrophagi; this is the land of those who eat human flesh</a>	Western Africa	SOLINUS, chap. XXXI, mentions the presence of anthropophagi in West Africa, alongside the agriophagi - see 460; this inscription appears a little to the west of Xengi.	(18, p 3)
580	<a href="#">Gada</a>	Mauritania?	Between Melli and Xengi, in Mauritania. It could correspond to the Gadia in AC, or perhaps better, given the position, to the region of di Ouadane (Mauritania).	(18, Q 3)

581	<i>Melli</i>	<b>Mali</b>	The city and kingdom of Mali, of which Leo Africanus gives this description: "Melli s'estende sopra un ramo del Niger forse a trecento miglia, e confina da tramontana col superiore, da mezzogiorno col deserto e con certi aridi monti; da ponente confina con alcuni boschi selvaggi che giungono per insino al mare Oceano, e da levante col tenitorio di Gago. In questo paese è un grandissimo casale, il quale fa presso a seimila fuochi ed è detto Melli, onde è appellato tutto il resto del regno, e in questo abita il re e la sua corte. Il paese è abbondante di grano, di carne e di bambagio; si trovano nel casale moltissimi artigiani e mercatanti nati e forestieri, ma molto più dal re sono accarezzati i forestieri. Gli abitatori sono ricchi per le mercatanzie che soglion fare, tenendo di molte cose fornite Ghinea, e Tombuto. Hanno molti tempii, sacerdoti e lettori, quali leggono nei tempii, perché non hanno collegii: e sono costoro i più civili, i più ingenuosi e i più riputati di tutti i negri, perciocché essi furono i primi che s'accostarono alla fede di Maumetto" (RAMUSIO, v. 1, pp. 377). Before this, Idrisi had written: "Quant à Mali, ville du pays des pays de Lamiam que nous avons mentionnée plus haut, elle est petite et ressemble à un village fréquenté, sans enceinte; elle est sur une colline de terre rouge difficile d'accès. Les habitants s'y retranchent lors des attaques des autres Noirs. Ils boivent l'eau d'une source qui murmure en coulant d'une montagne située au sud de la ville, mais c'est une eau saumâtre et qui n'est pas douce du tout " (IDRISI, 1.2).	(18, q 8)
582	<i>Realba real</i>	<b>Western Africa</b>	On the Atlantic coast, between cavo de Vertude and cavo de San Iacomo; in this position, Andrea Bianco's 1448 map gives Raralba real.	(18, R 20)
583	<i>Elboeb</i>	<b>Mali?</b>	Toponym in Mauritania, with large view, near Melli. It perhaps corresponds to the locality El Bob (15° 24' N - 9° 49' W), in Mali.	(18, r 15)
584	<i>Tisenagun</i>	<b>Western Africa</b>	Near cavo de Vertude. In a similar position, Gabriel de Valsecha's famous 1439 map gives Tisiqani.	(18, R 18)
585	<i>MAURITANIA</i>	<b>Western Africa</b>	Inscription in gold capitals near Melli - that is, in sub-Saharan Africa.	(18, r 6)
586	<i>Bulela</i>	<b>Morocco?</b>	In the west of the continent, between Sumagade and Alamera, to the north of Sinus Ethiopicus. Perhaps Bou Lhalla (29° 25' N - 9° 37' W), in Morocco.	(18, S 16) (24, A 15)
587	<i>Alamera</i>	<b>Morocco?</b>	The toponym appears in various contemporary maps - for example, AC, where alamara is given alongside Cape Bojador. Al-Hamra is the name of numerous villages in South Morocco. What is more, Leo Africanus (RAMUSIO, v. 1, p. 35) says that the Hamr Hamr were a Berber tribe living in the far west of Africa.	(18, S 18) (24, A 18)
588	<i>Cape of San Iacomo</i>	<b>Mauritania?</b>	On the Atlantic coast, near Alamera 587. In AC, this latter appears alongside Capo Bojador - cavo Boiedor in Fra Mauro; Andrea Bianco's 1448 map also gives a cabo de sancto iacobo. Perhaps it is Cape Timiris (19° 23' N - 16° 32' W), in Mauritania.	(18, S 20) (24, A 20)
589	<i>A most fertile island, Java Minor has eight kingdoms and is surrounded by eight islands, in which grow fine spices. And on this said Java grow ginger and other noble spices in great quantity, and at the time of harvest, all that grows on this and the other islands is taken to Java Major and there is divided into three parts: one part [is sent] to Caiton and Cathay, another to Hormus, Cide and Mecca, by the Sea of India, and the third is sent northwards across the Sea of Cathay. And according to the testimony of those who sail this sea, from this island one sees the Southern Cross a yard above the horizon</i>	<b>Java the Less</b>	See also ixola Giava minor 190. The information in Fra Mauro appears to have been gleaned from the third book of Marco Polo's Viaggi: "...l'isola di Giava minore... non è però così picciola che non giri circa duemila miglia a torno a torno. E in quest'isola son otto reami e otto re...V'è abondanza di tesoro e di tutte le specie e di legno d'aloce, verzino, ebano, e di molte altre sorti di specie, che alla patria nostra, per la longhezza del viaggio e pericoli del navigare, non si portano, ma si portan alla provincia di Mangi e del Cataio... Ma primamente è da sapere che quest'isola è posta tanto verso le parti di mezzogiorno che quivi la stella tramontana non si può vedere" (MPR, III, chap. 10); see Y, 2, p. 284: "When you leave the island of Pentam and sail about 100 miles, you reach the island of Java the Less. For all its name 'tis none so small but that it has a compass of 2000 miles or more ... You see there are upon it eight kingdoms and eight crowned kings".	(19, a 27) (13, R 27)
590	<i>Tritoli</i>	<b>Indian Ocean.</b>	At the extreme eastern edge of the map, just a little north of Java Minor. The name seems to be traceable to the word Cribhoja: "...there are reasons for placing this country [Cribhoja], or island, on the East coast of Sumatra, near Palembang or on the Palembang River" (Y, 2, p. 283). The presence of a name that does not appear in the Western authors Fra Mauro usually drew on is a small but significant indication of the fact that he might sometimes draw on Eastern sources.	(19, C 19)
591	<i>Pepentan</i>	<b>Indian Ocean.</b>	See Pentan 592.	(19, c 23)
592	<i>Pentan</i>	<b>Indian Ocean.</b>	To the far south-east, opposite the peninsula that ends with Stabana 593. This is that mentioned by Marco Polo: "Partendosi di Lochac, si naviga cinquecento miglia per mezodi, e si trova un'isola chiamata Pentan, la quale è in un luogo molto salvatico. E tutti i boschi di quell'isola producon arbori odoriferi" (MPR, III, chap. 9; see Y, 2, p. 280: "When you leave Locac and sail for 500 miles towards the south, you come to an island called Pentan, a very wild place. All the wood that grows thereon consists of odoriferous trees"). According to Y, 2, p. 280, it is the modern-day island of Bintan (Indonesia), off Singapore - see 591. Alongside Pentan Fra Mauro indicates the presence of another island, called Pepentan 591; the two might therefore be identified with Bintan and Batam.	(19, d 23)
593	<i>Stabana</i>	<b>Malaysia</b>	Toponym originating in Ptolemy (sabana in T1466 and T1574, sabana empo[rium] in T1511). The peninsula that ends with Stabana corresponds to the Malay peninsula.	(19, d 28)
594	<i>In this sea there are many islands that cannot be specially noted because of lack of space. But all are inhabited and very fertile in various precious spices and many other new things; and they are very rich in gold, silver and different types of gemstones</i>	<b>Indian Ocean.</b>	A general note on the islands of the Indian Ocean.	(19, D 33)

595	<a href="#">Locchach</a>	Indian Ocean.	Marco Polo gives the following description: "E partendosi da queste [islands of Sondur and Condur], come s'ha navigato per scirocco da cinquanta miglia, si troua una provincia ch'è di terra ferma, molto ricca e grande, nominata Lochac, le cui genti adorano gl'idoli. Hanno favella da per sé e si reggono dal proprio re, né danno tributo ad alcuno, perché sono in tal luogo che niuno può andarvi a far danno; perché, se ivi si potesse andare, il gran Can immediate la sottometeria al suo dominio. In quest'isola nasce verzin domestico in gran quantità; hanno oro in tant'abondanza ch'alcuno non lo potrebbe mai credere, e hanno elefanti e molte cacciagioni da cani e da uccelli; e da questo regno si traggono tutte le porcellane che si portano per gli altri paesi, e si spende per moneta, com'è detto di sopra. E vi nasce una sorte di frutti chiamati berci, che sono domestici e grandi come limoni, e molto buoni da mangiare. Altre cose non vi sono da conto, se non che 'l luogo è molto salvatico e montuoso, e pochi uomini vi vanno, perché il re non consente ch'alcuno li vada, accioché non conosca il tesoro e i secreti suoi" (MPR, III, chap. 8; see Y, 2, p. 276: "... let us go on 500 miles beyond Sondur, and then we find another country which is called Locac. It is a good country and a rich; [it is on the mainland]; and it has a king of its own. The people are idolaters, and have a peculiar language, and pay tribute to nobody, for their country is so situated that no one can enter it to do them ill. Indeed if it were possible to get at it, the Great Kaan would soon bring them under subjection to him. In this country the brazil which we make use of grows in great plenty; and they also have gold in incredible quantity. They have elephants likewise, and much game. In this kingdom too are gathered all the porcelain shells which are used for small change in all those regions, as I have told you before. There is nothing else to mention except that this is a very wild region, visited by few people; nor does the king desire that any strangers should frequent the country, and so find out about his treasure and other resources"). As one can see, Fra Mauro's identification of Locach as an island arises from confusion present in Marco Polo's account. However, other writers also give this location as an island - for example, Silvestri, f. 40v: "Ab Lahoc insula ambe [Sondur and Condur] absunt per miliaria L". Yule, 2, pp. 277-80, identifies this term with the southern part of the ancient kingdom of Siam, modern-day Thailand, which went under the name of Lo-hoh. Note that FM 1956 erroneously transcribes loetach.	(19, e 20)
596	<a href="#">Gulf of the Ganges</a>	Indian Ocean.	The Bay of Bengala. Note, however, that the account here reflects errors in knowledge regarding the location of places and the hydrography of the regions on both sides of the Ganges.	(19, E 33) (20, c 3)
597	<a href="#">Malaron</a>	Indian Ocean.	At the far eastern edge of the map, to the north of Giava minor. This is Marco Polo's Malaiur (MPR, III, chap. 9), which Yule and other scholars identify with the region of Palembang, in the south-east of Sumatra; cfr. Y, 2, pp. 281-83.	(19, f 17)
598	<a href="#">Condur</a>	Indian Ocean	See Sondur 603.	(19, F 22)
599	<a href="#">Falanda</a>	Malaysia	Place at the far limit of the Malay peninsula. The name originates in Ptolemy: T1466 gives Malanda and the river Palanda; T1511 Palanda c[ivitas] et f[luvius]; T1574 Palande fl. Fra Mauro, too, shows a river flowing into the sea here.	(19, f 28)
600	<a href="#">Province of Done</a>	Malaysia	Toponym in the Malay peninsula; T1466 gives Doana and the river Doanas; T1511 Daona, Daona fuvius [sic] and Regio Dao; in T1574 there is Doana and Doana fl.	(19, F 29)
601	<i>The Island of Sondai is near Bandan. Here grows nutmeg and other spices in great quantities. And here you can find parrots of seven different colours that are as big as pigeons; and again there is another sort, as big as seagulls, which are entirely white except for the beak and claws, which are red</i>	Indian Ocean.	Inscription on a cartouche placed in the Sinus Gangeticus. The Note combines two passages from the Viaggi of Nicolò de' Conti, which are however concerned with Giava Maggiore - that is, Java: "Nella Giava maggiore trovansi uccelli molte volte che sono senza piedi, grandi come colombi, di penne molto sottili e con la coda lunga, i quali sempre si posano sopra gli arbori: le carni di quali non si mangiano, ma la pelle e la coda sono in grande stima, perché s'usano per ornamento del capo. Più avanti per quindici giornate di navigazione verso levante, sono due isole, una detta Sandai, nella quale nascono noci moscate e macis, ch'è il suo fiore, l'altra isola Bandan, nella quale nasce solamente il garofano, e di li si porta all'isola della Giava... Bandan nutrisce pappagalli di tre sorti, cioè una di rossi col becco giallo, l'altra di varii colori, i quali chiamano noro, che vuole inferir lucido: e ambedue le sorti sono della grandezza di colombi; la terza sono bianchi e grandi come galline, chiamati cachos, che vuol dire più pregiati, per esser migliori degli altri, perché imparano a parlar mirabilmente e rispondono a quel che vien lor dimandato" (RAMUSIO, v. 2, p. 802; FRAMPTON, p. 133: "In Lava the great, there is a fowle like unto a doue, which hath no feete, his feathers light, and a long tayle: he resteth alwayes on the trees, hys flesh is not eaten, the skinne and tayle are esteemed, for they do use to weare them on their heads. Saying fiteene dayes beyond these two ilandes towards the Orient, you come unto other ilands, the one is named Sanday, where there is nutmegges and al magixa or masticke. The other is called Bandan, where cloues grow, and from thence it is carryed unto the ilands named Clauas. In Bandan there be three kinds of popiniayes or parrets, with redde feathers, and yellowe billes, and others of divers couloures, which are called noros, that is to say, cleare. They are as bigge as doues. There be other white ones as bigge as hennes, named cachos, that is to say, better, for they excede the others, and they speake like men, in so muche, that they doe aunswere unto the things that they are asked of"). It is interesting to note that Fra Mauro relates this information to what would appear to be one of the smaller Sunda Islands; a similar 'switch' - if one may use the term - is also to be found in a 1511 nautical treatise by the navigator Suleiman al-Mahri (TIBBETTS (1971), p. 497).	(19, F 33)

602	<i>Java Major is a most noble island situated in the East, in the far regions of the world, off Cin. It is part of Cathay and of the gulf - that is, the port - of Caiton. Its circumference is about 3,000 miles and it has four kingdoms; the people are idolaters and given over to spells and evil. But the entire island is pleasant and fertile, and many things grow here. There is gold in large quantities, aloe wood, Sulibançui, very fine gemstones and other wonders. Towards the south from the Cape there is a large, noble and safe port called Randan. Nearby is the very noble city of Java, of which great wonders are recounted</i>	Java	The information is taken from Marco Polo: "Partendosi da Ziamba, navigando tra mezodì e scirocco mille e cinquecento miglia, si truova una grandissima isola chiamata Java, la quale, secondo che dicono alcuni buoni marinari, è la maggior isola che sia al mondo, imperochè gira di circuito più di tremila miglia: ed è sotto il dominio d'un gran re, le cui genti adoran gl'idoli, né danno tributo ad alcuno. Quest'isola è piena di molte ricchezze: il pevere, noci moscate, spico, galanga, cubebe, garofali, e tutte l'altre buone specie nascono in quest'isola, alla qual vanno molte navi con gran mercanzie, delle quali ne conseguiscono gran guadagno e utilità, perchè vi si truova tant'oro che niuno lo potrebbe mai credere né raccontarlo" (MPR, III, chap. 7); see Y, 2, p. 272: "When you sail from Chamba, 1500 miles in a course between south and south-east, you come to a greater Island called Java. And the experienced mariners of those Islands who know the matter well, say that it is the greatest Island in the world, and has a compass of more than 3000 miles. It is subject to a great King and tributary to no one else in the world. The people are Idolaters. The Island is of surpassing wealth, producing black pepper, nutmegs, spikenard, galingale, cubebs, cloves and all other kinds of spices. The Island is also frequented by a vast amount of shipping, and by merchants who buy and sell costly goods from which they reap great profit. Indeed the treasure of this Island is so great as to be past telling".	(19, g 17)
603	<i>Sondur</i>	Indian Ocean.	This is what Marco Polo says: "Partendosi da quest'isola di Giava [as pointed out in Y, 2, pp. 276-77, this should be read as Champa], si naviga verso mezodì e garbin settecento miglia, e si trovano due isole, una delle quali è maggiore e l'altra minore: la prima è nominata Sondur e l'altra Condur, le quali due isole son disabitate, e per ciò si lascia di parlarne" (MPR, III, chap. 8; see Y, 2, p. 276: "When you leave Chamba and sail for 700 miles on a course between south and south-west, you arrive at two islands, a greater and a less. The one is called Sondur and the other Condur"). These are the island of Kundur (the Strait of Malacca, Indonesia) and some other small islands in the same group, which both Marco Polo and Fra Mauro refer to as Condur 598. See also Y, 2, p. 277.	(19, G 23)
604	<i>Province of Chauçi</i>	Malaysia	This place is to be located in a region which corresponds to Ptolemy's Aurea Chersonesus.	(19, G 29)
605	<i>Gulf of Sabara</i>	Indian Ocean.	Toponym originating in Ptolemy (Tabula Asiae XI); it corresponds to the Gulf of Martaban. See also Sabara 609.	(19, g 30)
606	<i>Gulf of Ganges or of Zouza</i>	Indian Ocean	The Bay of Bengal; but see also Provincia over region çouça in el cin 617.	(19, g 40) (20, e 10)
607	<i>Province of Gori</i>	Malaysia?	In the Malay/Indo-China region, which Fra Mauro describes drawing primarily upon Ptolemy; however, the name Gori does not appear in the Geography.	(19, H 27)
608	<i>Tagara</i>	Malaysia	In the Malay peninsula. In T1466 and T1511 there is Tagora; the name does not appear in T1574.	(19, H 28)
609	<i>Sabara</i>	Birmania	Toponym originating in Ptolemy (Tabula Asiae XI), this designates a place on the coast of the modern-day Gulf of Martaban. The 'peninsula' which Fra Mauro shows ending in the south-west with Stabana 593 and in the south-east with Falanda 599 is to be identified with the Malay peninsula.	(19, h 30)
610	<i>Marcura</i>	Malaysia	In the region of the Malay peninsula; T1466 gives Marcura metropolis que est martura; T1511 Baracura emporium; and T1574 Marcura.	(19, H 32) (20, f 2)
611	<i>Sanba</i>	Birmania	Name originating in Ptolemy (Tabula Asiae XI), it designates a place on the coast of the Regio Argentea.	(19, h 35) (20, G 4)
612	<i>This port of the island is called Randan</i>	Java	Perhaps the modern-day Rembang (6° 42' S - 111° 19' E).	(19, i 20)
613	<i>Pagrasa</i>	Malaysia	In the Malay/Indo-China region; T1466 gives Paprasa, T1511 Pagrasa.	(19, i 27)
614	<i>Sician</i>	China	This is probably the Chinese region of Sichuan or Szechuan; undoubtedly it is the Cuncun described by Marco Polo (Cunchin in MPR, II, chap. 35), and this difference in name shows that he is not Fra Mauro's source here. This part of the map is the area in which Ptolemaic geography overlaps with the information gleaned from Marco Polo, hence the great distortion in the geographical area: the zone between Indo-China and the Malay peninsula on the one hand, and China on the other, is significantly compressed into a few scant details.	(19, i 32) (19, i 32) (20, H 2)
615	<i>River Vxialado</i>	River of Asia	River running from the city of Charaçon to an estuary placed between Marcura and Sanba, two toponyms whose form originates in Ptolemy. Though it is impossible to identify this watercourse with certainty, its position suggests it may be Ptolemy's Tacosana or Sadu. A similar reasoning might also be put forward for the nearby river of Tindaro 616.	(19, l 34) (20, g 4)
616	<i>River Tindaro</i>	River of Asia	See flumen vxialado 615.	(19, i 35) (20, g 5)
617	<i>Province or region of Çouça in Cin</i>	China?	The forms Çouça and Zouza (Colfo de Gange over de Zouza, 606) are not to be confused with another place called Zouza 2318, which corresponds to the modern-day Zhouzhou, about 65 km south-west of Beijing. They themselves correspond to the Choncha and similar forms in Marco Polo's text. According to Yule and others, the name designates the region of Fujian (Y, 2, p. 232). Fra Mauro's use of Zouza to identify this region re-occurs in an anonymous planisphere published in Venice in 1525 and printed on the back of Ugo da Carpi's woodcut version of a Titian engraving of "Abraham and Issac"; cfr. SHIRLEY, n. 55.	(19, i 36) (20, H 5)
618	<i>Chinese</i>	China	Generic name for the peoples of China.	(19, i 37) (20, H 6)
619	<i>River Masaro</i>	River of Asia	River in the provincia over region Çouça in el Cin.	(19, l 39) (20, g 9)
620	<i>Aganar</i>	Malaysia	Name originating in Ptolemy and located within the Malay-Indo-China region; T1466 gives Anagagara, T1511 Aganegara.	(19, L 27)
621	<i>Mount Meandrus</i>	Malaysia	In the Malay-Indo-China region; T1466, T1511 and T1574 also mention a Meandrus Mons.	(19, l 29)
622	<i>The Damasus Mountains</i>	Birmania?	In the mountainous region between Burma and China; T1466 gives Damasi Montes, T1574 Damasi mons.	(19, L 37) (20, h 7)
623	<i>Houses</i>	China?	Indication of an inhabited centre in the Provincia over region Çouça.	(19, L 39)
624	<i>Throughout this island the bodies of the dead are burned to ashes</i>	Java	Accounts of the oriental rite of cremation occur in various authors, starting with Marco Polo and Nicolò de' Conti; but in none of them is it mentioned with specific reference to Java.	(19, m 15)
625	<i>Java Major</i>	Java	See Giava maçor, isola nobilissima etc. 602.	(19, m 16)
626	<i>Giava</i>	Java	See Giava maçor, isola nobilissima etc. 602.	(19, M 17)

627	<a href="#">Uncian</a>	China	Yule argues that this is the city of Yungchan-fu, in South-West China, not far from the border with Burma. However, there is a certain confusion in his account as he claims that Uncian and Vociam (this is the form given in MPR, II, chap. 41) are the same place, whilst Fra Mauro clearly indicates different locations for these two cities. See Y, 2, p. 89.	(19, m 31) (20, i 1)
628	<a href="#">River Bautixes</a>	River of Asia	Toponym originating in Ptolemy (Bautisos), it refers to large river in eastern Serica; see PAULY, t. V, p. 175.	(19, n 32) (20, M 1)
629	<a href="#">River Sumas</a>	River of Asia	River running to the west of Charaçon - that is, in the province of Yunnan; the name might be traced back to that of the Zhu Jiang river.	(19, n 38) (20, M 9) (20, H 11)
630	<a href="#">Houses</a>	China	Indication of inhabited centre on the right bank of the flumen Sumas.	(19, n 39) (20, M 9)
631	<a href="#">Thomara</a>	China?	Toponym originating in Ptolemy, on the coast of eastern Sinus Magnus (Tabula Asiae XI).	(19, o 27)
632	<a href="#">Mount Rocoran</a>	China?	Toponym originating in Ptolemy, on the coast of eastern Sinus Magnus (Tabula Asiae XI).	(19, o 28)
633	<a href="#">Charaçon</a>	China	In the modern-day province of Yunnan (China S-W), not far from the modern-day Kunming (25° 03' N - 102° 42' E). Fra Mauro indicates nearby the city of Charaian 644, here following Marco Polo. Charaçon was the first city Marco Polo visited upon business for the Emperor: "I gran Can, volendo provar la sapienza del detto messer Marco, mandollo per una facenda importante del suo reame ad una città detta Carazan" (MPR, I, chap. 1). See the discussion in Y, 2, pp. 67 e 79-81 and CARDONA, p. 584.	(19, o 34) (20, N 4)
634	<a href="#">Houses</a>	China	Indication of inhabited centre on the left bank of the flumen Sumas.	(19, o 35) (20, N 5)
635	<a href="#">In this lake one finds gold</a>	China	Iscription just to the west of Charaçon 633, that is, in the region of Yunnan. Cfr. MPZ, pp. xxxi-xxxii: "In ista provincia invenitur aurum de paiola in fluminibus et lacubus"; see Y, 2, p. 76: "In this country gold-dust is found in great quantities; that is to say in the rivers and lakes".	(19, O 40) (20, m 9)
636	<a href="#">Cin or India Terza</a>	China	In fact, Southern China; see what is said below with regard to the Provincia del Macin 258.	(19, o 40) (20, N 9)
637	<a href="#">The island of Java Major is very rich and fertile, and there are various kingdoms</a>	Java	This information is usually given with regard to Taprobana - that is, Fra Mauro's Sumatra.	(19, P 16)
638	<a href="#">Houses</a>	China?	Indication of inhabited centre near Thomara.	(19, P 27)
639	<a href="#">Source of the Bautixis River</a>	River of Asia	See flumen Bautixes 628.	(19, P 31) (20, n 1)
640	<a href="#">The Cassius Mountains</a>	China	These are Ptolemy's Cassii mountains, in Serica (Tabula Asiae VIII).	(19, P 33) (20, n 3)
641	<a href="#">Asitera</a>	China?	Coastal locality at the far eastern limit of the map; the name originates in Ptolemy.	(19, Q 23) (25, A 23)
642	<a href="#">Aspicia</a>	China?	Coastal locality at the far eastern limit of the planisphere; the name takes up Ptolemy's Aspithra, which is shown on the coast of eastern Magnus Sinus (Tabula Asiae XI).	(19, q 26) (25, B 26)
643	<a href="#">River Acardis</a>	River of Asia	River running through the territory of Charaian 644 - that is, the modern-day Yunnan. The name is certainly derived from Ptolemy's Achadrae (Tabula Asiae XI), which might perhaps be identified as the Red River.	(19, Q 30) (25, A 29)
644	<a href="#">Charaian</a>	China	Corresponds roughly with the modern-day province of Yunnan, in South-West China, on the border with Burma and Laos. This is how Marco Polo describes it: "Dopo che s'è passato il fiume predetto, s'entra nella provincia detta Caraian, così grande e larga che quella è partita in sette regni, ed è verso ponente ecc." (MPR, II, chap. 39; see Y, 2, p. 64: "When you have passed that river you enter in the province of Carajan, which is so large that it includes seven kingdoms"). As in Marco Polo, this city is close to that of Charaçon 633; on which, see Y, 2, pp. 79-81. Alongside charaian there is the depiction of a lake, of which there is this brief description in Marco Polo: "V'è ancora un lago, che circuisce circa cento miglia, nel quale si piglia gran quantità di buoni pesci d'ogni maniera, e sono pesci molto grandi" (MPR, II, chap. 39; see Y, 2, p. 66: "There is a lake in this country of a good hundred miles in compass, in which are found great quantities of the best fish in the world; fish of great size, and of all sorts").	(19, Q 33) (20, o 3) (25, a 33)
645	<a href="#">In ancient times this province was called Sine, now it is called Cin</a>	China	Iscription placed alongside Charaian 644; it refers to the Latin name for China: Sinae or Sine.	(19, q 33) (20, P 3) (25, a 33)
646	<a href="#">Tagurus</a>	China?	Name originating in Ptolemy, for a place on the Sinus Perimultus (Tabula Asiae XI).	(19, r 26) (25, b 26)
647	<a href="#">Mount Tagurus</a>	China?	Name originating in Ptolemy, within Serica (Tabula Asiae VIII); Fra Mauro places it alongside Charaian 644.	(19, r 29)
648	<a href="#">Spring/River Source</a>	China	Near the city of Charaian 644.	(19, r 34) (20, Q 4) (25, b 34)
649	<a href="#">Brami</a>	China?	Name that echoes Ptolemy's Bramina, on the coast of eastern Sinus Magnus in Tabula Asiae XI.	(19, S 26) (25, c 25)
650	<a href="#">A most noble royal tomb covered in sheets of gold and silver</a>	Birmania	This is the "bellissimo sepolcro" [beautiful tomb] which Marco Polo saw in Mien (Burma) and amply described in MPR, II, chap. 44; see also Y, 2, pp. 109-10.	(19, S 38) (20, q 8) (25, C 38)
651	<a href="#">Macin</a>	China	See provincia del Macin 258.	(20, q 14) (21, I 6)
652	<a href="#">Province of Chauzuzu</a>	Laos?	This is Marco Polo's province of Cangigù (MPR, II, chap. 46). Following Pauthier, Yule argues that this corresponds roughly with the modern-day Laos (Y, 2, p. 117). CARDONA, p. 589 follows Pelliot and argues that the name designates the region of Tonking. The form used by Fra Mauro occurs only in the Z Latin edition of Marco Polo.	(20, a 19)
653	<a href="#">[no reference]</a>			
654	<a href="#">Assir</a>	India	City in India; unidentified.	(20, a 38)
655	<a href="#">Choy</a>	Vietnam?	Near Campa 253, so presumably in the modern-day Vietnam.	(20, B 15)
656	<a href="#">Country called Macin or Sihan</a>	Thailand	See provincia del Macin 258. The name Sihan is drawn directly on that of Siam - that is, modern-day Thailand.	(20, B 18)
657	<a href="#">Province of Amu in Macin</a>	Cambodia/Laos	This is generally accepted to refer to the historic region of Annam, between Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. Regarding its position, Marco Polo writes: "E sappiate che da questa provincia di Amù fino a quella di Cangigù [Laos] vi sono venticinque giornate" (MPR, II, chap. 47; Y, 2, p. 120: "Now you must know that between Anin and Caugigu, which we have left behind us, there is a distance of 25 days' journey"). See also CARDONA, p. 542.	(20, B 19)
658	<a href="#">Perhe</a>	Birmania	On the river Mandus (Irrawaddy), to the south of Pochang (Pagan).	(20, B 23)
659	<a href="#">Ardaut</a>	India	On the river 'Indus' (which is really the Ganges); unidentified.	(20, b 35)
660	<a href="#">Ianafur</a>	India	Perhaps Jabalbur (Madhya Pradesh, India, 23° 09' N - 79° 56' E). See also Çuanapur 351.	(20, b 40) (21, B 1)

661	<a href="#">Biçipuri</a>	<b>Vietnam?</b>	As this place is given on the coast of the provincia Amu in Macin - a region between Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam; see 657 - it seems reasonable to argue it lies on the Vietnamese coast; however it is yet to be identified.	(20, C 16)
662	<a href="#">River Indus</a>	<b>River of Asia</b>	Fra Mauro makes some significant errors in his account of the source, course and geographical position of the major rivers of India, and this makes the interpretation of the map rather difficult. Note, first of all, that the entire Indian sub-continent appears to be to the west of the river Indus, rather than being placed between the Indus and the Ganges; hence the Ptolemaic model he uses for his account of this part of Asia is altered substantially. As for the source and course of the Indus, Fra Mauro tries to keep to the account given by Ptolemy and other writers of Classical Antiquity, who argued that the river arose in the region of Mount Imaus, which they considered as being part of the Indian Caucasus or Paropamisus; see for example: "Indus, incolis Sindus appellatus, in iugo Caucasi montis quod vocatur Paropanisus adversus solis ortum effusus" (PLINY, VI, 23) [The Indus, called Sindis by the natives, rises in that branch of the Caucasian range which bears the name of Paropanisus]. In his 1683 map entitled L'India di quto the east of là del Gange, Giacomo Cantelli still used the term Caucaso for the Himalyan mountain chain.	(20, C 36)
663	<a href="#">Province of Bangala in Macin</a>	<b>India</b>	Near Ardaut.	(20, c 37)
664	<a href="#">Province of India Prima</a>	<b>India</b>	This was the name for the area of India west of the river Ganges.	(20, C 38) (21, b 1)
665	<a href="#">Houses</a>	<b>China</b>	Indication of an inhabited centre in the provincia Tholoma.	(20, d 15)
666	<a href="#">Province of Tholoma</a>	<b>China</b>	Described by Marco Polo (MPR, II, chap. 48) and located in northern Yunnan by Yule and Cordier (Y, 2, p. 122) but in the southern part of the region by Pelliot and then CARDONA, p. 742; more recently it has been observed that "The name Toloman was derived from the Mongolian name for Tulao Man, the ancestors of some modern Tai ethnic groups in the very northwest of Yunnan" (cfr. Thai-Yunnan Project Newsletter). The hypothesis that fits best with the information given by Marco Polo is that offered by Pauthier (see Y, 2, p. 123), who argues that Toloman is in the southern part of the Guangxi (Kwangsi) region.	(20, d 19)
667	<a href="#">Bethle</a>	<b>India</b>	Not a placename but a reference to a plant, betel. There is mention of a river called "Betelle, sopra le ripe del quale adentro son posti alcuni piccoli villaggi con bellissimo giardini e orti, nei quali si raccoglie tanta quantità di betella, che è una foglia molto estimata per masticare, che ne caricano navili piccoli e portanla a vendere ad altri luoghi e porti di mare", in Odoardo Barbosa's Relazione (RAMUSIO, v. 2, p. 594), which locates it in the Indian state of Maharashtra.	(20, D 32)
668	<a href="#">Indus</a>	<b>River of Asia</b>	The river Indus.	(20, d 38)
669	<a href="#">The Uxontus Mountains</a>	<b>China</b>	Long mountain chain in India Seconda, in fact, in South-West China; the name originates in Ptolemy (Tabula Asiae X).	(20, E 23)
670	<a href="#">Pochang</a>	<b>Birmania</b>	Presumably the modern-day Pagan (Pugan), on the left bank of the river Irrawaddy (21° 10' N - 94° 51' E) - a kingdom discussed at some length by Marco Polo (MPR, II, chaps. 42-44); see also Y, 2, pp. 107-108 and PHAYRE, pp. 18, 39-40.	(20, e 27)
671	<a href="#">India seconda</a>	<b>India</b>	The territory between the Indus and the Ganges, but the identification is made uncertain by the confusion in the position of these two rivers.	(20, e 29) (21, m 7)
672	<a href="#">Asia</a>	<b>Asia</b>	Near bethle, which appears along the course of the river Indus.	(20, E 32)
673	<a href="#">Macin in India Seconda</a>	<b>China</b>	See provincia del Macin 258.	(20, e 33)
674	<a href="#">Border</a>	<b>Pakistan</b>	Appears along the course of the river Indus, which delimits the territory of India to the west.	(20, E 40) (21, E 1)
675	<a href="#">Pelibeng</a>	<b>Malaysia?</b>	The name would seem to take up that of the region of Palembang, which is however located on the island of Sumatra; cfr. Hobson-Jobson, p. 545. The toponym is absent from the transcription of the text given in FM 1956.	(20, f 10)
676	<a href="#">Soloch</a>	<b>China</b>	On the coast of Sinus Gangeticus, in Regno vaiari; unidentified.	(20, F 11)
677	<a href="#">Sugzu</a>	<b>China</b>	On the dispute over the identification of this, see Y, 2, pp. 222, 224. But if the Provincia Tholoma 666 is to be identified with the region of Guangxi, then Sugzu, which Marco Polo gives as about twelve days' journey to the east of Tholoma, cannot be the place on the Yangtze indicated by CARDONA, p. 611. The form Sugzu, which occurs in the Z edition of Marco Polo's text, corresponds to the form Ciugiu which appears in the French-Italian edition. See also provincia Sugzu 682.	(20, f 14)
678	<a href="#">Cachu</a>	<b>Birmania</b>	Place just to the south of Pochang (Pagan), on the river Mandus (Irrawaddy); unidentified.	(20, F 26)
679	<a href="#">Here rubies originate</a>	<b>Birmania</b>	Near Capelang, in the region of Burma.	(20, f 34)
680	<a href="#">Siub</a>	<b>Bangladesh?</b>	Along the course of the river Indus (really the Ganges).	(20, f 38)
681	<a href="#">Kingdom of Vaiari</a>	<b>China</b>	Indication located near Sugzu 677; unidentified.	(20, G 12)
682	<a href="#">Province of Sugzu</a>	<b>China</b>	To the south of Miheu in the map, but see Sugzu 677.	(20, G 14)
683	<a href="#">Kingdom of Scerno</a>	<b>India?</b>	See Scierno 692.	(20, G 16)
684	<i>This city of Scierno is six day's journey from the coast. Its river is called the Scierno or the Ganges, and for about 30 days' distance on either side it is most wonderfully lined with cities, castles and palaces</i>	<b>India?</b>	See Scierno 692.	(20, g 21)
685	<a href="#">River Scierno</a>	<b>River of Asia</b>	The Ganges; see Scierno 692.	(20, G 21) (20, N 20)
686	<a href="#">Houses</a>	<b>Birmania</b>	Along the course of the Mandus (Irrawaddy).	(20, G 26)

687	<a href="#">Aua</a>	<b>Birmania</b>	The ancient Ava, capital of a kingdom of the same name, which was founded by king Thado Minbya in 1364. The nearby river Mandus is the modern-day Irrawaddy. This is the description given by Nicolò de' Conti: "Partitosi poi da questa città, passò alcune altre montagne e deserti, e in capo di dicessette giorni giunse in una campagna, per la quale camminando quindici giornate capitò ad un fiume maggior del Gange, che dagli abitatori è detto Ava; pel quale avendo navigato molti dì, trovò una città piú nobile e piú ricca di tutte l'altre, chiamata Ava, che ha di circuito quindici miglia, gli abitatori della quale sono molto piacevoli e allegrì, e ancor che abbino bellissime case e ben fabricate con tutte le commodità, nondimeno tutto il dì dimorano nelle taverne che sono sparse per tutta la città, a darsi buon tempo e piacere, dove similmente si riducono molte donne giovani a tener lor compagnia" (RAMUSIO, v. 2, pp. 795-96; FRAMPTON, p. 130: "...and he went from thence seaunteene dayes iourney through desert mountaynes, and plaine countrey, the fiteene days of plaine countrey, until he came to a river greater than the river Gange, which the people of that countrey cal Claua, and sayling up this river a month, he came unto a famous great citie called Ava, being .15. miles in compasse").	(20, g 30)
688	<a href="#">This great river flows to the sea through the country of Macin</a>	<b>River of Asia</b>	This is the fiume Mandus, the lower stretch of which can be identified with the Irrawaddy, which flows through a very wide delta into the Andaman Sea.	(20, G 38) (20, I 28)
689	<a href="#">India seconda</a>	<b>India</b>	See India seconda 671.	(20, h 31)
690	<a href="#">Serchis</a>	<b>Birmania</b>	Between Capelang 694 and Rachang (Arakan), in the region of Burma.	(20, h 36)
691	<a href="#">Province of Cin</a>	<b>China</b>	China.	(20, H 12)
692	<a href="#">Scierno</a>	<b>India?</b>	The Cernove of Nicolo Conti is generally supposed to refer to a city of Bengal, and one of the present writers has identified it with Lakhnaoti or Gaur, an official name of which in the 14th cent. was Shahr-i-nao. But it is just possible that Siam was the country spoken of (Hobson-Jobson, p. 795). Fra Mauro's version of the name seems to be a corruption of that used by Nicolò de' Conti: "giunse nella bocca del fiume Gange, per il qual postosi a navigare, in capo di venti giornate capitò ad una città posta sul detto fiume, chiamata Cernovem" (RAMUSIO, v. 2, pp. 794-95; FRAMPTON, p. 129: "...he entred at the mouth of the ryver Gangey, and sayled sisteene dayes up the river, and came unto a citie named Cernomen"). Following Fischer, Hallberg argues this can be identified as Chandarnagar, now a suburb of Calcutta.	(20, H 18)
693	<a href="#">Houses</a>	<b>Birmania</b>	Along the course of the river Mandus (Irrawaddy).	(20, h 28)
694	<a href="#">Capelang</a>	<b>Birmania?</b>	Just to the south of Rachang 699, - that is, Arakan - and so to be situated in the Burma region; unidentified.	(20, H 33)
695	<a href="#">In this province there are a large number of pagan hermits</a>	<b>Birmania?</b>	Inscription near Serchis 695 and Capelang 694 - that is, within Burma.	(20, H 34)
696	<a href="#">Narch</a>	<b>India</b>	Along the course of the river Indus (really the Ganges); unidentified.	(20, h 40) (21, g 2)
697	<a href="#">Houses</a>	<b>China</b>	Indication of inhabited centre on the left bank of the flumen Sumas, near the Damasius mons.	(20, h 8)
698	<a href="#">Mount Sematirus</a>	<b>China</b>	Mountain in the region of Yunnan, unidentified.	(20, i 11)
699	<a href="#">Rachang</a>	<b>Birmania</b>	Probably a corrupt form of 'Arakan', the name for an ancient region of modern-day Burma, bound to the east by the river Irrawaddy (Fra Mauro's fiume Mandus). Nicolò de' Conti is undoubtedly attributing the name of the region to that river when he writes: "In capo d'un tempo se ne tornò di novo alla città di Cernovem, dalla quale pigliando il cammino fra terra, giunse sopra il fiume Racha" (RAMUSIO, v. 2, p. 795; Frampton, p. 130: "And going from hence he directed hys waye unto the mountaines of the Orient, for to have carbuncles, and travelling thirteene dayes, he returned firste to Cernom").	(20, i 37)
700	<a href="#">Atuara</a>	<b>Birmania</b>	Unidentified place in Burma; see Rachang 699.	(20, i 40) (21, I 1)
701	<a href="#">River Burdus</a>	<b>River of Asia</b>	River to the east of the Ganges.	(20, I 14)
702	<a href="#">Nagari</a>	<b>Birmania?</b>	Place just to the east of Scierno, which can be located within the territory of Burma; note that Nagarit is the Burmese name for Cap Negrals; see Questo ciolo etc. 230.	(20, I 15)
703	<a href="#">Zelieng</a>	<b>India</b>	Just to the north of Scierno 692, on the Ganges.	(20, L 16)
704	<a href="#">Bompruo</a>	<b>India</b>	Just to the north of Scierno 692, on the banks of the Ganges.	(20, I 23)
705	<a href="#">River Mandus</a>	<b>River of Asia</b>	Probably the river Irrawaddy.	(20, I 33)
706	<a href="#">Macin</a>	<b>China</b>	See provincia del Macin 258.	(20, I 38) (21, i 1)
707	<a href="#">Some write that in these Indies there are many types of human and animal monster, but because few people believe these things, here I have made no note of them, except for certain animals, such as the serpents which are said to have seven heads. Again, here there are ants so very large that - something I will not dare to say - they seem to be dogs. These could be a species of animals that are similar to ants</a>	<b>India</b>	Here is a perfect example of Fra Mauro's rationalist criticism of the medieval tradition of mirabilia. His desire to offer a rational explanation of apparently unacceptable data is very clear in his conclusion to the note, where the account of the marvellous becomes critical evaluation and he argues that perhaps it is not the ants that are as big as dogs but that there are other animals there which resemble ants.	(20, M 22)
708	<a href="#">Mcenderi</a>	<b>Birmania?</b>	The name perhaps derives from Cenderghisia, a placename which occurs in Nicolò de' Conti (RAMUSIO, v. 2, p. 792); however, the identification of it is very problematic. The itinerary followed in this region by de' Conti is far from clear - see the note by Milanese, ibid. - even if a careful reading of the text, with its description here of the Indian coast being "nell'altro colfo verso il fiume Gange", would seem to suggest that Cenderghisia lies on the Burmese coast.	(20, m 30)
709	<a href="#">Province of Bangala in Macin</a>	<b>India/China</b>	Fra Mauro distinguishes between this province in Macin - a name used for a wide region enclosed by India and China; see provincia del macin 258 - and Bengal proper, which he refers to as paexe Bengala 256. The depiction is again severely distorted by geographical errors, above all those relating to the hydrography of the region; see provincia del macin 255. See also CARDONA, pp. 556-57.	(20, M38) (21, I 1)
710	<a href="#">India</a>	<b>India</b>	India.	(20, N 10)
711	<a href="#">Sciarmisim</a>	<b>Birmania</b>	City just to the south of Miheh, - that is, in the territory of Burma.	(20, n 14)

712	<a href="#">According to what is said, this city has walls of copper that are a yard thick</a>	<b>Birmania</b>	It is not clear what city this note refers to; perhaps Miheh 727 - that is, the kingdom of Ava - see MIHEN 727. This would seem to be confirmed by Ramusio's version of Marco Polo's text, which reads: "Queste torri, una era coperta tutta d'una lama d'oro grossa un dito, che altro non si vedeva che oro, e l'altra d'una lama d'argento della medesima grossezza, e aveano congegnate campane d'oro e d'argento attorno la balla, che ogni fiata che soffiava il vento sonavano, che era cosa molto stupenda a vedere; e similmente la sepoltura era coperta parte di lame d'oro e parte d'argento" (MPR, II, chap. 44; Y, 2, p. 110: "The towers are built of fine stone; and then one of them has been covered with gold a good finger in thickness, so that the tower looks as if it were all of solid gold; and the other is covered with silver in like manner so that it seems to be all of solid silver ... The upper part of these towers is round, and girt all about with bells, the top of the gold tower with gilded bells and the silver tower with silvered bells, insomuch that whenever the wind blows among these bells they tinkle. [The tomb likewise was plated partly with gold, and partly with silver]"). Perhaps there was some confusion between the words lame (lamina, gold leaf) in Marco Polo and rame (copper) in Fra Mauro.	(20, N 16)
713	<a href="#">Selefar</a>	<b>Birmania</b>	On the banks of the river Mandus (Irrawaddy); there are two places in Burma called Sele whose position might be compatible with that indicated in the map.	(20, N 33)
714	<a href="#">Pandon. Here, fine rubies are to be found</a>	<b>Birmania</b>	In the region of Burma, which many authors described as rich in precious stones.	(20, N 35)
715	<a href="#">Bengala</a>	<b>Birmania</b>	See provincia Bangala 254 and provincia del Macin 258.	(20, N 38) (21, M 1)
716	<a href="#">Cin</a>	<b>China</b>	From the third century BC onwards, Cin was used as a general name for Southern China; See also Provincia del Macin 258.	(20, O 10)
717	<a href="#">Sciechutai</a>	<b>Birmania?</b>	Again the confusion in the depiction of the rivers - the Ganges, Indus and Irrawaddy (Mandus) - undermines the geographical account of this region and surrounding territories; it is very difficult to identify places when - as here - it is not even clear if they are in India or Burma.	(20, o 17)
718	<a href="#">River Ganges</a>	<b>River of Asia</b>	The Ganges, but see the note to Provincia del Macin 258. The island within the Ganges, shown in correspondence with Scierno 692 and not far from the river mouth, can be found in the description given by Solinus: "In Gange insula est populosissima, amplissimam continens gentem, quorum rex peditum quinquaginta millia, equitum quatuor millia in armis habet" (SOLINUS, chap. LIII). See also flumen Scierno 684. Questo fiume è dito Scierno etc. 722.	(20, O 20)
719	<a href="#">Phison</a>	<b>River of Asia</b>	Biblical name for the Ganges, one of the four great rivers that flow from a source within Paradise: "Et fluvius egrediebatur de loco voluptatis ad irrigandum paradysum qui inde dividitur in quattuor capita, nomen uni Phison ipse est qui circuit omnem terram Evilat ubi nascitur aurum"(Genesis, 2.10-11) [And a river went out of Eden to water the garden; and from thence it was parted, and became into four heads. The name of the first is Pison: that is it which compasseth the whole land of Havilah, where there is gold].	(20, o 21)
720	<a href="#">River Mandus</a>	<b>River of Asia</b>	The first stretch of this river reflects uncertainty about the hydrography of the Burma-China area; the second stretch can be identified with the Irrawaddy. See the discussion in the introductory essay.	(20, O 35)
721	<a href="#">Houses</a>	<b>China</b>	Indication of an inhabited centre in the provincia del Macin.	(20, p 18)
722	<a href="#">This river is called the Scierno, the Ganges, the Phison, the Quinanfu and the Thalay - and this is due to the diversity of languages</a>	<b>River of Asia</b>	The river Ganges.	(20, p 23)
723	<a href="#">Narche</a>	<b>Birmania</b>	In the region of Burma; unidentified.	(20, P 26) (20, P 27)
724	<a href="#">The Ovidij Mountains</a>	<b>Birmania</b>	In the region of Burma.	(20, p 28)
725	<a href="#">Gelbacha</a>	<b>Birmania?</b>	On the banks of the river Mandus (Irrawaddy), just to the north of Mcenderi 708.	(20, p 32)
726	<a href="#">Province of Miheh in Cin</a>	<b>Birmania</b>	Of Chinese origin, this was the name for the ancient kingdom of Burma. Here again Fra Mauro's source is Marco Polo (MPR, II, chaps. 42-44). See also Miheh 727.	(20, Q 12)
727	<a href="#">Miheh</a>	<b>Birmania</b>	This is the Chinese name for the kingdom of Ava (Burma), which is mentioned by Marco Polo, who gives a long description of this kingdom and its history (MPR, II, chaps. 42-44). It corresponds to the territory whose capital was the ancient city of Pagan or Bagan - Pochang in Fra Mauro 670 - on the left bank of the river Irrawaddy (21° 10' N - 94° 51' E). See Y, 2, pp. 107-108 and CARDONA, p. 668. See also provincia Miheh nel Cin 726.	(20, Q 13) (20, Q 16) (26, A 6)
728	<a href="#">Province of Macin</a>	<b>Birmania</b>	The note is placed to the north of Sciechutai, in Miheh.	(20, Q 18)
729	<a href="#">Mognan</a>	<b>India?</b>	Very difficult to interpret, as it may be possible that Fra Mauro's Mandus conflates the upper course of the river Brahmaputra with that of the Irrawaddy.	(20, Q 36) (26, A 28)
730	<a href="#">Valley enclosed by mountains</a>	<b>India</b>	This may be the valley of the Brahmaputra.	(20, Q 40) (21, p 1) (26, A 33)
731	<a href="#">Confluence of the Burdus with the Phison</a>	<b>River of Asia</b>	This point, on the slopes of Ptolemy's Bepirus mons 1383, marks the confluence of the river Burdus and the Phison. The latter was one of the four rivers that arose in the Earthly Paradise (Genesis, II, 11-12) and it was believed it could be identified with the Ganges.	(20, R 1 7) (26, B 9)
732	<a href="#">Salathia</a>	<b>Birmania</b>	In Northern Burma; unidentified.	(20, R 12) (26, a 5)
733	<a href="#">Houses</a>	<b>China</b>	Indication of an inhabited centre on the flumen Quinanfu.	(20, R 22) (26, B 15)
734	<a href="#">Houses</a>	<b>Birmania</b>	Along the course of the river Mandus (Irrawaddy), near Nibarga 735.	(20, r 34)
735	<a href="#">Nibarga</a>	<b>China</b>	A place just to the east of the first stretch of the river Mandus; see however Questo nobilissimo ponte etc. 1398.	(20, r 34) (26, B 26)

736	<i>Dry tree to which here great significance is given</i>	Central Asia	The drawing of the tree and related inscription occur in an area which corresponds roughly with that of modern-day Afghanistan; the tree may therefore be identified with the oracular plant that Alexander the Great is said to have consulted at the easternmost point reached by his military expedition. The tradition of the so-called albero solo - single dry tree - which became the albero del sole (tree of the sun) in the Ramusio Marco Polo and was thence sometimes confused with the Zoroastrians' 'tree of fire' was fairly widespread in the Middle Age, occurring not only in literary sources but also cartographical documents, for example the Hereford map (see WESTREM, n. 76) or that produced by Andrea Bianco (1436). The position of the tree varies in both source material and commentaries thereon. Fra Mauro himself gives a second arbor secho (753) further eastwards, and it may therefore be supposed that the location of this first tree is derived from Marco Polo (who placed it in the region of Khorasan, on the borders between Iran and Afghanistan). The second tree, shown just west of the upper course of the Indus, again with a drawing, is probably derived from other sources. See the extensive discussion in Y, 1, pp. 128-39 and the briefer comment in CARDONA, pp. 534-35.	(20, r 40) (21, R 2) (26, b 33)
737	<i>Houses</i>	China	Indication of an inhabited centre in the provincia Ghindu.	(20, r 6) (25, D 36)
738	<i>River Quinanfu</i>	River of Asia	This is the name given to a river which in its first stretches is identified as Talay (see flumen Talay, 1385), then Quinanfu, and finally the Ganges. The same name appears in the Tuscan edition of Marco Polo, used - according to CARDONA, p. 705 - to designate the river Min, erroneously considered to be the upper course of the Yangtze. To that error, Fra Mauro adds his own, thus confusing the Min, the Yangtze and the Ganges; see Questo fiume è dito Scierno etc. 722.	(20, S 22) (26, b 14)
739	<i>Quinanfu</i>	China	See Flumen Quinanfu 738.	(20, S 23) (26, b 15)
740	<i>Baicundel</i>	India?	City just to the west of the upper course of the river Quinanfu/Talay; see the note on flumen Quinanfu 738.	(20, S 25) (26, C 18)
741	<i>Province of Ghindu</i>	China	This place is to be identified with the region around the city of Xichang (Sichuan, China, 27° 54' N - 102° 16' E). The Z edition of Marco Polo is the only one to give Ghindu; the others give Gaidu (MPZa, p. 134). See CARDONA, p. 627.	(20, S 4) (25, d 34)
742	<i>Serxati</i>	India	City to the north-east of Depalpor 347 - that is, the modern-day Depalpur.	(21, a 17)
743	<i>Quissan</i>	Iran?	Apparently a place on the Iranian coast of the Persian Gulf; however, various places that should be on the coast of the Arabian peninsula are erroneously located in this area - see, for example, the nearby Chumbaia 345.	(21, a 38)
744	<i>Dedar</i>	India	Locality in India, just south-west of Delhi; unidentified.	(21, B 15)
745	<i>Açudar</i>	India	Locality in India, just south-west of Delhi; unidentified.	(21, B 16)
746	<i>Chabolpur</i>	Afghanistan	To the west of Delhi, this is the modern-day Kabul; in a similar position, AC gives Chabol. See HALLBERG, p. 135.	(21, b 18)
747	<i>Bait</i>	India	Locality in India to the north of Cuanapur (Chandrapur; see 351); perhaps this is Ptolemy's Baithana (VII.1.82).	(21, b 3)
748	<i>Persia</i>	Iran	The inscription appears alongside the note Benché in questa proxima rubrica etc. 749.	(21, b 34)
749	<i>Although in the nearby note I say that the spices travel as far as the Black Sea, today the roads are in such a poor state that they no longer reach that far</i>	Saudi Arabia	Located in the Arabian peninsula, this note refers to the fact that the spice traffic from the East now preferred the sea route around Arabia to the traditional overland route.	(21, B 36)
750	<i>Zendirgiri</i>	India	Just to the south-east of Delhi; unidentified.	(21, b 5)
751	<i>Delhi, a very great city</i>	India	Delhi. This appears in numerous previous maps - see, for example, Bianco's 1436 Atlas (FALCHETTA 1993, p. 24).	(21, C 12)
752	<i>In this India it is said that there reigned the King Porus who was subjugated by Alexander the Macedonian</i>	India	The note appears alongside Delhi, and refers to the deeds of Alexander the Great and the war against king Porus.	(21, C 15)
753	<i>Dry Tree</i>	Central Asia	The inscription and drawing are located on the upper course of the Indus. See the note on the other depiction of the tree Arbor secho del qual etc. 736.	(21, C 2)
754	<i>Thate</i>	Afghanistan	Near Chabolpur (Kabul); unidentified.	(21, C 21)
755	<i>Persia</i>	Iran	The inscription appears near the note Populi Rochbarlan in persia 761.	(21, c 29)
756	<i>Kingdom of Chassu in Persia</i>	Iran	In South-West Iran.	(21, C 30)
757	<i>Desert</i>	Iran	Desert region in Eastern Iran.	(21, c 36)
758	<i>The Vindius Mountains</i>	India	The Vindhya mountain chain, near the city of Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh).	(21, C 5)
759	<i>Thautan</i>	Afghanistan	To the north-west of Chabolpur (Kabul), where there is a place named Taykhan (34° 55' N - 68° 47' E).	(21, D 18)
760	<i>Here there is a desert of seven days' journey</i>	Iran	Inscription near Chobinam 769, - that is, the modern-day Kuhbonan (Iran). The information is taken from Marco Polo: "Partendosi di Chiermain e cavalcando per tre giornate s'arriva a un deserto pel quale si va fino a Cobinam" (MPR, I, chap. 18; Y, 1, p. 123: "And at the termination of these four days of desert the kingdom of Kerman comes to an end, and you find another city which is called Cobinam"). The desert referred to occupies the uplands of Iran; the distance between Kuhbonan and Kerman is around 150 km.	(21, d 28)
761	<i>The Rochbarlan peoples in Persia</i>	Iran	Rochbarlan - which echoes Marco Polo's Reobarle - is probably derived from the name of Rukh ad-Din Ahmad, the king of Ormuz and Kirman, who is mentioned by Marco Polo. MPR, I, chap. 15 gives the form Ruchmedin Achomach, whilst CARDONA, p. 711, lists others. The indication here is given near that which begins Qui è uno deserto de 7 cornade 760 and certainly takes up the description given by Marco Polo in MPR, I, chap. 18.	(21, D 29)
762	<i>Limbarcha</i>	Afghanistan?	Near the drawing of the arbor seco 736; unidentified.	(21, d 3)
763	<i>Persia</i>	Iran	The ancient kingdom of Persia.	(21, D 32) (27, d 17)
764	<i>Hucis</i>	Iran	The ancient city of Classical authors, which was renamed Suk al-Huzi by the Arabs. This is the modern-day Ahvaz, in the province of Khuzestan (Southern Iran). There is no basis at all for the hypothesis in HALLBERG, pp. 248-49 that is is the ancient city of Ur.	(21, D 33)
765	<i>Saura</i>	Iran	Unidentified locality; there appears to be no basis for the hypothesis put forward in HALLBERG, p. 481.	(21, D 39)
766	<i>Delhi</i>	India	Delhi. This appears in numerous other previous maps, including Bianco's 1436 Atlas (FALCHETTA 1993, p. 24).	(21, e 15)
767	<i>Ceia</i>	India	In the region of Delhi, alongside Thautan 759. Perhaps this might be identified with Jaipur.	(21, e 19) (21, e 20)

768	<a href="#">Province of Chamandu</a>	Iran	The modern-day Gamadin, a suburb of Jiruft; the name takes up that given by Marco Polo, Camandu (MPR, I, chap. 14); cf. CARDONA, p. 578.	(21, e 26)
769	<a href="#">Chobinam</a>	Iran	The modern-day Kuhbonan, in the province of Kerman (31° 24' N - 56° 18' E). Marco Polo has this to say about the city: "Cobinam è una gran città, la cui gente osserva la legge di Macometto, dove si fanno li specchi d'acciaio finissimo molto belli e grandi. Vi è anco assai andanico, e ivi si fa la tucia, la qual è buona all'egritudine degli occhi, e il spodio" (MPR, I, chap. 19; Y, 1, p. 125: "Cobinam is a large town. The people worship Mahommet. There is much iron and steel and ordanique, and they make steel mirrors of great size and beauty. They also prepare both tucia (a thing very good for the eyes) and spodium"); see also HALLBERG, p. 87). Andanico is asbestos, tucia or tuzia zinc oxide, spodio zinc ash. See also In questa città de Cobinam etc. 773.	(21, e 30)
770	<a href="#">Siarant</a>	India?	On the course of the river Indus (really the Ganges); unidentified.	(21, f 2)
771	<a href="#">Cemetery or tombs of gold and precious stones</a>	India	The inscription seems to refer to Delhi.	(21, F 15)
772	<a href="#">India prima</a>	India	Near DELI. This was the name given to India on this side of the Ganges.	(21, f 17)
773	<a href="#">In this city of Cobinam there is a great abundance of iron and steel and indiqo; and very fine steel mirrors</a>	Iran	See Chobinam 769.	(21, F 27)
774	<a href="#">Amongst the other peoples of Persia there are two, the first named the Curtistani, the second the Rochbarlani. These are very cruel and most dangerous men and of very poor standing. The latter are even worse than the former because they are necromancers and use their spells to darken the air so that they can rob travellers</a>	Iran	See Populi Rochbarlan in persia 761.	(21, f 30)
775	<a href="#">Chaxrian</a>	Iran	Just to the north of Hucis 764. That is, the modern-day Ahvaz, in Khuzestan.	(21, F 32)
776	<a href="#">Queremen</a>	Iran	Khorrarnabad, in the Iranian region of Lorestan, which Marco Polo calls Lor (MPR, I, chap. 11).	(21, f 37)
777	<a href="#">Susiana</a>	Iran	Ancient region of Persia, which took its name from the city of Susa; see Suxa 880.	(21, F 40) (22, F1)
778	<a href="#">Madegan</a>	India	Near Delhi, to the north-west; unidentified.	(21, g 14)
779	<a href="#">Note that some historiographers, such as Arrian, Solinus and even Dionysius (who was sent by King Philadelphus to investigate India) say many notable things of the Indies, of its mountains and of its rivers. There is the Ganges, which at its narrowest is eight miles wide and at its widest twenty; this contains very large fish of various sorts, including eels which Statius Thebaidas says are 300 feet long. Then there is the river Indus, which gives its name to India, and the most noble river Hipano, which is said to mark the limit of Alexander's advance. As well, there are cities, castles and innumerable peoples of different varieties, standing and customs. There are powerful lords, great numbers of elephants and a diversity of almost incredible monsters, both human and animals. For example, there are serpents and other horrible beasts - especially the euchrota, the fastest of all animals. These writers also talk of the precious fruits, timber and herbs and of the roots with virtuous properties. There there is the variety of gemstones - diamonds, lichenites, beryls, chrysoberyls, chrysoprases, jacinths - and many other things that I cannot mention here</a>	India	The reference is to Flavius Arrianus' Anabasis, Solinus' Polyhistor Pieriegetes' Periegesis and Publius Papius Statius' Thebaidos - all of them rich in more or less fantastic information regarding India. The detail about the eels is taken word for word from Pierre d'Ally. "In Gange quoque fluvio sun anguille tricentorum peduum longe." (AILLY, v. 1, p. 266)	(21, G 15)
780	<a href="#">Soltanfon</a>	Iran	Locality in Chremania; unidentified.	(21, G 25)
781	<a href="#">Kingdom of Lor in Persia</a>	Iran	The modern-day Lorestan, in Western Iran. Lor appears in MPR, I, chap. 11. See also LOR 786.	(21, g 35)
782	<a href="#">Province of Mogol in Media</a>	Iran	The indication is difficult to interpret; probably it refers to the numerous khans who ruled Persia before the advent of the Safavid dynasty at the beginning of the sixteenth century. See, for example, what Marco Polo says: "Chiermain è un regno ne' confini della Persia verso levante, il qual anticamente andava d'erode in erede, ma dopo che 'l Tartaro lo soggiogò al suo dominio non succedettero gli eredi, anzi il Tartaro vi manda signore secondo il voler suo" (MPR, I, chap. 13); Y 1, p. 90: "Kerman is a kingdom which is also properly in Persia, and formerly it had a hereditary prince. Since the Tartars conquered the country the rule is no longer hereditary, but the Tartar sends to administer whatever lord he pleases".	(21, G 40) (22, G 1)
783	<a href="#">Chelsi</a>	India	City located a short distance to the north-east of Delhi. Given the distortion in the geographical representation of this region, it might refer to Khalsi (30° 31' N - 78° 23' E) and the pass of the same name, which was an important route between India and Khasmir.	(21, g 7)
784	<a href="#">This most noble city ruled over the entire country of Deli, or India Prima. But then it was taken by Tamerlane, and that seignory or dominion was transferred to the city called Here</a>	India	The note refers to the city of Delhi, destroyed by Tamerlane in 1398; however, this was never the capital of the Timuride empire, which was transferred from Samarkand to Herat by Tamerlane's son, Shah Rukh. See also Questa era za soto la signoria del deli etc. 1501.	(21, G 9)
785	<a href="#">Chremania</a>	Iran	See Chrema 343.	(21, H 25)
786	<a href="#">Lor</a>	Iran	See Regno Lor in Persia 781.	(21, H 32)
787	<a href="#">Mogol</a>	Iran	See Provincia Mogol in Media 782.	(21, h 40)
788	<a href="#">Province of Macin</a>	China	See provincia del Macin 258.	(21, h 5)
789	<a href="#">Province of Deli</a>	India	The city of Delhi, which appears in numerous maps, for example AC and Andrea Bianco's Atlas.	(21, H 7)
790	<a href="#">India prima</a>	India	Annotation to the north of DELI.	(21, h 9)
791	<a href="#">Lake</a>	Iran	In Chremania - that is, Kirman (Iran).	(21, i 24)

792	<i>In this province one finds turquoise and azur indigo; here there are fine falcons and they make most noble works using feathers</i>	Iran	The note refers to Chremania (the modern-day Kirman) and echoes what is said in the following passage from Marco Polo: "In detto regno nascono le pietre che si chiamano turchese, quali si cavano nelle vene de' monti; si trovano ancora in quelli vene di azzao e andanico in grandissima quantità. Si lavorano molto eccellentemente in questo regno tutti i fornimenti pertinenti alla guerra, cioè selle, freni, sproni, spade, archi, turcassi, e tutte le sorti d'armi secondo i loro costumi. Le donne e tutte le giovani lavorano similmente con l'ago in drappi di seta e d'oro d'ogni colore uccelli e animali e molte altre varie e diverse imagini, e anco cortine, coltre e cussini per letti di grandi uomini, così bene e con tanto artificio che è cosa maravigliosa a vedere. Ne' monti di questo regno nascono falconi, li migliori che volino al mondo, e sono minori de' falconi pellegrini, e rossi nel petto e fra le gambe sotto la coda, e sono tanto veloci che niuno uccello gli può scampare" (MPR, I, chap. 13; Y, 1, p. 90: "In this kingdom are produced the stones called turquoises in great abundance; they are found in the mountains, where they are extracted from the rocks. There are also plenty of veins of steel and ondanique. The people are very skillful in making harness of war; their saddles, bridles, spurs, swords, bows, quivers, and arms of every kind, are very well made indeed according to the fashion of those parts. The ladies of the country and their daughters also produce exquisite needlework in the embroidery of silk stuff in different colours, with figures of beasts and birds, trees and flowers, and a variety of other patterns. They work hanging for the use of noblemen so deftly that they are marvels to see, as well as cushions, pillows, quilts, and all sort of things. In the mountains of Kerman are found the best falcons in the world. They are inferior in size to the peregrine, red on the breast, under the neck, and between the thighs; their flight so swift that no bird can escape them"). Note that açuro is the mistaken trascription of "acciaio" [steel], as endego is of "andanicum"; cfr. MPTA, p. 47.	(21, I 27)
793	<i>Note that in this Asia Major there are many kingdoms and provinces which I have not put because of lack of space. Thus, I have decided to omit many things and take out those that seemed to be to be best known. And I have not even made mention of many rivers, mountains and deserts in various parts - especially towards the south in Arabia, towards the north in Permia, Tartary and Russia, and towards the east and in many other places in different parts of this Asia. Similarly, I have decided to say nothing about the novelties, customs and standing of the various peoples, about the magnificent and powerful seignories, about the great diversity of animals, or about an infinite number of other things</i>	Asia	Another note in which the author reiterates that he has more information at his disposal than actually appears in the planisphere.	(21, i 31)
794	<i>Lar</i>	Iran	The modern-day Lorestan, on the coast of Western Iran; in Marco Polo it is called Lor (MPR, I, chap. 11); cfr. CARDONA, p. 655.	(21, I 35)
795	<i>Gabala</i>	Iran	Near the ancient Persepolis; unidentified.	(21, i 38)
796	<i>Varchu</i>	Iran	Corresponds to Giosafat Barbaro's Vargau (RAMUSIO, v. 3, p. 557) - that is, the modern-day Abareq (29° 19' N - 57° 54' E).	(21, I 28)
797	<i>Kingdom of Curdistan in Persia</i>	Iraq/Iran	The historic region of Kurdistan, between Iraq and Iran. See Marco Polo in MPR, I, chap. 11.	(21, I 32)
798	<i>Persipolis</i>	Iran	Persepolis, the ancient capital of the Achaemenid kingdom, destroyed in 330 BC by Alexander the Great. It is located in Iran, at 29° 55' N - 52° 52' E. The fame of the city is well-expressed in these few words by Pietro della Valle: "Persepoli, città famosissima e nelle sacre, e nelle profane istorie" (DELLA VALLE, p. 182).	(21, I 36)
799	<i>Media</i>	Iran	The ancient region of Media, situated in the north-west of modern-day Iran, between the Caspian Sea, Armenia, Mesopotamia and Persia.	(21, I 38) (21, N 38) (21, q 37)
800	<i>Chandaar</i>	Afghanistan	See CANDAR 1464.	(21, M 13)
801	<i>By some this province was called Chremania, by others Charmania</i>	Iran	The province of Kerman or Kirman (Iran), and the city of the same name - Chreman 802. Marco Polo (MPR, I, chap. 13) gives Chiermain and Carmania.	(21, m 23)
802	<i>Chreman</i>	Iran	Kerman (Iran). See 801.	(21, M 26)
803	<i>Pendua</i>	India	In the 'island' formed by the course of the Indus (really the Ganges); perhaps Patna, a large city on the Ganges (Bihar).	(21, M 5)
804	<i>Çesni</i>	Afghanistan	Next to Chandaar mazor - see CANDAR 1464. Unidentified.	(21, n 12)
805	<i>India prima</i>	Afghanistan	Near Chandaar.	(21, n 17)
806	<i>Thosimit</i>	Iran	Just to the east of the city of Chreman (Kerman, Iran).	(21, N 20)
807	<i>Persia</i>	Iran	Name located in Thymochain - that is, the modern-day Kuhistan.	(21, N 23)
808	<i>Persia</i>	Iran	Name located near the ancient city of Persepolis.	(21, N 36)
809	<i>Chandaar the Great</i>	Afghanistan	See CANDAR 1464.	(21, O 10) (21, R 12) (27, C 6)
810	<i>Behar</i>	Pakistan?	Near Chandaar mazor - see CANDAR 1464 - presumably in the region of Pakistan; unidentified.	(21, O 15) (21, P 13) (27, A 7)
811	<i>Chirla</i>	Afghanistan	To the north of Kandahar; unidentified.	(21, o 18) (27, A 12)
812	<i>Province of Mulech</i>	Afghanistan?	Just to the south of Kandahar; unidentified.	(21, o 19) (27, A 13)
813	<i>Border</i>	Afghanistan	Marks the border between Persia and India Prima.	(21, O 20)
814	<i>Kingdom</i>	Iran	In Thymochain.	(21, o 21)

815	<i>Persia contains eight realms. The first is called Chassu, the second Lor, the third Curdistan, the fourth Thymochain, the fifth Celstan, the sixth Istaruch, the seventh Ceraci and the eighth Sonçara. But in the realm of Thymochain are raised most noble horses and highly-prized mules, for which there is a great market in India. And here grows cotton and all kinds of corn. Similarly, in this Persia was the magical art discovered; and here, after the confusion of the languages of mankind, came Nembrot the Giant, who taught the Persians to adore the sun and fire. They call the sun Hel, but now they are largely Muslims. Some of them adore idols in different ways and with a great variety of faiths</i>	Iran	This description of Persia takes up various facts reported by Marco Polo: "Nella Persia, qual è una provincia molto grande, vi sono molti regni, i nomi de' quali sono gli sottoscritti: il primo regno, il quale è in principio, si chiama Casibin; il secondo, qual è verso mezodi, si chiama Curdistan; il terzo Lor, verso tramontana; il quarto Suolistan; il quinto Spaan; il sesto Siras; il settimo Sonçara; l'ottavo Timocaim, qual è nel fine della Persia" (MPR, I, chap. 11; Y, 1, p. 83: "Now you must know that Persia is a very great country, and contains eight kingdoms. I will tell you the names of them all. The first kingdom is that at the beginning of Persia, and it is called Casvin; the second is further to the south and it is called Curdistan; the third is Lor; the fourth [Suolstan]; the fifth Istanit; the sixth Serazy; the seventh Sonçara; the eight Tunocain; that lies towards the east"). The note is an interesting example of Fra Mauro's working methods, drawing on various different sources when - as here, in the case of Persia - Marco Polo could have provided him with all the information he needed; the clear variations in names is an explicit demonstration that this is what he was doing. A description that is largely taken from Marco Polo is that of the kingdom of thymochain (Kuhistan, in Central Iran): "In questi regni sono cavalli bellissimi, molti de' quali si menano a vendere nell'India, e sono di gran valuta, perché se ne vendono per lire dugento di tornesi, e sono per la maggior parte di questo prezio... Nelle città di questi regni veramente sono mercanti e artefici in grandissima quantità, e lavorano panni d'oro, di setto the east of ciascuna sorte; e quivi nasce il bombagio, ed evvi abbondanza di formento, orzo, miglio e d'ogni sorte biava, vini e di tutti i frutti" (ibid.; Y, 1, pp. 83-84: "In this country of Persia there is a great supply of fine horses; and people take them to India for sale, for they are horses of great price, a single one being worth as much of their money as is equal to 200 livres Tournois; some will be more, some less, according to the quality ... In the cities there are traders and artizans who live by their labour and crafts, weaving cloths of gold, and silk stuff of sundry kinds. They have plenty of cotton produced in the country; and abundance of wheat, barley, millet, panick, and wine, with fruits of alla kind").	(21, o 27)
816	<i>Iest</i>	Iran	Marco Polo gives Iasdi (MPR, I, chap. 12); it is the modern-day Yazd, in the province of the same name.	(21, O 32)
817	<i>The Çagros Mountains</i>	Iran	According to Pliny, the chain of which Mount Zagrus is a part runs from Armenia to the region by the course of the Tigris (PLINY, VI, 131). The Zagros mountains are in Western Iran.	(21, O 39) (22, O 1)
818	<i>Province of Tymochain in Persia</i>	Iran	The region of Kuhistan, in Central Iran; the name appears in MPR, I, chap. 11. See also Thymochain 819.	(21, p 20) (27, a 15)
819	<i>Thymochain</i>	Iran	See Provincia Thymochain 818.	(21, p 24) (27, B 18)
820	<i>Sirax. Here they practise all the everyday crafts and there is study of every kind of knowledge</i>	Iran	The modern-day Shiraz (Iran), which was mentioned and described by various authors, including Marco Polo (MPR, I, chap. 11), Ludovico di Varthema and Giosafat Barbaro. It was also given in numerous maps, including AC and the Medici Atlas; cf. HALLBERG, p. 470.	(21, p 35)
821	<i>Suster</i>	Iran	The ancient Seleucia ad Tygrim, - on which, see STRABO, 447.17.	(21, P 37) (27, a 32)
822	<i>Ossen</i>	Iran	To the west of Sirax (Shiraz); unidentified.	(21, p 39) (27, B 33)
823	<i>Barachan</i>	Central Asia	The name is probably to be linked with that of Borrak Khan, the great grandson of Gengis Khan, who reigned in the Ulus of Chagatai from 1264 to 1270; see MPR, I, chaps. 1 and 8 and Y, 1, p. 10.	(21, Q 18) (21, Q 20) (27, b 12) (27, b 15)
824	<i>Province of Lach</i>	Iraq	Province in Eastern Iraq; unidentified.	(21, q 40) (22, q 1) (27, c 34)
825	<i>Siachene</i>	Central Asia?	Large city in Central Asia; unidentified. Fra Mauro locates it on the upper stretch of the Indus, on the road that leads to Cathay.	(21, Q 5) (21, S 6) (26, a 37) (26, c 38)
826	<i>Imoleta</i>	Afghanistan	In Kandahar (Afghanistan); unidentified.	(21, r 12) (27, c 6)
827	<i>Sopurgan</i>	Iran	In Thymochain (Kuhistan, in Central Iran), this corresponds (Y, 1, pp. 149-50) to the modern-day Sheberghan (Western Afghanistan). MPR, I, chap. 22, gives Sapurgan: "...la qual è abundantissima di tutte le cose necessarie al vivere, e sopra tutto delle miglior pepone del mondo, le quali fanno seccare in questo modo: le tagliano tutte a torno a torno a modo di correggie, si come si fanno delle zucche, e poste al sole le seccano, e poi le portano a vendere alle terre prossime per gran mercanzia, e ognuno ne compra perché son dolci come mele. Sono in quella cacciagioni di bestie e d'uccelli"; see Y, 1, p. 149: "It has great plenty of everything, but especially of the very best melons in the world. They preserve them by paring them round and round into strips, and drying them in the sun. When dry there are sweeter than honey, and are carried off for sale all over the country. There is also abundance of game here, both of birds and beasts".	(21, R 22) (27, C 16)
828	<i>Province of Arsich</i>	Iraq	Province in Eastern Iraq; unidentified.	(21, R 40) (27, c 34)
829	<i>The place of the Old Man of the Mountain</i>	Afghanistan	The inscription is given within Kandahar (Afghanistan).	(21, S 13) (27, D 7)
830	<i>Persia</i>	Iran	Inscription located near Sopurgan 827.	(21, S 23)
831	<i>Thabas</i>	Iran	The given position for this place is compatible with that of the modern-day Tabas Masina (Iran, 32° 48' N - 60° 13' E).	(21, S 24) (27, D 18)
832	<i>Kingdom</i>	Iran	In provincia Celstan.	(21, S 27) (27, D 21)
833	<i>Province of Celstan in Persia</i>	Iran	Shahrestan, the area around Teheran (Iran). The Ramusio version of Marco Polo's text gives Suolistan (MPR, I, chap. 11).	(21, S 28) (27, d 22)
834	<i>Chascian</i>	Iran	The modern-day Kashan, between Teheran and Isfahan; mentioned in the Viaggio of Santo Stefano, published by Ramusio (RAMUSIO, v. 2, p. 829). See also HALLBERG, pp. 123.	(21, S 33) (27, d 28)
835	<i>River Cambisis</i>	River of Asia	Name originating in Ptolemy (Tabula Asiae V); the river arises in the area of Chascian 834, the modern-day Kashan, between Teheran and Isfahan, and flows into the Caspian Sea.	(21, S 35) (27, d 30)
836	<i>Province of Iacrog</i>	Iraq	The inscription is placed alongside the city of Nineveh.	(21, S 40) (22, S 1) (27, E 34)
837	<i>Medina</i>	Saudi Arabia	Medina or Al Madinah, a holy city to Muslims; its large mosque contains the tomb of the Prophet. Note that the miniature in the mapponde is a rather faithful account of the architecture of the building, which still exists.	(22, a 19)
838	<i>Red Sea</i>	Red Sea	The Red Sea.	(22, A 26)

839	<a href="#">Chaser</a>	Egypt	Al Qusayr, on the Egyptian coast of the Red Sea.	(22, a 31)
840	<a href="#">Abo</a>	Egypt	Small settlement just to the north of Suam (Aswan), a short distance from the right bank of the Nile.	(22, A 35)
841	<a href="#">Sebadi</a>	Egypt	Small settlement just to the north of Suam (Aswan), a short distance from the right bank of the Nile.	(22, A 35)
842	<a href="#">Bolene</a>	Egypt	Along the upper course of the Nile, between Nabend and Maracha.	(22, a 38)
843	<a href="#">Nabend</a>	Egypt	Near Siene; unidentified.	(22, a 38)
844	<a href="#">Island of Xexire Cheder</a>	Indian Oc.	An island in the Persian Gulf, off Shatt al Arab; note that the shape of the delta in Fra Mauro's day will have been rather different to that it is now.	(22, a 4)
845	<a href="#">Etoe</a>	Egypt	Toponym given twice, alongside Siene.	(22, a 40)
846	<a href="#">Etoe</a>	Egypt	Toponym given twice, alongside Siene.	(22, a 40)
847	<a href="#">These people are the Xavi and they divide Nubia from Sayto</a>	Egypt	The note refers to the modern-day Sawhaj or Sohag, on the Nile.	(22, A39)
848	<a href="#">Vadisafara</a>	Saudi Arabia	The name certainly refers to the region of Wadi Fajr, in Northern Saudi Arabia; this is one of the many, now dry, beds of ancient rivers.	(22, B 19)
849	<a href="#">Lombo</a>	Saudi Arabia	The modern-day Yanbu, on the Saudi coast of the Red Sea; it is briefly mentioned by Leo Africanus (RAMUSIO, v. 1, pp. 427 e 429).	(22, b 23)
850	<a href="#">Desert</a>	Egypt	A desert region between the Nile and the Red Sea.	(22, B 32)
851	<a href="#">Probeseit</a>	Egypt	Place just to the north of Chaser 839 - that is, Al Qusayr.	(22, b 32)
852	<a href="#">Aidab</a>	Egypt	In North-East Egypt, Aidab on the Red Sea (22° 12' N) was a traditional stopping-point on the route between Palestine and Ethiopia, as well as being where pilgrims took ship for Mecca; cfr. CRAWFORD, p. 28. The place also appears in Egyptus novelo. A port used extensively by Yemeni and Indian merchants, it existed at least up until the middle of the fifteenth century (cfr. ABU SALIH, p. 70, n. 5).	(22, B 35)
853	<a href="#">Coniula</a>	Sudan	Toponym between the Nile and the Red Sea, with the view of a temple. It might be Kunjila (10° 8' N - 33° 16' E) in Sudan.	(22, B 35)
854	<a href="#">Ganbo</a>	Sudan	On the right bank of the Nile, near Coniula 853, which can perhaps be identified as Kunjila.	(22, B 36)
855	<a href="#">Maracha</a>	Egypt	Between Sayto (Asyut) and the territories inhabited by the Xavi (Sawhaj).	(22, B 37)
856	<a href="#">Manfalut</a>	Egypt	The modern-day Manfalut (Egypt, 27° 18' N - 30° 58' E).	(22, b 38)
857	<a href="#">Province of Upper Sayto</a>	Egypt	The territory to the south of the modern-day Asyut.	(22, B 38)
858	<a href="#">Fues</a>	Egypt	On the right bank of the Nile, about opposite sayto (Asyut).	(22, c 33)
859	<a href="#">Charchenecus</a>	Egypt	In the province of Sayto, but on the other side of the Nile; see also Ethiopian Itineraries, p. 108.	(22, C 34)
860	<a href="#">Issa</a>	Egypt	On the right bank of the Nile, about opposite sayto (Asyut).	(22, C 34) (35, d 10)
861	<a href="#">Malve</a>	Egypt	Near sayto (Asyut).	(22, c 36)
862	<a href="#">Daqrut</a>	Egypt	Toponym just to the east of the Nile, in provincia Sayto.	(22, C 37)
863	<a href="#">Dergie</a>	Egypt	Toponym near Siene.	(22, C 38)
864	<a href="#">Here once a year the sun passes through the zenith, that is, directly overhead</a>	Egypt	The inscription refers to Siene (Aswan), which Ptolemy placed on the main northern parallel (23° 50' N).	(22, C 40)
865	<a href="#">Note that in this Arabia appears the phoenix, which - according to Julius Solinus - is the size of an eagle and has a head adorned with a crest of marvellous plumage of various colours. And around its neck, the plumage is gold coloured, whilst the wings, tail and the rest of its feathers are of purple, pink and an infinity of other colours</a>	Saudi Arabia	Apud eosdem nascitur phoenix avis, aquilæ magnitudine, capite honorato in conum plumis exstantibus, cristatis faucibus, circa colla fulgore aureo, postera parte purpureus absque cauda, in qua roseis pennis cæruleus interscribitur nitor (SOLINUS, chap. XXXIV). It is interesting to note that the Solinus passage then continues with a description of the various fantastic characteristics of the Phoenix, which Fra Mauro - always rather suspicious of this kind of information - does not mention at all.	(22, d 11)
866	<a href="#">Desert</a>	Egypt	Indicates a desert area, in the region of Aswan, to the west of the Nile.	(22, D 11) (22, C 39)
867	<a href="#">Anon</a>	Saudi Arabia	This name for northern Saudi Arabia originates in Ptolemy (Tabula Asiae VI).	(22, D 23)
868	<a href="#">Port of Irelgian</a>	Egypt	On the west coast of the Red Sea, to the south of Cuser (Al Qusayr).	(22, D 30)
869	<a href="#">Defe</a>	Egypt	On the African coast of the Red Sea, to the north of Chaser (Quseir, 839).	(22, D 32)
870	<a href="#">Province of Sayto</a>	Egypt	The territory under the rule of the modern-day Asyut, on the left bank of the Nile.	(22, D 33)
871	<a href="#">Minun</a>	Egypt	Along with the nearby Elmini 892, perhaps indicates the modern-day Al Minya.	(22, d 35)
872	<a href="#">Here St. Anthony was born</a>	Egypt	St. Anthony of the Desert was born at Coma, near the ancient Heracleopolis Magna, in the region of Fayum. See el medina 888.	(22, d 36)
873	<a href="#">Semeut</a>	Egypt	Near Sayto (Asyut, Egypt).	(22, D 36)
874	<a href="#">Sayto</a>	Egypt	The modern-day Asyut, whose name comes from the Coptic Sayut.	(22, D 37)
875	<a href="#">Benese</a>	Egypt	Toponym with view, in the region of Sayto, to the west of the Nile. Perhaps identifiable with Beni Zâr (26° 36' N - 31° 36' E), in Egypt.	(22, d 39)
876	<a href="#">These are 365 poleseni (Po deltas)</a>	Iraq	The region of Shatt al Arab; the reference is to the Polesine - that is, the delta of the river Po.	(22, d 6)
877	<a href="#">The Sea of Persia is slightly smaller than the Red Sea and towards the end of it are two noble cities: Balsera, which is 100 miles from said sea; and after it, Bal</a>	Indian Oc.	The inscription is placed at the mouth of the Tigris; the cities named are Balsera (Basra, 896) and Bal (al Ubulla, 908).	(22, D 8)
878	<a href="#">Adie</a>	Saudi Arabia	Place within Arabia Felix on the route from Tabuk - Tebuc in the map, 910, - and Medina, in Saudi Arabia N-W. Unidentified.	(22, E 18)
879	<a href="#">Lochmeni</a>	Saudi Arabia	On the Saudi coast of the Red Sea; unidentified.	(22, e 23)
880	<a href="#">Suxa</a>	Iran	Near the modern-day Shush (Khuzestan, Iran) stood the ancient Susa, which up until the period of Alexander the Great was one of the most important cities of ancient Mesopotamia. It also appears in the Hereford map (WESTREM, n. 123).	(22, e 3)
881	<a href="#">Note that there are two Sayts: in the Upper one there are black Christians, and in the Lower white. From Chaiero upwards it is about 400 miles to Upper Sayto</a>	Egypt	According to Fra Mauro, the city of Asyut (see Sayto 874) marked the border between the territories of the Egyptians and those of the Ethiopians.	(22, E 30)

882	<a href="#">Abibina</a>	Egypt	Just to the south of Agmin 883 - that is, the ancient Panopolis of the Greeks; unidentified.	(22, E 33)
883	<a href="#">Agmin</a>	Egypt	On the right bank of the Nile, in the modern-day district of Muhafazat Suhaj, today called Ikhmim. For the Greeks it was Chemmis or Panopolis and was famous for its ancient temple; considered one of the wonders of Egypt, this was subsequently destroyed (cfr. ABU SALIH, p. 204, n. 3).	(22, e 33)
884	<a href="#">Moncassor</a>	Egypt	Just to the south of el Medina (Al Minya?).	(22, e 36)
885	<a href="#">El sion</a>	Egypt	In the kingdom of Ethiopia. Sion was a symbolic indication of Christian territories that were surrounded by pagan or Islamic populations; cf. TAMRAT p. 249.	(22, E 40)
886	<a href="#">Maa</a>	Saudi Arabia	Unidentified place in north-eastern Saudi Arabia.	(22, f 19)
887	<a href="#">Cusue</a>	Egypt	Toponym with view, on the left bank of the Nile. It corresponds with Al Qusiyah (27° 25' N - 30° 49' E) - that is, the ancient Cusae - in Egypt.	(22, f 35)
888	<a href="#">El medina</a>	Egypt	The modern-day Ihnasiyat al-Medina, near which stood Heracleopolis Magna.	(22, f 36)
889	<a href="#">El melech</a>	Egypt	Just to the west of Cusue (the ancient Cusae, now Al Qusiyah).	(22, f 38)
890	<a href="#">Maar</a>	Saudi Arabia	The location of this place is compatible with that of the modern-day Ad-Dar al-Hamra, at the foot of the al-Uwayrid uplands (north-eastern Saudi Arabia).	(22, f 22)
891	<a href="#">Cuser or Cuseur</a>	Egypt	On the African coast of the Red Sea, this is the modern-day Al Qusayr.	(22, f 29)
892	<a href="#">Elmini</a>	Egypt	Toponym with small view on the banks of the Nile, opposite Cusue. It corresponds with the Egyptian city of Al Minya (28° 5' N - 30° 46' E); but see also Minun 871.	(22, F 33)
893	<a href="#">Nebend</a>	Egypt	In the territories inhabited by the Xavi - that is, the region of Sawhaj.	(22, F 34)
894	<a href="#">Badie</a>	Egypt	Non-specific indication illustrated with a small temple, in the provincia del Sion.	(22, F 38)
895	<a href="#">Balsara</a>	Iraq	See Balsara 896.	(22, f 6)
896	<a href="#">Balsara</a>	Iraq	This is the modern-day al Basrah (Iraq), on the Shatt el Arab; described by Marco Polo (MPR, I, chap. 7). See also Balsara 895 and El mar de Persia etc. 877.	(22, F 9)
897	<a href="#">Mount Dimas</a>	Egypt	Mountain on the northern Egyptian coast of the Red Sea.	(22, g 27)
898	<a href="#">Thebaides</a>	Egypt	The northern part of Egypt, whose capital was Thebes.	(22, g 29)
899	<a href="#">Zafranio</a>	Egypt	The village of Zafaranah (Egypt, 29° 06' N - 32° 32' E), not far from the monasteries of St. Paul and St. Anthony.	(22, G 29)
900	<a href="#">Benebeida</a>	Egypt	Toponym with view, on the left bank of the Nile, near the Pyramids. It corresponds to the location of Beni Ibeid (27° 56' N - 30° 46' E), in Egypt.	(22, g 33)
901	<a href="#">Xavia</a>	Egypt	Egyptian locality near Benebeida (Beni Ibeid, 27° 56' N - 30° 46' E).	(22, g 35)
902	<a href="#">Monastery</a>	Egypt	Non-specific double indication, illustrated with a drawing; in the provincia del Sion.	(22, g 37) (22, H 38)
903	<a href="#">Mentau</a>	Egypt	In the territory of el Sion.	(22, g 38)
904	<a href="#">Desert</a>	Saudi Arabia	Desert region in northern Saudi Arabia.	(22, G 13)
905	<a href="#">Coidia</a>	Saudi Arabia	Perhaps the modern-day Al Qalibah (28° 40' N - 37° 67' E), on the road from Syria to Medina.	(22, G 21)
906	<a href="#">Spring/River Source</a>	Saudi Arabia	Near the eastern coast of the Red Sea.	(22, g 22)
907	<a href="#">Sister</a>	Iraq	Near Shatt al Arab; unidentified.	(22, G 4)
908	<a href="#">Bal</a>	Iraq	Place near Balsara 896 - that is, Basra. This is the ancient river port of al Ubulla briefly described, under the name of Apólogou Enporion, in the Periplus Maris Erythraei; see RAMUSIO, 2, p. 526. See also Encyclopaedia of Islam, 1, p. 1086 e 10, p. 766 and El mar de Persia etc. 877.	(22, G 9)
909	<a href="#">Ovehis or Auvixea</a>	Iraq	The ancient Opis, near the junction of the Tigris and the Euphrates; this is the city in which Alexander the Great gathered the Macedonians to dismiss from the army those who did not want to follow him any further in his conquests; cfr. ARRIANUS, VII.8. See also HEROD., IV.35 and STRABO, 67.1, 430.14, 454.10 and 630.8.	(22, g 9)
910	<a href="#">Tebuc</a>	Saudi Arabia	Tabuk, on the road from Jordan to Medina.	(22, h 21)
911	<a href="#">Sietilabe</a>	Saudi Arabia	Probably the toponym refers to Mount Jebel al-Lawz, in northern Saudi Arabia.	(22, h 22)
912	<a href="#">Badaragie. It is said that the people of Israel passed through this valley</a>	Egypt	Toponym which refers to the Jabal al Jalalah al Bahryiah mountains in North-East Egypt, not far from the coast of the Red Sea.	(22, H 28)
913	<a href="#">Province of Sion</a>	Egypt	See El sion 885.	(22, H 36)
914	<a href="#">Dataqit</a>	Egypt	Given the vicinity to Eltor 919, this place should be located in the Egyptian Sinai.	(22, H 19)
915	<a href="#">River Gaçan</a>	River of Asia	One of the numerous watercourses that flow near Shush, the ancient Susa (Suxa in Fra Mauro); perhaps the modern-day Karkheh (eastern Iran).	(22, H 3)
916	<a href="#">Albemprie</a>	Egypt	Toponym with small view, on the left bank of the Nile, near the site marked as Pyramids; unidentified.	(22, H 34)
917	<a href="#">These pyramids are said to have been the granaries of the pharaohs</a>	Egypt	An ancient tradition had it that the pyramids had been "the granaries of Joseph", constructed in the days of Moses. The pyramids shown here are those in Memphis.	(22, H 38)
918	<a href="#">Hid</a>	Iraq	This seems to be a reference to the modern-day city of Hit (Iraq, 33° 39' N - 42° 50' E), which Herodotus refers to by the name of Is; Fra Mauro, however, shows it much further south than its actual position.	(22, h 6)
919	<a href="#">Eltor</a>	Egypt	El Tur, on the east coast of the Gulf of Suez, in the Egyptian Sinai.	(22, I 22)
920	<a href="#">Babilonia</a>	Egypt	The ancient Roman fortress that stood within the urban area of modern-day Cairo. See 927.	(22, I 30)
921	<a href="#">Eltorexi</a>	Egypt	At the far north of the Red Sea, to the north of Eltor (El Tur).	(22, i 24)
922	<a href="#">Assara</a>	Iraq	As Samawah, on the Euphrates (31° 18' N - 45° 16' E).	(22, I 11)
923	<a href="#">Desert Arabia</a>	Syria	Inscription within the territory of modern-day Syria. Originating in Ptolemy, this name was given to the desert regions between Syria and the course of the Euphrates.	(22, I 12)
924	<a href="#">Hacse</a>	Saudi Arabia	Al Jawf? (northern Saudi Arabia).	(22, i 16)
925	<a href="#">Castle of Cozon</a>	Egypt	Alongside Barasuis 926 - that is, the the far north of the Red Sea: the modern-day Suez, near the ancient Clysma, which had been founded by the emperor Trajan. In the Arab cartography of the day, the Red Sea was called the Sea of Kolzum.	(22, i 27)
926	<a href="#">Barasuis</a>	Red Sea	Bahr Suf was another Arabic name for the Red Sea; cfr. ABU SALIH, p. 172.	(22, i 27)

927	<a href="#">Masser or El Chaiero</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	Cairo. The name Masser probably derives from Fustat Misr - nowadays Masr al-Atikah - the Arabic name for the site of the Roman fortress of Babilonia 920, where the warrior Amr ibn al-Asi pitched his camp (fustat = "tent") before the siege which would lead to the Islamic conquest of Egypt in 641.	(22, i 29)
928	<a href="#">Alle</a>	<b>Iran</b>	Place on the river Gaçan (the modern-day Karkeh?), and thus to be located within Iran.	(22, i 3)
929	<a href="#">Susiana</a>	<b>Iran</b>	Ancient region of Persia, which took its name from the city of Susa; see Suxa 880.	(22, i 3)
930	<a href="#">Gion</a>	<b>River of Africa</b>	This is the biblical name [Ghion] for the Nile.	(22, i 33)
931	<a href="#">Sambarso</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	Near the pyramids in the provincia del Sion.	(22, i 34)
932	<a href="#">Pyramids</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	See Queste piramides etc. 917.	(22, i 35)
933	<a href="#">Setena</a>	<b>Egypt?</b>	The drawing depicts a desert oasis	(22, i 40)
934	<a href="#">Mesopotamia</a>	<b>Iraq</b>	The historic region of Mesopotamia.	(22, i 7) (22, r 8) (28, d 4)
935	<a href="#">Anachadidi</a>	<b>Iraq</b>	An Nasiriyah (Iraq), about 150 km north-west of Al Basrah (Bassora).	(22, l 10)
936	<a href="#">Rachb</a>	<b>Iraq</b>	Near Assara 922 - that is, As Samawah.	(22, L 11)
937	<a href="#">Province of Arabia</a>	<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	Saudi Arabia.	(22, L 11)
938	<a href="#">Here these branches of the Euphrates come to an end</a>	<b>River of Asia</b>	The humid region to the north of Assara (As Samawah).	(22, L 14)
939	<a href="#">Aoran</a>	<b>Israel</b>	The geographical description of this area is clearly influenced by Ptolemy, in particular when it ignores the peninsula structure of the Sinai. This results in a failure to indicate the Gulf of Aqaba and in the 'compression' of the territory between Sinai, Jordan and the north of Saudi Arabia. The indications of location are obviously also affected, and correcting the distortion one might identify Aoran as the modern-day Be'er Ora, to the north of Elat (Israel, southern Negev).	(22, l 17)
940	<a href="#">Arabia Petrea</a>	<b>Jordan</b>	Name given to the ancient city of Petra (Jordan).	(22, L 18)
941	<a href="#">Osch</a>	<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	Unidentified place in the north of Saudi Arabia.	(22, L 19)
942	<a href="#">This mountain was once called Oreb - that is, here Moses received the Law</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	Another name for Mount Sinai.	(22, l 21)
943	<a href="#">Synay</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	Mount Sinai.	(22, l 22)
944	<a href="#">The Well of Moses</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	The so-called "Moses' Well" (Bir Musa) is where Moses met the daughters of Jethro, one of whom - Sephora - would become his wife: "Mose fled from the face of Pharaoh, and dwelt in the land of Midian: and he sat down by a well. Now the priest of Midian had seven daughters: and they came and drew water, and filled the troughs to water their father's flock" (Exodus 2.15-16). Located near Mount Sinai, the place lies within the perimeter of the ancient Greek-Orthodox monastery of St. Katherina.	(22, L 26)
945	<a href="#">Upper Egypt</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	The southern part of Egypt.	(22, L 28)
946	<a href="#">Tigris</a>	<b>River of Asia</b>	The river Tigris.	(22, L 3)
947	<a href="#">Samuf</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	Locality indicated twice in the eastern area of the Nile delta.	(22, l 31) (22, l 32)
948	<a href="#">Volaco</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	Locality in the eastern part of the Nile delta.	(22, L 32)
949	<a href="#">Desert</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	Desert area in North Egypt, to the west of the Nile.	(22, L 36)
950	<a href="#">Caldea</a>	<b>Iraq</b>	Historical region of Mesopotamia.	(22, L 6)
951	<a href="#">Babylon of Chaldea, a most noble city ruled by Nebuchadnezzar, as one reads in Daniel the Prophet. It stands in delightful and most pleasant countryside and is built as a square; the walls are of baked brick and are 50 cubits thick and 200 high, and they have 100 copper gates. They measure 60 miles round. As Orosius says, it was almost incredible that it could have been built so admirably by human skill and might; and nor could human might destroy it. However, it was taken and subjugated by Cyrus, king of Persia and Media, at the time that Belshazzar, son of the great king Nebuchadnezzar, was ruler</a>	<b>Iraq</b>	The description refers to the ancient city of Babylon, which enjoyed its greatest splendour under king Nebuchadnezzar (sixth cent. BC). However - following an opinion quite widespread at the time - Fra Mauro identifies this with Baghdad proper, which actually stood some 80 kms north of the site of the more ancient city; note the inscription Babilonia over Bagadat 953. Elsewhere, though, Fra Mauro does show himself to be aware of the distinction between Baghdad and Babylon - as one can see from the nearby inscription Se'l parerà ad algun etc. 957. The difference between the two cities was also known to Classical authors - for example, Solinus, probably Fra Mauro's source for this note, writes: "urbs est sexaginta milia passuum circuitu patens, muris circumdata, quorum altitudo ducentos pedes detinet, latitudo quinquaginta, in singulos pedes ternis digitis ultra quam mensura nostra est altioribus; amne interluitur Euphrates" (SOLINUS, chap. LVII). The insistence with which Fra Mauro reiterates his own opinion in the note Se'l parerà ad algun etc. 957 can only be explained by a desire to underline the correct position of Baghdad (on the Tigris) whilst maintaining the identity of the two cities.	(22, l 9)
952	<a href="#">Babilonia the Great</a>	<b>Iraq</b>	Baghdad; see 951.	(22, m 2)
953	<a href="#">Babilonia or Baqadat</a>	<b>Iraq</b>	Baghdad; see 951.	(22, m 4)
954	<a href="#">Aracha</a>	<b>Syria</b>	The modern-day Ar Raggah, on the banks of the Euphrates.	(22, m 14)
955	<a href="#">Noteworthy bridge</a>	<b>Syria</b>	The bridge is shown near Aracha - that is, Ar Raggah.	(22, M 14)
956	<a href="#">Meldeni</a>	<b>Iraq</b>	Near the ponte notabile over the Euphrates; unidentified.	(22, M 15)
957	<a href="#">If to some it seems that I have not located Babylon well, because I have shown it on the Tigris and not the Euphrates, as the Authors write, may it please them to look first at the drawing and then ask those who have seen with their own eyes; they will thus understand that I do not stray from the truth</a>	<b>Iraq</b>	See Babilonia de caldea etc. 951.	(22, m 16)
958	<a href="#">Asia</a>	<b>Asia</b>	In ARABIA PETREA.	(22, M 17)
959	<a href="#">Province of Babilonia</a>	<b>Iraq</b>	The region of ancient Babylon.	(22, M 2)
960	<a href="#">Those who are expert, let them complete this Idumea and Palestina and Galilea with what I do not put - that is, the river Jordan, the Tiberian Sea, the Dead Sea and other places which it has not been possible to include</a>	<b>Israel</b>	One of the many times in which Fra Mauro 'justifies' his omissions as due to lack of space.	(22, m 21)
961	<a href="#">Hacbe</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	Locality shown within the territory corresponding to the Egyptian Sinai.	(22, M 25)

962	<a href="#">Egypt</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	Egypt.	(22, M 28)
963	<a href="#">El mensora</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	El Mansura (Egypt), in the Nile delta; it appears - in various spellings - in all the best-known nautical maps of the fourteenth and fifteenth century.	(22, m 30)
964	<a href="#">El menzele</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	Al Manzilah (Egypt), in the Nile delta.	(22, m 30)
965	<a href="#">El minse</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	In the Nile delta; unidentified.	(22, m 30)
966	<a href="#">Semenut</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	Samannud (Egypt), in the Nile delta; Sebenytus in Ptolemy.	(22, M 30)
967	<a href="#">Alexandria</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	Alexandria in Egypt.	(22, m 33)
968	<a href="#">Lower Egypt</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	North Egypt.	(22, m 34)
969	<a href="#">Arab Tower</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	Toponym to the west of Alexandria, commonly shown in the nautical maps of the day (tore de larabo in AC).	(22, m 34)
970	<a href="#">Ripe albe</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	Toponym to the west of Alexandria, commonly shown in the nautical maps of the day (ripe albe in AC and Ziroidi's 1426 Atlas).	(22, m 35)
971	<a href="#">Rasmaxar</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	On the Mediterranean coast of Egypt, commonly shown in the nautical maps of the day	(22, m 37)
972	<a href="#">Lagosegio</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	On the Mediterranean coast of Egypt, commonly shown in the nautical maps of the day (lagossegio in AC and Ziroidi's 1426 Atlas).	(22, m 38)
973	<a href="#">Port of Alberton</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	On the Mediterranean coast of Egypt, commonly shown in the nautical maps of the day (port alberton in AC)	(22, m 38)
974	<a href="#">Carto</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	On the Mediterranean coast of Egypt, commonly shown in the nautical maps of the day (the same name in AC)	(22, m 39)
975	<a href="#">Cassados</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	On the Mediterranean coast of Egypt, near Salome (As Sallum); (casales in AC). This is a general indication that the place is inhabited.	(22, m 40)
976	<a href="#">Salome</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	Sallum, on the Mediterranean coast of Egypt, commonly shown in the nautical maps of the day (sallones in AC). See 1134.	(22, m 40)
977	<a href="#">Libia marmarica</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	Historic region between Egypt and Cyrenaica.	(22, M 40) (23, N 1)
978	<a href="#">Lorchia</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	Locality in the Nile delta; unidentified.	(22, n 31) (28, A 27)
979	<a href="#">Roseto</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	Rosetta in the Nile delta; the modern-day Rashid.	(22, n 33) (28, A 29)
980	<a href="#">Anna</a>	<b>Iraq</b>	Shown to the right of the Euphrates - that is, on the left bank - near Arach; today An Najaf (Iraq, 31° 59' N - 44° 20' E) is on the left bank of the river.	(22, n 11)
981	<a href="#">Ziabar</a>	<b>Iraq</b>	On the left bank of the Euphrates, this is the ancient fortress of Djabar or Kelat Djabar (Iraq).	(22, N 15)
982	<a href="#">Desert</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	Desert region in the Egyptian Sinai, near Iarish (El Arish).	(22, N 25)
983	<a href="#">Palestine</a>	<b>Israel</b>	Inscription to the west of Jerusalem.	(22, n 25)
984	<a href="#">The ruins of Laris</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	El Arish, in the Egyptian Sinai. The place appears in numerous nautical maps of the fourteenth and fifteenth century (Iarissa in AC) and also - with the ancient Greek name of Rhinocorura - in the sixth-century map-mosaic of Madaba, which shows two buildings similar to churches. According to the thirteenth-century traveller Abu Salih, an Egyptian monophysite of Armenian origin, these buildings were still recognisable in his day, though in ruins: "In this region there are two large churches, which have stood here from ancient times, and are now in ruins, but their walls remain up to our own time; and the wall of the city, which ran along the side of the Salt Sea, is still existing" (ABU SALIH, p. 167). This may explain Fra Mauro's use of the word destruta. See also STRABO, 646.39, who writes that the city was "ab iis dicta qui nares truncati olim eo fuere translati".	(22, N 27)
985	<a href="#">Seramia</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	Just to the east of the Nile delta; unidentified.	(22, n 29) (28, A 25)
986	<a href="#">Farascur</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	On the Nile delta, near el Mensora; this is the modern-day Fariskur, about 14 km south-west of Damietta. FM 1956 erroneously reads sarascur.	(22, N 30)
987	<a href="#">Damietta</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	Damietta, on the Nile delta. Generally shown in the nautical cartography of the day.	(22, n 30) (28, A 26)
988	<a href="#">Elfar</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	On the Nile delta, this is the modern-day Ezbet Ibrahim el-Far. FM 1956 erroneously reads elstda.	(22, N 32)
989	<a href="#">Fudla ?</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	On the Nile delta, difficult to read; perhaps it is the modern-day Fuwah. FM 1956 erroneously reads suzila.	(22, N 32)
990	<a href="#">Nastaro</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	On the Nile delta, difficult to read; perhaps it is the modern-day Nushra, near Kafs Ash Shaykh.	(22, N 32) (28, A 28)
991	<a href="#">Caldea</a>	<b>Iraq</b>	Historic region of Mesopotamia.	(22, N 4)
992	<a href="#">Alli</a>	<b>Iran</b>	As this place (again a name originating in Ptolemy) stands at the foot of the çagros mons 817 - that is, the Zagros mountains - it may be situated within Iranian territory.	(22, O 1) (22, O 1) (27, A 35)
993	<a href="#">Arabe</a>	<b>Iraq</b>	Along the course of the river Euphrates, near Coffa 1560.	(22, O 14) (28, A 10)
994	<a href="#">Chalaturon</a>	<b>Iraq</b>	Opposite Anna (An Najaf, 980), on the right bank of the Euphrates; unidentified.	(22, O 14) (28, A 10)
995	<a href="#">Desert</a>	<b>Iraq</b>	Desert region in south-west Iraq.	(22, o 16)
996	<a href="#">Palestine</a>	<b>Israel</b>	Inscription to the east of Jerusalem.	(22, o 22)
997	<a href="#">Judea Syria</a>	<b>Israel</b>	The Roman province of Judea and the historic region of Syria, which include the whole stretch of the Mediterranean coast from Alessandretta to Sinai.	(22, o 25) (28, a 21)
998	<a href="#">Çapho</a>	<b>Israel</b>	Jaffa or Tel Aviv (Israel), which generally featured in the nautical cartography of the day.	(22, o 26)
999	<a href="#">Gaçara</a>	<b>Palestina</b>	The modern-day Gaza, in the Strip of the same name.	(22, O 27) (28, a 22)
1000	<a href="#">The Nile begins to rise at the first moon after the summer solstice, when the sun is entering Cancer; it swells and overflows in Leo; stops in Virgo and subsides in Libra. That is, between when it begins to rise and then stops and falls, [one passes] from mid-June to the Feast of the Holy Cross, in September</a>	<b>River of Africa</b>	The principle source for Fra Mauro's account of the cyclical flooding of the Nile is PLINY, V.57: "Incipit crescere luna nova, quaecumque post solstitium est, sensim modiceque cancrum sole transeunte, abundantissime autem leonem, et residit in virgine isdem quibus adcrevit modis. In totum autem revocatur intra ripas in libra, ut tradit Herodotus, centesimo die" [The Nile begins to increase at the next new moon after the summer solstice, and rises slowly and gradually as the sun passes through the sign of Cancer; it is at its greatest height while the sun is passing through Leo, and it falls as slowly and gradually as it arose while he is passing through the sign of Virgo. It has totally subsided between its banks, as we learn from Herodotus, on the hundredth day, when the sun has entered Libra]. The final reference in Fra Mauro is to the religious Feast of the Holy Cross, which falls in mid-September.	(22, o 30)
1001	<a href="#">Egyptian Sea</a>	<b>Mediterranean Sea</b>	The Eastern Mediterranean.	(22, O 30) (28, a 26)
1002	<a href="#">Province of Caldea</a>	<b>Iraq</b>	Ancient region of Mesopotamia.	(22, o 4)

1003	<a href="#">Caldea</a>	<b>Iraq</b>	Ancient region of Mesopotamia.	(22, o 6) (28, a 2)
1004	<a href="#">Cesaria</a>	<b>Israel</b>	The ancient Roman port just to the south of the modern-day Haifa. It generally featured in the nautical cartography of the day.	(22, p 26) (28, b 22)
1005	<i>For the mildness of its air, this noble island of Crete was called Macheronenson. It had noble cities and castles, and was the inventor of the oar, of bows, of military science and of music; it also established the metre found by Pyrrhus</i>	<b>Crete</b>	The note summarises some passages on Crete in Cristoforo Buondelmonti's Liber insularum. The name macheronenson is a corruption of Ptolemy's Kersonesos, an ancient fortress that was in ruins by Fra Mauro's day; cfr. BUONDELMONTI, p. 261, n. 150. The reference to letere trovade da Pirricho is to the so-called 'Pyrrhic' metrical foot of Classical Greek poetry, which was related to the rhythm of Pyrrhic martial dance.	(22, p 40)
1006	<a href="#">Province of Assiria</a>	<b>Iraq</b>	Assyria.	(22, P 1) (27, a 35)
1007	<a href="#">Meliodeallo</a>	<b>Iraq</b>	Place on the banks of the Euphrates, near Coffa 1560.	(22, p 1) (28, b 9)
1008	<a href="#">Eufrates</a>	<b>River of Eurasia</b>	The river Euphrates.	(22, P 14) (28, b 10)
1009	<a href="#">Syria</a>	<b>Syria</b>	Syria.	(22, P 19) (28, b 15)
1010	<a href="#">River Jordan</a>	<b>River of Asia</b>	The river Jordan.	(22, P 22) (28, b 18)
1011	<i>By latitude, Jerusalem is at the centre of the inhabited world; but by longitude, it is further west. However, as Europe is more [densely] populated, Jerusalem does appear to be at the centre [of the inhabited world] by longitude as well, if one takes into account not [geographical] space but the number of inhabitants</i>	<b>Israel</b>	The note is inspired by the following passage from the Bible: "haec dicit Dominus Deus ista est Hierusalem in medio gentium posui eam et in circuitu eius terras" [Thus saith the Lord God: This is Jerusalem. I have set it in the midst of the nations and countries that are round about her] (Ezekiel, 5.5). It echoes the firmly-established tradition within Medieval cartography of showing Jerusalem at the centre of the world; this was particularly the case from the Crusades onwards, a period when the city became the spiritual centre of Christianity. Examples of this tradition were the, now lost, Ebstorf mappamundi (c. 1235), which showed the world as the body of Christ and Jerusalem at his navel; the Hereford map of c.1290; and that produced by Ranulf Higden in c. 1350. However, Fra Mauro does not respect the rigid symmetry of the account; Jerusalem might be marked by a very visible windrose, but it is located off-centre. He justifies this by arguing that Jerusalem's centrality is not to be understood in an absolute geometrical sense but in terms of its position within the inhabitable world, which Ptolemy described as extending from Thule in the north to the Anti-Meroes in the south. From the point of view of longitude, Fra Mauro points out that the city is off-centre westwards; but when one considers not geographical space but la moltitudine di abitanti (the number of inhabitants), Jerusalem is centrally-placed because Europe is more densely-populated than Asia and Africa (after all, Ptolemy's geographical information refers to what he calls the oecumene, the inhabitable world). Ptolemy's geographical notions were not inspired by any sort of doctrinal considerations, and Fra Mauro justifies the continuity between the Christian and Ptolemaic account by introducing a split between cartographical and geographical space: it is not the latter alone that determines the position of Jerusalem but also a human factor (population) which makes sense of the very notion of cartographical space. Here again, Fra Mauro appears pre-modern in his inability to institute a separation between scientific knowledge and religious auctoritates. He does not follow the essential connection between cartography and geography to its logical conclusions and put greater stress on the necessary link between the two.	(22, p 23) (28, C 19)
1012	<a href="#">Rama</a>	<b>Israel</b>	Near Jerusalem, this is the modern-day Ramla; FM1956 erroneously gives tama.	(22, P 25) (28, b 21)
1013	<a href="#">Saito</a>	<b>Lebanon</b>	Sayda (Lebanon); the place generally featured in nautical cartography of the day.	(22, q 26) (28, D 22)
1014	<i>I have left ample drawings of all these parts - that is, Armenia, Mesopotomia, Siria, Capadocia, Cilicia, Pamphylia, Licia, Asia proper and Asia Minor, Bitinia, Galitia and all the others - in which they are shown more distinctly and in order</i>	<b>Asia</b>	The inscription is placed between Syria and the course of the Euphrates; it reveals the existence of - now lost - preparatory drawings for the world map. On the debate over the interpretation of this passage, see the introductory essay, especially the section on the Borgia Map.	(22, Q 15) (28, C 11)
1015	<a href="#">Achri</a>	<b>Israel</b>	Acre, now Akko (Israel); the place generally featured in nautical cartography of the day.	(22, q 26) (28, c 22)
1016	<a href="#">Damasci</a>	<b>Syria</b>	Damascus (Syria), the starting-point for Nicolò de' Conti's journey to Asia. See also Damasco.	(22, Q 19) (28, C 15)
1017	<a href="#">Siria</a>	<b>Syria</b>	Syria.	(22, Q 19) (28, C 15)
1018	<a href="#">Bacho</a>	<b>Iraq</b>	The city of Baqubah, in Iraq, to the north of Bagdad.	(22, Q 4) (27, b 38)
1019	<a href="#">Mesutasai</a>	<b>Iraq</b>	On the right bank of the Euphrates, in Iraqi territory.	(22, r 14) (28, d 10)
1020	<a href="#">Babelbeza</a>	<b>Iraq</b>	On the right bank of the Euphrates; unidentified.	(22, r 15) (28, E 11)
1021	<a href="#">Damasco</a>	<b>Syria</b>	Damascus. See also Damasci.	(22, r 21) (28, d 17)
1022	<a href="#">Mafala</a>	<b>Syria</b>	Near Damascus; unidentified.	(22, R 23) (28, d 18)
1023	<a href="#">Baruto</a>	<b>Lebanon</b>	Beirut (Lebanon).	(22, R 26) (28, d 21)
1024	<a href="#">Zibelete</a>	<b>Lebanon</b>	Between Tripoli and Beirut, this is the ancient Byblos of the Phoenicians.	(22, r 26) (28, d 21)
1025	<a href="#">Tripoli</a>	<b>Lebanon</b>	Tripoli (Trablus). This generally featured in the nautical cartography of the day.	(22, r 26) (28, E 21) (28, N 20)
1026	<a href="#">Cyprus</a>	<b>Cyprus</b>	Cyprus.	(22, r 30) (28, E 26)
1027	<i>This is the first city of Mesopotamia</i>	<b>Iraq</b>	The note refers to Mosol 1582, the modern-day Mosul.	(22, S 10) (28, E 6)
1028	<a href="#">River Eufrates</a>	<b>River of Asia</b>	The river Euphrates.	(22, S 15) (28, E 10)
1029	<a href="#">Desert</a>	<b>Syria</b>	Inscription near the city of Coffa; it refers to the Syrian desert.	(22, S 17) (28, A 12)
1030	<a href="#">Province of Siamo</a>	<b>Syria</b>	Al-Sham is the Arabic name for Syria.	(22, S 20) (28, E 15)
1031	<a href="#">Siamo</a>	<b>Syria</b>	Al-Sham is the Arabic name for Syria.	(22, S 20) (28, e 15)
1032	<a href="#">Aman</a>	<b>Jordan</b>	Amman.	(22, S 22)
1033	<a href="#">Morqato</a>	<b>Syria</b>	The place generally featured in the nautical cartography of the day; the name was given in various forms.	(22, S 25) (28, e 21)
1034	<a href="#">Tortoxa</a>	<b>Spain</b>	Tortosa (Spain).	(22, S 26) (28, e 22) (29, f 38)
1035	<a href="#">Cipro</a>	<b>Cyprus</b>	Cyprus.	(22, S 29) (28, e 25)
1036	<a href="#">Cinni?</a>	<b>Cyprus</b>	Difficult to read; the name refers to Curium, the ancient city-state of Cyprus.	(22, S 29) (28, e 25)

1037	<a href="#">Limiso</a>	<b>Cyprus</b>	Toponym on the island of Cyprus, which generally featured in the nautical cartography of the day; it is the modern-day Lemessós.	(22, S 30) (28, e 26)
1038	<a href="#">Bapho</a>	<b>Cyprus</b>	Paphos, in the south-west part of the island of Cyprus.	(22, S 31) (28, E 27)
1039	<i>In ancient days, this noble island of Cyprus was famous and very rich in gold; and it was here that the use and usefulness of this metal was discovered. [The island] was also called Paphos</i>	<b>Cyprus</b>	Fra Mauro here confuses gold and copper (cuprum), which was mined on the island.	(22, S 33)
1040	<a href="#">Province of Curtistan</a>	<b>Iraq</b>	One of the kingdoms of ancient Persia.	(22, S 4) (27, E 38)
1041	<a href="#">Sedra</a>	<b>Libya</b>	On the coast of Libya, it refers to Sidra or Sirte. The same form of the name appears in AC and AM 10057.	(23, 1 14)
1042	<a href="#">Province of Calen</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	On the southern edge of the Sahara Desert.	(23, a 25)
1043	<i>Because there are many cosmographers and most learned men who write that in this Africa - and, above all, in the Mauritania - there are human and animal monsters, I think it necessary to give my opinion. Not because I want to contradict the authority of these men but because of the care I have taken in all these years in studying all possible information concerning Africa. [I have studied]: from Libia, Barbaria and all the Mauritania to the river of gold; from the Seven Mountains through the land of the negroes down beyond the first clima to Binimagra, Marocho, Fessa and Siçilmensa along the chain of mountains; south-west through Garamantia, Saramantia, Almaona, Benichileb, Cetoschamar, Dolcarmin and Dafur; southwards through the kingdom of Goçam towards southern Ethiopia; Abassia and its various kingdoms of Barara, Sabi and Hamara; and even lower, through the kingdom of Organa, to Nuba and the island of Meroes. And in all these kingdoms of the negroes I have never found anyone who could give me information on what those men have written. Thus, not knowing anything, I cannot bear witness to anything; and I leave research in the matter to those who are curious about such things</i>	<b>Africa</b>	The reference is to Solinus and all the other writers who described Africa as full of monstrous creatures. The long list of African provinces intentionally makes it clear that Fra Mauro has covered all of the then-known continent and has found no confirmation for these extraordinary 'facts', which he ironically says he leaves to "those who are curious to understand such novelties".	(23, b 13)
1044	<a href="#">Trabis</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	Place on the southern edge of the Sahara Desert.	(23, B 24)
1045	<a href="#">Çurbin</a>	<b>Chad?</b>	At the southern edge of the Sahara. Given its position in relation to points that can be identified with some precision (Bargemin, Tombatu), this and the surrounding localities can be roughly identified as lying within the modern-day region of Chad.	(23, B 29)
1046	<a href="#">Auica</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	In Trans-Saharan Africa, to the north of Tumbuctu; unidentified.	(23, b 36)
1047	<a href="#">Sadin</a>	<b>Mali</b>	Place on the southern edge of the Sahara, near Gioqo 536 - thus in the region of Gao (Mali).	(23, B 40) (24, a 1)
1048	<a href="#">Lake</a>	<b>Algeria</b>	In the region of Allucha 550.	(23, B 6)
1049	<a href="#">Lake</a>	<b>Algeria</b>	In the region of Allucha 550.	(23, B 8)
1050	<a href="#">Siene</a>	<b>Egypt</b>	Aswan (Egypt) - that is, the place where, after flowing down from the mountains, the Nile takes on its name; note that Fra Mauro also indicates - and more correctly - the position of Suam 448, whilst this location does not correspond with that of Aswan.	(23, C 1)
1051	<a href="#">Sixan</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	Oasis on the southern edge of the Sahara Desert; it is on the river Anafin 1203, which can perhaps be identified with the course of the Senegal.	(23, C 21)
1052	<a href="#">Desert</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	This marks the southern limit of the Sahara Desert.	(23, C 24)
1053	<a href="#">Desert</a>	<b>Libya</b>	Desert area in the Libyan region of Fezzan.	(23, c 3)
1054	<i>In this land there are some negroes whose lips are so thick that they have to put salt onto them to stop them putrifying; and these are those men who trade gold for salt. Their custom is to come at a specific time to the place set aside for this trade. Here, they put alongside the salt the amount of gold they think fit, then they leave. A day later, they come back, and if they do not find the gold then the salt is theirs. If the gold is still there, then they add what they think fit. And they go on in this way until a bargain is struck, and the parties to the trade neither see nor speak to each other</i>	<b>Western Africa</b>	Inscription within the Sahara Desert; it refers to a very ancient trading practice that is recorded as far back as the Phoenicians and is mentioned in numerous travel accounts - for example, in the account of the voyage of Alvise Ca' da Mosto, published in the Ramusio collection: "Di poi viene un'altra generazione de Negri, che non si vogliono lasciar vedere né parlare; e vengono con alcune barche grandi che pare che eschino d'alcune isole, e dismantano e, veduto il sale, mettonvi una quantità d'oro all'incontro d'ogni monte, e poi tornano indietro lasciando l'oro e il sale. E partiti che sono, vengono li Negri del sale e, se la quantità dell'oro li piace, prendono l'oro e lasciano il sale; se non li piace, lasciano il detto oro col sale e tornansi indietro. E dipoi vengono gli altri Negri dall'oro, e quel monte che trovano senza oro lo levano, e agli altri monti di sale tornano a mettere più oro, se li pare, ovvero lasciano il sale. E a questo modo fanno la sua mercanzia senza vedersi l'un l'altro né parlarsi, per una lunga e antica consuetudine, e benché questo para dura cosa a dover credere, pur vi certifico aver avuto questa informazione da molti mercanti, sí arabi come azanaghi, e anco da persone alle quali si poteva prestar fede" (RAMUSIO, v. 1, pp. 490-91).	(23, c 31)
1055	<a href="#">Elhoib</a>	<b>Chad?</b>	Toponym with view at the edge of the Sahara Desert, near Çurbin 1045.	(23, C 32)
1056	<i>Note that Cornelius Balbus was the first to subjugate the Garamantes</i>	<b>Western Africa</b>	Originally located in Fezzan (Libya), the Garamantes emigrated after the expeditions of Cornelius Balbus destroyed their kingdom in 19 BC; they then settled in the sub-Saharan territories of Mali. This explains the position of the inscription in Fra Mauro's map.	(23, C 32)
1057	<a href="#">Desert</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	Western desert region, between the regions of Auica 1046 and Tudin 1216.	(23, C 39)
1058	<a href="#">Durzo</a>	<b>Algeria?</b>	A place presumably located within the territory of modern-day Algeria.	(23, D 10)
1059	<a href="#">Susibana</a>	<b>Libya</b>	Given the certain identification of Gudemis 1063, one might therefore identify this place as the modern-day Sabhah, in the Libyan region of Fezzan (27° 03' N - 14° 25' E).	(23, d 4)
1060	<a href="#">Zubara</a>	<b>Algeria?</b>	Shown to the south-west of Gudemis 1063, this oasis must lie within the eastern part of the Algerian desert.	(23, D 6)

1061	<a href="#">In this place, which is within the desert, manna is found</a>	Libya?	The note is located within the Libyan desert and refers to a sweet substance gather from certain species of tamarisk trees in some parts of North Africa.	(23, e 23)
1062	<a href="#">Zusda</a>	Western Africa	In Trans-Saharan Africa, to the north of Tumbuctu; unidentified.	(23, E 38)
1063	<a href="#">Gudemis</a>	Libya	The very ancient oasis of Ghadamès, about 640 km south-west of Tripoli, in Fezzan; known as Cydamus in Latin, this was where Cornelius Balbus set up his camp in 19 BC; cfr. Encyclopaedia of Islam, v. 2, pp. 991-92.	(23, e 5)
1064	<a href="#">The Mesgaua Mountains</a>	Algeria	These mountains are described by Leo Africanus under the name of Beni Mesgalda (RAMUSIO, v. 1, p. 251); they are the Ahagger mountains, which are famous for their prehistoric rock paintings.	(23, f 16)
1065	<a href="#">These places are located within the desert where there is water</a>	Egypt	Located near Siene, this note refers to the desert oases.	(23, f 2)
1066	<a href="#">Arabia</a>	Libya	A general indication of Arab dominion over North Africa.	(23, f 20)
1067	<a href="#">Africa is named after one of the descendants of Abraham, called Affer. But Julius Solinus says otherwise, whose authority here I do not cite</a>	Africa	Fra Mauro's explanation of the origin of the name Africa draws on that given by Roger Bacon, who takes up St. Jerome's claim in his Opus Maius (c. 1268) to argue that 'Africa' derives from the name of Affer, a son of Abraham who settled in northern Africa after invading it with his troops (BACONE, p. 315). Without being more explicit, Fra Mauro mentions Solinus' claim - "Quidam tamen Libyam a Libye Epaphi filia, Africam autem ab Afro, Libyis Herculis filio" (SOLINUS, chap. XXV) - that the name derives from Afrus, the son of the Libyan Hercules. The first known mention of 'Africa' in this form is in the Satires of Ennius (c. 240 - 169 BC). Ptolemy (second century AD) divides Africa into the following regions: Mauritania Tingitana, Mauritania Cesariense, Africa Minore, Cirenaica, Egypt, Marmarica, Libya Interiore, Ethiopia, Ethiopia Interiore. The name 'Africa' was initially used for the northern part of the continent - in particular, the Punic regions; according to the Suidas Lexicon (c.1000), the Punic term afrigh derives from the Semitic root faraqa = to separate, to divide. This is also the opinion given by Leo Africanus, who in his Descrizione dell'Africa, written around 1526 and published in the first volume of Ramusio's Navigazioni, comments: "L'Africa nella lingua arabica è appellata Ifrichia, da faraca, verbo che nella favella degli Arabi suona quanto nella italiana 'divide'" (RAMUSIO, v. 1, p. 19).	(23, f 8)
1068	<a href="#">Deluguae</a>	Egypt	Toponym with small view near Siene. Perhaps to be identified with Dalga (27° 38' N - 30° 41' E) in Egypt.	(23, F 1)
1069	<a href="#">El sion</a>	Egypt	See 885.	(23, f 1) (22, G 39)
1070	<a href="#">Desert</a>	Libya	Desert region of Libya	(23, F 8)
1071	<a href="#">Eluachdachne</a>	Sudan	Toponym with view placed between the Deserto de Libia and El Sion. It corresponds with the location of Aluakluak (6° 28' N - 30 ° 7' E) in southern Sudan.	(23, g 2)
1072	<a href="#">Fecene</a>	Libya	Toponym with view in the Deserto de Libia. The name probably refers to the historic region of Fezzan in south-west Libya; the place is shown within an oasis in which one can see a lake (labelled as such).	(23, g 5)
1073	<a href="#">Here on the slopes of the mountains, the Arabs graze their animals</a>	Western Africa	The mountains mentioned in the note correspond to the Algerian Atlas mountains.	(23, G 32)
1074	<a href="#">Gulla</a>	Algeria	The modern-day El Golea (Algeria, 30° 33' N - 2° 53' E).	(23, G 35)
1075	<a href="#">Lake</a>	Libya	Near Fecene (Fezzan); see 1072.	(23, G 4)
1076	<a href="#">The Arabs who live at the foot of these mountains have several kings amongst them - some of them under the king of Morocho, some under the king of Fessa and some under the king of Tunis. As is well known, these Arabs prey extensively on the Mauritians</a>	Algeria	The note refers to the Berber people settled to the north of mons Melgaua, - that is, the Ahagger group of mountains, in Algeria.	(23, h 12)
1077	<a href="#">Because there was not space in Europe to give the full verdict of Ptolemy with regard to the division of Africa and Asia, I will observe here that he practically makes two divisions: the first begins from the tip of Ethiopia and runs down the coasts of the Gulf of Arabia. [But then] he says that, in order not to divide Egypt, he places the limit of Africa at the Nile - and I agree with him here</a>	Africa	See Circa la division de la terra etc. 2489.	(23, h 4)
1078	<a href="#">Desert of Libia</a>	Libya	Indicating the Libyan Sahara.	(23, H 5)
1079	<a href="#">[no reference]</a>			
1080	<a href="#">Bubdu</a>	Morocco	Just to the south of Fessa (Fes), this is the modern-day Bou Addou (Morocco, 31° 20' N - 9° 15' W).	(23, h 39)
1081	<a href="#">Desert</a>	Libya	Desert region of Libya.	(23, h 8)
1082	<a href="#">With regard to the borders - that is, limits - of these provinces of Cirenaica and Libia Marmarica with Egypt, one cannot now write coherently because certain things are different now to that which is written by the auctores: names have changed and famous cities have been destroyed (their ruins can be seen in this part of Africa). Nevertheless, I would say that to the west Cirenaica borders with Sirte, to the north with the Libyan Sea, to the east with part of Libia Marmarica. This latter, together with Egypt, borders west with Cirenaica, to the south with Inner Libia, to the north with the Egyptian Sea and to the east with Arabia Petrea</a>	Africa	This note again confirms Fra Mauro's constant attention to comparison of his own ideas with the geographical knowledge of the Classical world, and of Ptolemy in particular. He correctly locates the ancient regions of Cirenaica and Marmarica - between modern-day Libya and Egypt - but he also points out how that geographical picture has been surpassed by what "is now done differently" - that is, the great changes in historical and geographical knowledge that have occurred since Classical Antiquity.	(23, i 17)
1083	<a href="#">Tedelle</a>	Morocco	Given its position, between Fessa (Fes) and the Atlas range, this could be the modern-day Tadmout (Morocco, 32° 24' N - 5° 35' W).	(23, i 38)
1084	<a href="#">Tunodus</a>	Morocco	See Tedelle 1083 and Bubdu 1080.	(23, i 38)
1085	<a href="#">Zeruel</a>	Morocco	Just to the south of Fessa (Fes).	(23, i 39)
1086	<a href="#">Labial ?</a>	Libya	On the coast of Libya; difficult to read. In a similar position, AC and AM 10057 give Bayda.	(23, i 11)
1087	<a href="#">Sabia</a>	Libya	On the Libyan coast near Labial, it indicates a sandy coastline and corresponds to the punta de sabia in AM 10057.	(23, i 11)
1088	<a href="#">Camoran</a>	Libya	On the Libyan coast, probably the place called Canbra in AC and AM 10057.	(23, i 10)
1089	<a href="#">Cyrenaica</a>	Libya	Historic region of Libya.	(23, L 12)

1090	<a href="#">Tine</a>	Libya	On the Libyan coast; unidentified. AC and AM 10057 give golf de Tim.	(23, I 12)
1091	<a href="#">Sorta</a>	Libya	Obviously Surt (Libya), but its position is wrong; see 1109.	(23, I 13)
1092	<a href="#">Desert</a>	Libya	The desert region of CIRENAICA.	(23, L 17)
1093	<a href="#">Capsa</a>	Tunisia	Gafsa, an ancient settlement - the Roman Capsa and subsequently Justiniana under the Byzantines - near the Tunisian Atlas mountains. It corresponds to the modern-day Gafsa (34° 26' N - 8° 47' E) in Tunisia.	(23, L 25)
1094	<i>These places have people with dog-like faces who are said to eat human flesh</i>	Western Africa	See Questa provincia dita benichileb etc. 152.	(23, L 32)
1095	<a href="#">Migines</a>	Morocco	Probably Meknès (Morocco), but its position is wrong because it should be to the west of Fez (Fessa) and not the east, as Fra Mauro gives it. An ample description of the city in the early sixteenth century is to be found in Leo Africanus's <i>Descrizione dell'Africa</i> , published in the Ramusio collection.	(23, L 36)
1096	<a href="#">Cyrenaica</a>	Libya	Historic region of Libya.	(23, I 9)
1097	<a href="#">Libia marmarica</a>	Libya	According to Ptolemy, the historic region between Egypt and Cyrenaica.	(23, m 5)
1098	<a href="#">Chomeia</a>	Libya	On the coast of Libya; Camera in Italian nautical cartography, Canbra in Catalan maps. It is probably the modern-day al Karmah (31° 58' N - 19° 58' E).	(23, m 9)
1099	<a href="#">Çiurana</a>	Libya	On the Libyan coast; unidentified. Probably the Zimara in AC and the Zunara in AM 10057. Overall, there is considerable corruption in the toponyms of the Gulf of Sidra and thus their reference is difficult to identify.	(23, M 9)
1100	<a href="#">Sibera</a>	Libya	On the Libyan coast; further to the west. AC and AM 10057 give Sibecha.	(23, M 12)
1101	<a href="#">Gulf of Cedich</a>	Libya	On the Libyan coast, this corresponds to the Great Sirte. AC and AM 10057 give a golfo de Zedico, but further west.	(23, M 14)
1102	<a href="#">Cape of Luzat</a>	Libya	Nothing comparable is to be found in the nautical cartography of the day.	(23, m 15)
1103	<a href="#">Tolbine</a>	Libya	On the Libyan coast; unidentified. AC and AM 10057 give Colbene, but further west.	(23, m 15)
1104	<a href="#">Sizilmensa</a>	Morocco	No longer extant, this city stood on the site of the modern-day Rissani Erfoud, in south-east Morocco, not far from the border with Algeria (31° 17' N - 4° 16' W). Founded in 758, it became an important centre for trade across the Sahara. It is described by Ibn Battuta and - in the sixteenth century, when already abandoned - by Leo Africanus: "Al presente è tutta rovinata e, come abbiamo detto, il popolo si ridusse ad abitare per li castelli e territorio" (RAMUSIO, v. 1, p. 356). See LA RONCIÈRE, v. 3, pp. 81-82; Encyclopaedia of Islam, v. 9, pp. 545-46.	(23, M 34)
1105	<a href="#">Reco</a>	Morocco	Er Rachidia (Morocco, 31° 55' N - 4° 26' W).	(23, m 37)
1106	<a href="#">Civo</a>	Morocco	Shown alongside Fessa (Fes), this could be the Zauia mentioned by Leo Africanus: "Zauia è una picciola città edificata da Giuseppe, secondo re della casa di Marin, ed è discosta da Fez circa a quattordici miglia. E quivi il detto re fece fare un grande spedale, ordinando d'esser sepoltillo in questa città; ma ciò non consentì la fortuna, perciocché egli fu ucciso fuori di Telemsin, nell'assedio ch'egli vi fece. Zauia dipoi mancò e fu rovinata, e rimase di lei solamente lo spedale con i suoi muri" (RAMUSIO, v. 1, p. 215).	(23, M 38)
1107	<a href="#">Dinelbeme</a>	Morocco	In Numidia, between provincia Tremexen (Tlemcen) and Fessa (Fez); unidentified. FM 1956 is probably mistaken in reading two toponyms here, dinel and beme 1107.	(23, m 38)
1108	<a href="#">Fessa</a>	Morocco	Fes (Morocco).	(23, M 40) (24, I 1)
1109	<a href="#">Cape of Suai?</a>	Libya	Difficult to read, it indicates the modern-day Surt, which AC and AM 10057 call cavo de sorta.	(23, N 16)
1110	<a href="#">Mesorata</a>	Libya	On the Libyan coast, this is the modern-day Misratah. It generally featured in the nautical cartography of the day.	(23, N 17)
1111	<a href="#">Lebida</a>	Libya	On the coast of Libya, it also appears in AM 10057 and AC, where - according to Grosjean (AC, p. 72) - it is to be identified with the modern-day El Kohms (Al Khums). It appears twice, to the west and east of porto Siagio 1112.	(23, n 17) (23, n 19)
1112	<a href="#">Port of Siagio?</a>	Libya	On the Libyan coast; difficult to read. In the same position AC and AM 10057 give porto magno.	(23, n 18)
1113	<a href="#">Tripoli de barbaria</a>	Libya	On the Libyan coast, this is the modern-day Tripoli.	(23, n 19)
1114	<a href="#">Chusar senpor</a>	Libya	On the Libyan coast, just to the west of Tripoli; unidentified. AC and AM 10057 gives Casar Sensor.	(23, n 20)
1115	<a href="#">Getulia</a>	Libya	Historic region of northern Libya; See also Getulia se intende etc. 1138.	(23, n 21)
1116	<a href="#">Province of Beze</a>	Libya	Province of Libya. See also Questa provincia dita Beçe etc. 1144.	(23, n 28)
1117	<i>According to Ptolemy, Numidia borders on the west with Mauritania Cesariense, to the north with the African Sea, to the east with the great drylands and to the south with Getulia and the deserts of Libya. But the name of Mauritania Cesariense is not very well known now, so one can say that to the west Numidia borders with Marcho</i>	Algeria	Ancient region between Africa Propria to the east, the Mediterranean Sea to the north, Getulia to the south and Mauritania to the west. The Sece Grande indicates the ancient city of Sicca Veneria, on the eastern borders of Numidia.	(23, n 30)
1118	<i>Province of Christians that stands against the Moors</i>	Algeria	Leo Africanus writes: "Gli abitanti di Barberia rimasero essi ancora lungo tempo idolatri, e dugentocinquanta anni avanti il nascimento di Maumetto diventarono cristiani, perciocché quella parte dove è Tunis e Tripoli fu dominata da certi signori pugliesi e siciliani, e la rivera di Cesario the east of Mauritania similmente fu signoreggiata da Gotti. In que' tempi eziandio molti signori cristiani, fuggendo dal furor di questi Gotti e lasciando adietro le natie e dolci contrade d'Italia, vennero ad abitar vicini a' terreni di Cartagine, dove poscia vi fecero dominioi" (RAMUSIO, v. 1, pp. 48-49).	(23, n 33)
1119	<a href="#">Province of Tremexen</a>	Algeria	The territory of the city of Tlemcen, a very important trading centre in this period.	(23, n 37)
1120	<a href="#">Tesul</a>	Algeria	Place near Tremexen (Tlemcen).	(23, n 39)
1121	<a href="#">The Barcha Mountains</a>	Libya	Bargah is the Arabic name for Cyrenaica.	(23, n 4)
1122	<a href="#">Teze</a>	Algeria	Place in Algeria to the south of Ferraro (Cap Ferrat).	(23, n 40)
1123	<a href="#">Mesum</a>	Algeria	Place in Algeria just to the south-west of di Ferraro (Cap Ferrat).	(23, n 40) (24, N 1)
1124	<a href="#">Bernico</a>	Libya	On the Libyan coast, this corresponds to the modern-day Benghazi; the name appeared in this form in the nautical cartography of the day.	(23, n 8)
1125	<a href="#">Berzeber</a>	Libya	On the Libyan coast near Bernico (Benghazi); Berzezem in AC and in AM 10057.	(23, n 8)
1126	<a href="#">Mileia</a>	Libya	On the coast of Libya; unidentified. AC gives miles, AM 10057 milel.	(23, N 9)
1127	<a href="#">Sarabion</a>	Libya	On the Libyan coast; unidentified. AC e AM 10057 give sarabium.	(23, N 9)

1128	<i>Note that in this part of Africa there are ruins of many cities, which were clearly once very great</i>	<b>Africa</b>	Inscription in a cartouche within the Gulf of Sidra.	(23, O 11)
1129	<i>Here there are Christians</i>	<b>Algeria</b>	See Provincia de christiani etc. 1118.	(23, o 33) (29, A 32)
1130	<i>Numidia</i>	<b>Algeria</b>	See Numidia, secondo Tolomeo etc. 1117.	(23, o 36) (29, A 34)
1131	<i>Tadia</i>	<b>Algeria</b>	Just to the east of Horan (Oran); Dulcert and AM 10057 give Tadra. The modern-day Khadra? (Algeria, 36° 15' N - 0° 34' E).	(23, o 38)
1132	<i>Feraro</i>	<b>Algeria</b>	Toponym on the Mediterranean coast, in Numidia, alongside Horan (Oran). It corresponds to Cap Ferrat, in Algeria (35° 53' N - 0° 28' W) and often featured in the nautical cartography of the day (C. Ferat, C. Ferao).	(23, o 40)
1133	<i>Serer</i>	<b>Algeria</b>	Just to the west of Horan (Orano); unidentified; but this form of the name is common in the nautical cartography of the day.	(23, o 40)
1134	<i>Ponta salome</i>	<b>Egypt</b>	Sallum, on the Mediterranean coast of Egypt; porto Salom in AC. See 975.	(23, o 1)
1135	<i>Cape of Luco</i>	<b>Libya</b>	On the Mediterranean coast, this is the modern-day Lukk. AC gives punta de Luch.	(23, o 2)
1136	<i>Rasmabes ?</i>	<b>Libya</b>	On the Libyan coast, this corresponds to ras al mabes in AC and rasamabese in AM 10057; unidentified.	(23, O 21)
1137	<i>Old Tripoli</i>	<b>Libya</b>	On the Libyan coast; according to Grosjean (AC, p. 72), it corresponds to Sabratah, about 65 km west of Tripoli (32° 47' N - 12° 29' E).	(23, O 21)
1138	<i>Getullia is a Mediterranean province - that is, in the middle of all these</i>	<b>Libya</b>	Historic region of northern Libya.	(23, O 23)
1139	<i>Cassar naon ?</i>	<b>Tunisia</b>	Toponym on the Mediterranean coast of Getulia, alongside Muroto (Mareth) and Chapes (Qabis), in Tunisia; it features in previous nautical maps (casar nacar in AC and AM 10057). It may correspond to Qsar Muanasah (33° 29' N - 11° 04' E). Difficult to read.	(23, O 23)
1140	<i>Y. dezerbi ?</i>	<b>Tunisia</b>	The island of Djerba, which generally featured in nautical cartography. Difficult to read.	(23, O 23)
1141	<i>Muroto</i>	<b>Tunisia</b>	On the coast of Tunisia; the same name appears in AC and AM 10057. It corresponds to the modern-day Marith, about 9 km from the coast (Tunisia, 33° 37' N - 10° 17' E).	(23, O 24)
1142	<i>Chapes</i>	<b>Tunisia</b>	On the coast of Tunisia, this is the modern-day Gabes, on the gulf of the same name; AC gives Capis, AM 10057 Capisse.	(23, O 25)
1143	<i>Mazares</i>	<b>Tunisia</b>	On the coast of Tunisia, near Sfaches (Sfax); it does not feature in the nautical cartography of the day. Perhaps to be identified with Al Mahras.	(23, o 25)
1144	<i>This province called Beçe is most fertile and has most admirable produce</i>	<b>Libya</b>	Province of northern Libya.	(23, o 27)
1145	<i>Ponta trabuco</i>	<b>Libya</b>	The modern-day Tobruk, which generally featured in the nautical cartography of the day.	(23, o 3) (28, A 39)
1146	<i>Marzagran</i>	<b>Algeria</b>	Near Horan (Orano); the nautical cartography of the day also gives Mazagrani, Marssagrani, etc. It is the modern-day Mostaganem (Algeria, 36° 56' N - 0° 05' E).	(23, o 39)
1147	<i>Salt Deposits</i>	<b>Libya</b>	This was how the presence of salt deposits was indicated in the nautical maps of the day; it can also be found near Bonandrea (Darnah, Libya).	(23, o 4)
1148	<i>Bonandrea</i>	<b>Libya</b>	On the Libyan coast, this corresponds to the modern-day Darnah. This is the usual form of the name in the nautical cartography of the day (32° 45' N - 22° 38' E).	(23, o 6)
1149	<i>Sadra</i>	<b>Libya</b>	On the Libyan coast, it identifies the ancient city of Susa. AC and AM 10057 give Zadra.	(23, o 8)
1150	<i>Tolometa</i>	<b>Libya</b>	On the Libyan coast, this is the ancient Tolemeide (32° 40' N - 20° 59' E). This is a common form of the name in the nautical cartography of the day.	(23, O 8)
1151	<i>Buzia</i>	<b>Algeria</b>	Bejaia, on the Mediterranean coast dell'Algeria; the nautical cartography of the day also gives other forms - for example, Bugia, Buzea.	(23, p 32)
1152	<i>Alguir</i>	<b>Algeria</b>	Algeri (Algeria).	(23, p 35) (29, B 34)
1153	<i>Bacul</i>	<b>Algeria</b>	Baral in the map of the Central Mediterranean in Andrea Bianco's Atlas; just to the west of Algiers.	(23, p 36) (29, a 35)
1154	<i>Cape of Zegli</i>	<b>Algeria</b>	Just to the west of Alguir (Algiers); unidentified, this does not correspond to anything in other nautical maps of the day.	(23, p 36) (29, a 36)
1155	<i>Cape of Mount Smar</i>	<b>Algeria</b>	Just to the west of Alguir (Algeri); unidentified. Corresponds to Monsimiel in AM 10057 and Dulcert.	(23, P 37) (29, a 36)
1156	<i>Tairoxe</i>	<b>Algeria</b>	Not to be found in other nautical maps of the day - unless, given its position, one takes it to be a very corrupted form of Tenes.	(23, P 37) (29, a 36)
1157	<i>Mensoria</i>	<b>Algeria</b>	The modern-day Ziama Mansouria (Algeria, 36° 40' N - 5° 28' E), which appears in numerous nautical maps of the day (AM 10057 Mansoria, Dulcert Manfor..., Vesconte Manssolia, etc.); but Fra Mauro shows it much further west than it actually is.	(23, P 38) (29, a 37)
1158	<i>Horan</i>	<b>Algeria</b>	Oran; generally featured in the nautical cartography of the day.	(23, P 40) (29, A 39)
1159	<i>Sfaches</i>	<b>Tunisia</b>	Sfax (Tunisia); generally featured in the nautical cartography of the day.	(23, P 25) (29, A 24)
1160	<i>Wonderful well</i>	<b>Tunisia</b>	Tradition had it that the wells of Al Qayrawan (or Kairouan) were linked with Mecca; the note might also refer to the thermal well on Mount Trozza, near Kairouan, which was reached by a long staircase cut into the rock.	(23, p 26) (29, a 25)
1161	<i>Numidia</i>	<b>Algeria</b>	See Numidia, secondo Tolomeo etc. 1117.	(23, p 31) (29, a 30)
1162	<i>Zarao</i>	<b>Algeria</b>	Nothing comparable is found in other nautical maps of the day.	(23, p 35) (29, a 34)
1163	<i>Inze</i>	<b>Algeria</b>	Nothing comparable is found in other nautical maps of the day.	(23, P 38) (23, P 38) (29, a 37)
1164	<i>Alzau</i>	<b>Algeria</b>	Fourteenth-century nautical cartography gives this as Arzeu or Arzau. It is the city of Arzew in Algeria.	(23, P 39) (23, P 39) (29, A 38)
1165	<i>Island of Silve</i>	<b>Libya</b>	On the Libyan coast; unidentified. In a similar position, AC and AM10057 give insula de Carse and insula de Crase, which correspond to the modern-day Karsah (32° 50' N - 22° 24' E).	(23, P 7)
1166	<i>Cape of Rasauen</i>	<b>Libya</b>	The modern-day Ras al Hilal, on the Libyan coast; generally featured in the nautical cartography of the day.	(23, P 8)

1167	<a href="#">Africa</a>	<b>Tunisia</b>	On the coast of Tunisia; according to Grosjean (AC, p. 72), corresponds to the modern-day Al Mahdiyah. AC, Dulcert and AM 10057 give Affricha.	(23, Q 24) (29, B 23)
1168	<a href="#">Barbaria</a>	<b>Libya</b>	The name used to designate the regions of North Africa west of Egypt.	(23, Q 26) (29, B 25)
1168bis	<a href="#">Bona</a>	<b>Algeria</b>	On the Mediterranean coast, it is the present-day city of Bona or Annaba (36° 53' N - 7° 46' E), in Algeria.	(23, R 29) (29, C 27)
1169	<a href="#">Costantina</a>	<b>Algeria</b>	The city of Costantina, about 67 km from the Algerian coast; it was built by Constantine the Great in 313.	(23, Q 30) (29, b 28)
1170	<a href="#">Zemora</a>	<b>Algeria</b>	The modern-day Azemmor (36° 56' N - 6° 14'E).	(23, q 31) (29, C 30)
1171	<a href="#">Anzoli</a>	<b>Algeria</b>	Corresponds to the coastal city of Collo, in Algeria. This appears with the name Ancolle in Vesconte (1318), Ancoli in the Pinelli-Walckenaer map and al-Qull in the Map of the Maghreb in the Biblioteca Ambrosiana (the latter two both early fifteenth-century).	(23, q 31) (29, C 29)
1172	<a href="#">Iafo</a>	<b>Algeria</b>	The modern-day Azeffoun (Algeria, 36° 52' N - 4° 27' E); it features in AM 10057 and in Dulcert as Zafon.	(23, Q 34) (29, B 32)
1173	<a href="#">Garbiso</a>	<b>Algeria</b>	Garbel and Garbelo in the nautical maps of the day.	(23, Q 34) (29, B 33)
1174	<a href="#">Tibenlif</a>	<b>Algeria</b>	Just to the east of Algeri, this is the modern-day Cape of Tedles; the name appears in various forms in the maps of the day: Tedelis (AM 10057), Titelis (Dulcert), Titellis (Vesconte), etc.	(23, Q 34) (29, B 33)
1175	<a href="#">Africa Proper</a>	<b>Tunisia/Libya</b>	This was the name then given to the region of the Tunisian-Libyan border.	(23, q 25) (29, b 24)
1176	<a href="#">Storele</a>	<b>Algeria</b>	Near Stora where, in other nautical maps of the day, there is also the Golfo de Stora.	(23, q 30) (29, C 29)
1177	<a href="#">Zirari</a>	<b>Algeria</b>	To be read Zizari (this is the name which generally featured in the nautical cartography of the day). It is the ancient Iqilgili, nowadays Jijel.	(23, q 32) (29, C 30)
1178	<a href="#">Pixano</a>	<b>Algeria</b>	On the Algerian coast, just to the west of Buzia (Bejaia). There is nothing comparable in the nautical maps of the day.	(23, q 33) (29, b 32)
1179	<i>Note that in this sea there are numerous islands that the auctores speak of a lot. But here I have only given the main ones, the noble character of which I cannot describe because of lack of space. Those who are scholars may make good this omission</i>	<b>Mediterranean Sea</b>	In Fra Mauro's day, Cristoforo Buondelmonti's Liber insularum had launched - particularly within Venice - the fashion for isolari, a genre that was a blend of literature and cartography.	(23, Q 9)
1180	<a href="#">Sicily</a>	<b>Sicily</b>	Sicily.	(23, r 20) (29, c 19) (29, e 17)
1181	<a href="#">Cuiva ?</a>	<b>Tunisia</b>	Difficult to read, it is on the coast of Tunisia; Quipia in AC and in Dulcert 1339. It corresponds to Qulaybiyah, on the promontory of Cape Bon (36° 50' N - 11° 05' E).	(23, r 24) (29, C 23)
1182	<a href="#">Tunes</a>	<b>Tunisia</b>	Tunis (Tunisia).	(23, R 25) (29, C 24)
1183	<a href="#">Biserta</a>	<b>Tunisia</b>	Biserta, on the coast of Tunisia. It generally featured in the nautical cartography of the day.	(23, R 26) (29, c 25)
1184	<a href="#">Cartagene</a>	<b>Tunisia</b>	The ancient city of Carthage, which generally featured in the nautical cartography of the day.	(23, R 26) (29, C 25)
1185	<a href="#">Tabarcu</a>	<b>Tunisia</b>	The modern-day Tabarqah (Tunisia, 36° 57' N - 8° 45' E). The same form of the name features in many nautical maps of the day.	(23, R 27) (29, C 26)
1186	<a href="#">[no reference]</a>			
1187	<a href="#">Stora</a>	<b>Algeria</b>	The same form of the name features in many nautical maps of the day; it is the modern-day Stora (Algeria, 36° 54' N - 6° 51' E).	(23, R 29) (29, C 28)
1188	<i>Though I have been most diligent in trying to put all the coastlines of this sea in accordance with the most accurate map that I possess, those who are experts should not take it amiss if I am not always consistent. Because it is not possible to put everything accurately</i>	<b>Mediterranean Sea</b>	The inscription appears in a cartouche within the central-western Mediterranean; in it Fra Mauro tries to justify some imprecisions in his account of the coastline (starea or staria = coastline) - that is, differences between his own account and the models followed in the nautical cartography of the day.	(23, r 30)
1189	<a href="#">Mediterranean Sea</a>	<b>Mediterranean Sea</b>	The Mediterranean.	(23, r 9) (29, C 7)
1190	<a href="#">Saragoxa</a>	<b>Sicily</b>	Siracusa, in Sicily; this form of the name was typical of nautical cartography (see, for example, Saragossa in the 1339 Dulcert map and in AM 10057).	(23, S 18) (29, D 17)
1191	<a href="#">Terra nuova</a>	<b>Sicily</b>	In Sicily; a form that appears often in nautical cartography.	(23, S 19) (29, D 18)
1192	<a href="#">Licata</a>	<b>Sicily</b>	In Sicily; a form that appears often in nautical cartography.	(23, S 20) (29, D 19)
1193	<a href="#">Chandia</a>	<b>Crete</b>	The city of Candy on the island of Crete, now Iraklion.	(23, S 1) (28, d 37)
1194	<a href="#">Sithia</a>	<b>Greece</b>	Sitia, on the island of Crete.	(23, S 1) (28, d 37)
1195	<a href="#">Crete</a>	<b>Crete</b>	Crete.	(23, S 2) (28, d 38) (29, D 1)
1196	<i>Carthage was 30 miles in circumference; and its walls were of cut stone blocks measuring 30 feet and were 40 cubits high</i>	<b>Tunisia</b>	Carthages; the inscription appears in a cartouche off the coast. STRABO, 706, § 14, claims that "Carthago in peninsula quadam jacet, quae ambitum habet stadiorum trecentorum quadraginta, muro cinctum, cujus sexaginta stadiorum longitudinem collum occupat".	(23, S 23)
1197	<a href="#">Chania</a>	<b>Crete</b>	Khaniá, on Crete; this form of the name is rather different to the usual Venetian Canea.	(23, S 4) (28, d 40) (29, D 2)
1198	<a href="#">Spada</a>	<b>Crete</b>	Cape Spátha, on Crete; a form of the name that appears frequently in nautical cartography.	(23, S 4)
1199	<i>Named by the Greeks Trinachio, this very noble island of Sicily was, according to Sallust, once joined to Italy; but then the force of the sea divided them. And here it is said that comedy was invented and the stone called agate was first found</i>	<b>Sicily</b>	Fra Mauro here takes up a passage from Sallustius' Historiarum fragmenta: "Italiae Siciliam coniunctam constat fuisse, sed medium spatium aut per humilitatem obrutum est aut per angustiam scissum" (SALLUSTIUS, p. 494).	(23, S 9)
1200	<a href="#">Bag</a>	<b>Western Africa</b>	Toponym in Mauritania, just to the north of Melli, the name for both the kingdom and its capital (roughly corresponding to the modern-day Mali). Given the distances and the position of Melli with respect to that of Timbuctu as defined by Leo Africanus (RAMUSIO, v. 1, pp. 21 and 377) and Alvise Cadamosto's Navigazione prima, it is likely that Bag may be identified with the modern-day Bagabagadala (12° 41' N - 9° 7' W) in Mali.	(24, A 12)
1201	<a href="#">Sumaqade</a>	<b>Morocco?</b>	Near Bulela 586, in West Africa.	(24, A 14)

1202	<a href="#">Island of Tridi</a>	Western Africa	The same indication appears in the same place in Andrea Bianco's 1448 map.	(24, a 20)
1203	<a href="#">[Flumen Anafin]</a>	River of Africa	This river seems to arise near Tombatu (Timbuctu), and then flow westwards by the cities of Anxaga, Coroxana, Sadin and Aienon, to empty into the Atlantic around the latitude of the Provincia Cavaletto (see the note on Cavo Cabavel) - that is, between 22° and 24° N. Perhaps it may be identified with the Senegal, as that river is formed by the confluence of the Bakoy and Bafing; however, in the Niger basin there is a river with a name somewhat similar to that given by Fra Mauro: the Banifing. Nevertheless, in this region geographical indications are rather approximative.	(24, a 3)
1204	<a href="#">Agaza</a>	Western Africa	Toponym with view, which Fra Mauro places within Mauritania, between Melli and Samatamas. Perhaps this is the Azgar region of Mauritania, of which Leo Africanus says that it was colonised by the Arabs in the days when Mansor was king of Morocco.	(24, a 7)
1205	<a href="#">Province of the Seven Mountains</a>	Western Africa	This is the region Isidor places at the extreme west of Africa, near Ceuta/Septa: "Mauretania Tingitania a Tingi metropolitana huius provinciae civitate vocata est. Haec ultima Africae exsurgit a montibus septem" (ISIDORUS, 14.5.12).	(24, b 15)
1206	<a href="#">Xechia</a>	Western Africa	The same name (but written Sequia) appears in Gabriel de Valsecha's 1439 planisphere; it indicates the valley of the Sequiet al Hamra (Western Sahara).	(24, B 17)
1207	<a href="#">Gazes</a>	Western Africa	On the Atlantic coast; in the same position Andrea Bianco's 1448 map gives ysola de garles.	(24, B 20)
1208	<a href="#">Grani</a>	Western Africa	In the same position Andrea Bianco's 1448 map gives ysola de grain.	(24, b 20)
1209	<a href="#">Falcon</a>	Western Africa	Toponym on the Atlantic coast, in a part of the planisphere where the cartographical drawing seems to have been altered - see the note on cavo de cabavel 1221. In the same position Andrea Bianco's 1448 map gives, ysola de falcon.	(24, b 20) (29, o 13)
1210	<a href="#">Mandexia</a>	Western Africa	Just to the north-east of Melli, on the river Anafin (the Senegal?).	(24, B 6)
1211	<a href="#">Mount Sancie</a>	Western Africa	Just to the north of Melli; unidentified.	(24, b 9)
1212	<a href="#">Note that the Tingitain Mauritians begin at the Seven Mountains</a>	Morocco	These are the "Tingitain" Mauritians - that is, the natives of Tingitania, the region around Tangers.	(24, C 11)
1213	<a href="#">Aienon</a>	Western Africa	Toponym with view; located just to the north of the Sinus Ethiopicus, in the Provincia Sete Monti, this can be identified with the southern part of the Atlas mountain range. The position within Morocco compatible with that shown by Fra Mauro is occupied by Mount Ainini (28° 31' N - 9° 37' W).	(24, C 14)
1214	<a href="#">Spiazza</a>	Western Africa	Indication of a sandy shoreline; in the same position Andrea Bianco's 1448 map gives spiazza basa. Note that there has been an alteration in this part of the map, with the coastline having been moved further "inland".	(24, c 20)
1215	<a href="#">Verde</a>	Western Africa	In the same position, Andrea Bianco's 1448 map gives ysola verde.	(24, C 20)
1216	<a href="#">Tudin</a>	Mauritania	Near Allenia 1129, in Mauritania.	(24, c 3)
1217	<a href="#">Samatamas</a>	Western Africa	Perhaps the Sama (Samaganda) of IDRISI, 1.2.	(24, C 7)
1218	<a href="#">River Frixon</a>	River of Africa	Short river in Mauritania, which flows between the Monte altissimo and Sancie mons, crossing Samatamas.	(24, C 9)
1219	<a href="#">Note that the cosmographers divide the Mauritians, calling one Cesariense, one Stifensis and the third Tingitanea. These names derived from those of three fortified towns: Cesaria, Stifi and Tingi. However, to us, they are not very well known, so I have not made this distinction</a>	Africa	In hac est provincia Stifensis a Stifi oppido alia esariensis a civitate Cesaria dicta tercia Tinguitania a Tingui civitate nuncupata, HONORIUS AUGUSTODUNENSIS, Imago Mundi, 1.31. Mauritania was the ancient region of Africa stretching from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to Numidia in the east, and from the Mediterranean Sea in the north to Getulia in the south.	(24, d 11)
1220	<a href="#">Muxes</a>	Morocco	Place in the Morocco stretch of the Atlas range.	(24, d 13)
1221	<a href="#">Gala</a>	Morocco	Just to the south of Altai - that is, Altaïne - on the Atlantic coast of Morocco. In the same position Andrea Bianco's 1448 map gives pedra de gala.	(24, d 20)
1222	<a href="#">Cape of Cabavel</a>	W. Sahara?	Toponym on the Atlantic coast, to the north of the Sinus Ethiopicus; it perhaps corresponds to Cape Barbas, in the Western Sahara. In the same position Andrea Bianco's 1448 map gives cabo de chabanel. The entire coastline in this part of the map, from this cape to the Cavo de san Iacomo - that is, from the Gulf of Sidra to Cape Timiris - appears to have been altered. Some of the placenames given are typical of maps of the coastal area, but originally the continent seems to have been shown extending further west (there are two, subsequently erased, inscriptions that now lie within the area of the ocean); the final, contracted, coastline contains toponyms that undoubtedly refer to coastal localities.	(24, D 20)
1223	<a href="#">Tuldai</a>	Morocco	On the south side of the monte altissimo, - that is, the range of the Upper Atlas mountains.	(24, d 8)
1224	<a href="#">Bedebuch</a>	Morocco?	Unidentified place just to the south of the monte altissimo (the Upper Atlas mountains).	(24, d 10)
1225	<a href="#">Tagduf</a>	Morocco	This is the place which in Mecia de Viladestes' 1413 map is referred to as Techort; it is an ancient mountain fortress; cfr. LA RONCIÈRE, v. 1, p. 136.	(24, E 17)
1226	<a href="#">Gotestior</a>	Morocco	Just to the north of Altai (Altaïne), on the Atlantic coast of Morocco. In the same position Andrea Bianco's 1448 map gives porto de gothetor.	(24, e 18)
1227	<a href="#">P. cavaletto</a>	Morocco	On the Atlantic coast of Morocco. In the same position Andrea Bianco's 1448 map gives porto chavalero.	(24, e 18)
1228	<a href="#">Altai</a>	Morocco	Small place on the Atlantic coast, just to the north of Porto Cavaletto. It corresponds to the city of Altaïne (Morocco, 29° 10' N - 10° 18' W) in Morocco, but does not generally feature in the nautical cartography of the day.	(24, E 19)
1229	<a href="#">Allenia</a>	Western Africa	Toponym in Mauritania, with view, just to the north of the Sinus Ethiopicus; it might be identified with the modern-day Alaina in Mauritania (15° 26' N - 10° 28' W).	(24, E 4)
1230	<a href="#">Mauritania</a>	Western Africa	This name refers to the north-west of Africa.	(24, E 5)
1231	<a href="#">River Faldetero</a>	River of Africa	Short watercourse that runs within the Provincia de Zerchas and empties into the Atlantic opposite the Canary Islands. The name is a corruption of flum Flatero, which appears in Andrea Bianco's 1448 map.	(24, F 15)
1232	<a href="#">Reodor</a>	Western Africa	This is a corruption of rio doro, an indication which appears in this place in Andrea Bianco's 1448 map.	(24, F 17)
1233	<a href="#">Atlantic Ocean</a>	Atlantic Oc.	Atlantic Ocean.	(24, F 20)
1234	<a href="#">Very high mountains</a>	Morocco	The peaks of the Upper Atlas mountains.	(24, f 6)
1235	<a href="#">Litemef</a>	Morocco	Between Bedebuch 1224 and Caballe 1246, and so in the Upper Atlas mountains.	(24, F 9)

1236	<i>Athlas was king of Africa and here wrote astrology; and these mountains are named after him</i>	Western Africa	Atlans frater Promethei fuit, et rex Africae a quo astrologiae artem prius dicunt ex cogitatum ideoque dictus est, sustinuisse caelum ab eruditione igitur disciplinae et scientia caeli nomen eius in montem Affricae diriuatum est, qui nunc Athlans cognominatur, qui propter altitudinem suam quasi caeli machinam atque astra sustentare uidetur; cfr. RABANUS MAURUS, coll. 363-64.	(24, F 9)
1237	<i>Province of Zerchas</i>	Morocco	This name is perhaps to be seen as a reference to the Spanish nobleman Juan González Zarco, who - together with Tristán Vaz Texeira - had in 1419-20 sailed down the African coast and then out into the Atlantic, discovering the island of Madeira. On more than one occasion Fra Mauro reveals his knowledge of Portuguese navigations within the Atlantic - see, for example, Molte opinion e leture etc. 149 and lo ho più volte aidido etc. 560.	(24, f 14)
1238	<i>Some call these the 'Fortunate Islands'</i>	Atlantic Oc.	The note appears on the coast and refers to the Canary Islands, also known as the Insulae Fortunatae.	(24, f 15)
1239	<i>Abinimagra</i>	Western Africa	Locality in north-west Africa near the Atlas range; shown on the bank of a watercourse, with a view. The toponym may be a corruption of two names, habib and maghreb, the latter referring to the region in which the place is located. As for the first, there is a place called Habib on the shore of Lake Merzouga, not far from the ancient caravan station of Ouarzazate, at the foot of the Atlas Mountains (30° 55' N - 6° 51' W).	(24, G 12)
1240	<i>Messa</i>	Morocco	The port of Messa, the ancient Temest, was one of the main trading-stations for caravan traffic across the Sahara; not far from Capo di Non (the modern-day Cape Drâa), it appears in AC and other contemporary maps. Cfr. LA RONCIÈRE, v. 1, p. 132.	(24, g 13)
1241	<i>Cape Boiedor</i>	Morocco	Cape Bojador, which marks the southernmost limit of geographical knowledge prior to the Portuguese exploration of the Atlantic; it began to make its appearance in important works of nautical cartography from the end of the fourteenth century onwards.	(24, G 14)
1242	<i>Island of Fero</i>	Atlantic Oc.	The island of Hierro (Canary Islands).	(24, g 21)
1243	<i>Daraa</i>	Morocco	On the east side of the Morocco stretch of the Atlas mountains lies the region of Daraa, which is crossed by the river Draa; it features in the Hereford map (WESTREM, n. 959).	(24, g 3)
1244	<i>Tevet</i>	Morocco	In the monte altissimo - that is, the range of the Upper Atlas mountains.	(24, G 4)
1245	<i>The Athlante Mountains or the C...ar Mountains</i>	Morocco	The Arabic name for the Atlas range is Ahaggr or Hoggar.	(24, g 6)
1246	<i>Çaballe</i>	Morocco?	Toponym in Mauritania, between the Monte altissimo (Atlas mountains) and Abinimagra. Presumably it is a corruption of Jebel Toubkal, the name of one of the highest Atlas peaks, to the south of Marrakech.	(24, G 9)
1247	<i>Zamor</i>	Morocco	On the Atlantic coast of Africa. The same form of the name appears in the Vesconte atlas and in AC, though another common form was Azamor. This is the modern-day Azemmour (Morocco), to the south of Casablanca. Fra Mauro transcribes the toponym twice; only the more northerly one is correctly located.	(24, g 13) (24, l 12)
1248	<i>Island of Inferno</i>	Atlantic Oc.	Island in the Atlantic Ocean; it also appears in the Pizzigano brothers' 1367 map, as well as in Andrea Bianco's 1436 Atlas and his 1448 nautical map.	(24, g 20)
1249	<i>Tafiler</i>	Morocco	Near Bubdu (23, h 39); perhaps identifiable with Tifnit (31° 20' N - 9° 16' W).	(24, h 1)
1250	<i>Forte ventura</i>	Atlantic Oc.	The island of Fuerte Ventura (Canary Islands).	(24, H 17)
1251	<i>Gran canaria</i>	Atlantic Oc.	The island of Gran Canaria (Canary Islands).	(24, H 18)
1252	<i>Lagomera</i>	Atlantic Oc.	The island of La Gomera (Canary Islands).	(24, H 22)
1253	<i>Gazuola</i>	Morocco	Just to the north of Messa (24, g 13), the ancient Temest; it appears in some nautical maps: Gotzola in AM 10057, Gozolla, in Dulcert.	(24, h 13)
1254	<i>Palma</i>	Atlantic Oc.	The island of Las Palmas, Canary Islands.	(24, H 23)
1255	<i>Safir ?</i>	Morocco	The modern-day Safi, on the Atlantic coast of Morocco; it generally featured in the nautical cartography of the day.	(24, i 13)
1256	<i>Lanziloto</i>	Atlantic Oc.	The island of Lanzarote (Canary Islands).	(24, l 15)
1257	<i>In this desert there are date trees - and beyond them no more are to be found</i>	Morocco	The note refers to the fact that beyond this area - between Fez and Marrakesh - date-palms are no longer to be found; in fact, a large area of North Africa was known to the Arabs as Bilad el-Djerid - that is, "the land of the palm trees" (on this, see Leo Africanus's account in RAMUSIO, v. 1, pp. 22 e 936).	(24, i 3)
1258	<i>Desert</i>	Morocco	Desert region of Morocco, to the east of Marocho (Marrakesh).	(24, l 3)
1259	<i>River Malva</i>	River of Africa	This runs within Morocco, from Fessa to the Atlantic; it might be an approximative account of the course of the Oued Moulouya.	(24, l 5)
1260	<i>Marocho</i>	Morocco	This is the city of Marrakesh.	(24, L 6)
1261	<i>Desert</i>	Morocco	This indicates a desert region of Morocco, to the north of Marocho (Marrakesh).	(24, L 8)
1262	<i>Desert</i>	Morocco	A desert region of Morocco, to the north-east of Marocho (Marrakesh).	(24, l 5)
1263	<i>Niffe</i>	Morocco	On the Atlantic coast dell'Africa. VERNET-GINÈS, p. 14, suggests it should be identified with the modern-day Anafa (Morocco). The form Niffe appears in Vesconte and Benincasa.	(24, M 10)
1264	<i>Note that the Columns of Hercules refer to nothing but the division of mountains which once, according to the fable, closed the Strait of Gibraltar</i>	Atlantic Oc.	The mythological account was that Hercules prised apart mounts Abila and Calpe - both toponyms appear in the map - and thus formed an opening between the Mediterranean with the Atlantic.	(24, M 14)
1265	<i>Madiera</i>	Atlantic Oc.	The islands of Madeira; See also Isola de la Madiera 1266.	(24, m 19)
1266	<i>Islands of Madeira</i>	Atlantic Oc.	The islands of Madeira - also known as the isole del legno [islands of timber] - which were discovered in 1419-20 by Juan González Zarco; see Provincia de zerchas 1237.	(24, M 20)
1267	<i>Zalle</i>	Morocco	On the Atlantic coast of Africa, this is the modern-day Salé, near Rabat. The usual form in nautical cartography was Salle or Sale.	(24, m 9)
1268	<i>Porto santo</i>	Atlantic Oc.	The island of Porto Santo (Madeira Islands).	(24, N 18)
1269	<i>The Gaditanean Sea is named after the Gaditans; and the auctores call Mount Gibraltar Calpe and Seuta Abila</i>	Mediterranean Sea	This refers to the Gulf of Cadiz (Gades). Pliny writes: "Proximis autem faucibus utrimque inpositi montes coercent claustra, Abila Africae, Europae Calpe, laborum Herculis metae" (PLINY, III, 4) [At the narrowest part of the Straits, there are mountains placed to form barriers to the entrance on either side, Abyla in Africa, and Calpe in Europe, the boundaries formerly of the labours of Hercules].	(24, n 20)

1270	<a href="#">Ontigona</a>	<b>Algeria</b>	On the Mediterranean coast of Africa, to the west of Horan (Oran); unidentified.	(24, n 2)
1271	<a href="#">Batalisa</a>	<b>Morocco</b>	On the Mediterranean coast of Africa, to the west of Horan (Oran). A "certo popolo chiamato Batalisa, il quale è feroce e ha molta copia di cavalli, di pecore e di camelli: e di continuo questi pecorai sono in guerra con gli Arabi a lui vicini" is mentioned by Leo Africanus in his Descrizione dell'Africa (RAMUSIO, v. 1, p. 257). Perhaps these are the Berber tribe of the Metalsa, who live within the Morocco region (RAMUSIO, v. 1, p. 955).	(24, N 2)
1272	<a href="#">Labauan ?</a>	<b>Morocco</b>	On the Mediterranean coast of Morocco, near Batora 1273 - that is, Boujibar.	(24, n 2)
1273	<a href="#">Batora</a>	<b>Morocco</b>	On the Mediterranean coast of Morocco just to the east of Arcudia 1275; it corresponds to Boujibar (35° 16' N - 3° 44' W).	(24, N 3)
1274	<a href="#">Gisineta</a>	<b>Morocco?</b>	In the immediate hinterland of the African coast of the Mediterranean, to the west of Horan (Oran); unidentified. With great reservations, this might be identified with Oujda (Morocco).	(24, N 3)
1275	<a href="#">Arcudia</a>	<b>Morocco</b>	On the Mediterranean coast, between Mulçema (Alhucemas) and Botola. It corresponds to Aarkob (Morocco, 35° 15' N - 4° 50' W). AC gives Lalcudia, the Atlas of Andrea Bianco Larchudia.	(24, N 4)
1276	<a href="#">Mulçema</a>	<b>Morocco</b>	On the Mediterranean coast of Africa, this corresponds to Al Houceima (Morocco). AC gives Motzema, Vesconte Molcemar.	(24, N 5)
1277	<a href="#">Trizer ?</a>	<b>Morocco</b>	Difficult to read, but this is undoubtedly Tangers; the commonest forms of the name in the nautical cartography of the day were Tancer, Tania, Tanjer, Tanze.	(24, N 7)
1278	<a href="#">Arzila</a>	<b>Morocco</b>	On the Atlantic coast of Africa, this is the modern-day Asilah (Morocco); this is the commonest form of the name in the nautical cartography of the day.	(24, n 8)
1279	<a href="#">Laraqui</a>	<b>Morocco</b>	On the Atlantic coast dell'Africa, this is the modern-day Larache (Morocco). Vesconte and AC give Larax.	(24, N 8)
1280	<a href="#">Straits of Hercules</a>	<b>Mediterranean Sea</b>	Straits of Gibraltar.	(24, o 11) (30, A 11)
1281	<a href="#">[no reference]</a>			
1282	<a href="#">Sea of Cadiz</a>	<b>Mediterranean Sea</b>	The western Mediterranean and the Atlantic.	(24, o 6) (30, A 6)
1283	<a href="#">Seuta</a>	<b>Morocco</b>	Ceuta, on the Straits of Gibraltar. The most common form of the name in the nautical cartography of the day was Septa.	(24, O 8)
1284	<a href="#">Zibelter</a>	<b>Gibraltar</b>	Gibraltar. The most common form of the name in the nautical cartography of the day was mont Gibeltar.	(24, o 8) (30, a 8)
1285	<a href="#">Terifa</a>	<b>Spain</b>	Tarifa, near Gibraltar. The most common form of the name in the nautical cartography of the day was Tarifa.	(24, o 9) (30, a 8)
1286	<a href="#">Reolo</a>	<b>Portugal</b>	Place in Southern Portugal; unidentified.	(24, p 11) (30, b 11)
1287	<a href="#">Almeria</a>	<b>Spain</b>	Almeria, in Andalusia (Spain).	(24, p 3) (30, b 3)
1288	<a href="#">Sarvigna</a>	<b>Spain</b>	Salobreña, in Andalusia (Spain). It is indicated by the name Seravigna in Dulcert and AC.	(24, p 5) (30, B 5)
1289	<a href="#">Granata</a>	<b>Spain</b>	Granada (Spain).	(24, p 7) (24, Q 6)
1290	<a href="#">Baza</a>	<b>Spain</b>	Baza, small town to the east of Granada (Spain).	(24, p 7) (30, b 6)
1291	<a href="#">Malica</a>	<b>Spain</b>	Malaga (Spain). The forms Malica or Malicha feature frequently in the nautical cartography of the day.	(24, p 7) (30, B 7)
1292	<a href="#">Beger</a>	<b>Spain</b>	Vejer de la Frontera, Spain, near Gibraltar	(24, p 9) (30, B 8)
1293	<a href="#">Cordova</a>	<b>Spain</b>	Cordoba (Spain).	(24, q 11) (30, c 11)
1294	<a href="#">Sepavoi</a>	<b>Portugal</b>	A very corrupt form of the name for Setubal (Portugal), which the nautical cartography of the day gives as Satuver or Satuvol.	(24, q 12) (30, C 12)
1295	<a href="#">Eura</a>	<b>Portugal.</b>	Evora (Portugal).	(24, Q 12) (30, C 12)
1296	<a href="#">Niebla</a>	<b>Spain</b>	This form of the name appears frequently in the nautical cartography of the day, and undoubtedly indicates Huelva (Spain).	(24, Q 9) (30, b 10)
1297	<a href="#">Province of Garbi</a>	<b>Portugal</b>	The name designates the Algarve (Portugal).	(24, Q 10) (30, C 10)
1298	<a href="#">The lunhezza is that which runs from east to west</a>	<b>Mediterranean Sea</b>	The Italian term lunhezza translates the Latin longitudo, -inis.	(24, q 21) (30, c 20)
1299	<a href="#">Cuarda</a>	<b>Spain</b>	Corrupt form of the name for Guardias Viejas, about 37 km to the west of Almeria (Spain). The nautical cartography of the day gives Guardaveya.	(24, Q 3) (30, b 3)
1300	<a href="#">Mursia</a>	<b>Spain</b>	Locality in the Spanish province of Murcia; perhaps Fuente Alamo de Murcia.	(24, q 3) (30, C 3)
1301	<a href="#">Oriola</a>	<b>Spain</b>	Unidentified place near Murcia (Spain).	(24, q 3) (30, C 3)
1302	<a href="#">Ronda</a>	<b>Spain</b>	Ronda, in Andalusia (Spain); but Fra Mauro's position of the city is inaccurate.	(24, Q 4) (30, b 4)
1303	<a href="#">Alzun</a>	<b>Spain</b>	City in Spain; unidentified.	(24, q 4) (30, c 4)
1304	<a href="#">Guadis</a>	<b>Spain</b>	Guadix, just to the east of Granada.	(24, Q 6) (30, C 6)
1305	<a href="#">Murcia</a>	<b>Spain</b>	Murcia (Spain).	(24, q 6) (30, C 6)
1306	<a href="#">Hispania betica</a>	<b>Spain</b>	Ancient Roman province in southern Spain, through which flows the river Betide.	(24, Q 7) (30, C 7)
1307	<a href="#">Caun</a>	<b>Spain</b>	Jaén, between Cordova and Granada (Spain).	(24, Q 8) (30, b 7)
1308	<a href="#">Baramida</a>	<b>Spain</b>	Sanlúcar de Barrameda, not far from Cadiz (Spain).	(24, Q 9) (30, b 9)
1309	<a href="#">Sibilia</a>	<b>Spain</b>	Seville (Spain).	(24, q 9) (30, c 9)
1310	<a href="#">Talavera</a>	<b>Spain</b>	Talavera de la Reina (Spain).	(24, R 10) (30, D 10)
1311	<a href="#">Lerie</a>	<b>Portugal</b>	Leiria (Portugal).	(24, R 13) (30, D 12)
1312	<i>Let people not be surprised that in Europe I have shown cities so small and in Asia so big. Where I have had space I have made them places big; where I have been short of space, I have made them small. Let those who see them bear with me if they do not find them totally satisfactory and fully as they would want</i>	<b>Europe</b>	In this note Fra Mauro explains why the cities of Europe are depicted with less 'detail' than those in Asia: there simply wasn't enough space.	(24, r 15)
1313	<a href="#">River Teso</a>	<b>River of Europe</b>	The river Tagus (Tejo, Spain-Portugal).	(24, r 4) (30, D 4)
1314	<a href="#">Ponte arzobispo</a>	<b>Spain</b>	This place, where a bridge across the Tagus was built in 1388, is probably given because it was a stopping-point on the pilgrimage route to Guadalupe.	(24, r 6) (30, d 5)
1315	<a href="#">Province of Ermendade</a>	<b>Spain</b>	Corrupt form of the name for Estremadura (Spain).	(24, r 8) (30, d 8)

1316	<a href="#">Brexenza</a>	Spain	Corrupt form of the name for Plasencia (Estremadura, Spain).	(24, r 8) (30, D 7)
1317	<a href="#">Lisbona</a>	Portugal	Lisbon (Portugal).	(24, R 13) (30, c 12)
1318	<a href="#">Chartazena</a>	Spain	Cartagena (Spain).	(24, R 2) (29, c 40) (30, c 1)
1319	<a href="#">Milizo</a>	Spain	Place in Spain; unidentified.	(24, R 3) (30, c 3)
1320	<a href="#">Toror</a>	Spain	Place in Spain; unidentified.	(24, R 4) (30, c 4)
1321	<a href="#">Santa maria</a>	Spain	Santa Maria (Castilla-La Mancha, Spain).	(24, R 6) (30, D 5)
1322	<a href="#">Gadalupi</a>	Spain	Guadalupe (Spain).	(24, R 7) (30, c 6)
1323	<a href="#">Province of Andaluzia</a>	Spain	Andalusia (Spain).	(24, R 9) (30, c 9)
1324	<a href="#">Spain is named after the king Hispanus</a>	Spain	Hispanus is the name of a legendary king and hero of Spain.	(24, R 9) (30, D 8)
1325	<a href="#">Rudriga</a>	Spain	Ciudad Rodrigo (Spain).	(24, S 10) (30, E 9)
1326	<a href="#">Toledo</a>	Spain	Toledo (Spain).	(24, S 4) (30, E 4)
1327	<a href="#">Mendina</a>	Spain	The world map does not use the name of Madrid, but this toponym can be seen as a reference to the ancient town of al-Mudayna, the core around which Madrid grew; a trace of the name still exists in that of the church of Santa Maria di Almudena; cfr. Encyclopaedia of Islam, v. 5, p. 1108.	(24, S 6) (30, d 6)
1328	<a href="#">Salimanca</a>	Spain	Salamanca (Spain).	(24, S 7)
1329	<a href="#">Here is a very great university</a>	Spain	A reference to the famous university of Salamanca.	(24, S 8) (29, n 38) (30, E 7)
1330	<a href="#">Cuimbra</a>	Portugal	Coimbra (Portugal).	(24, t 12) (30, D 12)
1331	<a href="#">The Simantinus Mountains</a>	China	In the provincia Ghindu 741; this is the same name as that used in Ptolemy's Tabula Asiae XI.	(25, d 32)
1332	<a href="#">Sacratre</a>	China	At the extreme south-east of continental Asia, in the Regno de Çaiton - that is, the modern-day Chinese province of Fujian.	(25, d 22)
1333	<a href="#">Houses</a>	China?	Indication of an inhabited centre near Brami.	(25, D 27)
1334	<a href="#">Island of Cimpagu</a>	Japan	Japan, for which Marco Polo gives the Chinese name of Cipangu or Zipangu (MPR, III, chap. 2). This is the first appearance of Japan in a European map.	(25, f 16)
1335	<a href="#">Magnificent Port of Zaiton</a>	China	See Çaiton 1348.	(25, F 25)
1336	<a href="#">Gulf</a>	Indian Oc.	The bay on whose shore stands the city of Çaiton, the modern-day Quanzhou, in the South China Sea.	(25, f 26)
1337	<a href="#">Houses</a>	China	Indication of an inhabited centre just to the south of Tinçu.	(25, f 30)
1338	<a href="#">Kingdom of Cailton</a>	China	See Çaiton 1348, In questo porto de Zaiton 1342 e civitas Zaiton 1340.	(25, g 23)
1339	<a href="#">Smaelia</a>	China?	Locality to the south of the Regno de Çaiton, near Ungue 1346; it is impossible to offer any hypothesis as to the reference of the name.	(25, g 23)
1340	<a href="#">City of Zaiton</a>	China	See Çaiton 1348 and In questo porto de Zaiton 1342.	(25, g 26)
1341	<a href="#">Abiteir</a>	Indian Oc.	At the eastern edge of the map, opposite Ungue.	(25, h 16)
1342	<i>In this port of Zaiton, the Khan keeps a large number of ships to serve his state; and it is also visited by ships from the Indias and from various areas and islands carrying different kinds of merchandise - that is, spices, gemstones and gold. For all of these he collects sizeable duties</i>	China	The modern-day Quanzhou, in China, opposite the island of Taiwan. It was from here that Marco Polo set sail for his return voyage to Europe. Fra Mauro summarises the following text in the traveller's account: "E passate cinque giornate, si truova la città di Zaitum, nobile e bella, la qual ha un porto sopra il mare Oceano, molto famoso per il capitare che fanno ivi tante navi con tante mercanzie, le qual si spargono per tutta la provincia di Mangi. E vi viene tanta quantità di pevere che quella che viene condotta di Alessandria alle parti di ponente è una minima parte, e quasi una per cento a comparazione di questa; e saria quasi impossibile di credere il concorso grande di mercanti e mercanzie a questa città, per esser questo un de' maggiori e più commodi porti che si truovino al mondo. Il gran Can ha di quel porto grande utilità, perché cadauno mercante paga di dretto, per cadauna sua mercanzia, dieci misure per centenaro. La nave veramente vuole di nolo dalli mercanti delle mercanzie sottili trenta per centenaro, del pevere quarantaquattro per centenaro, del legno di aloè e sandali e altre specie e robbe quaranta per centenaro, di sorte che li mercanti, computato i dretti del re e il nolo della nave, pagano la metà di quello che conducono a questo porto: e nondimeno di quella metà che li avanza fanno così grossi guadagni che ogni ora desiderano di ritornarvi con altre mercanzie" (MPR, II, chap. 79; Y, 2, pp. 234-35: "When you have accomplished these five days' journey you arrive at the very great and noble city of Zayton ... At this city you must know is the haven of Zayton, frequented by all the ships of India, which bring thither spicery and all other kinds of costly wares. It is the port also that is frequented by all the merchants of Manzi, for hither is imported the most astonishing quantity of goods and of precious stones and pearls, and from this they are distributed all over Manzi. And I assure you that for one shipload of pepper that goes to Alexandria or elsewhere, destined for Christendom, there come a hundred such, aye and more too, to this haven of Zayton; for it is one of the two greatest havens in the world for commerce. The Great Kaan derives a very large revenue from the duties paid in this city and haven; for you must know that on all the merchandize imported, including precious stones and pearls, he levies a duty of ten per cent., or in other words take tithe of everything. Then again the ship's charge for freight on small wares is 30 per cent., on pepper 44 per cent., and on signaloes, sandalwood, and other bulky goods 40 per cent., so that between freight and the Kaan's duties the merchant has to pay a good half the value of his investment [though on the other half he makes such a profit that he is always glad to come back with a new supply of merchandize!]"). See also Çaiton 1348, civitas Zaiton 1340 and Regno de Çaiton 1338.	(25, H 22)
1343	<a href="#">Tinçu</a>	China	In the Ramusio edition of Marco Polo's text, this city is called Tingui - see Qui se fano lavori de porcelane 1344. Fra Mauro uses the same form as that in MPZ.	(25, h 31)

1344	<i>Here porcelain work is made</i>	China	A description of the production of porcelain appears only in the Z version of Marco Polo used by Ramusio for his edition: "Et etiam in hac patria et provincia est quedam civitas nomine Tinçu, ubi fiunt parasides de porcelanis in magna quantitate, pulciores que possint inveniri. Et in nulla civitate fiunt preterquam in ista. Et ab ista civitate feruntur per mundum in multas partes. Et sunt ibi multe et pro bono foro, ita quod pro uno grosso veneto haberentur tres parasides valde pulcre. Et parasides iste de huiusmodi terra fiunt: videlicet quod illi de civitate coligunt limum e terram putridam, et faciunt magnos montes, et sic eos dimitunt per xxx et xl annos quod ipsos montes non movent. Et tunc terra in illis montibus tam longo tempore ita conficitur quod parasides facte ex ipsa colorem habent accuri, et sunt valde relucentes et pulcerime ultra modum" (MPZa, pp. 246, 248) [In this region - that is, in this province - there is a city by the name of Tinçu, where they produce a great number of bowls in porcelain, the finest there are to be found. They are not produced in any other city; and from this city they are sent out to many places in the world. Here there are many and at good price: for a single Venetian groat you can have three wonderful bowls. These bowls are made with a clay of this kind: the men of the city collect mud and putrid earth and form great heaps that they leave for thirty or forty years without touching them. Over this long period of time, the earth becomes so fine that the bowls made using it are light bluish in colour, and they are very shiny and of extraordinary beauty].	(25, H 33)
1345	<i>Rosain</i>	China	The inscription is placed between Sindinfu (Chengdu) - see Questa citade dita sindinfu etc. 1349 - and Tibet; it would seem to have the same reference as Odorico da Pordenone's Cossam. For the debate as to that reference, see HALLBERG, pp. 164-65.	(25, h 37)
1346	<i>Ungue</i>	China?	Marco Polo writes: "...la città di Unguem, dove si fa gran copia di zucchero, che si manda alla città di Cambalú per la corte del gran Can. E prima che questa città fusse sotto il gran Can non sapevano quelle genti far il zucchero bello, ma lo facevano bollire spiumandolo e dappoi raffreddito rimaneva una pasta nera; ma, venuta all'obediencia del gran Can, vi si truovorno nella corte alcuni uomini di Babilonia che, andati in questa città, gl'insegnorono ad affinarlo con cenere di certi arbori" (MPR, II, chap. 77; Y, 2, p. 226: "...Unken, where there is an immense quantity of sugar made. From this city the Great Kaan gets all the sugar for the use of his court, a quantity worth a great amount of money. [And before this city came under the Great Kaan these people knew not how to make fine sugar; they only used to boil and skim the juice, which when cold left a black paste. But after they came under the Great Kaan some men of Babilonia who happened to be at the court proceeded to this city and taught the people to refine the sugar with the ashes of certain trees]). There has been substantial debate as to the identity of this city; see Y, 2, p. 230, and MPC, p. 354, n. 21. CARDONA, p. 751, following Pelliot, suggests it is Yen-p'ing, which was called Nan-chien during the period of the Sung dynasty.	(25, I 20)
1347	<i>Sugar and many gemstones</i>	China	The note refers to the city of Vuichen / Ungue / Uiquen, and takes up a passage in Marco Polo (MPR, II, chap. 77).	(25, i 23)
1348	<i>Çaiton</i>	China	The large port of Quanzhou or Guangzhou (Fujian, China, 24° 54' N - 118° 34' E), of which Marco Polo gives an ample description in MPR, II, last chap.). Its name appears in numerous medieval documents and works of cartography. See Y, 2, pp. 237-42 and CARDONA, p. 757. See also In questo porto de Zaiton etc. 1342.	(25, i 25)
1349	<i>This city called Sindinfu is most noble and the main city of its kingdom</i>	China	Poi che s'è camminato venti giornate per quei monti, si truova una pianura e provincia, ch'è ne' confini di Mangi, nominata Sindinfu, e la maestra città si chiama similmente, la qual è molto nobile e grande... La città gira per circuito venti miglia... Per questa città discorrono molti gran fiumi, che descendono da' monti di lontano... (MPR, II, chap. 36; Y, 2, p. 36: "When you have travelled those 20 days westward through the mountains, as I have told you, then you arrive at a plain belonging to a province called Sindafu, which still is on the confines of Manzi, and the capital city of which is called Sindafu ... It is a good 20 miles in compass"). This is the modern-day Chengdu, capital of Sechuan (China, 30° 40' N - 104° 04' E), through which flows the river Min. See Y, 2, pp. 37-40 and CARDONA, p. 723. See also 1396.	(25, i 38) (26, g 1)
1350	<i>Eogin</i>	China	Probably this city can be identified with that which in MPR, II, chap. 78 is called Cangiu (see Y, 2, p. 233) - that is, the modern-day Zhangzhou (Fujian, China, 24° 31' N - 117° 39' E).	(25, I 20)
1351	<i>In this eastern sea there are many large and famous islands, which I have not put for lack of space</i>	Indian Oc.	One of the many notes that recalls the omission of geographical details due to lack of space.	(25, I 20)
1352	<i>Kingdom of Choncha</i>	China	To the south of Regno de Fuguy (Fujian); no convincing identification has been put forward; see Y, 2, pp. 232-34 and CARDONA, p. 604.	(25, L 30)
1353	<i>Nigui</i>	China	The Ramusio edition of Marco Polo gives Uguiu (MPR, II, chap. 73); but the forms Nuigiu, Vugiu and Ingiu are also known. According to CARDONA, p. 686, this is the modern-day Chin-hua-fua.	(25, I 31)
1354	<i>Vuichen</i>	China	This is the same city that Fra Mauro indicates not far away with the name of Ungue 1346. The confusion is due to the fact that the various editions of Marco Polo give different forms of the one name. The fact that Vuichen and Ungue do refer to one and the same place is proved by the fact that the note zenzero, galanga 1360 takes up what is said in Marco Polo's description of Ungue.	(25, m 23)
1355	<i>Mount Uxontus</i>	China	Near Çaiton (Quanzhou, in China, opposite the island of Taiwan). This takes up a name Ptolemy gives to a mountain west of the Ganges.	(25, M 25)
1356	<i>Kingdom of Fuguy</i>	China	Described, with the name of Fugiu, in MPR, II, chap. 75, this corresponds to the modern-day Chinese region of Fujian.	(25, m 26)
1357	<i>Quilinfu</i>	China	City on the upper course of the river Min, to the north-west of Fuzhou (Fujian, China); it corresponds to the Quelinfu mentioned in MPR, II, chap. 76. See Y, 2, p. 228 and CARDONA, p. 704.	(25, m 28)
1358	<i>Uinquen</i>	China	A variant of the toponym that also appears as Vuichen 1354 and Ungue 1346; the confusion is due to the different forms of the toponym given in the various editions of Marco Polo.	(25, M 31)
1359	<i>Houses</i>	China	Indication of an inhabited centre near uinquen.	(25, M 35)
1360	<i>Ginger, galingale, .... za</i>	China	See Vuichen 1354 e Ungue 1346; partially illegible.	(25, N 25)
1361	<i>The Ortogoras Mountains</i>	China	The name seems to be a reference to Ptolemy's Ottorocora montes, which are however situated further west.	(25, N 27)

1362	<a href="#">The Asmnei Mountains</a>	China	These are the Asmirei montes which Ptolemy (Tabula Asiae VIII) gives in the province of Serica.	(25, n 40) (26, l 3)
1363	<a href="#">Samira</a>	Indian Oc.	At the eastern edge of the map, opposite Tampinzu.	(25, o 17)
1364	<a href="#">Chuçu</a>	China	The position would suggest this is the modern-day Quzhou (Zhejiang, China, 28° 57' N - 118° 52' E), but CARDONA, pp. 581-82 argues otherwise; Fra Mauro here takes up the reading in MPZa.	(25, o 27)
1365	<a href="#">Çiansan</a>	China	Zengian in MPR, II, chap. 74; it corresponds to the modern-day Jiangshan (Zhejiang, China, 28° 43' N - 118° 37' E); see MPC, p. 352, n. 15 and CARDONA, p. 595.	(25, o 33)
1366	<a href="#">Zenguy</a>	China	This corresponds to Gengui, which appears in different forms in the various editions of Marco Polo; Yule argues that it is K'iu-chau-fu (Y, 2, p. 221); CARDONA, p. 591, identifies it with Ch'u-chou.	(25, P 29)
1367	<a href="#">Here there are dogs fifteen feet long</a>	China	The detail concerns the city of Uguy, the modern-day Jinhua 1373. It takes up the following passage from Marco Polo: "Ibi sunt longiores et grosiores arundines que in tota illa patria valeant reperiri, quoniam sunt ibi alique cane que in grositudine girant per quatuor palmos circum, et longitudinis sunt passum xv" (MPZa, p. 224) [Here there are the longest and thickest bamboo canes that are to be found in the entire country; in fact, some are four hands thick and fifteen yards long].	(25, p 34)
1368	<a href="#">Auter</a>	China	To the west of the modern-day Jiangshan (Çiansan in Fra Mauro).	(25, p 37) (26, n 1)
1369	<a href="#">Island</a>	Indian Oc.	To the eastern edge of the map, opposite Tampinzu.	(25, Q 17)
1370	<a href="#">Province of Gori</a>	China	Near Tampinzu 1371. Apparently a very corrupt form of a toponym derived from Marco Polo, this cannot be identified.	(25, q 22)
1371	<a href="#">Tampinzu</a>	China	Tapinzu in MPR, II, chap. 70. According to Pelliot, who is followed here by CARDONA, p. 729, this is the staging-post of Yen-chou-fu; see the ample discussion of this point in Y, 2, pp. 220-24.	(25, Q 23)
1372	<a href="#">Here in this Cathay and above I have shown noble buildings to give an idea of its dignity</a>	China	Iscription alongside a large miniature depicting a palace, further explained by the observation Hediffio nobile. It is located near Chansay 1375 - that is, Hangzhou, on the bay of the same name. This is a place of which Marco Polo gives a fairly detailed description (MPR, II, chap. 68).	(25, q 29)
1373	<a href="#">Uguy</a>	China	Uguiu in MPR, II, chap. 73, Vugui in MPZa - that is, the modern-day Jinhua (Zhejiang, China, 29° 06' N - 119° 39' E); see MPC, p. 352, n. 7 and CARDONA, p. 686. See also Qui sono chane de passi 15 1367.	(25, Q 31)
1374	<a href="#">Province of Chuinchin</a>	China	Locality at the foot of the Anubi 1433 mountain range.	(25, Q 38) (26, O 2)
1375	<a href="#">If one were to recount the refinement and fine customs of this noble and magnificent city, it would seem incredible; however, here all that is left unwritten</a>	China	This note appears near Chansay (Hangzhou, on the bay of the same name, in China). Fra Mauro is undoubtedly referring to the description Marco Polo gives of the city (MPR, II, chap. 68), which is so long and detailed that adequate account of it cannot be given in the map: e perhò qui el riman in la pena. See also Questa nobilissima città dita chansay etc. 2240. See also the ample discussion in Y, 2, pp. 193-215.	(25, R 20)
1376	<a href="#">Fuzui</a>	China	See Fuzui 2236.	(25, S 35) (31, A 35)
1377	<a href="#">[no reference]</a>			
1378	<a href="#">[no reference]</a>			
1379	<a href="#">Province of Çardandam. These people gild their teeth</a>	China	Partendosi dalla città di Carazan, poi che s'è camminato cinque giornate verso ponente, si truova la provincia di Cardandan, la qual è sottoposta al gran Can, e la principal città è detta Vociam... Gli uomini e le donne di questa provincia usano di portare li denti coperti d'una sottil lametta d'oro, fatta molto maestrevolmente a similitudine di denti, che li coprono, e vi sta di continuo (MPR, II, chap. 41; Y, 2, p. 84: "When you have left Carajan and have travelled five days westward, you find a province called Zardandan. The people are idolaters and subject to the Great Kaan. The capital city is called Vochan. The people of this country all have their teeth gilt; or rather every man covers his teeth with a sort of golden case made to fit them, both the upper teeth and the under"). According to Yule, this is a province of North-West China, on the borders with Tibet (Y, 2, pp. 88-89), whilst Barbieri, citing Pelliot, writes: "Il paese dei Chin-ch'ih. Secondo lo Yüan-shih (annali dinastici degli Yüan) I 'barbari' Chin-ch'ih 'denti d'oro' occupavano un territorio situato a sud-ovest di Ta-li, delimitato a est dal Mekong e a ovest dalla Birmania. Il nome di questo popolo deriva dall'uso di coprirsi i denti con una lamina d'oro...". [The land of the Chin-ch'ih. According to the Yuan-shih (Annals of the Yuan Dynasties), the 'barbarous' Chin-ch'ih, 'the golden toothed', occupied territory located to the south-west of Ta-li, bound to the east by the Mekong and the west by Burma. The name of this people derives from their custom of covering their teeth with gold leaf]. The same interpretation is given in CARDONA, pp. 544-45.	(26, C 10)

1380	<i>In the Proem to his Bible, St. Jerome says that Apollonius the Philosopher crossed this river Phison to travel to certain peoples called Bragmani and hear Archan, who, seated on a gold chair, gave teachings on the nature, characteristics and course of the stars. I say this because these peoples - that is, the Bragmani, the Massageti, the Polibotri, the Pignei, the Pandi, and Astiacani and the others who are written about here - are not very well known to us. Those who want information on their very different customs and practices should read Arrianus and Strabo, who write extensively about this India</i>	India	Fra Mauro's note summarises the following passage in a letter from St. Jerome to Paulinus, written in 394: "Apollonius (sive ille Magus, ut vulgus loquitur, sive Philosophus, ut Pythagoricis tradunt) intravit Persas, pertransivit Caucasum, Albanos, Scythas, Massagetas, opulentissima Imdiae regna penetravit: et ad extremum latissimo Phylon amne transmissio, pervenit ad Brachmanas; ut Hiarcam in throno sedentem aureo et de Tantalii fonte potantem, inter paucos discipulos de natura, de motibus, ac siderum cursu audiret docentem... Scripsit super hoc plenissime octo voluminibus Philostratus" (HIERONYMUS, col. 541) [Apollonius too was a traveller--the one I mean who is called the sorcerer by ordinary people and the philosopher by such as follow Pythagoras. He entered Persia, traversed the Caucasus and made his way through the Albanians, the Scythians, the Massagetae, and the richest districts of India. At last, after crossing that wide river the Pison, he came to the Brahmins. There he saw Hiarcas sitting upon his golden throne and drinking from his Tantalus-fountain, and heard him instructing a few disciples upon the nature, motions, and orbits of the heavenly bodies. After this he travelled among the Elamites, the Babylonians, the Chaldeans, the Medes, the Assyrians, the Parthians, the Syrians, the Phenicians, the Arabians, and the Philistines. Then returning to Alexandria he made his way to Ethiopia to see the gymnosophists and the famous table of the sun spread in the sands of the desert. Everywhere he found something to learn, and as he was always going to new places, he became constantly wiser and better. Philostratus has written the story of his life at length in eight books]. St. Jerome's information on Apollonius of Tyana, a neo-Pythagorist philosopher of the first century AD, is taken from Philostratus' Life of Apollonius. Long forgotten, this was published in the Greek original by Aldo Manuzio in 1501, with a Latin translation in 1504; the Dedication of this latter - to Zenobio Acciajoli - quotes the above passage by St. Jerome. The other references in Fra Mauro's note are obviously to Strabo's Geography (the Latin translation of which was, however, only finished in 1458), the so-called Anabasis of Alexander and Flavius Arrianus's India. Archan and Hiarcam are the personification of the name of the city of Yarkand.	(26, C 17)
1381	<i>Here goods and merchandise are transferred from river to river to be taken into Cathay</i>	China	The note refers to an area which can be circumscribed within the geographical region bound by India, Burma, Tibet and the Chinese territories to the north-west of those countries; the rivers mentioned can, therefore, be roughly identified as the Brahmaputra and the Mekong. The information given should perhaps be seen in relation to what Marco Polo says of these same regions: "da Gingui per altre quattro giornate si truova la città di Pazanfu, la qual è verso mezodì [...] per quella passa un gran fiume, per il quale si porta gran mercanzie alla città di Cambalù, perchè con molti alvei e fosse lo fanno scorrere fino alla detta città" (MPR, II, chap. 50). [Four days south of Gingui there is the city of Pazanfu... A great river passes through that place and is used to transport many sorts of goods to Cambalù because the river has been linked to that city by many canals].	(26, c 25)
1382	<i>The name of this river changes from language to language</i>	River of Asia	Inscription referring to the river Amarus - that is, the Indus.	(26, c 39) (27, d 2) (21, S 8)
1383	<i>The Bepirus Mountains</i>	India	Ptolemy gives this name to a mountain range whose position makes it compatible with Mounts Naga and Chin, on the border between India and Burma.	(26, c 5)
1384	<i>Voçan</i>	China	Yule suggests this can be identified with the city of Yungchan-fu, in South-West China, not far from the border with Burma (Y, 2, p. 89). See also CARDONA, p. 752. and provincia Cardandam 1379.	(26, d 12)
1385	<i>River Talay</i>	River of Asia	Talai is the Mongol name for the Yangtze, and it is this - or, more precisely, the form Dotalai - that appears in Odorico da Pordenone: "Da Chileraphe venni in un fiume grande, chiamato Dotalay, maggiore di tutti gli altri fiumi che siano oggi nella terra, talmente che il più stretto loco d'esso è di larghezza sette miglia" (RAMUSIO, v. 4, p. 289; YULE 1866, 1, p. 121: "And quitting this city, I came to a certain great river which is called Talay, and this is the greatest river that exists in the world. For where it is narrowest it is some seventh miles in width"). Fra Mauro's uncertain knowledge of the course of the Ganges is clear here.	(26, d 15)
1386	<i>Province or region of Tibet in Cin</i>	Tibet	Tibet, of which Marco Polo gives a long and colourful description, observing amongst other things that: "...si veggono per questa provincia molte città e castella tutte rovinate e desolate, per longhezza di venti giornate. E perchè vi mancano gli abitatori, però le fiere salvatiche, e massime i leoni sono moltiplicati in tanto numero ch'è grandissimo pericolo a passarvi la notte: e li mercanti e viandanti, oltre il portar seco le vettovaglie, bisogna che alloggino la sera con grand'ordine e rispetto, per causa che non li siano devorati i cavalli" (MPR, II, chap. 37; Y, 2 p. 42. "After those five days' march that I spoke of, you enter a province which has been sorely ravaged; and this was done in the wars of Mongu Kaan. There are indeed towns and villages and hamlets, but all harried and destroyed. In this region you find quantities of canes, full three palms in girth and fifteen paces in length, with some three palms' interval between the joints. And let me tell you that merchants and other travellers through that country are wont at nightfall to gather these canes and make fires of them; for as they burn they make such loud reports that the lions and bears and other wild beasts are greatly frightened, and make off as fast as possible; in fact nothing will induce them to come nigh a fire of that sort. So you see the travellers make those fires to protect themselves and their cattle from the wild beasts which have so greatly multiplied since the devastation of the country"). In Marco Polo's day - and right up to the nineteenth century - the eastern border of Tibet was much further east than it is now; see Y, 2, pp. 45 et seq.; see also CARDONA, pp. 736-37.	(26, d 2) (25, F 40)
1387	<i>Tibet</i>	Tibet	Tibet. See 1386.	(26, d 3)
1388	<i>Road</i>	China	The road of the nobilissimo ponte mentioned in 1398; the inscription appears on both sides of the bridge.	(26, D 36) (26, f 25)
1389	<i>Asia</i>	Asia	Near the Bepirus mons in Tebet.	(26, D 4)

1390	<a href="#">Maharaç</a>	India	Nicolò de' Conti comments: "Partitosi di qui, andò su pel fiume Gange per spazio di tre mesi, lasciando però adietro quattro famosissime città, e se ne venne ad una molto potente chiamata Maarazia, dov'è gran copia d'oro, argento, perle grosse e minute, pietre preziose e legno d'aloie" (RAMUSIO, v. 2, p. 795; Frampton, p. 130: "Going from hence uppe the ryver three moneths, leaving behinde him foure famous cities, he came to a goodlye famous citie named Maarazia, whre there is great plenty of the trees calles aloes, and plentie of golde, and silver, pearles, and precious stones"). An unidentified place on the banks of the Ganges, in India.	(26, E 12)
1391	<a href="#">lanzu</a>	China	langui in MPR, II, chap. 60. This is the modern-day Yangzhou (Jiangsu, China, 32° 23' N - 119° 25' E); one of the most ancient cities in China, it also appears in AC. The city stands on the banks of the river called Talay/Quinanfu - that is, the Yangzi.	(26, e 14) (31, f 38) (32, E 5)
1392	<a href="#">Mencu</a>	China?	On the river Quinanfu, this is Odorico's Mansu (p.148); but the identification of the place is rather uncertain.	(26, E 16)
1393	<a href="#">Bridge</a>	China	Small bridge on the road that runs north-east from the nobilissimo ponte 1398.	(26, f 22)
1394	<a href="#">Alexander founded this city of Bucephala in memory of his horse</a>	Pakistan	See Bucifala over Alexandria 1411.	(26, f 33)
1395	<a href="#">Tacan</a>	China	This is the Tacchara described by Odorico da Pordenone (RAMUSIO, v. 4, p. 289 e nota), who defines it as the "terra de' Pigmei" - whom Fra Mauro calls pignei; see San Hieronymo etc. 1380.	(26, g 18)
1396	<a href="#">Sindinfu</a>	China	The modern-day Chengdu (China); see Questa citade dita Sindifu ecc. 1349.	(26, g 5)
1397	<a href="#">The Emodi Mountains</a>	Central Asia	See Nota che questo monte etc. 1422 and El monte Chaspico etc. 2480.	(26, g 9)
1398	<a href="#">This most noble bridge is where the caravans pass on their way from India to Cathay or from Cathay into India; it has a wide and ample road for all of those taking this route</a>	China	There is no passage in Marco Polo, Fra Mauro's usual source for information on these regions, which could account for this note; nowhere does he speak of bridges like this. It should be noted that the bridge is at the beginning of the course of the river Mandus, whose middle and lower stretches run through various cities in Burma; even if the upper stretch as given might be a confusion with that of the Mekong. Once again one should point out the rather confused state of Fra Mauro's geographical knowledge regarding these regions.	(26, g 24)
1399	<a href="#">Selfeten</a>	Pakistan?	Not far from the sources of the river Amarus (Indus); unidentified.	(26, G 36)
1400	<a href="#">Province of Reuale</a>	Afghanistan?	Territory between the rivers Reus (Helmand?) and Amarus (Indus), straddling the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan.	(26, G 39) (27, H 1)
1401	<a href="#">Conchu</a>	China	See provincia Conchu (26, I 12).	(26, h 12)
1402	<a href="#">Hachbalech de mango</a>	China	Marco Polo gives this as five days' journey from Zouza - that is, Zhouzhou (32, h 33) - describing it as "...una città piú bella e maggior dell'altre chiamata Achbaluch, fino alla quale verso quella parte confina il termine della cacciagione del signore" (MPR, II, chap. 28; Y, 2, pp. 12-13: "...there is a city unusually large and handsome called Achbaluch, whereat terminate in this direction the hunting preserves of the Emperor"). Its location is unclear, but it was undoubtedly within the modern-day region of Szechuan or Sichuan, in South-West China. See the discussion in Y, 2, pp. 34-35 and CARDONA, pp. 540-41.	(26, H 8)
1403	<a href="#">Mango</a>	China	Southern China.	(26, h 8)
1404	<a href="#">Kingdom</a>	China	Near Sindinfu.	(26, H 1)
1405	<a href="#">Note that Ptolemy gives various provinces in Asia - for example, Albania, Iberia, Bactriana, Paropanisades, Dragiana, Arachosia, Gedrosia and, beyond the Ganges, Sine - which I do not mention in full because those names have been changed and corrupted. But one should also note that I give other provinces that Ptolemy does not mention</a>	Asia	The note simply states that geographical names have changed since the days of Ptolemy; however, Fra Mauro also points out that the map includes many other provinces that Ptolemy does not even mention.	(26, H 30)
1406	<a href="#">River Amarus</a>	River of Asia	This is the Indus; see Qui nasce el fiume Amarus over Indus.	(26, H 36)
1407	<a href="#">Here is a valley called Fausta - [the Fortunate Valley] - in which one sees and hears spirits and other monstrous things; in the entrance and beyond, this valley contains various kinds of gemstones</a>	Central Asia	The inscription designates an area lying between the first stretch of the river Amarus over Indus (Indus) to the east, the river Reus (Helmand?) to the west and the range of the mons Chaucasus to the north. It is difficult to be more precise about the location, but Fra Mauro is undoubtedly taking up a passage in Odorico da Pordenone, which speaks of the wonderful valley of Melistora, where the Old Man of the Mountain was said to live: "Un'altra cosa mirabile e di terror piena ho vista, che andando per la valle posta sopra del fiume qual si domanda fiume di Piaceri, uscendo quello dal paradiso terrestre, viddi molti corpi di uomini morti, e ivi intendeva diversa sorte di suoni, quali a modo de nacari mirabilmente sonavano, donde tanto era il romore che mi metteva gran paura. Questa valle circa 7 o 8 miglia di terra è longa, nella quale se alcun v'entra, senza mai piú uscire di là subito muore. Pur nondimeno vi volsi entrare, ad effetto che vedessi che cosa erano questi suoni e corpi morti; alla quale intrato, viddi tanti corpi morti, com'ho detto, che è incredibile dirsi [...] Ed essendo nel capo di questo monte, trovai una quantità d'oro e d'argento a modo di squame di pesce adunata, della quale me ne posi nel seno alquanto, qual poi pensando che fossero inganni di demonii, quello sprezzando in terra buttai. E così di lì per il volere di Dio senza niuna offensione uscì" (RAMUSIO, v. 4, pp. 301-02; Yule 1866, 1, pp. 156-59: "Another great and terrible thing I saw. For, as I went through a certain valley which lieth by the River of Delights, I saw therein many dead corpses lying. And I heard also therein sundry kinds of music, but chiefly nakers, which were marvellously played upon. And so great was the noise thereof that very great fear came upon me. Now, this valley is seven or eight miles long; and if any unbeliever enter therein he quitteth it never again, but perisheth incontinently. Yet I hesitated not to go in that I might see once for all what the matter was. And when I had gone in I saw there, as I have said, such number of corpses as no one without seeing it could deem credible ... And when I got to the top of that hill I found there a great quantity of silver heaped up as it had been fishes' scales, and some of this I put into my bosom. But as I cared nought for it, and was at the same time in fear lest it should be a snare to hinder my escape, I cast it all down again to the ground. And so by God's grace I came forth scathless").	(26, H 37)
1408	<a href="#">Kingdom</a>	China	Another indication near Sindinfu.	(26, H 5)

1409	<i>The Imaus Mountains</i>	Central Asia	See Nota che questo monte ecc. 1422.	(26, I 16) (26, L 19) (26, M 24) (26, m 23)
1410	<i>In this province of Mango there are said to be about 1,200 cities</i>	China	Nella provincia di Mangi vi sono 1200 città, tutte abitate da gran moltitudine di genti ricche e industrie (MPR, II, chap. 68; Y, 2, p. 190: "For in the whole of this vast country of Manzi there are more than 1200 great and wealthy cities").	(26, I 7)
1411	<i>Bucifala or Alexandria, where Alexander's horse died</i>	Pakistan	Tradition had it that Alexander the Great's horse, Bucephalus, was killed in the battle between the Macedonian forces and those of king Porus in 327 BC (see, for example, PLINY, VI, 77-78). This battle took place on the banks of the river Idaspes (the modern-day Jhelum, most of which flows through East Pakistan); the city thereafter founded by Alexander - Voukephala (Bucephala) - is said to have been in the area of the modern-day city of Jalalpur (Pakistan, 32° 39' N - 74° 12' E); cfr. ARRIANUS, V.19.4 and TOMASCHEK, col. 1390, n 8.	(26, i 33)
1412	<i>Here arises the river Amar or Indus</i>	River of Asia	On origin of the name Amar see the introductory essay: See also flumen Indus (20, C 36).	(26, I 36)
1413	<i>Here arises the river Reus</i>	River of Asia	See flumen Reus (27, h 3).	(26, I 40) (27, L 2)
1414	<i>Province of Conchu</i>	China	This might correspond to the modern-day province of Qinghai, in Western China; but there is no source material that bears out this hypothesis.	(26, I 12)
1415	<i>Conchu</i>	China	See provincia Conchu 1414.	(26, I 15)
1416	<i>The Caucasus Mountains</i>	Central Asia	Pliny identifies the Indian Caucasus mountains as the Paropamisus, where the Indus arises (PLINY, VI, 23); Fra Mauro, in fact, writes here: "Dicono ancora che'l cambia nome in diverse parte e da lin indiani fi dito iamus, da poi profaniso etc." 1424.	(26, I 32)
1417	<i>Spring/River Source</i>	River of Asia	The source of the Indus; see Qui nasce el fiume Amar etc. 1412.	(26, I 37)
1418	<i>Houses</i>	China	Indication of an inhabited centre in MANGO.	(26, I 6)
1419	<i>Houses</i>	China	Another indication of an inhabited centre in MANGO.	(26, L 8)
1420	<i>Mountain</i>	Afghanistan?	Near Togara 1423.	(26, M 19)
1421	<i>This most noble river Quian is one of the very biggest in the world; it flows through Mango, Serica and Cathay and has many branches that flow in many different parts</i>	River of Asia	Marco Polo mentions both a river Quian and a river Quiansui. The latter corresponds to the Min, which in China was traditionally considered to be the main course of the upper stretch of the Yangtze Kiang, and was thus called the Kiang (see Y, 2, p. 40 e CARDONA, p. 705); the former is the Yangtze proper. Marco Polo gives a clear description of the very distinctive course of the Min around the city of Chengdu in the region of Sichuan (Sindinfu in MPR, II, chap. 36 and in Fra Mauro), whilst the depiction in the world map, where only the name Quian appears, is difficult to interpret. See Questo fiume quian etc. 1445.	(26, M 8)
1422	<i>Note that these mountains that run across this part of Asia can be said to be the source of the noble rivers of Asia: the Quian, the Sumas, the Burdus, the Ganges, the Mandus or Timandus, the Indus, the Reus, the Theus and the Cambises; and in Armenia, of the Tygris and the Euphrates; and of many others that cannot be given special note because they are infinite in number</i>	Asia	The note refers to Mount Imaus (1409 et passim), which Classical authors described as part of a long chain of mountains - comprising the Emodi 1397 - which separated the region of India from the rest of the continent. See, for example, Pliny: "par labos sit montes enumerare. iunguntur inter se Imavus, Hemodus, Paropanisus, Caucasus, a quibus tota decurrit in planitiem immensam et Aegyptio similem" (PLINY, VI, 21) [The chains of Emaus, of Emodus, of Paropanisus, and of Caucasus, are all connected, the one with the other; and from their foot, the country of India runs down in the form of a vast plain, bearing a very considerable resemblance to that of Egypt]. As late as 1683, Giacomo Cantelli's map entitled L'India di qua e di là del Gange, [India Both Sides of the Ganges] called the Himalayas the Caucaso. All the major rivers of Asia were said to arise in these mountains.	(26, M 17)
1423	<i>Togara</i>	Afghanistan?	Name originating in Ptolemy (Tabula Asiae IX), it identifies a city on the north side of the Paropamisus.	(26, m 22)
1424	<i>All the cosmographers say that these mountains, which run eastwards across this part of Asia, are, in the area where they are highest, known as the Chaucaxo - or, according to the Scythians, the Chuicasim - due to the snow that is on the top. Moreover, they say that the name changes from area to area: by the Indians, they were called Iamus, then Profaniso, by the Parthians, Choatras, Nifates, Erapedon, Corasico and Sithico. It is also said that the right part of the range was called Caspio or Hircano, and the left Amaçonico. And so the name changes according to language</i>	Central Asia	Mons Caucasus ab India usque ad Taurum porrectus, pro gentium ac linguarum varietate quoquo versum vadit, diversis nominibus nuncupatur. Ubi autem ad orientem in excelsiorem consurgit sublimitatem, pro nivium candore Caucasus nuncupatur. Nam orientali lingua 'caucasum' significat candidum, id est nivibus densissimis candicantem. Unde et eum Scythiae, qui eidem monti iunguntur, Croacasim vocaverunt. 'Casim' enim apud eos candor sive nix dicitur (Isidorus, 14.8.2).	(26, m 32)
1425	<i>Kingdom of Turquesten</i>	Central Asia	Historic region roughly comprising the territories between Afghanistan and the Gobi Desert.	(26, m 38) (27, N 1)
1426	<i>Here there is gold dust</i>	China?	See Mar Breunto 1432.	(26, N 23)
1427	<i>Abragana</i>	China	Name appearing in Ptolemy's Serica (Asiae Tabula VIII).	(26, N 7)
1428	<i>Solana</i>	China	Name appearing in Ptolemy's Serica (Tabula Asiae VIII).	(26, N 8)
1429	<i>Paliana</i>	China	Name appearing in Ptolemy's Serica.	(26, o 17)
1430	<i>Asmirea</i>	China?	In Ptolemy, the name of a city and of a province; perhaps identifiable with the region of Lake Lop, in Northern China. Cfr. HALLBERG, p. 50.	(26, o 21)
1431	<i>Sedon</i>	China?	Near the Mar Breunto 1432; unidentified.	(26, O 21)
1432	<i>The Breunto Sea</i>	China?	Given the position of Asmirea 1430 and Aspacea 1446 on one side, and that of Imaus mons, this can perhaps be identified as Lake Lop; cfr. HALLBERG, p. 50.	(26, o 25) (26, o 22)
1433	<i>The Anubi Mountains</i>	China	Ptolemy uses the name of Annibi to identify a people living in the area of a mountain of the same name within Serica; that mountain is said to be identifiable with Mount Tienshan (HALLBERG, p. 30). However, Fra Mauro gives it in two different places; see Anubi mons 1434.	(26, o 5)
1434	<i>The Anubi Mountains</i>	China	See Anubi mons 1433.	(26, P 17)
1435	<i>Ottorocora</i>	China?	Near the northern shore of the Mar Breunto 1432; the name originates in Ptolemy and can also be found in the description of the Gens Attacorum by SOLINUS, chap. LII; cfr. HALLBERG, p. 53	(26, p 25)
1436	<i>Turques</i>	Central Asia	This is given as the main city of the Regno Turquesten 1425.	(26, p 40) (27, Q 2)

1437	<i>This noble city of Fuçui is sixty miles round; it has about 6,000 bridges, under each of which can pass one or two galleys. In its hills grow large quantities of rhubarb and ginger; and under its dominion are 16 noble cities of merchants</i>	China	The inscription refers to the modern-day Suzhou; for which, see Fuzui 2236. Cfr. MPZa, p. 202: "civitas in suo circuitu bene girat miliaria sexaginta... in ista quidem civitate sunt circa sex milia pontium sub maiori parte quorum transiret una galea vel due. Et in montibus istius civitatis nascitur Reobarbar et çinçiber in magna quantitate... civitas ista sub se habet bene sexdecim civitates multum nobiles et magnarum mercationum" [The city has a circumference of 60 miles... There are about 6,000 bridges, under most of which can pass one or two galleys... Under this city's rule are a good sixteen flourishing centres of craft and commerce]. The version in Ramusio is very different. It is to be noted that the order in which Fra Mauro gives the information is identical to that in MPZa and MPB; it changes in MPT.	(26, p 1) (25, r 38)
1438	<i>Here Cathay ends</i>	China	The note is near Sera, the modern-day Xi'an.	(26, p 10)
1439	<i>Sera, the main city of the province of Serica</i>	China	The name originates in Ptolemy and corresponds to the modern-day Xi'an, which does however also appear in the map under the name of Quencianfu 2270 - a form which derives from the name given by Marco Polo, Quenzanfu. Fra Mauro uses both sources but is unable to establish the link between them, thus believing the names refer to two different places.	(26, P 10)
1440	<i>Tingui</i>	China	This place, which Fra Mauro locates near Sera (Xi'an), is difficult to identify because of the various overlapping toponyms given in the different editions of Marco Polo - that is, the confusion between Tinçu, Tinzu and Tingui.	(26, q 14)
1441	<i>Daxata</i>	China	The name originates in Ptolemy, where it appears at the source of the river Bautisos, near Tingui 1443 on the river Quian (see Questo fiume Quian etc. 1445).	(26, Q 17)
1442	<i>Tharse</i>	China	See Tharsus 1447.	(26, Q 33)
1443	<i>The kingdom of Tharse, where the Magi came from</i>	China	See Tharsus 1447; the reference to the Magi is based on the following verses from the Bible: "reges Tharsis et insulae munera offerent reges Arabum et Saba dona adducent et adorabunt eum omnes reges omnes gentes servient ei" (Psalms, 72.10-11) [The kings of Tarshish and of the isles shall bring presents: the kings of Sheba and Seba shall offer gifts. Yea, all kings shall fall down before him: all nations shall serve him].	(26, q 34)
1444	<i>Cignantu</i>	China	The modern-day Zhenjiang, a city on the Yangtze, at the junction with the Grand Canal (Jiangsu, China, 32° 12' N - 119° 25' E). See Y, 2, p. 175 and CARDONA, p. 596.	(26, r 1) (31, B 37)
1445	<i>It is said that on both banks of this noble river Quian stand 200 cities</i>	River of Asia	The note takes up Marco Polo's description of the rivers Min and Yangtze Kiang, which were believed to be two stretches of the same river - see Questo nobilissimo fiume Quian etc. 1421: "appresso il maggior fiume che sia in tutto il mondo, nominato Quian, qual è di larghezza in alcuni luoghi dieci miglia, in altri otto e sei, e per longhezza, fino dove mette capo nel mare Oceano, sono da cento e più giornate. In detto fiume entrano infiniti altri fiumi che discorrono d'altre regioni, tutti navigabili, che 'l fa esser così grosso, e sopra quello infinite città e castella: e vi sono oltra dugento città e provincie sedici che partecipano sopra di quello, per il quale corrono tante mercanzie d'ogni sorte che è quasi incredibile a chi non l'avesse vedute. Ma, avendo sì longo corso, dove riceve (come abbiamo detto) tanto numero di fiumi navigabili, non è maraviglia se la mercanzia che per quello corre da ogni banda di tante città è innumerabile e di gran ricchezza, e la maggior che sia è il sale, qual navigandosi per quello e per gli altri fiumi, forniscono le città che vi sono sopra e quelle che sono fra terra" (MPR, II, chap. 63; Y, 2, p. 170: "And you must know that this city stands on the greatest river in the world, the name of which is Kian. It is in some places ten miles wide, in others eight, in others six, and it is more than 100 days' journey in length from one end to the other ... Indeed as it has a course of such great length, and receives so many other navigable rivers, it is no wonder that the merchandize which is borne on it is of vast amount and value. And the article in largest quantity of all is salt, which is carried by this river and its branches to all the cities on their banks, and thence to the other cities in the interior"). See also the Z Latin edition: "...supra ipsum site sunt plures quam ducente civitates" (MPZa, p. 194) [Along the banks of this river there are more than 200 cities].	(26, R 14)
1446	<i>Aspacea</i>	China?	Aspacea is a name that originates in Ptolemy and appears in the province of Serica; perhaps that same name is also echoed in Aspacia 642.	(26, R 21)
1447	<i>Tharsus</i>	China	The Kingdom of Tarsa, to be located in the north of the Xinjiang Uyghur region (China); it appears in AC. See HALLBERG, pp. 515-16.	(26, r 30)
1448	<i>Chainzu</i>	China	Now Guazhou (Jiangsu, China, 32° 14' N - 119° 19' E), it is called Cayngui in MPR, II, chap. 64. See Y, 2, p. 175. The interpretation given in CARDONA (pp. 573-74) is not convincing.	(26, S 1) (31, C 3) (32, a 3)
1449	<i>Rosalcha</i>	China	A city just to the north of Sera (Xi'an); unidentified.	(26, S 11) (32, a 14)
1450	<i>Province of Sace</i>	China	This is Marco Polo's Sachion (MPR, I, chap. 36), on which see Y, 1, pp. 206-07. According to Ménard, p. 360, it is the modern-day Dunhuang (Gansu, 40° 08' N - 94° 39' E). It corresponds to the Sacha Regio in Ptolemy's Tabula Asiae VII.	(26, S 26) (32, a 29)
1451	<i>Stone Tower</i>	China	In the provincia Sace 1450. The name originates in Ptolemy (Tabula Asiae VII), where however the turris lapidea is not a man-made tower - as in Fra Mauro - but the name of a mountain; the drawing of the small temple accompanying the same name also figures in the corresponding plate of Ruscelli's edition of Ptolemy (T1574).	(26, S 30) (32, A 30)
1452	<i>Belian Desert</i>	Central Asia	The desert of Belina is mentioned in Marin Sanudo's Liber secretorum fidelium crucis, where it is given as the northern limit of Cathay and the Land of Tarsa (Tharse in Fra Mauro). According to Milanese, this is Mount Burqan Qaldun (Mongolia), whilst in Fra Mauro it seems to refer to the desert regions of Central Asia.	(26, S 32) (32, A 35)

1453	<i>Province or Region of Paxan</i>	<b>Pakistan?</b>	Partendosi da Balaxiam e cavalcando verso mezodi per dieci giornate, si truova una provincia detta Bascià, gli uomini della qual hanno il parlar da per sé e adorano gl'idoli, e sono genti brune, e molto esperti nell'arte magica, e di continuo attendono a quella. Portano all'orecchie circoli d'oro e d'argento pendenti, con perle e pietre preziose, lavorati con grande artificio. Sono genti perfide e crudeli e astute secondo i costumi loro. La provincia è in luogo molto caldo. Il viver loro sono carne e risi (MPR, I, chap. 26; Y, 1, p. 164: "You must know that ten days' journey to the south of Badashan there is a province called Pashai, the people of which have a peculiar language, and are idolaters, of a brown complexion. They are great adepts in sorcery and the diabolic arts. The men wear earrings and brooches of gold and silver set with stones and pearls. They are a pestilent people and a crafty, and they live upon flesh and rice. The country is very hot"). According to Y, 1, pp. 164-66 and the map opposite p. 178, this is a region to the south of Chitral, settled by the Pashai ethnic group. According to CORDIER, pp. 22-23, the name refers to certain Kaffir tribes of the region.	(26, S 35) (32, A 38) (33, a 1)
1454	<i>[no reference]</i>			
1455	<i>[no reference]</i>			
1456	<i>Simila</i>	<b>Afghanistan</b>	Place just to the north of Sopurgan, Sheberghan (north-west Afghanistan).	(27, E 16)
1457	<i>In the mountains of the city of Here there are a number of dragons, in whose forehead is a stone that cures many infirmities. When those of the place want to kill the dragons, they start great fires in the woods that are around the mountains, so that the smoke is so thick it suffocates them. When they are dead, they break open the forehead and find the above-said stone, and with that flesh - mixed with other medicines - they make a theriac that is very good for many infirmities. And this city of Here is very strong and surrounded by waters; and it is laid out in such a way that the lord can travel through it under cover, without being seen or exposed to risk</i>	<b>Afghanistan</b>	The main source for this note is Albertus Magnus's De mineralibus. This speaks of certain stones, called draconites, which were to be found in the skulls of dracones [dragons] and were highly-prized by the peoples of the Orient. Fra Mauro's precise reference to the city of Herat implies the use of a secondary source which has not been identified.	(27, E 19)
1458	<i>Candar menor</i>	<b>Pakistan?</b>	See CANDAR 1464.	(27, e 6)
1459	<i>Balach</i>	<b>Afghanistan</b>	Given its position - near Kandahar - this can be identified as the modern-day Baluch Kalay (Afghanistan, 31° 51' N - 66° 52' E).	(27, e 13)
1460	<i>Kingdom of Isd in Persia</i>	<b>Iran</b>	The region of Yazd, in Central Iran. Iasdi in the RAMUSIO Marco Polo, I, chap. 12.	(27, e 24)
1461	<i>Assiria</i>	<b>Iraq</b>	The ancient kingdom of the Assyrians.	(27, E 34)
1462	<i>The great city of Ninive</i>	<b>Iraq</b>	The ancient Nineveh; see Queli che scriveno che Ninive etc. 1466 and Ninive destructa 1471.	(27, e 35)
1463	<i>Assiria</i>	<b>Iraq</b>	The ancient kingdom of the Assyrians.	(27, E 36) (22, S 2) (27, g 34)
1464	<i>Candar</i>	<b>Afghanistan</b>	The map contains various inscriptions relating to Kandahar. This one is a general indication of the kingdom of Kandahar, within which lies Candar menor 1458, where Fra Mauro indicates the location of the famous "Old Man of the Mountain". Further south, beyond Behar 810, there is the double inscription Chandaar mazor 809, and a third indication for Chandaar 800. However, the toponym is used to refer to two distinct places - foremost of which is the city of Kandahar proper, in Southern Afghanistan; this is probably the referent of the inscription concerning Chandaar mazor. The name is also used to refer to "the country about Peshàwar, as the equivalent of the ancient Indian Gandhàra, and the Gandaritis of Strabo. Some think the name was transferred to [Kandahar] in consequence of a migration of the people of Gandhàra carrying with them the begging-pot of Buddha" (Hobson-Jobson, p. 154, which quotes al-Biruni and Ibn Battuta); probably it is this Fra Mauro is indicating with the inscription Candar menor. Kandahar was believed to be Alexander the Great's Alexandria Arachosia; for example, alongside the toponym Camar, AC gives the following note: "Moltas civitas magni aueste edificà Alexandri, rey de Macedoni"(AC, p. 85) [Alexander, king of Macedonia, built many great cities].	(27, F 10)
1465	<i>River Ardavelo</i>	<b>River of Asia</b>	A river flowing from the Tigris to Nineveh and Isfahan - that is, the modern-day Zayandeh. The name derives from that of the Iranian city Ardavel.	(27, F 30)
1466	<i>Those who write that Ninive and Babilonia are the same city make a great mistake; I will let Ptolemy answer them for me</i>	<b>Iraq</b>	Nineveh (Ninus in Latin) was often confused by Christian writers with the modern-day Mosul; but that is to the west of the Tigris, whilst Nineveh was to the east. As an example of this confusion, see the account by Simon de Saint Quentin, known to us in the version re-worked by Vincent de Beauvais and subsequently published Ramusio, which mentions the "fratello del soldano di Mosloal [Mosul], che anticamente si dicea Ninive" (RAMUSIO, v. 4, p. 262). Fra Mauro's comment, however, seems to refer to a previous tradition, which features in some Babylonian documents and mentions a city of Ninawa a short distance from Babylon (Encyclopaedia of Islam, v. 8, p. 51). The comment on Ptolemy is correct, in that he did place the city of Ninus on the left bank of the Tigris - that is, to the east. See also Ninive destructa 1471 e Ninive civitas magna 1462.	(27, f 32)
1467	<i>In ancient days here ruled a lord known as The Old Man of the Mountain, who through his cunning had created a place full of every delight and pleasure. Here he brought men and fooled them into thinking it was paradise. Out of devotion to this lord, these men then committed great robbery and murder, which was the reason why a Tartar lord seized control of this place</i>	<b>Central Asia</b>	The inscription is near Kandahar (Afghanistan). Fra Mauro here follows and summarises Marco Polo; see MPR, I, chap. 21. See also CARDONA, pp. 753-54.	(27, f 4)
1468	<i>Spahan</i>	<b>Iran</b>	Isfahan (Iran). Marco Polo (MPR, I, chap. 11) gives Spaan.	(27, g 25)
1469	<i>Parthia</i>	<b>Iran</b>	Historic region of Iran, to the south-east of the Caspian Sea, roughly corresponding to the modern-day Khorasan.	(27, G 28)

1470	<i>These peoples of Parthia in ancient days originated from the Scythians. Then, thanks to their might, they subjugated most of the provinces around them and renamed them, saying they were in Parthia. But now they are not so highly considered because they do not have a great dominion</i>	Iran	Fragmentary information regarding the Parthians, a people who settled in the mountainous region to the south-east of the Caspian Sea, is to be found in Arrian, Strabo, Polybius and Justin.	(27, G 28)
1471	<i>Ninive in Ruins</i>	Iraq	The ancient Nineveh; see Queli che scrivono che Ninive etc. 1466 and Ninive civitas magna 1462.	(27, G 34)
1472	<i>Province of Curtistan</i>	Iraq	Kurdistan.	(27, G 39) (28, g 1)
1473	<i>Mesiet chorasian</i>	Iran	The holy city of Mashhad (Meshet), centre of the province of Khorasan; it was visited by Clavijo in July 1404; cfr. CLAVIJO, p. 182.	(27, h 18)
1474	<i>The people of here say this is a branch of the Phison</i>	River of Asia	The note concerns a river which rises near Tabriz and seems to run as far as Herat.	(27, h 24)
1475	<i>River Reus</i>	River of Asia	Given the course of this river, which runs by Kandahar, it might be identified as the modern-day Helmand, the longest river in Afghanistan, which Vedic texts give the name of Saraswati.	(27, h 3)
1476	<i>Armenia Major</i>	Iraq	This was the name given to the territory of Armenia to the east of the Euphrates.	(27, H 34)
1477	<i>Armenia</i>	Iraq/Iran	The historic region of Armenia extended from Eastern Turkey to the uplands of Iran. The division into the two satrapates of Greater and Smaller Armenia occurred during the time of Parthian rule (second century BC).	(27, h 36)
1478	<i>Aicis</i>	Iraq	Given its position, this may be Ayn Shayk (Northern Iraq, 37° 05' N - 43° 20' E).	(27, H 37)
1479	<i>[no reference]</i>			
1480	<i>ChorAsian</i>	Iran	The province of Khorasan (Iran), to the south-east of the Caspian.	(27, l 17)
1481	<i>Kingdom of Istaruch in Persia</i>	Iran	See Persia contien vijj reami etc. 815.	(27, i 20)
1482	<i>Kingdom</i>	Iran	The regno Istaruch 1481.	(27, i 20)
1483	<i>Sabçohar</i>	Iran	Just to the east of Isfahan; unidentified.	(27, i 23)
1484	<i>These provinces are in ruins because of the continual wars with the Turchomans</i>	Iran	Inscription at the eastern limit of Armenia maçor, between Parthia and Soltania. The Turkomans were Turkic nomads who settled in the Iranian uplands. During the course of the fifteenth century they would split into two factions - known as the White Fleece and the Black Fleece - which would engage in a series of devastating wars; perhaps it is this Fra Mauro is alluding to.	(27, l 29)
1485	<i>Thauris</i>	Iran	Tabriz (Iran). See Civitas magna Thauris 1496.	(27, i 35)
1486	<i>Arsenchef</i>	Turkey?	Arcengifa was a stopping-point on the journey from Tabriz to Van undertaken by Antonio Tenreiro (1524-29); cfr. YERASIMOS, p. 156.	(27, i 37)
1487	<i>Zizire</i>	Iraq	Near Abumar, the modern-day Abu Maria (Iraq, 36° 25' N - 42° 36' E); the same name appears in AC.	(27, i 40) (28, i 2)
1488	<i>Choserem</i>	Afghanistan	Unidentified place to the east of Here (Herat).	(27, i 5)
1489	<i>Province of ChorAsian. In ancient days, this was called Arcolia</i>	Iran	The province of Khorasan (Iran), to the south-east of the Caspian; Arcolia should be read as Hircania.	(27, l 17)
1489	<i>In these mountains of Here various kinds of precious gemstones are found</i>	Central Asia	The abundance of precious and semi-precious stones in the Herat region was well-known from ancient times.	(27, l 15)
1490	<i>As I have said elsewhere, this province of Persia is divided into eight kingdoms, and extends far beyond the limited borders that Ptolemy gives it</i>	Iran	The area of Persia and the number of its provinces - or kingdoms - were naturally very different in Fra Mauro's day to that they had been in Ptolemy's. See Persia contien vijj reami etc. 815.	(27, L 20)
1491	<i>Nassabor</i>	Iran	The ancient Nishapur, in the Iranian part of Khorasan, was razed to the ground by the Mongols in 1221. However, according to the accounts of Ibn Battuta (Voyageurs arabes, p. 737) and then Clavijo - who visited it in 1414 - it had once more become a great city; see CLAVIJO, p. 180. See also HALLBERG, p. 370.	(27, l 27)
1492	<i>Soltania</i>	Iran	Ancient Persian city and region to the north of Isfahan; here, according to Jordanus Catalanus, there was a "ecclesia valde pulchram" [a very beautiful church]; cfr. JORDANUS, p. 40.	(27, L 30)
1493	<i>Lake</i>	Afghanistan	Near the city of Here (Herat).	(27, L 9)
1494	<i>River Theus</i>	River of Asia	See Fonte de Theus 1531.	(27, M 18)
1495	<i>The Choatras Mountains</i>	Iran	This is Ptolemy's Choatras mons (Tabula Asiae V).	(27, M 22)
1496	<i>The great city of Thauris. This stands near the border with Persia and was already very important under the Armenians. Teredatius was king, but then the city was taken by Tamerlane, who destroyed all its beauty. It is also claimed that in this area stood the city of Fusi, where Alexander is said to have met Darius in battle. At present the son of Charaisuf is the lord of the city, which stands in Greater Armenia</i>	Iran	Tabriz (Iran), mentioned and described by numerous medieval writers. The name Teredatio cannot be traced back to that of any of the lords of Tabriz, either during the period of Seljuk or Mongol rule. By Fusi Fra Mauro probably means the city and river of Fasi, in Colchis. In Fra Mauro's day, the city was ruled by Djahan Shah, one of the sons of Kara Yusuf (Encyclopaedia od Islam, v. 10, pp. 44-45).	(27, m 33)
1497	<i>Barda</i>	Azerbaijan	An ancient city - the modern-day Partav - which in Fra Mauro's day was part of the kingdom of Persia, in the region of what is now Nagorno-Karabakh.	(27, m 36)
1498	<i>The Charabach Mountains</i>	Azerbaijan	The uplands of Karabakh, in Eastern Azerbaijan, crossed by Clavijo in January 1405; cfr. CLAVIJO, p. 272. See also HALLBERG, p. 291.	(27, m 39) (28, N 1)
1499	<i>Sallamas</i>	Iran	Salamas, in the region of Lake Urmia (Iran orientale).	(27, M 40) (28, M 2)
1500	<i>Sancia</i>	Iran	Near Sallamas (Salamas), in Eastern Iran.	(27, M 40) (28, m 2)
1501	<i>This was under the seignory of Deli, but Tamerlane moved here that seat of power. Now Sia Roch Marzan, his son, is the lord of this, of Samargant and of all Persia as far as Bagadat and beyond</i>	Afghanistan	The inscription refers to Here (Herat). Shah Rukh, son of Tamerlane, transferred the capital of the kingdom from Samarkand to Herat, which thence enjoyed the period of its greatest expansion. The note is very important because it establishes a latest possible date if not for the drawing-up of the map itself at least for the updating of the information that would be used in it: Shah Rukh died on 13 marzo 1447. See also Questa è de qua dal fora etc. 1629.	(27, n 10)
1502	<i>Here</i>	Afghanistan	Herat.	(27, N 11)
1503	<i>Basoar</i>	Iran	Unidentified place in Northern Iran, a short distance from Bastan 1506.	(27, N 21)

1504	<a href="#">The Melich Bridge</a>	<b>Afghanistan</b>	The Malik Gateway, main entrance to the city of Herat; at one time protected by a drawbridge; cfr. SAMIZAY, map on p. 87.	(27, N 10)
1505	<a href="#">Province called Chorasian</a>	<b>Iran</b>	The province of Khorasan (Iran), to the south-east of the Caspian.	(27, N 10)
1506	<a href="#">Bastan</a>	<b>Iran</b>	The modern-day Bastan or Bustan, just a to the south-east of the Caspian (36° 29' N - 54° 59' E), on the road from Teheran to Bukhara; on 20 July 1404 Ruy Gonzalez de Clavijo stopped here on his way to Samarkand (CLAVIJO, p. 177).	(27, N 22)
1507	<a href="#">Siariar</a>	<b>Iran</b>	The modern-day Sabsevar, to the south-east of the Caspian.	(27, N 25)
1508	<a href="#">Chasmin</a>	<b>Iran</b>	Qazvin (Iran). See MPR, I, chap. 11.	(27, N 28)
1509	<a href="#">Dihul</a>	<b>Iran</b>	Near Chasmin 1508 - that is, Qazvin (Iran); unidentified.	(27, N 29)
1510	<a href="#">River Arius, ancient name; river Amui, modern name</a>	<b>River of Asia</b>	This is how Fra Mauro refers to the river Amu Darja, which arises in the mountains of Pamir, flows through Afghanistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, and then empties into the Aral Sea, which was unknown in the West in Fra Mauro's day.	(27, o 7)
1511	<a href="#">Asia</a>	<b>Asia</b>	In the provincia Maxenderan.	(27, o 25)
1512	<a href="#">Province of Maxenderan</a>	<b>Iran</b>	The region of Mazandaran, in North-East Iran.	(27, O 25)
1513	<a href="#">Province of Gillan</a>	<b>Iran</b>	The region of Gilan, on the south-west coast of the Caspian Sea; it appears in AC, in Andrea Bianco's 1436 Atlas and other texts and maps of the day. Cfr. HALLBERG, pp. 217-18.	(27, o 28)
1514	<a href="#">Bisie</a>	<b>Iran</b>	Near the southern coast of the Caspian Sea, in the provincia Gillan (Gorgan); unidentified.	(27, o 31)
1515	<a href="#">Armenia</a>	<b>Turkey/Iraq</b>	See ARMENIA 1477.	(27, O 32)
1516	<a href="#">Province of Siroan. In this province of Siroan three types of silk are produced. The first, called siechi, are of low quality; the second, called chanarvi, are better; the third, called thalai are of very fine quality and are produced in the delta shown here below, which is called Mamutaua</a>	<b>Azerbaijan</b>	See In questa provincia de Siroan etc. 2348. The toponym Mamutaua refers to the modern-day Mamendoba (Azerbaijan, 38° 55' N - 48° 38' E), near the mouth of the river Kura.	(27, o 34)
1517	<a href="#">Choi</a>	<b>Iran</b>	Khoy or Khvoy, to the north of Lake Urmia (Iran, 38° 32' N - 44° 57' E). "... ville située dans une plaine et entourée par de nombreux jardins et des champs de blé " - writes CLAVIJO, p. 161 - who stayed in the city from 5 to 8 June 1404.	(27, O 37)
1518	<a href="#">River Cur</a>	<b>River of Asia</b>	The river Kura, which runs through Azerbaijan and empties into the Caspian near Mamutaua 1542.	(27, o 37) (27, Q 34) (28, o 8)
1519	<a href="#">Rasqazar</a>	<b>Azerbaijan</b>	On the right bank of the river cur (Kura); perhaps modern-day Rancbarlar (40° 3' N - 47° 17' E).	(27, o 38) (28, P 1)
1520	<a href="#">Arachaze</a>	<b>Armenia</b>	Probably Araks, a place not far from Yerevan (40° 03' N - 44° 17' E).	(27, O 39) (28, o 1)
1521	<a href="#">In ancient times this river was called Cirus</a>	<b>River of Asia</b>	The river Kura; see flumen Cur 1518.	(27, O 40) (28, o 2)
1522	<a href="#">Maru</a>	<b>Turkmenistan</b>	The ancient Marw, from the days of antiquity an important oasis and trading-post; it stood some 30 km from the modern-day Mary; see Encyclopaedia of Islam, v. 6, pp. 618-21.	(27, p 17)
1523	<a href="#">Nusiar or Nusaur</a>	<b>Turkmenistan?</b>	Place just to the south of Maru (Marw); unidentified.	(27, P 17)
1524	<a href="#">Mount Zardauo</a>	<b>Turkmenistan?</b>	Mountain near Maru (Marw).	(27, p 10)
1525	<a href="#">Ardiul</a>	<b>Iran</b>	In the province of Maxenderan (Mazandaran, North-East Iran); mentioned by Ramusio in his Dichiarazione d'alcuni luoghi ne' libri di messer Marco Polo, con l'istoria del reubarbaro (RAMUSIO, v. 3, p. 59); According to Milanese, ibid., it is the modern-day Ardabil.	(27, P 23)
1526	<a href="#">Lagin</a>	<b>Iran</b>	Probably Gilan, a region on the shores of the Caspian; see Provincia Gillan 1513.	(27, p 25)
1527	<a href="#">River Oxius</a>	<b>River of Asia</b>	This arises near a city called Ardiul. It then passes by monte Damam - the volcano Damayand, the highest peak of the Elburz range, to the south of the Caspian; see 1532 - and flows into the Caspian itself	(27, P 27)
1528	<a href="#">Chabala</a>	<b>Azerbaijan</b>	In the province of Siroan; see In questa provincia de Siroan etc. 2348.	(27, p 39) (28, Q 1)
1529	<a href="#">Zardauo</a>	<b>Turkmenistan ?</b>	Place near the mountain of the same name 1524; unidentified.	(27, q 15)
1530	<a href="#">Saracx</a>	<b>Central Asia</b>	Near the Fonte de Ixartes (Sir Darya); it is probably the Saraskh described by the Armenian historian Kirakos of Ganzac; see HALLBERG, p. 456.	(27, q 20)
1531	<a href="#">Source of the river Theus</a>	<b>River of Asia</b>	A river which arises near Ardiul, apparently within Iranian territory, then flows to Here (Herat, Afghanistan); unidentified, even if its course is roughly comparable to that of the Hari Rud. See also Flumen theus 1494.	(27, Q 22)
1532	<a href="#">Mount Damam</a>	<b>Iran</b>	The volcano Damayand, the highest peak of the Elburz range, to the south of the Caspian.	(27, Q 27)
1533	<a href="#">Sanchief</a>	<b>Azerbaijan</b>	At the mouth of the river Cur (Kura); unidentified.	(27, q 33)
1534	<a href="#">Siroan</a>	<b>Azerbaijan</b>	See In questa provincia de Siroan etc. 2348.	(27, q 35)
1535	<a href="#">Siamachi</a>	<b>Azerbaijan</b>	The modern-day Sumqayit, on the eastern shores of the Caspian, not far from Baku.	(27, q 37)
1536	<a href="#">Another Alexandria</a>	<b>Afghanistan</b>	In the valley of the river Arius (Amu Darya), on the right bank. Given its position, this is probably Alexandria katà Baktra - on which, see Tomaschek, col. 1389. See also alia Alexandria 1540.	(27, Q 4)
1537	<a href="#">Taichan</a>	<b>Afghanistan</b>	Almost certainly to be identified with the city of Taloqan (Afghanistan) on the northern side of the Hindu Kush. This is the Thaican mentioned by Marco Polo (MPR, I, chap. 23); cfr. CARDONA, p. 728.	(27, q 5)
1538	<a href="#">Province of Aria</a>	<b>Afghanistan</b>	The ancient region inhabited by the Aryans, this comprised the area that centred around the city of Herat.	(27, Q 7)
1539	<a href="#">This area is now ruled by the progeny of Tamerlane, who subjugated a large part of Asia</a>	<b>Afghanistan</b>	The note refers to the division of the Timurid empire after the death of Tamerlane.	(27, R 12)
1540	<a href="#">Another Alexandria</a>	<b>Afghanistan</b>	In the valley of the river Arius (Amu Darya), on the left bank. The identification remains dubious because various traditions give the same name to different cities in this region. See alia Alexandria 1536.	(27, r 10)
1541	<a href="#">Straua</a>	<b>Iran</b>	The modern-day Gorgan, near the south-east corner of the Caspian; previously known as Astrabad. It is briefly described by Giosafat Barbaro (RAMUSIO, v. 3, p. 461).	(27, r 24)
1542	<a href="#">Mamutaua</a>	<b>Azerbaijan</b>	The modern-day Mamendoba (Azerbaijan, 38° 55' N - 48° 38' E), near the mouth of the river Kura (flumen Cur, 1518).	(27, R 33)

1543	<a href="#">Here there are two springs of 'liquor'</a>	Azerbaijan	The note, given near the mouth of the river Cur (Kura), records the existence of petrol springs.	(27, R 34)
1544	<a href="#">In ancient days this province was called Albania</a>	Central Asia	De Albania. Asiae majoris est provincia a colore populi nuncupata eo quod crine nascantur; cfr. Bartholomaeus Anglicus (second half of thirteenth century) in GOLUBOVICH, v. 1, p. 279. The region is marked in numerous cartographical documents of the fourteenth and fifteenth century.	(27, R 36) (15, M 22)
1545	<a href="#">Siabran</a>	Azerbaijan	The modern-day Siyazan, near the west coast of the Caspian Sea.	(27, r 38) (28, r 3) (34, A 1)
1546	<a href="#">River Sanvor</a>	River of Asia	This empties into the Caspian near Siamon 1555bis and Siabran (modern-day Siyazan), and can therefore be identified as the river Samus, which flows through the region of Dagestan.	(27, r 40) (28, S 1) (34, A 3)
1547	<a href="#">Note that, according to the historiographers, Alexander the Macedonian conquered a large part of this Asia and built various cities in different places, to which he gave his name</a>	Central Asia	Several dozen cities in Asia were traditionally claimed to have been founded by Alexander the Great or in his day; for the complete list, see TOMASCHEK and MIQUEL.	(27, r 8)
1548	<a href="#">Machan</a>	Kazakhstan	Near Chiva 2347, this is the name Fra Mauro gives to the Khanate of Chiva.	(27, S 16) (33, A 19)
1549	<a href="#">Source of the Ixartes</a>	River of Asia	The sources of the Sir Darya.	(27, S 18) (33, A 21)
1550	<a href="#">Schassemo</a>	Afghanistan	Keshem (Northern Afghanistan, 36° 48' N - 70° 05' E). Mentioned and described (under the name Scassem) in MPR, I, chap. 24; this talks of it being crossed by a river that is "assai ben grande" [very wide], faithfully depicted here by Fra Mauro. See Y, 1, pp. 155-56.	(27, S 3) (33, A 6)
1551	<a href="#">This city called Balch is a port through which passes a lot of silk</a>	Afghanistan	See Balch 2356	(27, S 8)
1552	<a href="#">Siminan</a>	Iran	The region of Semnan, to the south-east of the Caspian Sea.	(27, S 21) (33, A 24)
1553	<a href="#">Tolibazar</a>	Turkmenistan?	Unidentified place at the mouth of the river Ixartes.	(27, S 25) (33, A 28)
1554	<a href="#">Bachu</a>	Azerbaijan	The important port of Baku, on the western shore of the Caspian Sea.	(27, S 37) (34, A 1)
1555	<a href="#">[no reference]</a>			
1555bis	<a href="#">Siamon</a>	Azerbaijan	On the west coast of the Caspian Sea, near Baku; unidentified.	(27, S 39) (34, a 2)
1556	<a href="#">Beri</a>	Iraq	Just to the north of Anna 980 - that is, An Najaf; perhaps this is the Bera which appears on the Genoese map mentioned by HALLBERG, p. 75.	(28, a 8) (22, o 12)
1557	<a href="#">Lake of Tenexe</a>	Egypt	One of the branches of the Nile delta; cfr. Tanitikòn in STRABO, 681.9.	(28, A 26) (22, n 30)
1558	<a href="#">Latse</a>	Egypt	On the western side of the Nile delta, near Alexandria. Difficult to read, it might be an indication of the ancient Eleusis.	(28, A 29) (22, n 33)
1558bis	<a href="#">Province of Paphlagonia</a>	Turkey	Ancient coastal region in Northern Turkey; according to Strabo and various other authors, it was from here that the Veneti left to settle in Italy.	(28, N 25)
1559	<a href="#">Salt Deposits</a>	Libya	Indicated near punta Trabuco (Tobruk).	(28, A 40)
1560	<a href="#">Coffa</a>	Iraq	On the right bank of the Euphrates, this is the modern-day Qafarah (31° 15' N - 45° 25' E). See IDRISI, 3.6.	(28, B 10)
1561	<a href="#">[no reference]</a>			
1562	<a href="#">The Libanus Mountains</a>	Lebanon	The Lebanon Mountains, on the border between Israel and Lebanon.	(28, C 18)
1563	<a href="#">Salamon</a>	Crete	Toponym in the far east of the island of Crete, this appears in various forms in the nautical cartography of the day (cavo Salamon, cap de Salmo, etc.).	(28, d 36)
1563bis	<a href="#">Alepo. This is on the border between Soria and Arminia Mezana</a>	Syria	Aleppo (Syria).	(28, g 16)
1564	<a href="#">[no reference]</a>			
1565	<a href="#">Chobeis</a>	Iraq	On the right bank of the Euphrates, on the edges of the desert. It is probably Chubeish (30° 58' N - 47° 0' E).	(28, e 12)
1566	<a href="#">Sermin</a>	Jordan	Inscription in capital letters near Amman.	(28, e 17)
1567	<a href="#">Siria phenicea</a>	Syria	Indicates the territory between Syria and Lebanon.	(28, E 21) (22, r 25)
1568	<a href="#">Famagosta</a>	Cyprus	The city of Famagosta, which generally featured in the nautical cartography of the day.	(28, e 24)
1569	<a href="#">Crete</a>	Crete	Crete.	(28, E 38) (29, d 1)
1570	<a href="#">In this city of Tarso was born St. Paul the Apostle</a>	Turkey	The modern-day Tarsus (Turkey), St. Paul's birthplace.	(28, f 23)
1571	<a href="#">Argali</a>	Syria	Given its position, this can perhaps be identified as the modern-day Ar Raqqah, on the Euphrates.	(28, f 11)
1572	<a href="#">Rogalla</a>	Syria	Given its position with respect to di Argali 1571 (the modern-day Ar Raqqah?) Rogalla can be located in Syria.	(28, f 12)
1573	<a href="#">Houses</a>	Jordan	Indication of an inhabited centre near Amman (Jordan).	(28, F 18)
1574	<a href="#">Antioch marks the border of Soria and Arminia Minor; here reigns Acaraman</a>	Turkey	The modern-day Antakya. Acaraman is to be seen as referring to the mongol tribe of Kara Koyunlu, which occupied a large part of Armenian territory towards the middle of the fifteenth century.	(28, F 20)
1575	<a href="#">Laliza</a>	Syria	The ancient Laodicea, now Latakia. Generally featured in the nautical cartography of the day.	(28, F 21)
1576	<a href="#">Soldin</a>	Turkey	The modern-day Seldiren. Generally featured - with variant forms of the name - in the nautical cartography of the day	(28, f 21)
1577	<a href="#">Fimca ?</a>	Turkey	Finica in AM 10057. The modern-day Finike, on the south coast of Turkey. Described by Francesco Grassetto (1511-12); on whom, see YERASIMOS, p. 127.	(28, f 30)
1578	<a href="#">Castelruzo</a>	Turkey	Generally featured in the nautical cartography of the day; Castelrog in AM 10057.	(28, f 31)
1579	<a href="#">Chachauo</a>	Turkey	On the south coast of Turkey. Cacaouo in AM 10057. This is the river Calycadnum in STRABO (572.2); nowadays the Gök Su.	(28, f 31)
1580	<a href="#">Rhodes</a>	Rhodes	Rhodes.	(28, F 34)
1581	<a href="#">In this sea, which we call 'the archipelago', there are a lot of islands which were once rich and famous</a>	Mediterranean Sea	The nui [we] is explained by the Venetian use of the term 'Arcipelago' to refer to the Aegean Sea.	(28, F 38)
1582	<a href="#">Rodi</a>	Iraq	Mosul (Iraq), on the river Tigris; described by Marco Polo (MPR, I, capp. 4 e 6).	(28, F 4)
1583	<a href="#">River Saochoras</a>	River of Asia	A river which runs through the territory of Iraq.	(28, f 4)
1584	<a href="#">Tecrit</a>	Iraq	The modern-day Tikrit, on the river Tigris.	(28, f 6)

1585	<a href="#">Degrun</a>	<b>Iraq</b>	On the left bank of the Euphrates, opposite Argali.	(28, f 8)
1586	<a href="#">Arminia Minor</a>	<b>Turkey/Iraq</b>	See ARMENIA 1477.	(28, f 9)
1587	<a href="#">River Chaboras or Tecit</a>	<b>River of Asia</b>	Ptolemy (Tabula Asiae IV) gives this as a tributary of the Euphrates; see also STRABO, 639.48, where it is called Oinopáras.	(28, g 10)
1588	<a href="#">Maschier</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	Shown alongside Zemug 1591, the ancient Zeugma Commagenes.	(28, g 10)
1589	<a href="#">Arbel</a>	<b>Iraq</b>	The city of Irbil - or Erbil - in north-east Iraq. Cfr. SOLINUS, chap. XLVII: "Assyriorum initium Adiabene facit; in cujus parte Arbelitis regio est: quem locum victoria Alexandri Magni non sinit præteriri". Arbel was the site of an important battle between Alexander the Great and Darius; cfr. Arrianus, III.8.7. See also STRABO, 628.7.	(28, g 5)
1590	<a href="#">Mount Cassius</a>	<b>Iraq</b>	Near Arbel 1589 - that is, in the region of Iraq. Ptolemy shows this mountain in Tabula Asiae IV. The Hereford map notes: "Mons Cassius, de quo videtur globus solis adhuc quarta vigilia noctis" (WESTREM, n. 237).	(28, g 6)
1591	<a href="#">Zemug</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	The ancient Zeugma Commagenes - near the city of Nizip (37° 01' N - 37° 47' E) - which in Greek and Roman days was the site of the only bridge over the stretch of the Euphrates between Babylon and the Taurus Mountains; cfr. STRABO, 566.37 e 637.46.	(28, G 10)
1592	<a href="#">Saicho</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	On the right bank of the Euphrates, in Armenia; unidentified.	(28, g 11) (28, H 12)
1593	[no reference]			
1594	<a href="#">Caizune?</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	Probably Gaziantep, on the route to Aleppo (see YERASIMOS, p. 65).	(28, G 21)
1595	<a href="#">Aiazo</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	Aiazzo, near Iskenderun (Alessandretta), on the Mediterranean Sea, a major centre of trade with the Orient. It appears frequently in the nautical cartography of the day. The Ramusio edition of Marco Polo (MPR, I, chap. 2) gives la Giazza, and MPZ gives Aiāç.	(28, G 22)
1596	<a href="#">Misis ?</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	In South-East Turkey.	(28, g 22)
1597	<a href="#">Luni ?</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	Perhaps corresponds to Lamo in AM 10057. In STRABO, 573.7, Lamos?	(28, G 23)
1598	<a href="#">Adana</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	The modern-day Adana (South-East Turkey); Adena in AM 10057.	(28, G 24)
1599	<a href="#">Curcho</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	The same form of the name in AM 10057; in south-east Turkey.	(28, G 24)
1600	<a href="#">Grigas</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	The castle of Korykos mentioned by STRABO, 573.13, which in the first century BC was taken by the pirate Zenicetes.	(28, G 24)
1601	<a href="#">Tarsus</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	The modern-day Tarsus (South-Eastern Turkey). Tarsso in AM 10057.	(28, g 24)
1602	<a href="#">Puriche</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	On the coast of Southern Turkey.	(28, G 25)
1603	<a href="#">Antioceta</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	This is the ancient Atiocheia ad Cragum, near modern-day Gazipasa (Southern Turkey, 36° 17' N - 32° 18' E). It features frequently in the nautical cartography of the day and is also given in the Hereford map (WESTREM, n. 326).	(28, G 26)
1604	<a href="#">Chandelor</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	Southern Turkey; the same form in AM 10057. This is the modern-day Alanya, Coracesium in Latin. The medieval name Candelor derives from the Greek.	(28, G 27)
1605	<a href="#">Satalia</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	Southern Turkey; Satallea in AM 10057.	(28, g 29)
1606	<a href="#">Macre</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	On the southern coast of Turkey, in the region of Pamphylia.	(28, G 31)
1607	<a href="#">The Tron? Mountains</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	This indicates the Mons Taurus, a mountain range running westwards to the region of Antalya.	(28, g 31)
1608	<a href="#">High Place</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	Ayasoluk (Turkey). It generally featured in the nautical cartography of the day; PEGOLOTTI dedicates an entire chapter to this city (PEGOLOTTI, pp. 55-57).	(28, G 31) (28, H 35) (29, o 13)
1609	<a href="#">Propia</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	Given its position with respect to Fisco 1612, the correct reading would be Peraias Rodhiorum (STRABO, 556.43).	(28, g 33)
1610	<a href="#">Asia Minor</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	This indication is located in the south-west of Turkey.	(28, g 34)
1611	<a href="#">Asia Proper</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	This double inscription is located in the south-west of Turkey.	(28, G 34) (28, H 35)
1612	<a href="#">Fisco</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	The modern-day Fethiye, On the southern coast of Turkey; Phiscus in STRABO, 556.43.	(28, G 34) (29, Q 7)
1613	<a href="#">Palacia</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	Unidentified place in Caria (Western Turkey).	(28, g 35)
1614	<a href="#">San petronio</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	Unidentified place on the promontory of the ancient Cnidus (Western Turkey).	(28, G 35)
1615	<a href="#">Archipelago Cio</a>	<b>Mediterranean Sea</b>	The indication is inscribed on the side of a round-hulled ship, near the island of Schios (Khios, Greece).	(28, g 38) (29, G 1)
1616	<a href="#">Cape of the Columns</a>	<b>Greece</b>	The modern-day Cape Sunio, in the Eastern Peloponnese; the name used by Fra Mauro is that which generally featured in the nautical cartography of the day.	(28, G 40) (29, f 3)
1617	<a href="#">Hura</a>	<b>Turkey?</b>	Near Zemug 1591 - that is, Zeugma.	(28, G 8)
1618	<a href="#">Menzur</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	A place near the left bank of the Euphrates, to the north of Zemug 1591 - that is, Zeugma.	(28, h 10)
1619	<a href="#">Laranda</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	City in Lycaonia (Central Turkey); on which, see STRABO, 487.23.	(28, h 26)
1620	<a href="#">Gonia</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	Konya (Turkey). Appears with the name of Cogno in Marco Polo (MPR, I, chap. 3).	(28, h 27)
1621	<a href="#">Acnoteri</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	Turkish locality in Lycia.	(28, h 29)
1622	<a href="#">Aicari</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	Place in Central Turkey, perhaps Eucarpia (STRABO, 494.6).	(28, h 29)
1623	<a href="#">Sourasari</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	Unidentified place in Central Turkey.	(28, h 29)
1624	<a href="#">Allasiari</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	A place with the name of Alaçayr is mentioned in the travels of Haydar Celebi (1514-1518); cfr. YERASIMOS, p. 132.	(28, h 30)
1625	<a href="#">Ormel</a>	<b>Iran</b>	Urmia, on the lake of the same name, which is erroneously given as the source of the Tigris. The toponym is transcribed twice.	(28, H 4)
1626	<a href="#">Esbin</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	Near Merdi (Mardin, Turkey).	(28, h 7)
1627	<a href="#">Mount Singaris</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	Mountain in Eastern Turkey, between the Euphrates and Mount Ararat.	(28, h 9)
1628	<a href="#">Arzengan</a>	<b>Turkey</b>	Erzincan (Turkey); transcribed twice in Armenia meçana, on the Euphrates; described by Marco Polo (MPR, I, chap. 4) and numerous other travellers.	(28, h 13)
1629	<i>The region around here, as far as the borders of Cappadocia, lies within Arminia Mezana; and the lord of it is the son of Charailuch</i>	<b>Turkey</b>	The name Charailuch is clearly a corruption of Shah Rukh, the fourth son of Tamerlane, who exercised political power over the regions of Armenia at the time of Fra Mauro (cfr. Encyclopaedia of Islam, v. 9, pp. 197-98). Together with that beginning Questa era za soto la signoria etc. 1501, this note is very important for dating the planisphere, as we know Shah Rukh died on the 13 March 1447.	(28, h 16)

1630	<a href="#">Asia</a>	Asia	Near Aleppo.	(28, H 17)
1631	<a href="#">Anti-Taurus</a>	Turkey	The mountain range known as the Anti-Taurus (Turkey).	(28, h 18)
1632	<i>This is said to be the site of the first battle between Darius and Alexander</i>	Turkey	A reference to the Battle of Issos (333 BC) between Alexander the Great and Darius III.	(28, H 18)
1633	<a href="#">Afimigracha</a>	Turkey	Place in Cilicia (Southern Turkey); unidentified.	(28, h 24)
1634	<a href="#">Province of Cilicia</a>	Turkey	Coastal region of Southern Turkey.	(28, H 24)
1635	<a href="#">Nigida</a>	Turkey	Unidentified place in Cilicia (Southern Turkey).	(28, H 24) (28, i 25)
1636	<a href="#">Asia</a>	Asia	In the Anatolian peninsula.	(28, H 25)
1637	<a href="#">Ianisari</a>	Turkey	Refers to Garsauritis, one of the ten ancient 'departments' of Cappadocia; cfr. STRABO, 458.24.	(28, h 25) (28, l 22) (28, l 31)
1638	<a href="#">Alladichia</a>	Turkey	Place in the Turkish Pamphilia. Given its position, it might be identified with the modern-day Ala Dag (37° 01' N - 32° 40' E).	(28, H 27)
1639	<a href="#">Province of Pamphilia</a>	Turkey	Small coastal region in Southern Turkey.	(28, H 27)
1640	<a href="#">Cinabazar</a>	Turkey	Toponym of clearly non-Classical origin, in the historic region of Lycia (Turkey).	(28, H 29)
1641	<a href="#">Istazia dousli</a>	Turkey	Given its position, this can perhaps be identified with Isaura nova; on which, see STRABO, 567.43.	(28, H 29)
1642	<a href="#">Amalaire</a>	Turkey	Place in Western Turkey, apparently a short distance from Mount Olympus in Mysia.	(28, h 31)
1643	<a href="#">Charazessar</a>	Turkey	In Western Turkey, in the historic region of Lycia.	(28, H 31)
1644	<a href="#">Licia</a>	Turkey	Coastal region of Southern Turkey.	(28, H 31)
1645	<a href="#">Epheso</a>	Turkey	Ancient Roman city of Ephesus.	(28, h 34)
1646	<a href="#">Lidia</a>	Turkey	Coastal region in Western Turkey.	(28, h 34)
1647	<a href="#">Tina</a>	Turkey	Unidentified place in south-west Turkey.	(28, H 34)
1648	<a href="#">Pergamo</a>	Turkey	The ancient city of Pergamum (Western Turkey).	(28, h 35)
1649	<a href="#">Province of Philadelphia</a>	Turkey	Philadelphia, in Lydia (Western Turkey); on which, see STRABO, 496.1.	(28, h 35)
1650	<a href="#">Lesmire</a>	Turkey	Izmir (Turkey), known in Venetian as Le Smirne.	(28, h 36)
1651	<a href="#">New Troy</a>	Turkey	The site of Hissarlik; see STRABO, p. 831.	(28, h 36)
1652	<a href="#">Old Troy</a>	Turkey	The site of ancient Troy; see STRABO, p. 831.	(28, h 36)
1653	<a href="#">Aegean Sea</a>	Mediterranean Sea	Aegean Sea.	(28, h 38) (29, H 1)
1654	<a href="#">Colonia or Charasar</a>	Turkey	Refers to Cataonia, one of the ten 'departments' of Cappadocia.	(28, l 16)
1655	<a href="#">Tocate</a>	Turkey	The modern-day Tokat (Northern Turkey), to the south of Samsun.	(28, l 21)
1656	<a href="#">Zebelia</a>	Turkey	Place in Cappadocia; unidentified.	(28, i 22)
1657	<a href="#">Chesaria</a>	Turkey	Kayseri (Central Turkey).	(28, l 24)
1658	<a href="#">Pacari</a>	Turkey	Central Turkey; unidentified.	(28, i 27)
1659	<a href="#">Culasari</a>	Turkey	Central Turkey; unidentified.	(28, i 28)
1660	<a href="#">Acognis</a>	Turkey	Unidentified place in the region Fra Mauro calls Licia, but which should be read as Lycaonia.	(28, i 29)
1661	<a href="#">Acili</a>	Turkey	Its position is compatible with that of the modern-day Acilar, to the south of Konya (Turkey, 37° 12' N - 32° 22' E).	(28, l 30)
1662	<a href="#">Iacrogo</a>	Turkey	Unidentified place in Central Turkey.	(28, l 30)
1663	<a href="#">Merdi</a>	Turkey	Mardin (Turkey). Appears with the name of Meridin in Marco Polo (MPR, I, chap. 4).	(28, l 5)
1664	<a href="#">Lasonize</a>	Turkey	Perhaps to be identified with Elazig (Turkey)	(28, i 14)
1665	<a href="#">Savastia de capadocia</a>	Turkey	Sivas (Cappadocia, Turkey). Appears with the name of Sevasta in Marco Polo (MPR, I, chap. 3).	(28, l 18)
1666	<a href="#">Cesaria de capadocia</a>	Turkey	Kayseri (Cappadocia, Turkey). Appears with the name of Cayssaria in Marco Polo (MPR, I, chap. 3).	(28, l 20)
1667	<a href="#">Cotai</a>	Turkey	In Western Turkey, near Olympus - that is, the Mount Olympus of Mysia (Uludag), a short distance from the modern-day Bursa.	(28, i 32)
1668	<a href="#">Angora</a>	Turkey	Ancyra, Phygiae urbs Lydiae vicina; STRABO, p. 732.	(28, l 34)
1669	<a href="#">River Patulo</a>	River of Eurasia	River in Western Turkey.	(28, l 35)
1670	<i>Here Aeneas was born</i>	Turkey	The note refers to the city of Troy.	(28, l 35)
1671	<a href="#">Olimpus</a>	Turkey	This is the modern-day Uludag, called the Olympus of Mysia, near Bursa.	(28, l 35) (28, i 33)
1672	<a href="#">Bitinia</a>	Turkey	Historic province of North-Western Turkey, in the modern-day region of Bursa.	(28, l 35) (28, L 32)
1673	<a href="#">Brussa</a>	Turkey	Bursa (Turkey).	(28, l 35) (28, L 34)
1674	<a href="#">Adromita</a>	Turkey	The modern-day Edremit on the west coast of Turkey. The Latin name Adramyttium is mentioned in the New Testament (Acts of the Apostles, 27.2), whilst the form Andramittio appears in Ptolemy (Tabula Asiae I); see also STRABO, 524.38 e 497.25.	(28, l 36)
1675	<a href="#">Mount Ida</a>	Turkey	Mount Ida, in Troas.	(28, i 36)
1676	<a href="#">Frigia</a>	Turkey	Inland region of Western Turkey.	(28, l 36) (28, i 37)
1677	<a href="#">Hylion</a>	Turkey	The Greek name for the city of Troy.	(28, i 37)
1678	<a href="#">Stalimene</a>	Mediterranean Sea	Venetian name for the island of Lemnos.	(28, i 39) (29, l 2)
1679	<a href="#">Noah's Ark</a>	Turkey	The drawing of the Ark appears at the top of Mount Ararat. The biblical tradition that this was its last resting-place, was taken up by Isidor: "in cuius montibus [Armeniae] arca post diluuium sedisse perhibetur" (ISIDORUS, 14.3.35).	(28, i 6)
1680	<a href="#">Aidin</a>	Turkey	Place in Cappadocia; unidentified.	(28, L 20)
1681	<a href="#">Amasia</a>	Turkey	The modern-day Amasya, in the Turkish region of the same name.	(28, L 21)
1682	<a href="#">Docra ?</a>	Turkey	Given the proximity of Amasia (Amasya, 1681), this should probably be read as Diakopene (STRABO, 480.46).	(28, l 21)
1683	<a href="#">Corzuqas</a>	Turkey	Place not far from Amasya; unidentified.	(28, l 22) (28, M 22)
1684	<a href="#">Toria</a>	Turkey	Refers to Tavia, in Eastern Galatia.	(28, l 23)
1685	<a href="#">Gallata</a>	Turkey	Historic region of Central Turkey.	(28, l 24)
1686	<a href="#">Otmanzuch</a>	Turkey	Toponym of clearly non-Classical origin, in Galatia.	(28, l 26)

1687	<a href="#">Tocon chalasi</a>	Turkey	The Tolistobogii?were one of the peoples settled in?North-West Galatia who are described by STRABO, 485.21.	(28, l 26)
1688	<a href="#">Boli</a>	Turkey	The modern-day Bolu, not far from the ancient Prusa.	(28, l 27)
1689	<a href="#">Bapasan</a>	Turkey	The modern-day Bapsa (Northern Turkey, 40° 40' N - 33° 52' E).	(28, l 28)
1690	<a href="#">Golia</a>	Turkey	Unidentified place in North-Western Turkey.	(28, l 29)
1691	<a href="#">Armenia Mezzana</a>	Iraq	This is the name Fra Mauro uses for the Armenian territory straddling the Euphrates.	(28, l 10)
1692	<a href="#">The Taurus Mountains</a>	Turkey	The Armenian Taurus Mountains, between Turkey and Iraq.	(28, l 13)
1693	<a href="#">Anti-Taurus</a>	Turkey	The Anti-Taurus mountain range (Turkey).	(28, l 15)
1694	<a href="#">Neocoesaria</a>	Turkey	The modern-day Niksar (Turkey, 40° 35' N - 36° 57' E), in Classical times Neocoesaria; see PLINY, VI.8-9.	(28, l 17)
1695	<a href="#">Capadocia</a>	Turkey	The historic region of Cappadocia.	(28, l 18)
1696	<a href="#">Comana</a>	Turkey	The ancient Comana, a city in Cappadocia; on which, see STRABO, 446.43.	(28, l 19)
1697	<a href="#">Rogala</a>	Turkey	Place in Cappadocia; unidentified.	(28, l 19)
1698	<a href="#">Abumar</a>	Iraq	The modern-day Abu Maria (Iraq, 36° 25' N - 42° 36' E), just to the east of Tall' Afar (HALLBERG, p. 4).	(28, l 2)
1699	<a href="#">Modrem</a>	Turkey	Probably Monarite, one of the ten 'departments' of ancient Cappadocia; cfr. STRABO, 458.26 and 462.39.	(28, l 28)
1700	<a href="#">Coprasari</a>	Turkey	Place in Western Turkey, perhaps corresponds to the modern-day Koprücek (39° 22' N - 29° 18' E).	(28, l 31)
1701	<a href="#">Province of Chazelina</a>	Turkey	Refers to Gazetorigis ditio, an ancient province of southern Paphlagonia (Northern Turkey).	(28, l 31)
1702	<a href="#">Nichomedia</a>	Turkey	Nicomedia, the ancient capital of Bitinia (Northern Turkey).	(28, l 33)
1703	<a href="#">Chio</a>	Turkey	A place in the southern hinterland of the Sea of Marmara.	(28, l 34)
1704	<a href="#">Nichia</a>	Turkey	Nicaea, the city that was the site of the historic Council of 325; on the eastern shores of Lake Iznik.	(28, l 34)
1705	<a href="#">Lupao ?</a>	Turkey	Unidentified place in Bitinia (North-West Turkey).	(28, l 35)
1706	<a href="#">Montaneo</a>	Turkey	Unidentified place in Bitinia (North-West Turkey).	(28, l 35)
1707	<a href="#">Province of Ponto</a>	Turkey	Inscribed on a small island, probably a reference to Propontide - that is, the territory to the south of the Sea of Marmara.	(28, l 35)
1708	<a href="#">Sidomlis ?</a>	Turkey	Perhaps marks the province of Mydonis, in Propontide.	(28, l 35)
1709	<a href="#">Tiochili</a>	Turkey	Perhaps a reference to Dasoplitis palus, on the southern shore of the Sea of Marmara.	(28, l 35)
1710	<a href="#">Troia</a>	Turkey	The city of Troy; on which, see the relevant note to the Hereford map (WESTREM, nn. 344-345). See also Troia nuova 1651 and Troia vecchia 1652.	(28, l 37)
1711	<a href="#">Bosforos</a>	Turkey	The Strait of the Bosphorus.	(28, l 38) (29, l 1)
1712	<a href="#">Enez</a>	Turkey	Enez, on the coast of European Turkey; Ainos is discussed by STRABO, 283.14.	(28, l 39) (29, l 1)
1713	<a href="#">River Mariza</a>	River of Europe	The river Meric, which marks the border between European Turkey and Greece.	(28, l 39) (29, l 2)
1714	<a href="#">Ararate</a>	Armenia	The city of Ararat, in Armenian territory, a short distance from the famous mountain.	(28, l 4)
1715	<a href="#">Sararate</a>	Turkey	Mount Ararat; see also Su queste do' cime etc. 1716.	(28, l 7)
1716	<a href="#">On these two peaks, the Armenians say the Ark came to rest</a>	Turkey	The note refers to Mount Ararat, Sararate 1715 in the planisphere.	(28, l 7)
1717	<a href="#">Michezur</a>	Turkey	Place just to the west of Ararat; perhaps a corrupt form of Dogubayazit.	(28, l 9)
1718	<a href="#">Marpian</a>	Turkey	Unidentified place near Amasya (north-east Turkey).	(28, m 21)
1719	<a href="#">Sultaasslar</a>	Turkey	Unidentified place to the west of Amasya (north-east Turkey).	(28, m 23)
1720	<a href="#">Anguri</a>	Turkey	The ancient Ancyra, modern-day Ankara; cfr. Arrianus, II.4.	(28, m 24)
1721	<a href="#">Province of Aidin</a>	Turkey	Province in the south of Paphlagonia; but the name cannot be traced back to Classical sources.	(28, m 24)
1722	<a href="#">Iszuch</a>	Turkey	Place to the east of the modern-day Bolu (Boli in the world map); its name cannot be traced back to Classical sources	(28, m 25)
1723	<a href="#">Belazuch</a>	Turkey	In the region of Paflagonia (Northern Turkey); unidentified.	(28, m 27)
1724	<a href="#">Borlli</a>	Turkey	In the provincia Amazones (Northern Turkey), perhaps a corrupt form of Gordium.	(28, m 27)
1725	<a href="#">Chalazuch</a>	Turkey	A short distance from the northern coast of Turkey, in the provincia Amazones.	(28, m 27)
1726	<a href="#">Province of Amazones</a>	Turkey	See AMAÇONIA 2845.	(28, m 28)
1727	<a href="#">Province of Chourasa</a>	Turkey	Province in north-west Turkey.	(28, m 29)
1728	<a href="#">River Rasche</a>	River of Eurasia	The important river Aras, along whose lengthy valley passed trade caravans.	(28, m 9)
1729	<a href="#">River Zurmena</a>	River of Asia	A river which empties into the Black Sea near Trabzon.	(28, m 17)
1730	<a href="#">Guedera</a>	Turkey	In north-west Turkey; unidentified.	(28, m 28)
1731	<a href="#">Paternicio</a>	River of Asia	This is the river Parthenius, near the ancient Amastris (Samastro in the map), so called because of the fertility of the region through which it flows (STRABO, 465.39).	(28, m 29)
1732	<a href="#">Pendaracha</a>	River of Asia	Corrupt form of the name of the river Sangarius; on which, see STRABO, 482.14.	(28, m 29)
1733	<a href="#">Pontus</a>	Turkey	Name of a coastal province in Northern Turkey.	(28, m 32)
1734	<a href="#">Carpi</a>	Turkey	On the northern coast of Turkey, just to the east of the Bosphorus; it corresponds to the port of Kerpe, off which Calvijo was shipwrecked on 17 November 1403 (CLAVIJO, p. 131). The name Carpi is often used in the nautical cartography of the day.	(28, m 33)
1735	<a href="#">Callargi</a>	Turkey	Opposite Constantinople, this is a corrupt form of the ancient Chalcedon, site of the 451 Council.	(28, m 34)
1736	<a href="#">Constantinopoli</a>	Turkey	The absence of any reference to the fall of Constantinople to the Turks suggests that the latest possible date for the composition of the planisphere is 1453. See also Questa nobilissima città de constantinopoli etc. 1742.	(28, m 35)
1737	<a href="#">Trazia was named after Thyras, son of Iaphet</a>	Turkey	In Genesis, 10.2, Tiras is listed amongst the sons of Iaphet: "The sons of Japheth; Gomer, and Magog, and Madai, and Javan, and Tubal, and Meshech, and Tiras".	(28, m 37)
1738	<a href="#">Thrace</a>	Greece/Turkey	Historic region, straddling the border of modern-day Greece and Turkey.	(28, m 38) (29, l 1)
1739	<a href="#">Adrianopoli</a>	Turkey	The modern-day Edirne, in European Turkey.	(28, m 38) (29, m 1)
1740	<a href="#">Macedonia</a>	Macedonia/Greece	The historic region straddling the border between the modern-day Republic of Macedonia and Greece.	(28, m 39) (29, l 2) (29, l 4) (29, m 3)
1741	<a href="#">Ianifixar</a>	Greece	Yanitsa, in Greek Macedonia.	(28, m 40) (29, l 2)

1742	<i>This most noble city of Constantinople was in ancient times called Byzantium, but later it was extended by Constantine, who transferred the Roman empire there</i>	Turkey	See Constantinopoli 1736.	(28, n 31)
1743	<i>Stagnora</i>	Turkey	On the coast of the Black Sea, in European Turkey; it generally featured in the nautical cartography of the day.	(28, N 37)
1744	<i>Meseuria</i>	Bulgaria	The city of Mesembria??(STRABO, 265.18). In nautical cartography, Mesember or Mexenber corresponds the the modern-day Nessebar (Bulgaria), on the north coast of the Black Sea.	(28, n 38) (29, N 1)
1745	<i>Source of the Euphrates</i>	River of Asia	The source of the Euphrates, just to the north of Arzeron (Erzurum).	(28, n 10)
1746	<i>Arzeron</i>	Turkey	Erzurum (Turkey). It appears with the name of Argiron in Marco Polo (MPR, I, chap. 4).	(28, N 11)
1747	<i>Ardamici</i>	Turkey	Near Erzurum (Turkey), this indicates the city and province of Ardahan, near Lake Cildir.	(28, n 13)
1748	<i>Dandala</i>	Georgia	Near the east coast of the Black Sea, this corresponds to the modern-day Dandalo (Georgia, 41° 38' N - 42° 05' E).	(28, n 14)
1749	<i>Spier</i>	Turkey	In STRABO, 455.2, this is Syspiritidis, a region of Armenia; see also ibid., p. 917.	(28, N 14)
1750	<i>Paper</i>	Turkey	Near Spier 1749, in Turkish Armenia.	(28, N 15)
1751	<i>Trabexonda</i>	Turkey	Trebizond or Trabzon (Turkey), generally featured in the nautical cartography of the day.	(28, N 19)
1752	<i>Chirisonda</i>	Turkey	On the north coast of the Black Sea, this is the modern-day Giresun.	(28, N 20)
1753	<i>Sianca ?</i>	Turkey	This is the Iasionium promuntorium, just to the west of Giresun, or perhaps the modern-day Eskisayaka (40° 57' N - 38° 03' E).	(28, N 22)
1754	<i>Simiso</i>	Turkey	The modern-day Samsun, generally featured in the nautical cartography of the day. Its ancient name was Amisus.	(28, N 22)
1755	<i>Languis</i>	River of Asia	Probably a corrupt for of the name of the river Halyos (STRABO, 468.12).	(28, N 23)
1756	<i>Lalli</i>	Turkey	On the Turkish coast of the Black Sea; it generally featured in the nautical cartography of the day.	(28, N 24)
1757	<i>Gallipo</i>	Turkey	On the Turkish coast of the Black Sea; it generally featured in the nautical cartography of the day.	(28, N 25)
1758	<i>[no reference]</i>			
1759	<i>Chastamina</i>	Turkey	Nella Northern Turkey, not far from the coast. Perhaps the ancient Cimiata; on which, see STRABO, 481.44.	(28, N 26)
1760	<i>Sinopi</i>	Turkey	The modern-day Sinop, on the Black Sea.	(28, N 26)
1761	<i>Two Castles</i>	Turkey	On the coast of the Black Sea, near Sinop; AM 10057 gives castelle.	(28, N 27)
1762	<i>Samastro</i>	Turkey	The ancient Amastris; on which, see STRABO, 466.10. It is the modern-day Amasra, on the coast of the Black Sea.	(28, N 28)
1763	<i>Vanivastan</i>	Turkey?	Lake Van, also known as the Sea of Vastan.	(28, N 6)
1764	<i>Bitlis</i>	Turkey	The city and region of Bitlis, just to the east of Lake Van (Turkey)	(28, n 8)
1765	<i>Mons ... ona</i>	Bulgaria	Interpretation uncertain. The name appears near Varna (Varna, Bulgaria).	(28, O 38)
1766	<i>Bolgaria</i>	Bulgaria	This designated an area roughly corresponding to the modern-day Bulgaria.	(28, O 40) (28, q 40) (29, M 4) (29, n 3) (29, Q 2)
1767	<i>Chalzichea</i>	Georgia?	In the historic region of Colchis, within the modern-day Georgia; unidentified.	(28, O 13)
1768	<i>Houses</i>	Georgia	Indication of an inhabited centre near Dandala 1748.	(28, O 14)
1769	<i>Colchis</i>	Georgia	Ancient region on the east coast of the Black Sea, to the south of the Caucasus.	(28, o 14)
1770	<i>Ati</i>	Turkey	The city and province of Artvin, on the south-east coast of the Black Sea.	(28, O 15)
1771	<i>In this Asia, just above, there is a province called Paphlagonia, from which the first Trojans came to settle in the lagoon where there is Venice. This Venice was then extended from time to time by those who were fleeing the persecution of the Christians and, above all, Attila, flagellum Dei, the king of the Huns</i>	Turkey	The ancient province of Paphlagonia, settled by Greek colonies, in the region of the modern-day Çankiri (Turkey). Fra Mauro is here taking up the tradition which claimed that Venice was founded by Trojans fleeing the destruction of their city; reference to this tradition can be found in the contemporary Dittamondo, III.2.64-66: "E per quel che da molti io abbia udito, / Eneti fun, Paflogoni e Troiani, / che ad abitar si puosono in quel lito".	(28, o 17)
1772	<i>Black Sea</i>	Black Sea	Black Sea.	(28, O 24)
1773	<i>Note that there are two mountains called Olympus - that is, this one of Bursa and that in Greece. This latter was the one where, in ancient times, the pagans every fifth year celebrated certain of their feasts which they called Olympics, and hence this word</i>	Greece/Turkey	The reference is to the Greek Olympus, home of the Gods (the Olympus of Thessalia) and also to the Olympus of Mysia (near the modern-day Bursa, Turkey).	(28, o 28)
1774	<i>Varna</i>	Bulgaria	Appears with the same name in the nautical cartography of the day; Varna is a city on the north coast of the Black Sea, in Bulgaria.	(28, o 38)
1775	<i>Carpi</i>	Turkey	Probably the modern-day Kars, in Eastern Turkey.	(28, O 5)
1776	<i>Gori</i>	Georgia	The city of Gori, in Georgia, whose 'castle' is mentioned by Giosafat Barbaro in his account (RAMUSIO, v. 3, p. 516).	(28, o 9)
1777	<i>Chagliachra</i>	Bulgaria	Generally featured in the nautical cartography of the day; it corresponds to Kaliakra Point, on the north coast of the Black Sea (Bulgaria).	(28, P 37) (29, o 1)
1778	<i>Here most people say that Jason conquered the treasure</i>	Georgia	See Fasis over Faso (28, p 14).	(28, P 13)
1779	<i>Fasis or Faso</i>	Georgia	A place which features in numerous ancient sources, from Herodotus to Pliny and Ptolemy (in the latter's Tabula Asiae III); it serves to designate both a river (the modern-day Rioni) and a city (the modern-day Poti). This is where Jason and the Argonauts came ashore before taking the Golden Fleece. See also Qui per hi più etc. 1778.	(28, p 14)
1780	<i>Faso</i>	Georgia	See Fasis 1779 and Qui per hi più etc. 1778.	(28, P 15)
1781	<i>Zorzania</i>	Georgia	The historic region of Georgia, also described by Marco Polo (MPR, I, chap. 4).	(28, p 3)
1782	<i>Çagora</i>	Bulgaria	The region of the modern-day Stara Zagora (42° 25' N - 25° 38' E). See also Zagora 1796.	(28, p 37) (29, P 1)
1783	<i>River Ischra</i>	River of Europe	The river Iskar; see also 2068.	(28, P 40) (28, q 40) (29, o 4)
1784	<i>Tiphilis. Here is the residence of the king of Çorçania</i>	Georgia	The note takes up what Marco Polo writes: "In Zorzania è un re che in ogni tempo si chiama David Melich, che in lingua nostra si dice re David" (MPR, I, chap. 5; Y, 1, p. 50: "In Georgiania ther3e is a king called David Melic, which is as much as to say 'David King'", cf. CARDONA, pp. 636-37. The city is the modern-day Tbilisi.	(28, p 7)
1785	<i>Çorçania</i>	Georgia	Georgia; see 1781.	(28, P 8)

1786	<a href="#">Mount Soran</a>	Georgia	Mountain near Tiflis (Tbilisi).	(28, p 9)
1787	<a href="#">Chontetos</a>	Georgia	Cotathis, castello del re Pancrazio, il quale ha una terriccioia sopra un monticello con un fiume davanti che si chiama il Fasso, già nominato Phasis, che mette nel mar Maggiore, e si passa per un ponte di pietra assai grande, writes Giosafat Barbaro (RAMUSIO, v. 3, pp. 566-67). This is the modern-day Kutaisi (Georgia, 42° 15' N - 42° 42' E).	(28, Q 12)
1788	<a href="#">Schauria</a>	Russia	The name probably refers to Mount Shkara, in the Caucasus, on the border between Georgia and Russia.	(28, q 13)
1789	<a href="#">Province of Migreli</a>	Georgia	The historic region of Mingrelia, called Colchis by the Greeks.	(28, Q 14)
1789bis	<a href="#">Lake</a>	Sudan	Near Eluachdachne 1071.	(23, h 3)
1790	<a href="#">Savastopoli</a>	Georgia	The modern-day Sukhumi, on the east shore of the Black Sea, called Sebastopolis by the Romans.	(28, q 16)
1791	<a href="#">River Nicola</a>	River of Asia	A river the flows into the Black Sea near Savastopoli (Sukhumi, Georgia).	(28, q 17)
1792	<a href="#">Black Sea</a>	Black Sea	The Black Sea.	(28, Q 23)
1793	<a href="#">Cresona</a>	Ukraine	Toponym given to the far southern edge of the Crimea. The name here is a version of Chersonesus; the form Cresona appears in Italian nautical maps, whilst AC gives Zurzona. Unidentified.	(28, q 27)
1794	<a href="#">Province of Scechi</a>	Russia	The name indicates Chechnya.	(28, Q 3)
1795	<a href="#">Danubio</a>	River of Europe	The inscription appears in the delta of the Danube.	(28, q 36) (35, a 20)
1796	<a href="#">Zagora</a>	Bulgaria	Place and region (Çagora, 1782) that corresponds to the modern-day Stara Zagora (Bulgaria).	(28, Q 38) (29, P 1)
1797	<a href="#">Çorçania. This province was in ancient times called Iberia</a>	Georgia	Georgia, known to Classical authors as Iberia and, subsequently, Zorzanía. "Eius loci [the region of Trebizond] a tergo montium Iberia est" (PLINY, VI, 12) [At the back of the mountains of this district is Iberia].	(28, q 4)
1798	<a href="#">Vexin</a>	Georgia	Place near Tiflis (Tbilisi, Georgia).	(28, Q 4)
1799	<a href="#">Strochamis</a>	Georgia	Place to the north of Tiflis (Tbilisi, Georgia).	(28, q 7)
1800	<a href="#">Chaucaxo</a>	Russia/Georgia	The Caucasus mountain range, which Fra Mauro also refers to as the chaspio; the reason for this double name is given in the note El monte chaspio etc. 2480, where he says: Ma non parà da nuovo se io ho notado e chaspio e caucaxo, imperhóché quei tien e afferma che'l sia uno monte el qual mudi nome per la diversità de lingue che habitano li suso.	(28, R 12) (28, R 16)
1801	<a href="#">Chrichiviti</a>	Ukraine	In the Crimea: in the same position AC gives Carcavo Eni.	(28, r 28)
1802	<a href="#">Cape Rosofar</a>	Ukraine	The far western point of the Crimea, corresponding to the modern-day Cape Tarkhankut. AC gives cavo de Rosofar, and similar variants of that name appear frequently in the nautical cartography of the day.	(28, r 29)
1803	<a href="#">Licostoma</a>	Ukraine	The same form as appears in the nautical cartography of the day. According to Grosjean (AC, p. 74), this corresponds to the modern-day Kiliya, in the delta of the Danube, in the Ukraine.	(28, R 35)
1804	<a href="#">Ulachia pizola</a>	Romania	The historic region of Walacchia.	(28, r 36) (29, H 6)
1805	<a href="#">Torte</a>	Romania	The modern-day Tortoman (Romania, 44° 21' N - 28° 12' E).	(28, R 38) (29, q 1)
1806	<a href="#">Birlago</a>	Romania	Place in Ulachia granda, on the final stretch of the Danube; unidentified.	(28, r 39)
1807	<a href="#">Province of Chebich</a>	Georgia	City and province on the north slopes of the Caucasus; See also Chebich 2444.	(28, r 13) (34, A 15)
1808	<i>In these mountains there are said to be more than thirty different languages, and many religious faiths and even more different customs</i>	Russia/Georgia	The inscription refers to the Caucasus; see also chaucaxo 1800.	(28, r 15)
1809	<a href="#">Province of Chremuch</a>	Russia	In the region of Rostov, as one can deduce from this passage by Giosafat Barbaro: "Partendomi adunque dalla Tana, circa la riva del detto mare fra terra tre giornate si truova una regione chiamata Cremuch, il signor della quale ha nome Biberdi, che vuol dire Diodato" (RAMUSIO, v. 3, p. 505).	(28, r 18) (34, A 20)
1810	<a href="#">Londia</a>	Russia	Place to the east of Savastopoli (Sukhumi).	(28, R 20)
1811	<a href="#">Lacho</a>	Russia	Place on the Black Sea, in the Russian region of Krasnodar.	(28, r 22)
1812	<a href="#">Chafa</a>	Ukraine	This is the ancient Genoese trading port of Caffa, which appears in all the nautical maps of the day; now, Feodosiya (Crimea, Ukraine).	(28, r 25)
1813	<a href="#">Nospero</a>	Ukraine	In the nautical maps of the day indicated this also as Vospro (eastern Crimea); nowadays, Kerch (Ukraine).	(28, r 25)
1814	<a href="#">Province of the Alani Goths</a>	Russia	See Alani 2454.	(28, R 27)
1815	<a href="#">Soldaia</a>	Ukraine	Sudak, on the southern coast of the Crimea, near Cape Meganom. The nautical cartography of the day usually gives Sodaya. This was Marco Polo's first stopping-point after he left Constantinople. The Ramusio edition gives Soldadia (MPR, I, chap. 1).	(28, R 27)
1816	<a href="#">Sorqati</a>	Ukraine	Place in the Crimea; unidentified.	(28, r 27)
1817	<a href="#">Ulachia granda</a>	Romania	The historic region of Walacchia.	(28, r 39) (29, r 2)
1818	<a href="#">Chaspio</a>	Russia	See El monte Chaspio etc. 2480.	(28, r 7) (28, S 4) (34, A 6)
1819	<a href="#">Muslims</a>	Georgia/Russia	On the summit of the Caucasus, this inscription indicates the presence of peoples of Islamic faith.	(28, r 9)
1820	<a href="#">The Meotide Marsh</a>	Sea of Azov	The Sea of Azov.	(28, S 23) (34, A 25)
1821	<a href="#">River Copa</a>	River of Eurasia	The river Kuban, which flows through the region of Krasnodar (Russia) and empties into the Caspian. See Bagrow, p. 32.	(28, S 13) (34, A 14) (34, a 23)
1822	<a href="#">River Tagasa</a>	River of Eurasia	River which empties into the Sea of Azov near Pesho (Peshkovo).	(28, S 17) (34, A 19)
1823	<a href="#">Corensi</a>	Russia	In the provincia Chremuch, near the north-east coast of the Black Sea, - that is, in the region of Rostov. The reference is probably to Coresa or Corenza, - that is, Qurumsi - a Mongol general of the thirteenth century who is mentioned in the Due viaggio in Tartaria per alcuni frati dell'ordine minore e di San Romanico published by Ramusio (RAMUSIO, v. 4, pp. 230-32).	(28, S 17) (34, A 19)
1824	<a href="#">Hans</a>	Russia	Place on the Russian side of the Caucasus; unidentified.	(28, S10) (34, A 12)

1825	<a href="#">Mocastro</a>	<b>Ukraine</b>	Abbreviated form of Maurocastro, a toponym that generally featured in the nautical cartography of the day; according to Grosjean (AC, p. 74), it corresponds to the modern-day Bielhorod, near Odessa (Ukraine).	(28, t 36)
1826	<a href="#">Sea of Libya</a>	<b>Mediterranean Sea</b>	The Mediterranean Sea off the coast of Libya.	(29, A 3) (23, p 4) (28, a 40)
1827	<a href="#">Dicolorbi</a>	<b>Algeria</b>	The nautical cartography of the day gives forms such as Coloms (AM 10057), Colunbis (Dulcert) and others that are similar.	(29, a 37)
1828	<a href="#">Suxa</a>	<b>Tunisia</b>	Susah, on the coast of Tunisia; Sussa in AC and in Dulcert.	(29, b 24)
1829	<a href="#">Caroon ?</a>	<b>Tunisia</b>	A short distance from the Tunisian coast, this corresponds to the modern-day Al Qayrawan, about 50 km from the coast; AM 10057 gives Chochare, Dulcert Chorchare. The reading given is not certain.	(29, B 24) (23, Q 25)
1830	<a href="#">Cape Bon</a>	<b>Tunisia</b>	Cape Bon, in Tunisia, just to the east of Tunis. Cobon in AM 10057, Cobun in Dulcert.	(29, c 23)
1831	<a href="#">Agusta</a>	<b>Sicily</b>	Augusta.	(29, d 17)
1832	<a href="#">Termene</a>	<b>Sicily</b>	The modern-day Termini Imerese, to the east of Palermo.	(29, d 18)
1833	<a href="#">Palermo</a>	<b>Sicily</b>	Palermo.	(29, d 19)
1834	<a href="#">Zifarea</a>	<b>Mediterranean Sea</b>	The island of Citera (Khitira, Greece).	(29, d 4)
1835	<a href="#">Trapano</a>	<b>Sicily</b>	Trapani.	(29, d 20)
1836	<a href="#">Malio</a>	<b>Greece</b>	Capo Maléas, in the Peloponnese; in the nautical maps of the day, Capo Matapan is always marked.	(29, E 4)
1837	<a href="#">Lacedemonia</a>	<b>Greece</b>	The is the ancient name for the city of Sparta (Greece).	(29, E 5)
1838	<a href="#">Malvasia</a>	<b>Greece</b>	The modern-day Monemvasia, in the Peloponnese.	(29, e 5)
1839	<a href="#">Misitra</a>	<b>Greece</b>	Mistras, in the Peloponnese.	(29, e 5)
1840	<a href="#">Nasela</a>	<b>Greece</b>	Unidentified place in the southern Peloponnese.	(29, e 5)
1841	<a href="#">Archadia</a>	<b>Greece</b>	Arcadia (Greece).	(29, e 6)
1842	<a href="#">Peloponnesus</a>	<b>Greece</b>	Peloponnese (Greece).	(29, e 6)
1843	<a href="#">Ziante</a>	<b>Greece</b>	Zante (Greece).	(29, e 9)
1844	<a href="#">Cefalonia</a>	<b>Mediterranean Sea</b>	Cephalonia (Greece).	(29, e 9)
1845	<a href="#">Reso</a>	<b>Italy</b>	Reggio Calabria (Italy).	(29, E 15)
1846	<a href="#">Catania</a>	<b>Sicily</b>	Catania (Italy).	(29, E 16)
1847	<a href="#">African Sea</a>	<b>Mediterranean Sea</b>	The central Mediterranean.	(29, E 22)
1848	<a href="#">Maiorica</a>	<b>Spain</b>	Mallorca (Spain).	(29, e 36)
1849	<a href="#">Catania</a>	<b>Spain</b>	Valencia (Spain).	(29, e 39)
1850	<a href="#">Aragona</a>	<b>Spain</b>	This location of the region of Aragon too far to the south is perhaps an oversight by Fra Mauro; the toponym Aragon is given in the correct position.	(29, e 40) (30, e 1)
1851	<a href="#">Epirus</a>	<b>Greece</b>	Epirus (Greece-Albania).	(29, f 7)
1852	<a href="#">Cotron</a>	<b>Italy</b>	Crotone (Italy). This form of the name is frequent in the nautical cartography of the day.	(29, f 14)
1853	<a href="#">Scilazi</a>	<b>Italy</b>	Squillace (Italy).	(29, F 14)
1854	<a href="#">Bibona</a>	<b>Italy</b>	Vibo Marina (Italy). This form of the name is frequent in the nautical cartography of the day.	(29, f 15)
1855	<a href="#">Tropia</a>	<b>Italy</b>	Tropea (Italy).	(29, F 15)
1856	<a href="#">Portolion</a>	<b>Greece</b>	Porto Leon in the nautical cartography of the day; this was the ancient name for Pireus, the port of Athens.	(29, F 4) (29, G 4)
1857	<a href="#">Coranto</a>	<b>Greece</b>	The form Coranto is common in the nautical cartography of the day; nowadays Corinth (Greece).	(29, F 5)
1858	<a href="#">Napoli</a>	<b>Greece</b>	Náuplion, for which the Venetian name was Napoli di Romania (Greece).	(29, F 5)
1859	<a href="#">Patras</a>	<b>Greece</b>	Patras (Greece).	(29, F 6)
1860	<a href="#">Here St. Andrew the Apostle was martyred</a>	<b>Greece</b>	St. Andrew the Apostle was crucified at Patras in 60 AD.	(29, F 6)
1861	<a href="#">Clarenza</a>	<b>Greece</b>	The modern-day Killini (Greece).	(29, F 7)
1862	<a href="#">Cape Dukaton</a>	<b>Mediterranean Sea</b>	Cape Dukaton, on the the island of Lefkada.	(29, f 9)
1863	<i>Here I do not say more of this most noble Italy because it is so famous and has been celebrated by many most gifted writers, including Marcus Cato, who spoke of it most diligently</i>	<b>Italy</b>	The reference is to the Origines, a lost work by Marcus Portius Cato; some fragments of it are known to us from Cornelius Nepos. The seven volumes of the original narrated the history of Rome from its foundation to 151 BC.	(29, F 17)
1864	<a href="#">Minorica</a>	<b>Spain</b>	Minorca (Spain).	(29, F 33)
1865	<a href="#">Catalogna</a>	<b>Spain</b>	Catalogna (Spain).	(29, f 38)
1866	<a href="#">Valona</a>	<b>Albania</b>	Valona (Vlora, Albania).	(29, g 10)
1867	<a href="#">Corfù</a>	<b>Corfu</b>	Corfu (Greece).	(29, G 10)
1868	<a href="#">Otranto</a>	<b>Italy</b>	Otranto (Italy).	(29, G 12)
1869	<a href="#">Brandico</a>	<b>Italy</b>	Brindisi (Italy).	(29, g 13)
1870	<a href="#">Taranto</a>	<b>Italy</b>	Taranto (Italy).	(29, g 14)
1871	<a href="#">Scalea</a>	<b>Italy</b>	Scalea (Italy).	(29, G 15)
1872	<a href="#">Sazere ?</a>	<b>Italy</b>	The reading is uncertain; just to the north of Scalea.	(29, g 17)
1873	<a href="#">Tricarico</a>	<b>Italy</b>	Tricarico (Italy).	(29, g 17)
1874	<a href="#">Euboea</a>	<b>Greece</b>	Euboea or Negroponte (Greece).	(29, g 4)
1875	<a href="#">Duchy of Athens</a>	<b>Greece</b>	Athens (Greece).	(29, g 5)
1876	<a href="#">Lasona ?</a>	<b>Greece</b>	The reading is uncertain; perhaps, Malessina (Greece).	(29, G 5)
1877	<a href="#">Achaia</a>	<b>Greece</b>	Achaea, region of the Peloponnese (Greece).	(29, g 6)
1878	<a href="#">Lepanto</a>	<b>Greece</b>	Lepanto (Greece).	(29, G 6)
1879	<a href="#">Stiri</a>	<b>Greece</b>	Aghios Sotiras, to the north of Athens (Greece).	(29, g 7)
1880	<a href="#">Larta</a>	<b>Greece</b>	Arta (Greece). The form Larta is common in the natural cartography of the day.	(29, G 8)
1881	<a href="#">Fanaro</a>	<b>Albania</b>	Without specific location within the territory of Albania; it indicates the presence of a lighthouse.	(29, G 8) (29, h 7)

1882	<a href="#">Butranto</a>	<b>Albania</b>	Butrinto (Albania).	(29, g 9)
1883	<a href="#">Latra</a>	<b>Greece</b>	Opposite Corfu, it corresponds to the modern-day Igoumenitsa (Greece).	(29, G 9)
1884	<a href="#">Pelagonia</a>	<b>Macedonia</b>	Pelagonia (Macedonia).	(29, g 9)
1885	<a href="#">Sardinia</a>	<b>Sardinia</b>	Sardinia (Italy).	(29, G 27)
1886	<i>Corsica and Sardegna were of great renown amongst the Ancients; especially Corsica, where a stone called cathochite is to be found</i>	<b>Corsica/Sardinia</b>	On the subject of Corsica FAZIO DEGLI UBERTI has this to say in the Dittamondo, III, xii, 28-30: "Sol la pietra catochite mi pare, / tra quante novità di là si trova, / che sia piú degna da dover notare", echoing Solinus (SOLINUS, chap. III): "Verum ager Corsicanus, quod in eo agro unicum est, solus edit, quem katocithn vocant, lapidem fatu dignissimum. Major est ceteris, qui ad ornatum destinantur, nec tam gemma, quam cautes. Idem impositas manus detinet ita se junctis corporibus annectens, ut cum ipso hæreant, quibus tangitur: sic ei inest velut de glutino lentiore nescio quid, parque gummi. Accipimus Democritum Abderiten ostentatione scrupuli hujus frequenter usum, ad probandam occultam naturæ potentiam in certaminibus, quæ contra magos habuit". Catochite is a rock with magnetic properties.	(29, g 29)
1887	<a href="#">Barzelona</a>	<b>Spain</b>	Barcelona (Spain).	(29, g 35)
1888	<a href="#">Santa maria de mons serat</a>	<b>Spain</b>	The Benedictine monastery of The Virgin of Montserrat, just to the west of Barcelona, was a famous centre for theological studies.	(29, g 36)
1889	<a href="#">Argon</a>	<b>Spain</b>	The region of Aragon (Spain).	(29, g 37)
1890	<a href="#">Saragoza</a>	<b>Spain</b>	Saragozza (Spain).	(29, G 39)
1891	<a href="#">Parnaso</a>	<b>Greece</b>	Mount Parnassus, to the north of Athens.	(29, G 4)
1892	<a href="#">Salt Deposits</a>	<b>Greece</b>	Indication to the north of Athens (Greece).	(29, G 4)
1893	<a href="#">Tudeli</a>	<b>Spain</b>	Tudela (Spain).	(29, G 40) (30, G 2)
1894	<a href="#">Navara</a>	<b>Spain</b>	Navarra (Spain).	(29, G 40) (30, G 2)
1895	<a href="#">Olit</a>	<b>Spain</b>	Olot (Spain).	(29, g 40) (30, g 1)
1896	<a href="#">Exina ?</a>	<b>Greece</b>	The reading is uncertain; to the south of Athens.	(29, G 5)
1897	<a href="#">Cruia</a>	<b>Albania</b>	Croia or Kruja (Albania).	(29, h 10)
1898	<a href="#">Bari</a>	<b>Italy</b>	Bari (Italy).	(29, H 14)
1899	<a href="#">Monopoli</a>	<b>Italy</b>	Monopoli (Italy).	(29, H 14)
1900	<a href="#">Barleta</a>	<b>Italy</b>	Barletta (Italy).	(29, H 15)
1901	<a href="#">Bestie</a>	<b>Italy</b>	Vieste (Italy). The form used by Fra Mauro was common in the nautical cartography of the day.	(29, h 15)
1902	<a href="#">Trani</a>	<b>Italy</b>	Trani (Italy).	(29, H 15)
1903	<a href="#">Ascoli</a>	<b>Italy</b>	Ascoli Satriano (Puglia, Italy). This minor locality is perhaps given because it is the ancient Asculum Apulum, where a battle was fought in 279BC that would give rise to the expression "a Pyrrhic victory".	(29, H 16)
1904	<a href="#">Lesna ?</a>	<b>Italy</b>	The reading is uncertain. Perhaps Lesina and the lake of the same name.	(29, h 16)
1905	<a href="#">Manfredonia</a>	<b>Italy</b>	Manfredonia (Italy).	(29, H 16)
1906	<a href="#">Salerno</a>	<b>Italy</b>	Salerno (Italy).	(29, H 18)
1907	<a href="#">Napoli</a>	<b>Italy</b>	Naples.	(29, H 19)
1908	<a href="#">Gaieta</a>	<b>Italy</b>	Gaeta (Italy).	(29, H 20)
1909	<a href="#">Terracina</a>	<b>Italy</b>	Terracina (Italy).	(29, H 20)
1910	<a href="#">Feteleo ?</a>	<b>Greece</b>	Place in Greece, whose position may correspond to that of the modern-day Falanna; this form - though the reading here is uncertain - generally featured in the nautical cartography of the day.	(29, H 5)
1911	<a href="#">Mount Olympus</a>	<b>Greece</b>	Mount Olympus.	(29, h 5)
1912	<a href="#">Here there is the Costorna Pass</a>	<b>Greece</b>	This is Skotina, at the foot of Mount Olympus (Greece).	(29, h 6)
1913	<a href="#">Larso</a>	<b>Greece</b>	Larissa (Greece).	(29, h 7)
1914	<a href="#">Monte Cassino</a>	<b>Italy</b>	Almost totally faded now, the inscription was legible in the days of Zurla, who wrote: "il regno di Napoli, in cui vedesi prominente in azzurro il monte Cassino coll'indizio dell'Arcimonastero dell'Ordine fondato nel sec. VI dal Patriarca de' Monaci d'Occidente S. Benedetto, al qual Ordine il nostro Fra Mauro come Camaldolese apparteneva" (Z, pp. 22-23).	(29, h 19)
1915	<a href="#">Roma</a>	<b>Italy</b>	Rome (Italy).	(29, h 21)
1916	<a href="#">Province of Rosion</a>	<b>France</b>	The modern-day Roussillon, in Southern France.	(29, h 36)
1917	<a href="#">Foes</a>	<b>France</b>	Foix, in the region of the Lower Pyrenees (France).	(29, H 37)
1918	<a href="#">Armignacha</a>	<b>France</b>	The region of Armagnac (France).	(29, h 38)
1919	<a href="#">Province of Giena</a>	<b>France</b>	Perhaps indicates Agen, between Toulouse and Bordeaux (France).	(29, h 39)
1920	<a href="#">Castorea</a>	<b>Greece</b>	Kastoria (Greece).	(29, H 8)
1921	<a href="#">Velagrada</a>	<b>Kosovo</b>	Given the position, this could be Belobrod (Kosovo, Yugoslavia).	(29, H 9)
1922	<a href="#">Durazo</a>	<b>Albania</b>	Durazzo, Durrës (Albania).	(29, I 10)
1923	<a href="#">Antivari</a>	<b>Montenegro</b>	Bar (Montenegro, Yugoslavia).	(29, i 10)
1924	<a href="#">Dolceqno</a>	<b>Montenegro</b>	Ulcinj (Montenegro, Yugoslavia).	(29, i 10)
1925	<a href="#">River Drina</a>	<b>River of Europe</b>	The river Drina (Montenegro-Serbia).	(29, I 10) (29, P 10)
1926	<a href="#">Adriatic Sea</a>	<b>Mediterranean Sea</b>	The Adriatic Sea.	(29, I 11)
1927	<a href="#">Ortona</a>	<b>Italy</b>	Ortona (Italy).	(29, I 17)
1928	<a href="#">Italia</a>	<b>Italy</b>	Italy. Zurla writes: "La sola Italia infra le altre parti tutte della Mappa ben conservate, e nitide, trovasi offuscata nel golfo adriatico, e nelle coste della Veneta Terraferma, nonché abraxe vi sono le relative parole dal consueto e naturale difetto di tutti gli Osservatori di tal Carta, di cercare cioè col dito la località di Venezia, dove il Mappamondo, ed essi loro a quel momento ritrovansi" (Z, p. 22).	(29, I 19)
1929	<a href="#">Rendina</a>	<b>Greece</b>	Rendina, in Chalcidice (Greece). Transcribed twice.	(29, i 4) (29, i 5)

1930	<a href="#">Plata nova</a>	Greece	Platanos (Thessaly, Greece)	(29, I 5)
1931	<a href="#">Tricana</a>	Greece	Perhaps the ancient Tricca, now Trikkala (Thessaly, Greece).	(29, I 7)
1932	<a href="#">Province of Veria</a>	Macedonia	Perhaps the province of the river Vardar (Macedonia).	(29, I 7)
1933	<a href="#">Albania</a>	Albania	Albania.	(29, I 9)
1934	<a href="#">Drienasto</a>	Albania	In the region of the river Drin (Albania).	(29, I 9)
1935	<a href="#">Lexio</a>	Albania	Alessio, Lezhë, city and region in Albania.	(29, I 9)
1936	<a href="#">Scutari</a>	Albania	Scutari, Shkoder, city and region in Albania.	(29, I 9)
1937	<a href="#">Cometo</a>	Italy	Up to 1872 this was the name of Tarquinia (Italy).	(29, I 22)
1938	<a href="#">Viterbo</a>	Italy	Viterbo (Italy).	(29, I 22)
1939	<a href="#">Siena</a>	Italy	Siena (Italy).	(29, I 23)
1940	<a href="#">Talamon</a>	Italy	Talamone (Grosseto, Italy).	(29, I 23)
1941	<a href="#">Pisa</a>	Italy	Pisa (Italy).	(29, I 24)
1942	<a href="#">Pionbin</a>	Italy	Piombino (Italy).	(29, I 24)
1943	<a href="#">Voltera</a>	Italy	Volterra (Italy).	(29, I 24)
1944	<a href="#">Corsica</a>	Corsica	Corsica (France).	(29, I 27)
1945	<a href="#">Eres</a>	France	Hyères (France). This form of the name was common in the nautical cartography of the day.	(29, I 30)
1946	<a href="#">Marseia</a>	France	Marseilles, France.	(29, I 31)
1947	<a href="#">Tolon</a>	France	Toulon, France.	(29, I 31)
1948	<a href="#">Burdeos</a>	France	Bordeaux, (France).	(29, I 40) (30, I 1)
1949	<a href="#">Beginning of Dalmatia</a>	Croatia	Marks the southern limit of Dalmatia.	(29, I 11)
1950	<a href="#">Ragusi</a>	Croatia	Ragusa, Dubrovnik (Croatia).	(29, L 12)
1951	<a href="#">Mountains of Murlachia</a>	Croatia	The Velebit range of mountains (Croatia), in the region then called Morlacchia.	(29, I 12) (29, m 15)
1952	<a href="#">Narente</a>	Croatia	Place at the mouth of the river Narenta (Neretva), in Croatia. Generally featured in the nautical cartography of the day.	(29, I 13)
1953	<a href="#">Pond</a>	Croatia	Just to the north of Ragusa (Dubrovnik), this general indication is derived from nautical cartography and refers to the presence of marshland and/or lagoons near the coast.	(29, L 13)
1954	<a href="#">Liesna</a>	Croatia	The island of Lesina, nowadays Hvar (Croatia).	(29, L 14)
1955	<a href="#">Spalato</a>	Croatia	Spalato, Split (Croatia).	(29, I 14)
1956	<a href="#">Philippopoli</a>	Bulgaria	The ancient Philippopolis, nowadays Plovdiv (Bulgaria), conquered in 342 BC by Philip II of Macedonia.	(29, I 4)
1957	<a href="#">Here Alexander was born</a>	Bulgaria	Alexander the Great was born in Pella (Greece) in 356 BC.	(29, L 4)
1958	<a href="#">Sere</a>	Greece	Just to the south-west of the indication Qui naque Alexando; unidentified.	(29, L 4)
1959	<a href="#">Lunosin</a>	France	The region of Limousin (France).	(29, L 40) (30, I 1)
1960	<a href="#">Salonichi</a>	Greece	Thessaloniki (Greece).	(29, L 5)
1961	<a href="#">Tesalia</a>	Greece	Thessaly (Greece).	(29, L 5)
1962	<a href="#">Stipi</a>	Macedonia	Štip (Macedonia).	(29, I 5)
1963	<a href="#">Scopi is on the borders of Albania, Servia, Bolgaria and Macedonia</a>	Macedonia	Skopje (Macedonia).	(29, I 7)
1964	<a href="#">Albania</a>	Albania	Albania. The inscription appears at three different points to mark the borders of the region.	(29, L 8) (29, L 10)
1965	<a href="#">River Boiana</a>	River of Europe	The river Boiana (Buenë) marks the border between Montenegro and Albania.	(29, L 9)
1966	<a href="#">Arbenqa</a>	Italy	Albenga, Italy.	(29, L 28)
1967	<a href="#">Saona</a>	Italy	Savona, Italy.	(29, I 28)
1968	<a href="#">Vintimia</a>	Italy	Ventimiglia, Italy.	(29, L 28)
1969	<a href="#">Munego</a>	Monaco	Principality of Monaco.	(29, I 29)
1970	<a href="#">Phylipus</a>	Greece	Philippi, the site of the famous battle of Octavian and Mark Anthony against Brutus and Cassius. The toponym is not transcribed in FM 1956.	(29, I 3)
1971	<a href="#">Fragur</a>	France	Draguignan, France.	(29, L 30)
1972	<a href="#">Niza</a>	France	Nice, France.	(29, L 30) (29, O 14)
1973	<a href="#">Avignon</a>	France	Avignon, France.	(29, I 32)
1974	<a href="#">Gallia</a>	France	France.	(29, I 32)
1975	<a href="#">Aque morte</a>	France	Aigues-Mortes, France.	(29, L 34)
1976	<a href="#">Charcasona</a>	France	Carcassonne, France.	(29, I 35)
1977	<a href="#">Toloxa</a>	France	Toulouse, France.	(29, L 35)
1978	<a href="#">Boabon</a>	France	Montauban, France.	(29, I 36)
1979	<a href="#">In Gascogne, Tolosa</a>	France	Toulouse, France	(29, L 39) (30, L 1)
1980	<a href="#">Craina ?</a>	Croatia	Craina is a region of modern-day Croatia.	(29, M 10)
1981	<a href="#">Province of Stephano</a>	Croatia	In Craina, Croatia.	(29, m 10)
1982	<a href="#">Sibinicho</a>	Croatia	Sibenik, Croatia.	(29, M 15)
1983	<a href="#">Trau</a>	Croatia	Trogir, Croatia.	(29, M 15)
1984	<a href="#">Province of Torena</a>	France	The region of Touraine, in France.	(29, m 39) (30, m 1)
1985	<a href="#">Sophia</a>	Bulgaria	Sofia, Bulgaria.	(29, M 5)
1986	<a href="#">Cratoa</a>	Romania	Probably Craiova, in Rumania.	(29, m 5)
1987	<a href="#">Scopi</a>	Macedonia	Skopje, Macedonia.	(29, M 6)
1988	<a href="#">Mountains Catene...?</a>	Romania	The reading is uncertain. Perhaps the Transylvanian mountains in Central Rumania.	(29, m 6)
1989	<a href="#">Forus</a>	Croatia	Near Craina 1980; unidentified.	(29, m 9)
1990	<a href="#">Europa</a>	Europe	The inscription appears within the territory of the modern-day Croatia.	(29, m 15)

1991	<a href="#">Zara</a>	Croatia	Zara, Croatia.	(29, m 16)
1992	<a href="#">Old Zara</a>	Croatia	The village of Zara Vecchia, not far from Zara, was destroyed in the war between Venice and Hungary.	(29, m 16)
1993	<a href="#">Istria</a>	Croatia	The Istrian peninsula.	(29, m 19)
1994	<a href="#">Bologna</a>	Italy	Bologna, Italy.	(29, m 22)
1995	<a href="#">Montevixo</a>	Italy	Mount Viso (Italy).	(29, M 29)
1996	<a href="#">Cambri</a>	France	Chambéry, France.	(29, m 30)
1997	<a href="#">Viena</a>	France	Vienne, France.	(29, m 31) (29, r 18)
1998	<a href="#">River Lasona</a>	River of Europe	The river Saône, France.	(29, m 32)
1999	<a href="#">Berri</a>	France	Berry, ancient province of France, whose capital was Bourges.	(29, m 38)
2000	<a href="#">Province of Capetanio</a>	Croatia	In Croatia; unidentified.	(29, N 1)
2001	<a href="#">Boboac</a>	Bosnia	Place in Bosnia, perhaps corresponding to the modern-day Bobica.	(29, n 11)
2002	<a href="#">Ceresigner</a>	Serbia?	In the provincia del Capetanio; unidentified.	(29, N 11)
2003	<a href="#">Segna</a>	Croatia	On the Croatian coast, opposite the island of Krk (Veglia, in Italian). It generally appears in the nautical cartography of the day.	(29, n 17)
2004	<a href="#">River Po or Eridano</a>	River of Europe	The river Po.	(29, N 24)
2005	<a href="#">River Tesin</a>	River of Europe	The river Ticino.	(29, n 26)
2006	<a href="#">Torin</a>	Italy	Turin, Italy.	(29, n 27)
2007	<a href="#">Mount Senexe</a>	France	The Col du Mont-Cenis.	(29, N 29)
2008	<a href="#">Genevra</a>	Switzerland	Geneva, Switzerland.	(29, n 29)
2009	<a href="#">Salin</a>	France	Salins-les-Thermes (Savoie, France).	(29, n 30)
2010	<a href="#">Rodano</a>	River of Europe	The river Rhone, France.	(29, n 30)
2011	<a href="#">Province of Alegreto</a>	Serbia	In Serbia; unidentified.	(29, N 10)
2012	<a href="#">Lion</a>	France	Lyons (France).	(29, N 31) (30, f 9)
2013	<a href="#">Macon</a>	France	Mâcon (France).	(29, n 32)
2014	<a href="#">San spirito</a>	France	Lys-Saint-Esprit, now part of the city of Lyons.	(29, N 32)
2015	<a href="#">Torn</a>	France	Tournus (Saône-et-Loire, France).	(29, n 32)
2016	<a href="#">Zalon</a>	France	Chalon-sur-Saône (France).	(29, n 32)
2017	<a href="#">Avernia</a>	France	Alvernia, Auvergne (France).	(29, N 33)
2018	<a href="#">Fraso?</a>	France	The reading is uncertain; place shown between Avernia (Auvergne) and Paris, in an area whose cartographical depiction is largely deformed due to the 'compression' in the planisphere.	(29, N 34)
2019	<a href="#">Province of Biausat</a>	France	Given the position, this could perhaps be the region of Bazois, to the west of Morvan (France).	(29, N 34)
2020	<a href="#">Vilon</a>	France	Villon (Burgundy, France).	(29, n 34)
2021	<a href="#">Gaul takes the name France from the Frankish king</a>	France	France.	(29, n 36)
2022	<a href="#">Paris</a>	France	Paris (France).	(29, n 36)
2023	<a href="#">Orliens</a>	France	Orléans (France).	(29, N 39)
2024	<a href="#">Nuova Barda or New Mountain</a>	Serbia	Novi Bazar or Novi Pazar (Serbia, Yugoslavia).	(29, N 7)
2025	<a href="#">Mines of gold and silver</a>	Serbia	Mines in Serbian territory; probably the deposits of Bor and Majdanpek.	(29, n 8)
2026	<a href="#">Pristina</a>	Serbia	Pristina (Kosovo, Serbia).	(29, N 8)
2027	<a href="#">Cosi</a>	Bosnia?	Perhaps the region of Konjuh (Bosnia-Herzegovina).	(29, O 11)
2028	<a href="#">Branduch</a>	Croatia?	Identification uncertain; perhaps Slavonski Brod, on the border between Croatia and Bosnia.	(29, o 11)
2029	<a href="#">River Bu</a>	River of Europe	A river that seems to flow down the eastern slopes of the Dinaric Alps; unidentified.	(29, O 11)
2030	<a href="#">Fiume</a>	Croatia	Rijeka (Croatia); Fiume is the Italian name of this town.	(29, O 17)
2031	<a href="#">Pannonia inferior</a>	Slovenia	Historically, Lower Pannonia was one of the regions into which the emperor Trajan divided the empire; it correspond approximately to what is now part of Slovenia.	(29, O 17)
2032	<a href="#">Verona</a>	Italy	Verona (Italy).	(29, O 26)
2033	<a href="#">Mountains of Briqa</a>	Switzerland	Literally, the mountains near the city of Briq (Switzerland); in fact, the St. Gottard massif. See 2081.	(29, o 28)
2034	<a href="#">Mountains of San Bernardo</a>	Switzerland	The Great St. Bernard Pass, where the Augustinian monastery of St. Bernard of Menton had stood since the eleventh century.	(29, O 29)
2035	<a href="#">Bexazote</a>	France	Corrupt form of Besançon (France).	(29, o 30)
2036	<a href="#">County</a>	France	Indicates the region of Franche-Comté (France).	(29, O 30)
2037	<a href="#">Borgogna</a>	France	Burgundy (France).	(29, O 31)
2038	<a href="#">Duchy</a>	France	In France, to the south of Burgundy; it does not seem to have a specific reference.	(29, O 31)
2039	<a href="#">Verdon</a>	France	Given the position, this is to be identified with Vierzon (Sologne, France).	(29, o 32)
2040	<a href="#">Bicem</a>	France	Given the position, this is to be taken for a corrupt form of Dijon (France).	(29, O 33)
2041	<a href="#">Campagna</a>	France	The region of Champagne (France).	(29, O 34)
2042	<a href="#">Normandia</a>	France	Normandy (France).	(29, O 39) (30, O 1)
2043	<a href="#">Arflor</a>	France	Honfleur (Normandy, France).	(29, O 40) (30, O 1)
2044	<a href="#">[no reference]</a>			
2045	<a href="#">Bosina</a>	Bosnia	Bosnia (Bosnia-Erzegovina).	(29, O 10) (29, o 10)
2046	<a href="#">Iaice</a>	Bosnia	Jaice (Bosnia-Erzegovina).	(29, o 13)
2047	<a href="#">Olovono</a>	Bosnia	Livno (Bosnia-Erzegovina).	(29, O 13)
2048	<a href="#">Bolgaria</a>	Bulgaria	Corresponds roughly to the modern-day Bulgaria.	(29, O 4)
2049	<a href="#">Note that in ancient times the Bulgarians were called Huns</a>	Bulgaria	After the death of Attila (453), some of the Huns settled in Bulgaria, becoming entirely integrated with the local peoples.	(29, O 4)

2050	<a href="#">River Morava Pizola</a>	<b>River of Europe</b>	Western Morava or Moravica (Serbia, Yugoslavia).	(29, o 8)
2051	<a href="#">Servia</a>	<b>Serbia</b>	Serbia.	(29, O 8) (29, o 7)
2052	<a href="#">Bexevic</a>	<b>Bosnia</b>	Vasenica (Bosnia-Herzegovina).	(29, P 12)
2053	<a href="#">Cresovo</a>	<b>Bosnia</b>	Kreševo (Bosnia-Herzegovina).	(29, p 12)
2054	<a href="#">Castellago</a>	<b>Croatia?</b>	In the region of Croatia; unidentified.	(29, P 13)
2055	<a href="#">River Bosina</a>	<b>River of Europe</b>	The river Bosna (Bosnia-Herzegovina).	(29, P 13)
2056	<a href="#">Crovatia</a>	<b>Croatia</b>	Croatia.	(29, P 15)
2057	<a href="#">Madisa</a>	<b>Croatia</b>	Probably the region of the Medvednica Mountains, near Zagreb (Croatia).	(29, P 16)
2058	<a href="#">River Sava</a>	<b>River of Europe</b>	The river Sava, which flows between Slovenia and Yugoslavia.	(29, p 16)
2059	<a href="#">Cragna</a>	<b>Slovenia</b>	The ancient Carniola, Jranj in Slav, which corresponds roughly with the modern-day Slovenia.	(29, p 17)
2060	<a href="#">Carp...</a>	<b>Austria?</b>	In the region of the Austrian Alps; the reading is uncertain.	(29, P 20)
2061	<a href="#">Caore</a>	<b>Austria?</b>	In the region of the Alps; unidentified.	(29, P 22)
2062	<a href="#">Briga</a>	<b>Switzerland</b>	Brig (Switzerland).	(29, P 28)
2063	<a href="#">Nicheliart</a>	<b>France</b>	Montbéliard (Franche-Comté, France).	(29, P 30)
2064	<a href="#">Province of Bar</a>	<b>France</b>	The duchy of Bar, in Haute Lorraine (France).	(29, p 32)
2065	<a href="#">Flanders</a>	<b>Belgium</b>	The name appears in the area of Western Flanders (Belgium).	(29, p 36)
2066	<a href="#">Henaut</a>	<b>Belgium</b>	The region of Hainaut (Belgium).	(29, P 36)
2067	<a href="#">Picardia</a>	<b>France</b>	The region of Picardy (France).	(29, p 38)
2068	<a href="#">Trinavo</a>	<b>Bulgaria</b>	On the river Ischra (Iskar), in the territory of Bulgaria. Perhaps Trifonovo.	(29, P 4)
2069	<a href="#">Nisava</a>	<b>Serbia</b>	Place to the south of the Danube, apparently in Serbian territory.	(29, P 9)
2070	<a href="#">Crusenaci</a>	<b>Serbia</b>	Near Belgrade; perhaps the modern-day Dragovac.	(29, q 10)
2071	<a href="#">Stalaci</a>	<b>Serbia</b>	Kostolac, to the east of Belgrade, near the Danube.	(29, q 10)
2072	<a href="#">Belgrado</a>	<b>Serbia</b>	Belgrade (Serbia, Yugoslavia).	(29, q 11)
2073	<a href="#">Sandimitro</a>	<b>Serbia</b>	Perhaps a corrupt form of Sremska Mitrovica.	(29, q 14)
2074	<a href="#">Saigabria</a>	<b>Croatia?</b>	Zagreb?	(29, Q 15)
2075	<a href="#">Santacroce</a>	<b>Croatia?</b>	Apparently in the territory of Croatia; unidentified.	(29, q 16)
2076	<a href="#">River Drava</a>	<b>River of Europe</b>	The Drava, which arises in Italy and then flows through Austria, Slovenia and Croatia.	(29, q 17)
2077	<a href="#">Carntana</a>	<b>Austria</b>	Latin name for the modern-day Carinthia. FM 1956 erroneously reads catantana.	(29, Q 19)
2078	<a href="#">Upper Germany</a>	<b>Germany</b>	Germany.	(29, q 20)
2079	<a href="#">Auspurch</a>	<b>Germany</b>	Augsburg (Germany), erroneously given to the south of Munich.	(29, Q 22)
2080	<a href="#">Zurich</a>	<b>Switzerland</b>	Zurich (Switzerland).	(29, q 26)
2081	<i>The Rhine arises in the mountains of Brig and flows through Germany by Constance, Strasburg, Speyer, Mainz and Cologne</i>	<b>River of Europe</b>	In this account of the course of the Rhine, Fra Mauro shows it arising in monte Briga, which is to be understood as the St. Gothard massif; see 2033. The river then flows through Germany, passing by Constance, Strasburg (Arzentina), Speyer, Mainz and Cologne.	(29, q 27)
2082	<a href="#">Lorena</a>	<b>France</b>	Lorraine, historical region of France.	(29, Q 29)
2083	<a href="#">Ardena</a>	<b>France/Belgium</b>	Historical region straddling the border of France and Belgium.	(29, q 30)
2084	<a href="#">Namur</a>	<b>Belgium</b>	Namur, province and city in Belgium.	(29, Q 32)
2085	<a href="#">Province of Gulch</a>	<b>Belgium</b>	Just to the north of Namur; unidentified.	(29, q 32)
2086	<a href="#">Province of Geleac</a>	<b>Belgium</b>	Just to the north-west of Namur; unidentified.	(29, q 33)
2087	<a href="#">Province of Legres</a>	<b>France?</b>	To the south-west of Namur; unidentified.	(29, Q 33)
2088	<a href="#">Barbantia</a>	<b>Belgium</b>	The historical region of Brabant.	(29, Q 34)
2089	<a href="#">River Mas</a>	<b>River of Europe</b>	The river Maas (Belgium-Netherlands).	(29, q 34)
2090	<a href="#">Bruça</a>	<b>Belgium</b>	Bruges (Belgium).	(29, Q 36)
2091	<a href="#">Gauzant</a>	<b>Netherlands</b>	Island in the North Sea, off the coast of Holland. In this region, the coastline and landmass have changed so extensively since the days of Fra Mauro that is very difficult to identify what this might be.	(29, q 37)
2092	<a href="#">Gixalexio</a>	<b>Great Britain</b>	In south-east England; the form of the name seems to be very corrupt, but could be intended as Gillingham.	(29, Q 40) (30, Q 1)
2093	<a href="#">Pacui</a>	<b>Romania</b>	In the territory of Rumania, to the north-west of the confluence of the Iskar with the Danube.	(29, q 6)
2094	<a href="#">Iron Gates</a>	<b>River of Europe</b>	Still used today, this name indicates the narrow gorge through which the Danube flows between Orsova and Turnu-Severin, on the Rumanian-Serb border.	(29, q 8)
2095	<a href="#">Colombaio</a>	<b>Croatia</b>	The ancient Corbavia (Eastern Croatia), the modern-day Krbav.	(29, Q 9)
2096	<a href="#">Orechovach</a>	<b>Romania</b>	The modern-day Ogradena Veche (Romania, 44° 40' N - 22° 18' E), on the left bank of the Danube, near the so-called porte de fero 2094.	(29, Q 9)
2097	<a href="#">Lorazo</a>	<b>Serbia</b>	Just to the south-east of Belgrade; unidentified.	(29, Q 11)
2098	<a href="#">River Morava</a>	<b>River of Europe</b>	The river Morava.	(29, Q 12)
2099	<a href="#">Province of Sloviqna</a>	<b>Slovenia</b>	Slovenia.	(29, Q 13)
2100	<a href="#">River Sava</a>	<b>River of Europe</b>	The river Sava.	(29, Q 15)
2101	<a href="#">Lucorna</a>	<b>Switzerland</b>	Luzern, Lucerne.	(29, Q 27)
2102	<a href="#">River Ischira</a>	<b>River of Europe</b>	A tributary of the Danube which flows through Bulgaria; it is the river Iskar.	(29, Q 4)
2103	<a href="#">Tristia</a>	<b>Bulgaria</b>	On the Danube, downstream from the porte de fero 2094.	(29, Q 5)
2104	<a href="#">Duracam</a>	<b>Romania</b>	Near the southern bank of the Danube, not far from the so-called porte de fero 2094, this pass from the valley of the Danube into Dacia was the route taken by Trajan's forces when conquering the region (101-105 BC).	(29, Q 6)
2105	<a href="#">Iorgeo grando ?</a>	<b>Romania</b>	Today Ogradena Novae, on the Danube. The toponym is, however, given on the southern rather than the northern bank of the river.	(29, Q 7)

2106	<a href="#">Nicolopi</a>	<b>Bulgaria</b>	The ancient Nicopolis ad Istrum, built by Trajan to celebrate his victory over the Dacians. It stood at the confluence of the Athrys and Danube.	(29, Q 8)
2107	<a href="#">Iudini</a>	<b>Romania</b>	Upstream from the porte de fero 2094, in the territory of Rumania.	(29, Q 8)
2108	<a href="#">Ungaria</a>	<b>Hungary</b>	Approximately the modern-day Hungary.	(29, r 10)
2109	<a href="#">Sinederevo</a>	<b>Serbia</b>	The modern-day Smederevo, on the Danube.	(29, R 10)
2110	<a href="#">Salancheme</a>	<b>Serbia</b>	Opposite Belgrade, to the north of the Danube; unidentified.	(29, r 12)
2111	<a href="#">Province of Seriemia</a>	<b>Serbia</b>	The ancient Sirmium, nowadays Sremska Mitrovica.	(29, R 14)
2112	<a href="#">Xemila</a>	<b>Serbia</b>	The modern-day Zemun, part of Belgrade.	(29, R 14)
2113	<a href="#">Buda</a>	<b>Hungary</b>	The modern-day Budapest (Hungary).	(29, r 15)
2114	<a href="#">Hungary or Upper Pannonia</a>	<b>Hungary</b>	Ancient Roman province in the valley of the Danube.	(29, R 15)
2115	<a href="#">Albareal</a>	<b>Hungary</b>	Alba Regalensis was the name of the modern-day Stuhlweißenburg (Hungary).	(29, r 16)
2116	<a href="#">Stiria</a>	<b>Austria</b>	Styria, province of Austria.	(29, R 19)
2117	<a href="#">Straovigna</a>	<b>Austria</b>	Just to the west of Vienna; unidentified.	(29, r 19)
2118	<a href="#">[no reference]</a>			
2119	<a href="#">Lanc...</a>	<b>Austria</b>	In the territory of Austria; unidentified.	(29, r 21)
2120	<a href="#">River Lim</a>	<b>River of Europe</b>	The river Inn, which flows through Bavaria.	(29, R 21)
2121	<a href="#">Fr..fo..?</a>	<b>Germany</b>	Frankfurt? The reading is uncertain; FM 1956 transcribes snas...	(29, R 22)
2122	<a href="#">Baviera</a>	<b>Germany</b>	Bavaria (Germany).	(29, R 22)
2123	<a href="#">Munego</a>	<b>Germany</b>	Munich.	(29, R 22)
2124	<a href="#">River Esera</a>	<b>River of Europe</b>	The river Isar, which flows not far from Munich.	(29, r 23)
2125	<a href="#">The Danube arises from between the mountain of San Cristofalo and that of San Nicolò</a>	<b>River of Europe</b>	In fact, the Danube arises at Donaueschingen, in Germany; the correct indication of its source was given in Hartmann von Schedel's Chronicle of Nuremberg (1493).	(29, r 24)
2126	<a href="#">San cristofalo</a>	<b>Germany?</b>	Near the source of the Danube.	(29, R 25)
2127	<a href="#">Constanza</a>	<b>Germany</b>	Constance (Germany), on the lake of the same name.	(29, r 26)
2128	<a href="#">Lake Constanca</a>	<b>Germany/Switzerland</b>	Lake Constance.	(29, R 26)
2129	<a href="#">Trier</a>	<b>Germany</b>	Trier, in Germany.	(29, R 30)
2130	<a href="#">Lower Germany</a>	<b>Germany</b>	Germany.	(29, r 31)
2131	<a href="#">Cologna</a>	<b>Germany</b>	Köln (Cologne).	(29, r 31)
2132	<a href="#">Mexer ?</a>	<b>Germany</b>	Perhaps a corrupt form of Münster (Germany).	(29, r 31)
2133	<a href="#">Lucinborgo</a>	<b>Luxembourg</b>	Luxemburg.	(29, R 31)
2134	<a href="#">Scallinguca ?</a>	<b>Netherlands</b>	Smallingerland, near Leeuwarden (Netherlands). The reading is uncertain.	(29, r 34)
2135	<a href="#">River Ren</a>	<b>River of Europe</b>	The river Rhine.	(29, R 34)
2136	<a href="#">Utrecht</a>	<b>Netherlands</b>	Utrecht (Netherlands).	(29, r 35)
2137	<a href="#">Andoin</a>	<b>Netherlands</b>	Island at the mouth of the Rhine, in an region whose topography has changed enormously over the centuries.	(29, R 37)
2138	<a href="#">Melan</a>	<b>Netherlands</b>	See Gauzant 2091.	(29, R 37)
2139	<a href="#">Province of Dorp</a>	<b>Netherlands</b>	See Gauzant 2091.	(29, R 37)
2140	<a href="#">Iarnemua</a>	<b>Great Britain</b>	Great Yarmouth, in the region of the Norfolk Broads (Inghilterra).	(29, r 40) (30, r 1)
2141	<a href="#">River Grisiun</a>	<b>River of Europe</b>	In the provincia Temesuai 2144 - that is, Timisoara (Rumania).	(29, R 5)
2142	<a href="#">Flozesta</a>	<b>Romania</b>	In the provincia Temesuai 2144, - that is, Timisoara. Numerous places in Rumania are called Floresti.	(29, R 6)
2143	<a href="#">Iorgio pizollo</a>	<b>Romania</b>	The modern-day Ogradena Veche, on the Danube.	(29, R 6)
2144	<a href="#">Province of Temesuai</a>	<b>Romania</b>	The region of Timisoara.	(29, r 6)
2145	<a href="#">Vuilach</a>	<b>Hungary</b>	In the territory of Hungary, near Tochai 2163.	(29, r 8)
2146	<a href="#">Province of Seren</a>	<b>Serbia</b>	The modern-day Zrenjanin.	(29, r 8)
2147	<a href="#">Scurin</a>	<b>Serbia</b>	In the provincia Seren (Zrenjanin), to the north of Belgrade.	(29, R 8)
2148	<a href="#">Cinan</a>	<b>Hungary</b>	To the west of the Danube, apparently opposite Belgrade; perhaps Cinka, now a suburb of Szekszard.	(29, r 10)
2149	<a href="#">Campo longo</a>	<b>Romania</b>	Campulong, in the Transylvanian mountains, in Rumania.	(29, S 2)
2150	<a href="#">Posan</a>	<b>Germany</b>	Corrupt form of Passau (Germany).	(29, S 20)
2151	<a href="#">Cegaspurg</a>	<b>Germany</b>	Corrupt form of Regensburg (Germany).	(29, S 22)
2152	<a href="#">Anelberg</a>	<b>Germany</b>	Refers to Neuburg an der Donau (Germany).	(29, S 23)
2153	<a href="#">Osino</a>	<b>Germany?</b>	Between Anelberg and the upper course of the Danube; unidentified.	(29, S 23)
2154	<a href="#">Arzentina</a>	<b>France</b>	Strasburg (France), in Latin Argentoratum or Argentina.	(29, S 27) (35, A 26)
2155	<a href="#">Spiera</a>	<b>Germany</b>	Speyer (Germany).	(29, S 28) (35, A 27)
2156	<a href="#">Maganza</a>	<b>Germany</b>	Mainz (Germany).	(29, S 29) (35, A 28)
2157	<a href="#">Coulens</a>	<b>Germany</b>	Koblentz (Germany).	(29, S 29) (35, A 29)
2158	<a href="#">Cognat</a>	<b>Moldova</b>	To the east of the lower stretch of the Danube, in Ulachia granda; perhaps it is Congaz (Moldova, 46° 06' N - 28° 36' E).	(29, S 3)
2159	<a href="#">Province of Vesfalia</a>	<b>Germany</b>	Westphalia (Germany).	(29, S 31) (35, A 30)
2160	<a href="#">Berg</a>	<b>Germany</b>	Berg (Westphalia, Germany).	(29, S 32) (35, A 32)
2161	<a href="#">Province of Elve</a>	<b>Germany</b>	The province of the Elbe, corresponding roughly to modern-day Lower Saxony (Germany).	(29, S 33)
2162	<a href="#">Virand?</a>	<b>Serbia</b>	Perhaps Vranje (Serbia).	(29, S 5)
2163	<a href="#">Tochai</a>	<b>Hungary</b>	Tokai (Hungary, 48° 05' N - 41° 24' E).	(29, S 9) (35, A 8)
2164	<a href="#">Alemagna</a>	<b>Germany</b>	Germany.	(29, t 22)
2165	<a href="#">Ligocer</a>	<b>Netherlands</b>	See Gauzant 2091.	(29, t 37)
2166	<a href="#">Villa real</a>	<b>Portugal</b>	The city and region of Vila Real (Portugal).	(30, C 8) (24, q 8)

2167	<a href="#">Bataia</a>	Portugal	The enormous Dominican abbey and monastery of Batalha (Portugal), founded at the end of the fourteenth century.	(30, D 11) (24, t 12)
2168	<i>[no reference]</i>			
2169	<a href="#">Chasteia vecchia</a>	Spain	Old Castille, the original core of the kingdom of Castille.	(30, e 10)
2170	<a href="#">Segobra</a>	Spain	Segovia (Spain).	(30, e 5)
2171	<a href="#">Zamora</a>	Spain	Zamora (Spain). FM 1956 erroneously transcribes zamota.	(30, e 5)
2172	<a href="#">Toro</a>	Spain	Toro, not far from Zamora (Spain).	(30, e 7)
2173	<a href="#">Portogallo</a>	Portugal	Portugal.	(30, e 11)
2174	<a href="#">Puaga</a>	Portugal	Probably a corrupt form of Braga (Portugal).	(30, e 12)
2175	<a href="#">Hispania</a>	Spain	Spain.	(30, E 3)
2176	<a href="#">Compostela</a>	Spain	Santiago de Compostela (Spain).	(30, f 10)
2177	<a href="#">Lazara</a>	Spain	To the north-east of Segovia (Spain); perhaps La Zarza de Castilla, between Segovia and Medina del Campo (Spain).	(30, F 3)
2178	<a href="#">Stela</a>	Spain	Estella Lizarra (Navarra, Spain).	(30, f 3)
2179	<a href="#">Diana</a>	Spain	Unidentified place in Spain, near Stela 2178.	(30, f 4)
2180	<a href="#">Ronzivale</a>	Spain	Roncesvalles (Spain), site of the famous battle.	(30, f 5)
2181	<a href="#">Gioqno</a>	Spain	Corrupt form of Logroño (Spain).	(30, F 6) (17, q 37)
2182	<a href="#">Burgus</a>	Spain	Burgos (Spain).	(30, f 7)
2183	<a href="#">Palentia</a>	Spain	Palencia (Spain).	(30, f 8)
2184	<a href="#">Storga</a>	Spain	Astorga (Castilla-Leon, Spain).	(30, F 9)
2185	<a href="#">Baiona</a>	Spain	Bayona (Spain).	(30, F 11) (30, q 3)
2186	<a href="#">Pampaluna</a>	Spain	Pamplona (Spain).	(30, G 3)
2187	<a href="#">Birbao</a>	Spain	Bilbao (Spain).	(30, G 4)
2188	<a href="#">Bermeo</a>	Spain	Bermeo, on the coast of the Bay of Biscay (Spain).	(30, G 7)
2189	<a href="#">Acorugna</a>	Spain	La Coruña (Spain). The nautical cartography of the day frequently uses the form Croгна.	(30, g 10)
2190	<a href="#">Galicia</a>	Spain	Galicia (Spain).	(30, G 11)
2191	<a href="#">Ponte vera</a>	Spain	Pontevedra, in Galicia (Spain).	(30, G 11)
2192	<a href="#">Betanzos</a>	Spain	Betanzos, nella Galicia (Spain).	(30, G 12)
2193	<i>If someone finds incredible certain of the previously-unheard things which I have noted above, he should not submit them to the judgement of his own reason but rather list them amongst the secrets of Nature. We know only a small part of the innumerable things that Nature does, and those that we know by constant experience are not really held in consideration - even if they are admirable - whilst those which seem to us to be unusual we do not believe. This occurs because Nature goes beyond the human intellect; and those who do not have an elevated intellect cannot grasp even the things of constant experience, let alone those which are unusual. Thus, those who want to understand must first believe in order to then understand</i>	General	In this note Fra Mauro defends himself against the accusation that he has included within his planisphere scarcely-credible details. With his usual polemical bluntness, he warns the reader that such features are not to be measured by the ingegno - that is, the understanding - of the individual reader, but seen in terms of the infinite variety of natural phenomena, only a small part of which are known to man. What is more, he adds, things that are common knowledge do not strike us as marvellous even if they are; it is only the inusitate - the strange and wonderful - that do so, and then they are not believed. This happens because the number and variety of natural phenomena far exceed human knowledge and capacity to understand. The writer concludes with a far from good-natured jibe against those who are incapable of understanding not only the extraordinary but also the common and well-known. Such people have only one hope of understanding unusual phenomena - that is, by accepting the opinions of those who have given them credit (with the clear implication that one such reliable judge is himself, when he choses to include the unusual in his map). It is only by following such guides that people can begin to understand.	(30, g 15)
2194	<a href="#">Aoturavia</a>	France	Guéthary (France), not far from the border with Spain.	(30, g 2)
2195	<a href="#">Sontander</a>	Spain	Santander (Spain).	(30, G 5)
2196	<a href="#">Vescaia</a>	Spain	Vizcaya (Biscay, Spain).	(30, g 6)
2197	<a href="#">Cambixa</a>	Spain	Probably Cangas de Onis, capital of the first kingdom of the Asturias (Spain).	(30, G 7)
2198	<a href="#">Province of Austuria de Cambesa</a>	Spain	The first kingdom of the Asturias (Spain).	(30, g 8)
2199	<a href="#">Oviede</a>	Spain	Oviedo (Spain).	(30, g 9)
2200	<a href="#">Province of Austuria</a>	Spain	The Asturias (Spain).	(30, G 9)
2201	<a href="#">Gascogna</a>	France	Gascogne (France).	(30, H 2)
2202	<i>In this work I have of necessity decided to use the modern names of common speech because, to tell the truth, if I had done otherwise only a few learned men would have understood me. However, even they cannot always reconcile what the auctores say and what is current practice</i>	General	Inscription in a cartouche, near the Atlantic coast of France. Here, Fra Mauro is justifying his choice of commonly-used placenames in preference to the Classical and Ptolemaic ones that have fallen into desuetude.	(30, i 5)
2203	<a href="#">Anzo</a>	France	The name perhaps refers to the region of Saintonge (France).	(30, m 2)
2204	<a href="#">Province of Pet...</a>	France	The reading is uncertain; perhaps it is Perigord or Poitou (France).	(30, M 3)
2205	<a href="#">Norene</a>	France	Corrupt form of Rennes (France).	(30, m 4)
2206	<a href="#">Bertagna</a>	France	Brittany (France).	(30, n 3)
2207	<a href="#">Samalo</a>	France	Saint-Malo (France).	(30, n 4)
2208	<a href="#">Cornovaia</a>	France	French Cornuailles.	(30, n 5)
2209	<a href="#">Samaet</a>	France	Given the position, this could be Saint-Mathieu, the most westerly point of the Atlantic coast of France.	(30, n 7)
2210	<a href="#">Nantes</a>	France	Nantes (France).	(30, N 3)
2211	<a href="#">Cinbrug</a>	France	Corrupt form of Cherbourg (France).	(30, o 4)

2212	<i>In this island of Hibernia, which is most extraordinarily fertile, it is said that there is a water in which, if you immerse wood, after a while that part of the wood which is in the earth becomes iron, whilst that in the water becomes stone, and that above the water remains wood. And if one believes this thing, one can also believe in the lake of Andaman. Those who wish to have plentiful information on these wonderful and these monstrous things should read Julius Solinus's Polyhistor, Pomponius Mela, St. Augustine, Albertus Magnus and St. Thomas Aquinas in his book against the curious. Similarly, they can read Aristotle's Meteorology and Pliny on the wonders of the world, and they will see thousands of things of which I have not mentioned one</i>	Ireland	The tradition of the miraculous waters is linked with the legend of St. Brendan and the Lacus Fortunatus, which many fourteenth- and fifteenth-century maps show as a wide bay on the west coast of Ireland which is dotted with islands (this is how it appears in AC and the 1424 map of Zuane Pizzigano, where an inscription reads: "Lacus fortunatus ubi sunt multae insulae quae dicuntur insulae san..."). The same legendary phenomenon is referred to by FAZIO DEGLI UBERTI in his Dittamondo, IV.26.46-51: "Quivi vid'io di più natura laghi / e un fra gli altri che si mi contenta, / ch'ancor diletto n'han gli occhi miei vaghi. / Dico, se un legno vi ficchi, doventa / in breve ferro quanto ne sta in terra / e pietra ciò che l'acqua bagna e tenta"; and the detail is also mentioned by SILVESTRI, f. 73r. As late as the 17th century, Doglioni would write: "Affermano in essa scorrere alcuni fiumi che convertono, per cagione delle miniere onde sorgono, le pietre in ferro, e altri che mutano il legno in sasso" (DOGLIONI, p. 100). Fra Mauro, however, once more underlines his scant interest in such fanciful stories, and invites those who are interested to consult the writers listed. See also Queste insule de hibernia etc. 2223. The works he cites are Solinus's Polyhistor, Pomponius Mela's De situ orbis, St. Augustine's De Civitate Dei, Albertus Magnus's De natura locorum, Pliny's Natural History and Aristotle's Meteorology. What he actually means by Thomas Aquinas's libro contra curiosi is unclear.	(30, O 16)
2213	<i>Artamua</i>	Great Britain	This refers either to the port of Dartmouth or the area of Dartmoor, in Cornwall.	(30, p 6)
2214	<i>Ptemua</i>	Great Britain	A rather corrupt form; perhaps it indicates Portsmouth.	(30, p 7)
2215	<i>Falamua</i>	Great Britain	A rather corrupt form of the name of Plymouth.	(30, p 8)
2216	<i>Antona</i>	Great Britain	A rather corrupt form of the name of Brighton.	(30, Q 3)
2217	<i>In ancient times the name of this island was Britannia</i>	Great Britain	Britannia, the Latin name for England.	(30, Q 4)
2218	<i>Bristo</i>	Great Britain	Bristol.	(30, q 6)
2219	<i>Patristo</i>	Great Britain	Near Bristol; a non-identifiable corrupt form (Barnstaple?).	(30, Q 7)
2220	<i>Domborg</i>	Ireland	In Southern Ireland, perhaps Dungarvan. The same form of the name is also to be found in AC.	(30, Q 12)
2221	<i>Lanere</i>	Ireland	In Western Ireland, perhaps Limerick.	(30, q 13)
2222	<i>Island of Berzil</i>	Atlantic Oc.	Off the coast of Ireland. The island of Berzil or Brazil - which, it has been argued might be identified with the Azores - appears in numerous nautical maps of the day, for example Andrea Bianco's Atlas of 1436; see HUMBOLDT, pp. 301 et. seq..	(30, q 17)
2223	<i>These islands of Hibernia are called the Fortunate Islands</i>	Ireland	The Insulae Fortunatae are mentioned in the accounts of the legendary voyage of St. Brendan of Ardfert and Clonfert († 577), an Irish monk. In the cartography of the early fourteenth century - for example, a few of the maps of Pietro Vesconte - they are shown within an ample bay on the west coast of Ireland; but later the name would be used to refer to the Canary Islands. See Humboldt, pp. 278, 281 et seq.. See also In questa insula de hibernia etc. 2212.	(30, R 16)
2224	<i>Londra</i>	Great Britain	London.	(30, R 3)
2225	<i>Roa</i>	Ireland	In Eastern Ireland; Ross?	(30, R 11)
2226	<i>Garaforda</i>	Ireland	In Southern Ireland; Waterford.	(30, R 12)
2227	<i>On these islands one finds many marvellous things</i>	Ireland	A reference to the islands of the Lacus Fortunatus; see In questa insula de hibernia etc. 2212 and Queste insule de hibernia etc. 2223.	(30, R 12)
2228	<i>Kingdom</i>	Great Britain	Near London.	(30, R 2)
2229	<i>Hibernia</i>	Ireland	Ireland.	(30, S 11) (36, a 11)
2230	<i>...orte</i>	Ireland	A scarcely-legible toponym in HIBERNIA.	(30, S 12)
2231	<i>Sancta I...</i>	Ireland	Illegible.	(30, S 13)
2232	<i>Lenem</i>	Great Britain	King's Lynn - then better known as Lynn - in the county of Norfolk, England.	(30, S 2) (36, A 2)
2233	<i>Beradem ?</i>	Indian Ocean	Island to the far eastern edge of the world map, to the south-east of isola Bori. The reading is uncertain.	(31, a 18)
2234	<i>Noble building</i>	China	The inscription refers to Chansay (Hangzhou); see In questo Chataio etc. 1372.	(31, a 29)
2235	<i>Tanzu</i>	China	Chingjinu or Tinguigui in MPR, II, chap. 66, corresponds to Changzhou (Jiangsu, China, 31° 46' N - 119° 56' E). See Y, 2, p. 179 e CARDONA, pp. 596-97. The form of the name used by Fra Mauro is drawn from that which appears in the Z Latin edition: Tingcu.	(31, a 35)
2236	<i>Fuzui</i>	China	The modern-day Suzhou (Jiangsu, China, 31° 18' N - 120° 36' E, near Lake Tai), which MPTG calls Suju and Ramusio Singui (MPR, II, chap. 67). The reading given in the map is borne out solely by the Z Latin edition. See Questa nobel città de Fuçui etc. 1437, and Y, 2, pp. 182-83. Also see Ménard, p. 350.	(31, A 36)
2237	<i>Islands of Bori</i>	Indian Oc.	Difficulties in orientation are clear when Fra Mauro places the Bori 2237 and Carj 2239 off Chansay (Hangzhou), which would suggest they are the islands of the Zhoushan archipelago. However, these names actually seem to refer to the Nicobar Islands - and the island of Car Nicobar in particular (this appears in Ibn Majid's portolan with the name of Kari Naja bari); see TIBBETTS (1971), p. 476.	(31, B 22)
2238	<i>Zangaz</i>	China	Place between Ganfu (Ganpu) and Chansay (Hangzhou), hence to be identified with the modern-day Zhanjiaquiao (China, 30° 24' N - 120° 09' E).	(31, C 28)
2239	<i>Carj ?</i>	Indian Ocean	See isola Bori 2237.	(31, D 20)

2240	<i>This very noble city called Chansay stands in a lake like Venice and has a circumference of 100 miles, a large population, very large suburbs and 12 main gateways. 8 miles outside these there are other cities as big as Venice; and there are 12,000 bridges and 14,000 hearths. And in the middle of this city there is a lake with a circumference of 30 miles, within which there are very large palaces where those that live here hold their feasts. In each house there are 12 families, which are calculated as one hearth; and these hearths total 90 toman, and each toman includes 10,000 hearths, which makes 900,000 hearths. And here all branches of knowledge are studied and there are magnificent things, order and abundance in all trades and crafts</i>	China	Hangzhou (China), already an important and flourishing city in the days of Marco Polo, who gives an ample description of it (MPR, II, chap. 68). This is the source for Fra Mauro's own annotations, which are accompanied with a large city view: "...civitas tota est sita in aquis, et circumdata aquis... in circuitu suo girat miliaria centum... habet duodecim milia pontium...est etiam in hac civitate quidam lacus pulcherrimus et magnus, girans in circuitu miliaria triginta etc." (MPZa, pp. 206, 210; Y, 2, pp. 185-86: "...it hath an hundred miles of compass. And there are in it twelve thousand bridges of stone ... the whole city stands as it were in the water and surrounded by water... Inside the city there is a lake which has a compass of some 30 miles"). See Questa nobel e magnifica citade etc. 1375 and 2251. Also see the ample discussion in Y, 2, pp. 193-215 and CARDONA, pp. 705-06. Where Fra Mauro writes tuni one should read tuman, a technical military term for a force of 10,000 men; see CARDONA, pp. 742-43.	(31, d 21)
2241	<i>Chinese Ocean</i>	East Cina Sea	The East China Sea.	(31, D 23)
2242	<i>Ganfu</i>	China	Discosto da questa città [Chansay - that is, Hangzhou] circa venticinque miglia v'è il mare Oceano, fra greco e levante, appresso il quale v'è una città detta Gampu, dove è un bellissimo porto, al quale arrivano tutte le navi che vengono d'India con mercanzie (MPR, II, chap 68; Y, 2, pp. 189-90: "And the Ocean Sea comes within 25 miles of the city at a place called Ganfu, where there is a town and an excellent haven, with a vast amount of shipping which is engaged in the traffic to and from India"); cfr. CARDONA, p. 634. This is the modern-day Ganpu (China, 30° 24' N - 120° 53' E).	(31, D 25)
2243	<i>Southwards from this province of Serica, Ptolemy labels as terra ignota</i>	China	Within a cartouche at the mouth of the Yangtze, this inscription reiterates Ptolemy's ignorance of the geography of the regions further north (in <i>coso</i> , means "downwards, lower down").	(31, D 29)
2244	<i>Almaroi</i>	China	City immediately to the south of lanzu (Yangzhou, China); unidentified.	(31, D 39) (32, b 6)
2245	<i>Sinzu</i>	China	Zhenzhou (Jiangsu, China, 32° 15' N - 119° 11' E), on the north bank of the Tangtze, about 50km north-east of Nanking. Described, under the name of Singui, in MPR, II, chap. 63. See Y, 2, p. 173 and CARDONA, p. 723.	(31, e 35) (32, D 1)
2246	<i>Tinzu</i>	China	Tingui in MPR, II, chap. 59. As Marco Polo writes that this city "tende verso scirocco, e dalla sinistra parte verso levante, per tre giornate alla longa, si truova il mare Oceano: e in tutto quel spazio vi sono molte saline, e fassi gran copia di sale" (Y, 2, p. 153: "And you must know that on your left hand, that is towards the east, and three days' journey distant, is the Ocean Sea. At every place between the sea and the city salt is made in great quantities. And there is a rich and noble city called Tinju"). Yule argues that it is not to be identified with a place on the Grand Canal, but is further east; he therefore suggests it is the city of Taizhou (Jiangsu, China, 32° 29' N - 119° 54' E).	(31, f 34) (32, E 1)
2247	<i>Lake</i>	China	Near Paugin 2305, that is, Baoying; undoubtedly, these are the paludi grandissime con acqua profonda, per la quale si può navigare" [great deep-water marshes, through which ships can sail] that are described by Marco Polo (MPR, II, chap. 57).	(31, f 39) (32, E 6)
2248	<i>Cinzu</i>	China	Cingui in MPR, II, chap. 59, Cingū in the Z Latin edition. To the east of Tinzu 2246 in the map. Y, 2, p. 154, suggests identification with Tung-Chau, on the northern bank of the mouth of the Yangtze, whilst CARDONA, p. 595, argues: "L'unica possibile identificazione è con Su-ch'ien o Hsū-ch'ien, sul lato N del corso dello Huang Ho, nel tratto chiamato Ssu-chou fino al 1324".	(31, G 29)
2249	<i>This noble city stands in a lake; it is approached by the small road one can see here</i>	China	The inscription refers to Canzu 2250, the modern-day Gaoyou, on the lake of the same name (Jiangsu, China). This latter detail is not, however, given in any of the editions of Marco Polo.	(31, g 32)
2250	<i>Canzu</i>	China	Cayu in the French-Italian version of Marco Polo; its position is coherent with identification as the modern-day Gaoyou, on the lake of the same name (Jiangsu, China). The form of the name given by Fra Mauro is, in fact, rather different to any of those to be found in the different versions of Marco Polo (Caiu, Cayuu, Cayn).	(31, G 33)
2251	<i>Chansay</i>	China	Hangzhou, in the bay of the same name (Zhejiang, China). See Questa nobel e magnifica citade etc. 1375 and Questa nobilissima città dita chansay etc. 2240.	(31, h 25)
2252	<i>Erude / abundant metals</i>	Indian Ocean	Small island to the eastern edge of the map.	(31, h 25) (31, h 23)
2253	<i>Paugin</i>	China	See Paugin. In questa citade etc. 2305.	(31, l 36)
2254	<i>These islands are said to abound in all kinds of metals</i>	East China Sea	Inscription within a cartouche to the north-east edge of the planisphere.	(31, l 29)
2255	<i>Citocora</i>	Indian Ocean	At the far eastern edge of the map; unidentifiable.	(31, L 27)
2256	<i>Paugin. In this city a great quantity of gold ingots and silk are produced</i>	China	The inscription refers to the city of Paugin, which is depicted very clearly on the map; the drawing seems to take up some features mentioned in Marco Polo's description: "Or, partendosi da Coiganzu, si camina verso scirocco una giornata per un terraglio che è nell'entrar di Mangi, fatto di belle pietre, e appresso questo terraglio da un lato e dall'altro vi sono paludi grandissime con acqua profonda, per la quale si può navigare: né per altra strada si può entrare in detta provincia se non per questo terraglio, salvo se non vi s'entrasse con navi, come fece il capitano del gran Can, che vi smontò con tutto l'esercito. In capo di detta giornata si truova una città detta Paughin, grande e bella... hanno seta assai e fanno panno d'oro e di seta in quantità" (MPR, II, cap. 57; Y, 2, p. 152: "When you leave Coiganju you ride south-east for a day along a causeway laid with fine stone, which you find at this entrance to Manzi. On either hand there is a great expanse of water, so that you cannot enter the province except along this causeway. At the end of the day's journey you reach the fine city of Paukin. The people are idolaters, burn their dead, are subject to the Great Kaan, and use paper-money. They live by trade and manufactures and have great abundance of silk, whereof they weave a great variety of fine stuffs of silk and gold. Of all the necessaries of life there is great store"). This is the modern-day Baoying (Jiangsu, China, 33° 13' N - 119° 18' E), which is however not on the ocean coast but about 130 miles inland. See Y, 2, p. 153. and Paugin. In questa citade etc. 2305.	(31, L 36)
2257	<i>Cathay Ocean</i>	East Cina Sea	The East China Sea.	(31, m 27) (32, L 1)
2258	<i>Siccus</i>	East China Sea	Small island to the north-eastern edge of the map	(31, S 33)

2259	<a href="#">River Quian</a>	River of Asia	The rivers Min and Yangtze. See Questo nobilissimo fiume Quian 1421.	(32, A 16) (26, q 16)
2260	<a href="#">Throana</a>	China	Originating in Ptolemy, the name identifies a city in Serica on the eastern side of the Asmirei mountains (Tabula Asiae VIII).	(32, a 25)
2261	<a href="#">River Bagalan</a>	River of Asia	A river which seems to arise - or end; it is not clear - in the Mar Breunto 1432. It flows past the city of Tharsus 1447 - that is, through the territory inhabited by the Uyqurs, to the north of the river Tarim (Xinjiang Uyqur, China).	(32, a 33)
2262	<a href="#">Province or region of Chesmir</a>	India/Pakistan	The region of Kashmir (MPR, I, chap. 27). See also Regno Chesmir 2327.	(32, a 37) (33, B 1)
2263	<a href="#">Houses</a>	China	Indication of an inhabited centre in SACE PROVINCIA.	(32, a 27)
2264	<a href="#">River Quian</a>	River of Asia	The rivers Min and Yangtze. See Questo nobilissimo fiume Quian 1421.	(32, b 3)
2265	<a href="#">Dor</a>	China	Place to the edge of the deserto Lop 2310, near Tangui 2277, in the modern-day region of Shaanxi. A king called Dor is mentioned by Marco Polo (MPR, II, chap. 31); see Y, 2, pp. 19-20.	(32, b 32)
2266	<a href="#">Noble building</a>	China	The inscription refers to the city of Fuzui or Fucui 2236 - that is, the modern-day Suzhou (Jiangsu, China).	(32, B 8)
2267	<a href="#">Province of Serica in Chitai</a>	China	The name given to China by Ptolemy and the Ancients.	(32, b 9)
2268	<a href="#">Serica</a>	China	China.	(32, B 11)
2269	<a href="#">The Ausari Mountains</a>	China	The Ausacii montes appear in Ptolemy's Tabula Asiae VIII.	(32, b 12)
2270	<a href="#">Quencianfu</a>	China	The name used by Fra Mauro might be traced back to the form Si-ngan-fu - that is, the modern-day Xi'an (China, 34° 15' N - 108° 52' E), which Marco Polo calls Quenzanfu (MPR, II, chap. 34); see Y, 2, pp. 27-29, where it is suggested this might correspond to Ptolemy's Thinae, and CARDONA, p. 704. The inscription appears in the map twice.	(32, c 14) (32, D 16)
2271	<a href="#">Ciangli</a>	China	Inscription given on the strada de mango. According to Y, 2, p. 133, it is T'sang-Chau, a place in Shandong (Shantung; see Y, 1, map facing p. 462). See also CARDONA, p. 594.	(32, c 25) (32, d 26)
2272	<a href="#">Province of Pamir</a>	Tajikistan	The Pamirs, of which Marco Polo gives the following description: "E si cammina per dodici giornate per questa pianura, la qual si chiama Pamer, e in tutto questo cammino non si troua alcuna abitazione, per il che bisogna che i viandanti portino seco le vettovaglie. Ivi non appare sorte alcuna d'uccelli, per l'altezza de' monti, e gli fu affermato per miracolo che per l'asprezza del freddo il fuoco non è così chiaro come negli altri luoghi, né si può ben con quello cuocere cosa alcuna" (MPR, I, chap. 28; Y, 1, p. 171: "The plain is called Pamier, and you ride across it for twelve days together, finding nothing but a desert without habitations or any green thing, so that travellers are obliged to carry with them whatever they have need of. The region is so lofty and cold that you do not even see any birds flying. And I must notice also that because of this great cold, fire does not burn so brightly, nor give out so much heat as usual, nor does it cook food so effectually"). See also Pamir 2280.	(32, c 37)
2273	<a href="#">In this mountain blue stone (lapis lazuli) is found</a>	Tajikistan	The inscription appears in the area of the Pamirs, and echoes a similar passage in Marco Polo: "Si trovano similmente monti nelli quali vi è la vena delle pietre delle qual si fa l'azzurro, il migliore che si truovi nel mondo" (MPR, I, chap. 25; Y, 1, p. 157: "There is also in the same country another mountain, in which azure is found; 'tis the finest in the world, and is got in a vein like silver"); the stone is lapis lazuli.	(32, c 39) (33, D 1)
2274	<a href="#">Piada</a>	China	Perhaps the city of Pianfu mentioned by Marco Polo (MPR, II, chap. 30), on which see CARDONA, p. 693.	(32, D 19)
2275	<a href="#">Cundinfu</a>	China	Tundinfu in MPB, Tundinfu in MPZa, Codinfu in MPV, Tudinfu in MPR, II, chap. 52. Y, 2, p. 137 identifies it as Tai-ting fu ("Tung-ping-fu, sulla carovaniere che collegava Ho-chien-fu a Chi-ning", MPC, p. 308).	(32, d 20)
2276	<a href="#">Road</a>	China	The great road which from the ponte mirabile 2315 - the Lu-Kou bridge over the Yongding river - leads to Tangui 2277.	(32, d 28)
2277	<a href="#">Tangui</a>	China	A fortress - or, perhaps, a salt mine - in the region of Xi'an (Shaanxi, China); it is very difficult to identify the place with certainty, partly because the Ramusio edition of Marco Polo gives Thaignin, whilst the others have Caicui o Caitui. The description of the place appears in MPR, II, chap. 31; see also the discussion in Y, 2, pp. 25-26 and CARDONA, p. 574.	(32, D 28)
2278	<a href="#">Tainfu</a>	China	It is the modern-day Taiyuan (China, 37° 53' N - 112° 33' E), capital of Shanxi. Described in MPR, II, chap. 28 e 29; See also Y, 2, p. 15 and CARDONA, p. 728.	(32, d 30)
2279	<a href="#">Here are 12 noble cities under Nangin</a>	China	Fra Mauro here mistakenly gives a detail that Marco Polo locates elsewhere, in the seigneurie of Saianfu 2281: "Saianfu è una nobile e gran città nella provincia di Mangi, alla cui iurisdizione rispondono dodici città ricche e grandi" (MPR, II, chap. 62; Y, 2, p. 158: "Saianfu is a very great and noble city, and it rules over twelve other large and rich cities, and is itself a seat of great trade and manufacture").	(32, D 8)
2280	<a href="#">Pamir</a>	Tajikistan	The massif and the uplands of the Pamirs. See provincia Pamir 2272.	(32, D 35)
2281	<a href="#">Saianfu</a>	China	The modern-day Shayang, on the river Han (Hubei, China, 30° 41' N - 112° 34' E); Marco Polo gives a famous account of the seige here in 1268-76 (MPR, II, chap. 62). See also Y, 2, pp. 167-69 and CARDONA, p. 714.	(32, E 10)
2282	<a href="#">Under the rule of Nangin are 12 cities</a>	China	Fra Mauro here mistakenly gives a detail that Marco Polo locates elsewhere, in the seigneurie of Saianfu 2281: "Saianfu è una nobile e gran città nella provincia di Mangi, alla cui iurisdizione rispondono dodici città ricche e grandi" (MPR, II, chap. 62; Y, 2, p. 158: "Saianfu is a very great and noble city, and it rules over twelve other large and rich cities, and is itself a seat of great trade and manufacture").	(32, e 12)
2283	<a href="#">Cazinfu</a>	China	Marked twice along the fiume Quian near Quencianfu (Xi'an, China, 34° 15' N - 108° 52' E); see 2270. The name is not to be found in Marco Polo.	(32, E 14) (32, F 17)
2284	<a href="#">Chataio</a>	China	North China.	(32, E 19)
2285	<a href="#">Sinziniata</a>	China	Near Ziangu 2313 and the hedificio nobile de idoli 2286. Undoubtedly, this corresponds to the Singumatu in MPR, II, chap. 53; the French edition gives Singiu and Singiumatu, the Z Latin edition Sinçumatu, and Ramusio's edition of the voyage of Odorico di Pordenone gives Sunzomaco. Yule, who prefers the Sinjumatu reading, identifies it as Tsi-Ning Chau, in Southern Shandong (Y, 2, p. 139; CARDONA, pp. 722-23).	(32, e 20)

2286	<a href="#">Noble building for idols</a>	China	Accompanied by the drawing of a large temple with towers, this inscription takes up a passage from Marco Polo: "Oltre di ciò hanno molti monasterii e abbazie, che sono piene d'idoli di diverse maniere, alli quali sacrificano e onorano con grandissima riverenza" (MPR, I, chap. 36; Y, 1, p. 203: "They have a great many abbeys and minsters full of idols of sundry fashions, to which they pay great honour and reverence, worshipping them and sacrificing to them with much ado"); see Y, 1, pp. 207-09. Note the small figure of a divinity within the temple, which would seem to be inspired by the description of the religious practices of the Codifu (Cundinfu in Fra Mauro) given in some versions of Marco Polo - for example, the Latin codex Y 160 PS in the Ambrosiana, for which see MPC, pp. 310-11.	(32, E 23)
2287	<a href="#">The Mango Road</a>	China	Partendosi da questa città e andando per un miglio si trovano due vie, una delle quali va verso ponente, l'altra verso scirocco: per la via di ponente si va per la provincia del Cataio, per la via di scirocco alla provincia di Mangi (MPR, II, chap. 28; Y, 2, p. 10: "After riding a mile beyond this city you find two roads, one of which goes west and the other south-east. The westerly road is that through Cathay, and the south-easterly one goes towards the province of Manzi"). The second road, that towards the west, is twice indicated by Fra Mauro, with a simple STRADA.	(32, e 25)
2287bis	<a href="#">Rasborgo</a>	Finland	The modern-day Raseborg, on the southern coast of Finland, opposite Tallinn.	(41, C 10)
2288	<a href="#">Chacianfu</a>	China	Corresponds to the modern-day Puchow (Shanxi, China, 4° 51' N - 110° 17' E). See Y, 2, p. 25.	(32, e 29)
2289	<a href="#">Manzi</a>	China	The name was used to refer to Southern China; see CARDONA, pp. 663-54.	(32, E 18)
2290	<a href="#">Chaschar</a>	China	The modern-day Kashgar (Kashi or Kashgar, in the autonomous Chinese region of Xinjiang Uygur, 39° 27' N - 75° 59' E). Marco Polo gives a brief description (MPR, I, chap. 29). See MÉNARD, p. 360.	(32, E 33)
2291	<a href="#">Desert</a>	China	Reference to the deserto Lop 2310.	(32, E 34)
2292	<a href="#">Border</a>	China	Indicates the western edge of the deserto Lop 2310.	(32, E 37)
2293	<a href="#">Lenzu</a>	China	Given the uncertainty of the toponymy and topography in this part of the map, perhaps this is the same as Lizinfu 2303.	(32, F 13)
2294	<a href="#">Nangin</a>	China	Ngan-king, described briefly in MPR, II, chap. 61.	(32, f 10)
2295	<a href="#">River Caramoran</a>	River of Asia	In the planisphere, this river seems to arise in the provincia Balor 2308 - that is, the province of Chitral, between Afghanistan and Pakistan - pass across the deserto Lop 2310, (the region on the western edge of the Gobi Desert) and then reach Chascar 2290, which corresponds to Kashi or Kashgar in the autonomus Chinese region of Xinjiang Uygur (near where flows the river Kaxgar; Cazinfu 2283 and Pinzu 2302). It then continues north-east, emptying into the ocean between Quançu, or Cangzhou 2329, and Chambalech or Beijing 2339. The name given by Fra Mauro corresponds to the Kará Muren (Black River) which was a name of Mongol origin used to indicate what is now known as the Yellow River or Huang Ho (Y, 2, p. 23; CARDONA, pp. 584-85); that river, however, flows entirely within the borders of China. Fra Mauro's description appears, therefore, to be confused and mistaken, except in his account of the final stretch of the river. For a description of this river, see MPR, II, chaps. 32 and 54, and ODORICO, p. 149.	(32, f 17) (32, g 11)
2296	<a href="#">Province of Jerchan</a>	China	This is the province which Marco Polo (MPR, I, chap. 34) calls Ciarcian and locates in the desert of Takla Makan (Xinjiang Uygur, China). He also gives a description of this latter: "Da Peym fino a questa provincia e anco per essa è tutta arena, e sonvi molte acque triste e amare, e in pochi luoghi ve n'è di dolci e buone" (ibid.; Y, 1, p. 194: "The whole of the province is sandy, and so is the road all the way from Pein, and much of the water that you find is bitter and bad. However, at some places you do find fresh and sweet water"). See CARDONA, p. 594.	(32, F 33)
2297	<a href="#">Province of Uochan</a>	Tajikistan	At the edge of the deserto Lop 2310, this corresponds to the region between Northern Afghanistan and Tajikistan, where - in the valley of Dar'yoï Pamir - there is a place now called Vakhán. This word - or the variant Wakhi - identifies a language still spoken in an area that embraces parts of Pakistan, Afghanistan, China and Tajikistan (cfr. BACKSTROM). The so-called "Vakhán Corridor" separates the region of Hindu Kush from the Pamirs. It is not to be confused with the city of Voçam which Fra Mauro gives in the provincia Çardandam.	(32, f 37)
2298	<a href="#">Bridge</a>	China	Bridge on the road which leads to Paugin 2305.	(32, f 8)
2299	<a href="#">This most excellent and mighty emperor has sixty crowned kings under his dominion. When he travels, he sits in a carriage of gold and ivory decorated with gemstones of inestimable price. And this carriage is drawn by a white elephant. The four most noble kings of his dominions stand one at each corner of this carriage to escort it; and all the others walk ahead, with a large number of armed men both before and behind. And here are all the genteel pleasures and customs of the world</a>	China	The inscription appears near Chambalech (Beijing), and is very close to Marco Polo's description of the season's hunting undertaken by Cubilai and his court. Note, however, that the description of the "carro d'oro e d'avolio" [carriage of gold and ivory] drawn by a white elephant is different to that given in Marco Polo, which in the French-Italian edition reads "Et le grant sire vait toutes foies sor quatre leofant la o il a une mout belle chanbre de fust, la quel est dedens toute couverte de dras a or batu et dehors est de cuir de lion couverte" (MPT, p. 433). The Tuscan and Veneto versions are very similar, as is that given by Ramusio; however the passage is entirely missing from the Z Latin edition. Other parts of Fra Mauro's description are taken from Odorico da Pordenone: "E nell'ultimo esercito, in mezo del qual sopra un ornato e concio carro a due rote viene il re, e nel qual è un solaro a modo di sala ordinato, fatto tutto di legno d'aloce d'oro inaurato e di bellissime pelli di molte pietre preziose ornate coperto, da quattro elefanti e da altrettanti cavalli bellissimi tirato, e similmente da quattro baroni (là chiamati zuche) guidato, delli quali l'officio è con diligenza guardare che 'l carro sia da bon loco tirato e che il re non abbia alcuna offensione" (RAMUSIO, v. 4, p. 293; YULE 1866, 1, p. 135: "The king travelleth in a two-wheeled carriage, in which is formed a very goodly chamber, all of lign-aloes and gold, and covered over with great and fine skins, and set with many precious stones. And the carriage is drawn by four elephants, well broken in and harnessed, and also by four splendid horses, richly caparisoned. And alongside go four barons, who are called 'Cuthe', keeping watch and ward over the chariot that no hurt come to the king").	(32, g 17)

2300	<a href="#">Choiganzu</a>	China	Coiganzu in MPR, II, chap. 54; Caygiagui in MPTG. Marco Polo says that the city stands on the river Caramoran (the Yellow River), which would correspond to the course of the river at the time; up to 1853 it flowed through this region. See Y, 2, map opposite p. 144. The place probably corresponds to the modern-day Hua'an (Jiangsu, China, 33° 30' N - 119° 08' E). See also CARDONA, pp. 590-91.	(32, g 10)
2301	<a href="#">Province or region of Nanqin</a>	China	Nang-king; see 2294.	(32, G 10)
2302	<a href="#">Pinzu</a>	China	This does not appear in Ramusio's version; it is Pigni in MPTG, but Pinzu in the Z Latin edition. Yule (Y, 2, p. 141) identifies it as Pei-chau, on the eastern bank of the Grand Canal (Southern Shandong, China). See also CARDONA, p. 694.	(32, g 16)
2303	<a href="#">Linzinfu</a>	China	A name Fra Mauro uses for two different places which are not far from each other. It does not appear in the Ramusio version, whilst MPTG gives Ligni and the Z Latin edition Linzifu. The position given by Marco Polo is consistent with an identification as the modern-day Linqing (36° 50' N - 115° 41' E, Shandong, China). See also Y, 2, p. 141 and CARDONA, p. 652.	(32, g 19) (32, H 12)
2304	<a href="#">Road</a>	China	Referring to the strada de mango 2287.	(32, G 26)
2305	<a href="#">[no reference]</a>			
2306	<a href="#">Hacbaluch</a>	China	Place in the provincia Pen 2307; this is Aqbaliq in Cathay - that is, Northern China (aq-Baligh means "white city" in Turkish, which was the name the Tartars gave to the imperial residences of the khan; cf. Y, 2, p.14). The city is not to be confused with Hachbalech de mango 1402, in Southern China, which corresponds to the modern-day Zhouzhou. See CARDONA, p. 540.	(32, G 31)
2307	<a href="#">Province of Pen</a>	China	Peym in the Ramusio edition of Marco Polo (MPR, I, chap. 34); "è identificabile forse nelle odierne rovine di Uzuntatī, presso il letto prosciugato del Keridarya, tra Keriya e Dandan Uulik nella regione di Xotan" (CARDONA, p. 690).	(32, G 33)
2308	<a href="#">Province of Balor</a>	Afghanistan	According to Yule (v. 1, pp. 178-79), this is the region of Chitral, in the territory that overlaps the borders of Afghanistan and Pakistan.	(32, g 35)
2309	<a href="#">Road</a>	China	The road to Paugin 2305; it is probably the terraglio (embankment) described by Marco Polo (MPR, II, chap. 57).	(32, g 7)
2310	<a href="#">Lop Desert</a>	China	The region to the western edge of the Gobi Desert - where there is still a Lake Lop (China, circa 40° 15' N - 90° 43' E) - through which Marco Polo passed (MPR, I, chap. 35). See Y, pp. 197-198). See also lop 2772.	(32, h 33) (32, e 35)
2311	<a href="#">River Qian</a>	River of Asia	The rivers Min and Yangtze; see Questo nobilissimo fiume etc. 1421.	(32, h 9) (32, d 14)
2312	<a href="#">Suzzuzach</a>	China	Near Pinzu, it corresponds to the city of Suzupato in Odorico da Pordenone: "E camminando molti giorni per questo fiume [Caramoran] giunsi in una città domandata Suzupato" (RAMUSIO, v. 4, p. 290; Yule 1866, 1, pp. 125-26: "And as I travelled by that river towards the east, and passed many towns and cities, I came to a certain city which is called Sunzumatu"); according to Milanese (ibid., p. 721), it corresponds to the modern-day Jining, in Shandong.	(32, h 13)
2313	<a href="#">Zianglu</a>	China	Inscription along the strada de mango; according to CARDONA, p. 593, it identifies "Ch'ang-lu, sul Grande canale, lato O, al sud di Ch'ing-hsien". See also Y, 2, p. 133.	(32, H 23)
2314	<a href="#">Cathao</a>	China	The name used for centuries to refer to Northern China.	(32, H 23) (38, C 25)
2315	<i>Marvellous and famous bridge across the river Polisanchin. It has three hundred arches and six thousand images of lions bearing an equal number of columns with capitals</i>	China	The bridge is shown by a large drawing which may appear fanciful but is actually quite close to the real appearance of the Lu-Kou bridge over the river Yongding - Polisanchin in Fra Mauro; see 2321 - about 17 km south-west of Beijing. See Y, 2, pp. 5-8. A long description of this bridge is given in Marco Polo: "Sopra detto fiume è un ponte di pietra molto bello, e forse in tutt'il mondo non ve n'è un altro simile. La sua longhezza è trecento passa e la larghezza otto, di modo che per quello potriano commodamente cavalcare dieci uomini l'uno a lato all'altro. Ha ventiquattro archi e venticinque pile in acqua che li sostengono, ed è tutto di pietra serpentina, fatto con grand'artificio etc." (MPR, II, chap. 27; Y, 2, pp. 3-4: "Over this River there is a very fine stone bridge, so fine indeed, that it has very few equals. The fashion of it is this: it is 300 paces in length, and it must have a good eight paces of width, for ten mounted men can ride across it abreast. It has 24 arches and as many water-mills, and 'tis all of very fine marble, well built and firmly founded"). Note that the Ramusio text agrees with the various other versions, so Fra Mauro himself must have confused 'three hundred steps' with 'three hundred arches'. See also ponte mirabile 2326 and desmontado el ponte etc. 2317.	(32, h 25)
2316	<a href="#">Chaicianfu</a>	China	Cacianfu or Caçanfu in different editions and versions of Marco Polo, and therefore easily to be confused with Chacianfu 2288 - that is, Puchow. This is, in fact, "Ho-chien-fu, città situata lungo la via della posta che da Pechino andava a Hang-chou" (MPZa, p. 162, note). See also Y, 2, p. 133.	(32, h 27)
2317	<i>Once off the bridge, there is a very pleasant road, lined for miles with gardens, palaces, castles and cities</i>	China	The Lu-Kou bridge, about 17 km south-west of Beijing, over the river Yongding; see Ponte mirabile e famoso etc. 2315. Cfr. Marco Polo: "Partendosi da questo ponte e andando per trenta miglia alla banda di ponente, trovando di continuo palagi, vigne e campi fertilissimi" (MPR, II, chap. 28; Y, 2, p. 10: "When you leave the Bridge, and ride towards the west, finding all the way excellent hostelries for travellers, with fine vineyards, fields, and gardens, and springs of water, you come after 30 miles to a fine large city called Juju").	(32, H 30)
2318	<a href="#">Zouza</a>	China	This is the modern-day Zhouzhou, about 65 km south-west of Beijing. It is briefly described by Marco Polo (with the name of Gonza in MPR, II, chap. 28; the French-Italian version gives Giongiu). See Y, 2, pp. 10-12 and CARDONA, p. 635.	(32, h 33)
2319	<a href="#">Tigiamor</a>	China	Unidentified place on the river Polisanchin.	(32, i 34)
2320	<a href="#">Bridge</a>	China	Reference to the ponte mirabile, - that is, the Lu-Kou bridge over the river Yongding.	(32, i 31)

2321	<i>River Polisanchin</i>	River of Asia	Given this river is crossed by a famous stone bridge amply described in Marco Polo (MPR, II, chap. 27, e Y, 2, pp. 3-8), it can - for at least part of its length - be identified with the modern-day Yung Ting or Yongding, which runs through the territories to the north of Beijing and Tientsin. Fra Mauro gives an uncertain account of its course: while the northern section, from the bridge to the river mouth, is fairly close to the actual course of the river, the southern and western sections - between the bridge and the lago Inscial - would seem to be those of the upper stretches of the Yellow River (Huang Ho), which arises a short distance away from the Guaring and Ngoring lakes, at 34° 53' N - 97° 30' E.	(32, I 36) (32, n 24) (32, P 26)
2322	<i>Rabes</i>	Kazakhstan?	A place probably connected with the incidents recounted in the Romance of Alexander, but unidentified. See <i>Secondo che se dice</i> etc. 2324.	(32, I 36)
2323	<i>Between these two mountains you cannot pass when the wind is raging because it is very harmful to anyone who is there. The name is the White Mountain and there are dunes of sand in that desert and deposits of silver</i>	Kazakhstan	The geographical location of this place is just to the south of Otrar (see <i>Questo regno de Samargante ecc.</i> 2402); perhaps it is the narrow valley between the Karatau and Alatau mountains, in Southern Kazakhstan, through which passed a route to the Orient.	(32, M 39)
2324	<i>It is said that Alexander the Macedonian came here</i>	China	The note - of unidentified source - is given in relation to a place called Rabes 2322; it probably indicates the farthest limit of Alexander the Great's advance in his war with king Porus.	(32, m 34)
2325	<i>Archanara</i>	China	A rather corrupt form of the name of a place called Caczarmodin, Tarcar Mondun, Cacciar Mondun, etc. in the various versions of Marco Polo (MPR, II, 16). Also known as "the forest of the willows", this was two days' journey south of Beijing; cfr. CARDONA, pp. 730-31.	(32, N 22)
2326	<i>Wonderful bridge</i>	China	The Lu-Kou bridge, about 17 km south-west of Beijing. See <i>Ponte mirabile e famoso</i> etc. 2315.	(32, N 26)
2327	<i>Kingdom of Chesmir</i>	India	See also <i>Provincia over region Chesmir</i> 2262.	(32, N 30)
2328	<i>Asan</i>	Turkestan	To the east of Otrar, the city where tradition has it that Tamerlane died; see <i>Fin qui fo Tamberlan</i> etc. 2332. Presumably, therefore, it is in the modern-day Turkestan.	(32, N 32)
2329	<i>Quañçu</i>	China	This is mentioned only in the Z Latin edition of Marco Polo as Quañçu; it corresponds to Ho-kou, 'the mouth of the river'; cfr. MPZa, p. 183.	(32, N 9)
2330	<i>Empire and most noble triumph of Cathay</i>	China	The inscription appears near Cambalech (Beijing).	(32, o 13)
2331	<i>Maletan</i>	Pakistan	The city of Multan, on the river Chenab, in Pakistan. Of very ancient foundation, it was already being described by al-Masudi in the tenth century; cfr. DGI, p. 224.	(32, o 29)
2332	<i>Here was as far as Tamerlane came with his army to fall in surprise upon Cathay. But the cruel rage of the wind in the valley buffeted them so mortally that they had to turn back, half dead, to Otrar. And there he died and his army split up</i>	Kazakhstan	Tamerlane died at Otrar in 1405, during his expedition against China; it is located in modern-day Kazakhstan (42° 46' N - 68° 16' E), near the course of the Syr Darja. See <i>Questo regno de samargante ecc.</i> 2402 and Otrar 2333, the latter is also mentioned by PEGOLOTTI, pp. 21 e 23.	(32, o 36)
2333	<i>Otrar</i>	Kazakhstan	See <i>Fin qui fo Tamberlan</i> etc. 2332.	(32, o 40) (33, P 2)
2334	<i>Sidari</i>	Pakistan	In <i>regno Chesmir</i> (Kashmir); unidentified.	(32, p 34)
2335	<i>This borders on the desert</i>	Kazakhstan	The note appears alongside Otrar, the place when tradition has it that Tamerlane died. See <i>Fin qui fo Tamberlan</i> etc. 2332.	(32, P 40) (33, p 2)
2336	<i>Kingdom</i>	Pakistan	Near Maletan.	(32, P 29)
2337	<i>Province of Suço</i>	China	There is no doubt that the province and the city are those of Suhchau... Suhchau lies just within the extreme north-west angle of the Great Wall (Y, 1, p. 218), that is, in the area of the modern-day border between China and Mongolia. Marco Polo gives a brief description of the region and its main city (Succuir in MPR, I, chap. 38). See also <i>Suçus</i> 2345.	(32, Q 40) (33, q 3)
2338	<i>Desert</i>	Kazakhstan	Desert region in Eastern Kazakhstan.	(32, q 39)
2339	<i>Chambalech</i>	China	Cambalū is described at length by Marco Polo (MPR, II, chap. 6); it is the modern-day Beijing.	(32, R 22)
2340	<i>Silan, Royal City</i>	India?	The toponym could perhaps be seen in relation to the place called Shila (India, Jammu and Kashmir, 33° 26' N - 76° 53' E).	(32, R 29)
2341	<i>Province of Ergiul</i>	China	To the southern limit of the region of Tangut; see (32, D 28) and MPR, I, chap. 50 (which gives Erginul); see also Y, 1, p. 276 and CARDONA, p. 617. According to Ménard, this is the modern-day Wuwei (Gansu, 37° 55' N - 102° 37' E).	(32, r 36)
2342	<i>Costa</i>	China	In the provincia Ergiul 2341, which is to the southern limit of Tangut. The great geographical 'compression' in the depiction of this region - for example, Otrar, is shown only a short distance from Costa, but is actually in Kazakhstan (see <i>Questo regno de samargante ecc.</i> 2402) - makes it very difficult to give its exact location.	(32, R 37)
2343	<i>Here the emperor passes the summer in pleasant hunting</i>	China	Near Chambalec, this inscription is accompanied by a drawing of tents; these form the imperial camp which Marco Polo describes as being set up during the summer hunting season (MPR, II, chap. 16).	(32, S 14) (38, A 10)
2344	<i>Chaluchia</i>	China	This is the Calacia mentioned by Marco Polo (MPR, I, chap. 51) in Western China. On which, see Y, 1, p. 282 and CARDONA, p. 576.	(32, S 34) (38, A 29)
2345	<i>Suçus</i>	China	See <i>Provincia Suço</i> 2337.	(32, S 40) (33, S 2) (38, A 36)
2346	<i>Desert</i>	China	Desert Region in Western China.	(32, S 37) (38, A 32)
2347	<i>Chiva</i>	Kazakhstan	On the khanate of Chiva, see Milanese in RAMUSIO, v. 4, p. 598, n. 2.	(33, a 21)
2348	<i>Towards the coast in this province of Siroan and Siamachi there are two 'liquor' springs. From one, the larger, flows a green liquor called nephto [naphtha]; this is good to burn and is very common in Syria and Asia Minor. The other liquor is white and is medicinal; it is good for various things</i>	Azerbaijan	The province of Siroan corresponds to the regione of Shirvan (Azerbaijan); a description of it appears in the Ramusio collection within the account written by Giosafat Barbaro, who travelled extensively in these regions in the first half of the fifteenth century. The province of Siamachi occupied the territory of the modern-day Sumqayıt, on the east coast of the Caspian Sea, near Baku. Various authors, including Marco Polo, mention the oil that used to bubble to the surface of the ground in these areas. See also HALLBERG, pp. 462-63.	(33, a 32)

2349	<i>River Bascatis</i>	<b>River of Asia</b>	Tributary of the river Arius, it passes through Balch 2356 - that is, Balkh - (Afghanistan). The Bascatis would, therefore, be the modern-day river Balkh.	(33, B 12)
2350	<i>Southwards of this river Ixartes can be said to begin Sithia - that is, Çagatai - Organça, Saray Piccolo and Saray Grande. And beyond those, the Edil, then beyond that the Thanay and beyond that the Osuch. All of these can be said to be Scythian or Tartar</i>	<b>River of Asia</b>	Fra Mauro gives the river Ixartes - that is, the Sir Darya - as marking the geographical limit of the area under Tartar-Mongol dominion. See flumen Ixartes 2364.	(33, B 17)
2351	<i>Chat</i>	<b>Kazakhstan?</b>	On the river Ixartes (Sir Darya) ; unidentified.	(33, b 23)
2352	<i>Organça nuova</i>	<b>Turkmenistan</b>	See Questo nobilissimo e richo Regno de Organça etc. 2386.	(33, b 26)
2353	<i>Charachur</i>	<b>Turkmenistan</b>	Probably the region of Kara Kum, to the east of the Caspian. According to Fra Mauro, the city of Charachur is located on the eastern shores of the Caspian at the mouth of the river Ixartes - that is, the Sir Darya; however, that river flows into the Aral Sea.	(33, B 29)
2354	<i>Balasian</i>	<b>Afghanistan</b>	The region of Badakhshan, in Northern Afghanistan; it is amply described by Marco Polo (MPR, I, chap. 25).	(33, b 7)
2355	<i>River Arius</i>	<b>River of Asia</b>	The river Amu Darya.	(33, b 7)
2356	<i>Balch</i>	<b>Afghanistan</b>	This is the modern-day Balkh (Afghanistan), which was well-known to the Ancients under the name of Baktra (STRABO, 443.12; ARRIANUS, III.19.1; see also HALLBERG, pp. 57-59). This is the description given by Marco Polo: "Balach, la quale è città nobile e grande, ma più nobile e più grande fu già, perciò che li Tartari, facendoli molte volte danno, l'hanno malamente trattata e rovinata: e già furono in quella molti palagi di marmo e corti, e sonvi ancora, ma distrutti e guasti. In questa città dicono gli abitanti che Alessandro tolse per moglie la figliuola del re Dario, i quali osservano la legge di Macometto. E fino a questa città durano li confini della Persia fra greco e levante..." (MPR, I, chap. 22; Y, 1, p. 151: "Balch is a noble city and a great, though it was much greater in former days. But the Tartars and other nations have greatly ravaged and destroyed it. There were formerly many fine palaces and buildings of marbles, and the ruins of them still remain. The people of the city tell that it was here that Alexander took to wife the daughter of Darius. Here, you should be told, is the end of the empire of the Tartar Lord of the Levant").	(33, B 9)
2357	<i>This name of Aria is not longer in use; the whole is now called Zagatai, and the province contains 1,201 cities</i>	<b>Central Asia</b>	The khanate of Chagatai covered the territories between the river Amu Darya to the west, and the Altai mountain range to the north-east; the province of Aria occupied a territory whose main city was the modern-day Herat.	(33, b 9)
2358	<i>SITHIA</i>	<b>Russia</b>	Scythia, historic region in southern Russia.	(33, b 28)
2359	<i>Salt Deposits</i>	<b>Turkmenistan</b>	On the north-east shores on the Caspian Sea, near Charachur 2353.	(33, b 29)
2360	<i>These gates in the language of the people of this place are called Derbent - Iron Gates - because they are impregnable. They are also called the Caspian Gates because, if you want to pass these Caspian mountains, you have to go by these gates, which are therefore called Caspian</i>	<b>Russia</b>	The so-called Iron Gates - a defence rampart completed in the sixth century - stretched from the outskirts of Derbent (Dagestan, Russia, on the western shores of the Caspian) to the slopes of the Caucasus - the monte Chaspio indicated by Fra Mauro; see Y, 1, pp. 53-57. Note that Fra Mauro uses the same name to identify other places in Asia, Africa and Europe.	(33, B 39)
2361	<i>This is the port of Çagatai</i>	<b>Turkmenistan</b>	The note relates to the city of Amon 2382; but one should bear in mind what is said in the comment to Questo nobilissimo e richo Regno de Organça etc. 2386.	(33, c 20)
2362	<i>Mountain of the Sun</i>	<b>Afghanistan?</b>	Indication of uncertain attribution.	(33, C 4)
2363	<i>Termu?</i>	<b>Uzbekistan</b>	Difficult to read (perhaps Termil). Its position on the river Termit 2389 - better known to the Ancients as Oxus (the modern-day Amu Darya) - means that it can certainly be identified as Termiz or Termez, a city on the border between Uzbekistan and Afghanistan. Termez was a stopping-point on the journey to Samarkand undertaken by CLAVIJO (p. 195). The toponym does not appear in FM 1956. See also Termici 2399.	(33, c 13)
2364	<i>River Ixartes</i>	<b>River of Asia</b>	The river Ixartes - that is, the Sir Darya; Herodotus confused this first with the Araxe and then with the Don. The first certain mention of the river in western sources is due to Alexander the Great, whose campaign of conquest in Central Asia came to a halt at the Sir Darya (see BUNBURY, v. 1, p. 435). According to the information reported by Alexander, the river flowed into the Caspian - rather than the Aral Sea - and this belief survived in cartography and geography right up to the eighteenth century. See also Da questo fiume Ixartes etc. 2350.	(33, C 23)
2365	<i>This Organça Nuova was built by Tamerlane using the buildings of Thauris which he had had transported there</i>	<b>Turkmenistan</b>	See Questo nobilissimo e richo Regno de Organça etc. 2386.	(33, C 25)
2366	<i>Ogroihan</i>	<b>Kazakhstan?</b>	On the north-eastern shores of the Caspian Sea.	(33, C 30)
2367	<i>Hurguze</i>	<b>Turkmenistan</b>	Place on the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea, which is said to have been the port of Organça - see Questo è el porto etc. (33, D 32). And see Questo nobilissimo e richo Regno de Organça etc. 2386.	(33, c 32)
2368	<i>Caspian Sea</i>	<b>Caspian Sea</b>	Caspian Sea.	(33, c 38) (34, D 1)
2369	<i>Bangolan</i>	<b>Afghanistan</b>	Probably Bangolya, to the west of Mazar and Sharif (36° 40' N - 66° 49' E).	(33, d 10)
2370	<i>The Salt Mountains</i>	<b>Afghanistan</b>	Near Balch (Balkh, Northern Afghanistan); it takes up the indication given in Marco Polo: "I suoi monti verso mezodi sono grandi e alti, alcuni de' quali sono d'un sale bianco e durissimo, e li circostanti per trenta giornate ne vengono a torre, perché egli è il miglior che sia in tutto 'l mondo; ma è tanto duro che non se ne può torre se non rompendolo con pali di ferro, e ve n'è in tanta copia che tutto 'l mondo si potrà fornire" (MPR, I, chap. 23; Y, 1, p. 153: "It is a fine place, and the mountains that you see towards the south are all composed of salt. People from all the countries round to some thirty days' journey, come to fetch this salt, which is the best in the world, and it is so hard that it can be only broken with iron picks. 'Tis in such abundance that it would supply the whole world to the end of time"). These are the Hindu Kush mountains, to the south of Taloqan (Northern Afghanistan); up to quite recent times, mineral salt was mined here (see Y, 1, pp. 154-55). See also Qui se recolie sal assa' 2419.	(33, D 10)
2371	<i>Amaxobi</i>	<b>Asia</b>	Name of a people, this is always accompanied by a drawing of a covered wagon with spoked wheels. It appears just to the east of the Caspian, near Lordo de Çagatai, and near Organça (see Questo nobilissimo e richo Regno de organça etc. 2386). See also Amaxobi, zoè etc. 2411.	(33, D 17) (33, D 24) (33, i 27)

2372	<a href="#">This is the port of Organza, which is inland from here</a>	<b>Turkmenistan</b>	The note refers to Hurguze 2367. See Questo nobilissimo e richo Regno de Organça etc. 2386.	(33, D 32)
2373	<a href="#">Ceiate</a>	<b>Turkmenistan?</b>	On the north-eastern shores of the Caspian Sea, alongside Alaturlo (Aqtau).	(33, d 34)
2374	<a href="#">Alaturlo</a>	<b>Kazakhstan</b>	The form is probably derived from the name of the city of Aqtau, on the eastern shores of the Caspian.	(33, d 36)
2375	<a href="#">Machixisa</a>	<b>Kazakhstan</b>	The same as Magchislas 2391.	(33, d 38)
2376	<a href="#">Here one finds a lot of balas rubies</a>	<b>Afghanistan</b>	Appearing twice, the inscription here is placed alongside Balasian 2354, and echoes what is said in this passage of Marco Polo: "Quivi si trovano quelle pietre preziose che si chiamano balasi, molto belli e di gran valuta, e nascono ne' monti grandi. Ma questo però è in un monte solo, il qual si chiama Sicinan..." (MPR, I, chap. 25; Y, 1, p. 157: "It is in this province that those fine and valuables gems the Balas Rubies are found. They are got in certain rocks among the mountains, and in the search for them the people did great caves underground, just as is done by miners for silver. There is but one special mountain that produces them, and it is called Syghinan"). This is the region of Badakhshan, in Northern Afghanistan; see CARDONA, pp. 554-55.	(33, D 6) (33, E 6)
2377	<a href="#">The horde of Çagatai</a>	<b>Central Asia</b>	See ÇAGATAI 2381.	(33, d 22)
2378	<a href="#">River Ocus</a>	<b>River of Asia</b>	This is the Oxus of the Ancients - that is, the Amu Darya; the first stretch of which Fra Mauro calls flumen Termit 2389.	(33, D 30)
2379	<a href="#">Lake</a>	<b>Afghanistan</b>	In the region of Badakhshan, near the mountain singled out with the note In questo monte se trova balasi asai 2376.	(33, D 5)
2380	<a href="#">Temple</a>	<b>Afghanistan</b>	In the region of Badakhshan, near the mountain singled out with the note In questo monte se trova balasi asai 2376.	(33, D 6)
2381	<a href="#">Çagatai</a>	<b>Central Asia</b>	In fact, the khanate of Chagatai (or Zatagai), the kingdom in Central Asia which took its name from that of the son of Genghis Khan.	(33, e 18)
2382	<a href="#">Amon</a>	<b>Afghanistan</b>	City in the empire of Chagatai, which covered, more or less, the territories of modern-day Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Afghanistan. The identification of the actual city is rather uncertain; the suggestion in HALLBERG (pp. 25-26) that it is the city of Amol in Iran, a short distance from the southern shores of the Caspian Sea, is not convincing. What is more, Fra Mauro shows the city on the banks of the river Ixartes (Sir Darya), but this region - and its hydrography, in particular - would undergo radical transformations in the coming centuries; see, Questo nobilissimo e richo Regno de Organça etc. 2386. This adds to the difficulties of giving any convincing interpretation of the map here.	(33, E 19)
2383	<a href="#">Houses</a>	<b>Turkmenistan?</b>	On the final stretch of the river Ocus (Amu Darya), whose course has changed radically over the centuries; see Questo nobilissimo e richo Regno de Organça etc. 2386.	(33, E 32) (33, G 32)
2384	<a href="#">Tametaxe</a>	<b>Turkmenistan</b>	Perhaps the modern-day Taumakindzhi (Turkmenistan, 39° 24' N - 55° 40' E).	(33, E 34)
2385	<a href="#">Chisiue</a>	<b>Kazakhstan</b>	On the northern shores of the Caspian Sea, near Alaturlo (Aqtau); unidentified.	(33, E 39)
2386	<a href="#">This rich and most noble realm of Organça the Old included 12 noble cities located in a fine position, which was strong and rich in pastures. To its western borders are Candich and Saray; to the south is the Sea of Bachu or Caspian; to the north Nograt, which is in Russia; and to the east, the far end of Persia. But Tamerlane destroyed those cities and that seignory; and opposite Strava he built another Organça, using the buildings taken from the old and from Thauris</a>	<b>Turkmenistan</b>	Two factors have a determinant effect in conditioning the geographical account of this region and of the regno de Organça in particular. Firstly, Fra Mauro knew nothing about the Aral Sea, notions of which would remain very shaky in the Christian West until the end of the eighteenth century (the Sea figured in Arab cartography from very early on). Secondly, there were the variations in the course of the river Oxus (Amu Darya) over the centuries (on this question, see Encyclopaedia of Islam, v. 1, pp. 454-57), which make the geography of the planisphere here rather difficult to read with certainty. Fra Mauro also gives two cities: one called Organça 2393 and another called Organça nuova 2352, which he erroneously locates on the banks of the river Ixartes (Sir Darya). In effect, the 'old' city of Urgench, which the Arabs called Gurgandj, stood near the modern-day Kunya Urgench, in Northern Turkmenistan. This was razed to the ground by the Mongols in 1221; after a seige of many months, the river Oxus (Amu Darya) was re-directed in order to flood it. From that point onwards, it seems that the river no longer flowed into the Aral Sea but into the Caspian (ibid, p. 456; cfr. also SAUNDERS, p. 60 e n. 32, p. 215); even if rather confused, Fra Mauro's account seems to reflect that current state of affairs (and perhaps be a unique record of it). The 'new' Urgench was founded in 1231 on a site a short distance from that of the old city; however, in 1388, that too was destroyed - by Tamerlane. Only the mosques and minarets were left standing, while the entire population was deported to Samarkand. From 1391 onwards, gradual reconstruction began. Once more, Urgench became a flourishing city; but than at the end of the sixteenth century a further change in the course of the rivers deprived the place of an adequate water supply, causing it to go into complete decline. See, Encyclopaedia of Islam, v. 10, pp. 892-93.	(33, E 22)
2387	<a href="#">Bavort</a>	<b>Uzbekistan</b>	Near Organça (the ancient Mongol capital, which stood a short way from the modern-day Kunya Urgench, Turkmenistan; see Questo nobilissimo e richo Regno de organça etc. 2386); unidentified.	(33, E 27)
2388	<a href="#">Iron Gates. This valley is held closed by two fortresses, which are called Iron Gates</a>	<b>Uzbekistan</b>	Near Samarkand. The best-known "gates of iron" to which Fra Mauro refers are those of Derbent, near the western shores of the Caspian 2480; these, however, were to be found in the Bajsun-Tau range of mountains, on the route that led from Termiz or Termez on the river Amu Darja (in the border territory between Uzbekistan and Afghanistan) to Samarkand. This is the description of these "gates of iron" given in 1406 by Calvijo, who was the Spanish ambassador to the court of Tamerlane: "Lundi, nous dormîmes au pied d'une haute et large montagne... Cette montagne possède un passage qui la traverse de part en part; c'est une faille aux parois si bien tranchées qu'on pourrait croire qu'elle ait été faite par la main de l'homme. De chaque côté, se dressent des montagnes. Le passage constitue une voie profonde et plate; à son milieu, au pied de la montagne, il y a un village. Ce passage s'appelle 'les Portes de fer'. C'est le seul qui existe dans ce massif montagneux et il sert de poste de garde pour l'entrée dans l'empire de Samarkand... Les montagnes dans lesquelles se trouvent les Portes de fer sont chauves. On nous raconta que jadis le passage était fermé par des véritables portes garnies de fer et que personne ne pouvait les franchir sans autorisation" (CLAVIJO, pp. 196-99).	(33, f 10) (33, G 11)
2389	<a href="#">River Termit</a>	<b>River of Asia</b>	The Amu Darya; the river runs between the lago Inscial 2401 and Organça (see Questo nobilissimo e richo Regno de Organça etc. 2386), where it takes on the name of Ocus - that is, the Oxus of the Ancients. It flows through the following places: Altiferedo 2392, Termu? 2362, Bochara 2390, Termici 2399, Organça 2393.	(33, f 18)
2390	<a href="#">Bochara</a>	<b>Uzbekistan</b>	The city of Bukhara, in Uzbekistan, where Marco Polo stayed three years (MPR, I, chap. 1).	(33, f 20)

2391	<a href="#">Magchislas</a>	<b>Kazakhstan</b>	The place appears with the name of Minkishlak in Matthaeus Seutter's map Asia cum omnibus imperiis (18th cent.) and in other maps of the same period; it corresponds to the modern-day Mangghyshlaq (Kazakstan, near Aqtau, 43° 38' N - 51° 11' E). It is indicated a second time as Machixisa 2375.	(33, F 38)
2392	<a href="#">Altiferedo</a>	<b>Asia</b>	Place on the shores of lago Iniscal 2401, for which no certain identification can be proposed.	(33, f 6)
2393	<a href="#">Organça</a>	<b>Turkmenistan</b>	See Questo nobilissimo e richo Regno de Organça etc. 2386.	(33, f 26)
2394	<i>Over these highlands of Organça, goods and merchandise are transported in carts</i>	<b>Turkmensitan</b>	See Questo nobilissimo e richo Regno de Organça etc. 2386.	(33, f 36)
2395	<i>In this kingdom of Samargante there is a water that has this property: wherever it is taken or channelled locusts cannot live</i>	<b>Uzbekistan</b>	Inscription near Samarkand. The note refers to the petroleum which, in various areas of Central Asia, bubbles freely to the surface; the anti-infestant qualities of this oil had been known since ancient times.	(33, g 12)
2396	<a href="#">Ches</a>	<b>Uzbekistan</b>	Tradition had it that this city was the birthplace of Tamerlane; it corresponds to the modern-day Shakhrisabz (Uzbekistan), about 70 km to the south of Samarkand. It was here that Tamerlane had his famous "white palace" (Ak-Saray) built; whilst still under construction, the building was visited by the Spanish ambassador Calvijo on Thursday 28 August, 1404 (CLAVIJO, p. 199-200).	(33, g 16)
2397	<a href="#">Kingdom of Organça</a>	<b>Turkmensitan</b>	See Questo nobilissimo e richo Regno de Organça etc. 2386.	(33, G 29)
2398	<a href="#">Bigaia</a>	<b>Tajikistan?</b>	The uncertain account of the geography of these regions makes it very difficult to identify this place, which is located between Samarkand and lago Iniscal; on the latter, see 2401.	(33, h 12)
2399	<a href="#">Termici</a>	<b>Uzbekistan</b>	On the river Termit, better known to the ancients as the Oxus (Amu Darya); it would seem to indicate the city of Termiz, which is however given - more correctly positioned - with the name of Termu? 2363. Perhaps this is the Termaxo which appears in Andrea Bianco's atlas.	(33, H 25)
2400	<a href="#">Sarayzuch</a>	<b>Kazakhstan</b>	À partir d'as-Sara, nous marchâmes pendant dix jours et nous arrivâmes à la ville de Sarâjûq ('jûq' signifie 'petit' c'est donc comme si on disait 'Sara la Petite') qui se trouve sur la rive d'un grand fleuve tumultueux, dit Ulu-Su, qui signifie 'la Grande Eau'; writes Ibn Battuta (Voyageurs arabes, p. 707). The first map of Asia by Gastaldi (1561) gives Sarachiuch, and Vander Aa's Tabula altera quae continet potissima Asiae et reliqa Europae et Africa (1710) gives Serachick, which is situated at the mouth of what in Fra Mauro's map is called the fiume laincho 2498 - that is, the Ural. This same place was visited by Anthony Jenkinson during his journey to Russia (1557-63).	(33, H 40) (34, h 1)
2401	<i>Lake Iniscal. In this lake there are pearls; but you cannot fish there because it is well-guarded</i>	<b>Kazakhstan</b>	Given its position in relation to Otrar (see Questo regno de Samargante ecc. 2402) and Samarkand, this might be the marshy region in which one finds the Chardarinskoye water basin; however, the information regarding the pearls appears rather incongruous.	(33, I 4) (33, I 10)
2402	<i>This kingdom of Samarcanda was conquered by Tamerlane, with all the part towards the north-east and to the east as far as Otrar, and there he died</i>	<b>Kazakhstan</b>	Otrar is where Tamerlane died in 1405, during his expedition against China; it stands in the modern-day Kazakhstan (42° 46' N - 68° 16' E), on the banks of the Syr Darya. The capital of the Timurid empire, Samarkand appears in numerous maps and planispheres - for example those of Fra Paolino, AC and Andrea Bianco. See Fin qui fo Tamberlan etc. 2332 e otrar 2333.	(33, i 11)
2403	<i>Some write that on the slopes of Mount Caspian, or not far from there, live those peoples who, as one reads, were shut in by Alexander the Macedonian. But this opinion is certainly and clearly mistaken and cannot be upheld in any way because the diversity of the peoples who live around that mountain would certainly have been noticed; it is not possible that such a large number of peoples should remain unknown given that these regions are fairly well known to us: they have been frequented not only by our own peoples but also by the likes of the Georgians, the Mingrelians, the Armenians, the Circassians, the Tartars and many other populations that continually travel along this route. Hence, if those peoples had been enclosed there, I think that others would have had notice of it, and the fact would be known to us. But given that those peoples are at the limit of the earth - something of which I have information that is certain - this explains why all the peoples I listed above know no more about them than we do. Hence I conclude that these peoples are very far from Mount Caspian and are, as I said, at the extreme limit of the world, between the north-east and the north, and they are enclosed by craggy mountains and ocean on three sides. They are to the north of the kingdom of Tenduch and are called the Ung and the Mongul, which people know as Gog and Magog and believe that they will emerge at the time of the Antichrist. But certainly this mistake is due to the way some force the Sacred Scriptures to mean what they want them to mean. So, I am not differing here from the authority of St. Augustine, who in his De Civitate Dei rejects all the opinions of those who claim that Gog and Magog are the peoples that will support the Antichrist. And Nicholas of Lyra agrees with this claim, explaining the two names by their Hebrew origin. But elsewhere one can speak more fully of this matter and of how it is to be understood</i>	<b>Asia</b>	Here Fra Mauro is opposing the literary and cartographical tradition that took Mount Caspian (the Caucasus mountains) as defining the territories occupied by the easternmost populations of the world - in particular, such legendary figures as the giants Gog and Magog, whom Alexander the Great was said to have enclosed within the valley of the Eurus. See, for example, AC, who writes: "Muntanyes de Caspis dins les quals Alexandri viu arbres ten alts que les saines tohaven a les nuus e aqui cuidâ morir, sinò que Setanat l'en gitâ per la sua art e per la sua art endoy aqui los tartres Gog e Magog ecc." (AC, p. 88). Fra Mauro states that these regions are inhabited and travelled by numerous well-known peoples, and that if there were such extraordinary figures in the area of the Caucasus then we would certainly have heard of it. He then continues that the less well-known peoples must necessarily be located in the more distant regions, which are bound on three sides by high mountains and on the fourth by the ocean - hence at a great distance from Mount Caspian. Taking up information given by Marco Polo (MPR, I, capp. 51-53), he says such peoples are those of the kingdom of Tenduch and surrounding territories, which are inhabited by the legendary Gog and Magog (see 38, i 38). However, for himself, Fra Mauro says that he does not believe in the real existence of these figures because the biblical tradition on which such belief is based results from a misreading of the relevant passage from the Book of Revelations (20, 7-9): "et cum consummati fuerint mille anni solvetur Satanas de carcere suo et exibit et seducet gentes quae sunt super quattuor angulos terrae Gog et Magog et congregabit eos in proelium quorum numerus est sicut harena maris et ascenderunt super latitudinem terrae et circumierunt castra sanctorum et civitatem dilectam" [And when the thousand years are expired, Satan shall be loosed out of his prison, And shall go out to deceive the nations which are in the four quarters of the earth, Gog, and Magog, to gather them together to battle: the number of whom is as the sand of the sea. And they went up on the breadth of the earth, and compassed the camp of the saints about, and the beloved city]. He follows the interpretation given by St. Augustine in De Civitate Dei: "Gentes quippe istae, quas appellat Gog et Magog, non sic sunt accipiendae, tamquam sint aliqui in aliqua parte terrarum barbari constituti ... Toto namque orbe terrarum significati sunt isti esse, cum dictum est nationes quae sunt in quattuor angulis terrae, easque subiecit esse Gog et Magog" (CD, xx, 11) [For these nations which he names Gog and Magog are not to be understood of some barbarous nations in some part of the world, whether the Getae and Massagetae, as some conclude from the initial letters, or some other foreign nations not under the Roman government. For John marks that they are spread over the whole earth, when he says, "The nations which are in the four corners of the earth," and he added that these are Gog and Magog], and by Nicholas of Lyra in his Postillae sive Commentaria brevia in omnia Biblia. See also Regno tenduch 2738.	(33, i 24)
2404	<a href="#">The horde of Organça</a>	<b>Central Asia</b>	The Mongol tribes in the territory of Urgench; see Questo nobilissimo e richo Regno de Organça vechia etc. 2386.	(33, I 30)

2405	<i>Chiava</i>	<b>Uzbekistan</b>	In the regno de Organça, this is the modern-day Khiva, an ancient city on the Silk Road, to the south-west of Urgench.	(33, l 30)
2406	<i>Organça</i>	<b>Turkmensitan</b>	See Questo nobilissimo e richo Regno de Organça etc. 2386.	(33, l 33)
2406bis	<i>Royal Tomb</i>	<b>Turkmenistan</b>	In the kingdom of Organça	(33, l 33)
2407	<i>Lake</i>	<b>Kazakhstan</b>	Referred to Lago Iniscal 2401.	(33, L 4)
2408	<i>Kingdom of Samargante</i>	<b>Uzbekistan</b>	Samarkand, capital of the Timurid kingdom; see Questo regno de Samargante etc. 2402. Marco Polo gives a brief description of it (MPR, I, chap. 30) but never went there; his father and uncle did, during their earlier journey; see Y, 1, p. 186.	(33, l 12)
2409	<i>This magnificent city is built most nobly with very fine buildings, and particularly the Castle which is large and strong. Its king was always of the race of the people of Cathay, but not since the time of Tamerlane onwards</i>	<b>Uzbekistan</b>	The inscription refers to Samarkand.	(33, l 18)
2410	<i>Bori</i>	<b>Uzbekistan?</b>	Just to the north of Termici 2399 - that is, Termiz.	(33, L 22)
2411	<i>Amaxobi - that is, people who live in carts instead of houses</i>	<b>Asia</b>	Ptolemy (Europae Tabula VIII in T1466, T1511, T1574) locates the Amaxobi in the hinterland of the western shores of the Sea of Azov; here, therefore, Fra Mauro does not follow him, placing the territory of this people further to the east. Perhaps following this tradition, Paolo Giovio in the next century would, in his account of Muscovy, write: "Da levante la Moscovia ha per confinanti gli Sciti, i quali oggi sono chiamati Tartari, gente vagabonda e in tutt' i secoli famosa nella guerra. Li Tartari in loco di case usano carri coperti di feltri e di cuoi, per la qual sorte di vita dagli antichi furono chiamati Amazonii" (RAMUSIO, v. 3, p. 678). See also Ramusio's Discorso on the Libro del signor Hayton Armeno: "[Strabo] nomina universalmente Sciti...e anco Massageti, Nomadi, Amaxovii, e dalla vita loro che facevano sopra carri e a modo di pastori in diversi lordò, che così chiamano la congregazione di quei popoli che abitando ne' carri vivono insieme" (RAMUSIO, v. 3, p. 305). Given the similar form of x and z in Greek script (??and ?), amazonii could easily have been confused with amaxobii; the former already appears in the Latin Ptolemy T1466. The three inscriptions regarding the amaxobi - see 2371 - are accompanied by a drawing of a covered wagon with spoked wheels.	(33, L 39)
2412	<i>Texech</i>	<b>Uzbekistan</b>	See Choach 2415.	(33, m 9)
2413	<i>Kingdom</i>	<b>Kazakhstan</b>	The kingdom of Samarkand.	(33, M 12)
2414	<i>The horde of Saray. Here are 18 tombs which Tamerlane had built similar to this one; and he had only the chiefs buried there</i>	<b>Russia</b>	The khanate of Batu, with its capital Saray; cfr. Milanesi in RAMUSIO, v. 3, p. 646, note.	(33, M 40)
2415	<i>Choach</i>	<b>Uzbekistan</b>	Chach was one of the ancient names for the modern-day Tashkent; the present name first began to be used in the twelfth century and seems to be the origin of the nearby toponym Texech 2412. This would bear out that the city was known by both names.	(33, N 11)
2416	<i>Province of Ierchan</i>	<b>China</b>	This is the Ciarcian described by Marco Polo (MPR, I, chap. 34), in north-west China. According to Ménard, it is the modern-day Shache (Xinjiang Uygur, 38° 24' N - 77° 14'E).	(33, n 13)
2417	<i>The Samargani Mountains</i>	<b>Pakistan/China</b>	This indicates the mountains of Samarkand. Foremost amongst these rocky massifs are the Karakorum and the Pamirs, which separate Gothan (Hotan) from the territories of the kingdom of Samarkand.	(33, n 22)
2418	<i>Duelberdel</i>	<b>Uzbekistan?</b>	To the west of Samarkand; unidentified.	(33, n 27)
2419	<i>Here a lot of salt is collected</i>	<b>Russia</b>	The reference is to the "monti del sale" described by Marco Polo (MPR, I, chap. 23): "I suoi monti verso mezodì sono grandi e alti, alcuni de' quali sono d'un sale bianco e durissimo, e li circostanti per trenta giornate ne vengono a torre, perché egli è il miglior che sia in tutto 'l mondo; ma è tanto duro che non se ne può torre se non rompendolo con pali di ferro, e ve n'è in tanta copia che tutto 'l mondo si potrà fornire" (Y, 1, p. 153: "It is a fine place, and the mountains that you see towards the south are all composed of salt. People from all the countries round to some thirty days' journey, come to fetch this salt, which is the best in the world, and it is so hard that it can be only broken with iron picks. 'Tis in such abundance that it would supply the whole world to the end of time"). See also monte de sal 2425 and Monte salis 2370.	(33, n 38)
2420	<i>Costi</i>	<b>Uzbekistan?</b>	Just to the east of Texech - see Choach 2415; unidentified.	(33, N 6)
2421	<i>Chamizon</i>	<b>Uzbekistan?</b>	In the northern part of the kingdom of Samarkand; unidentified.	(33, O 10)
2422	<i>Province of Gothan</i>	<b>China</b>	See Gothan 2426.	(33, o 14)
2423	<i>Fildene</i>	<b>Pakistan?</b>	Between the montes Samargani (the Karakorum and the Pamirs) to the west and the province of Gothan (2426) to the east. This is the region of modern-day Hotan, on the edge of the Chinese desert of Takla Makan.	(33, o 18)
2424	<i>Hacssolath</i>	<b>Kazakhstan</b>	Near Otrar - on which, see Fin qui fo Tamberlan etc. 2332; unidentified	(33, o 4)
2425	<i>Mount of Salt</i>	<b>Russia</b>	See Qui se recolle sal 2419.	(33, o 37)
2426	<i>Gothan</i>	<b>China</b>	The modern-day Hotan, of which Marco Polo writes: "è subdita al gran Can, e quelle genti osservano la legge di Macometto. Sono in essa molte città e castelli, e la più nobil città, e dalla quale il regno ha tolto il nome, è Cotam, la quale è abundantissima di tutte le cose necessarie al vivere umano. Vi nasce bambagio, lino e canevino, biada e vino e altro. Gli abitanti hanno vigne, possessioni e molti giardini; vivono di mercanzie e d'arti, e non sono uomini da guerra" (MPR, I, chap. 32; Y, 1, p. 195: "The people are subject to the Grat Kaan, and are all worshippers of Mahommet. There are numerous towns and villages in the country, but Cotan, the capital, is the most noble of all, and gives its name to the kingdom. Everything is to be had here in plenty, including abundance of cotton, with flax, hemp, wheat, wine, and the like. The people have vineyards and gardens and estates. They live by commerce and manufactures, and are no soldiers" See also CORDIER, pp. 43-44, and MÉNARD, pp. 336-37. See provincia gothan 2422.	(33, p 16)

2427	<i>Almalech</i>	China	This is the Armalecco mentioned in various texts and maps; see, for example, PEGOLOTTI, pp. 21, 23, 397. It has been identified as the modern-day Mazar (Northern China, 36° 26' N - 77° 00' E). The city was the capital of Ciagatai, also known as Imperium Medorum, and was a stopping-point of major importance on the route into China; cfr. HALLBERG, pp. 17-18.	(33, p 4)
2428	<i>The Sithie Mountains</i>	Tajikistan?	Generic reference to the mountains of Altai and the Pamirs.	(33, p 29)
2429	<i>Sebur</i>	Russia?	In AC Mount Sebur is given as the source of the Edil (Volga); also see HALLBERG, p. 466; where there is, however, some confusion with Sibir.	(33, P 35)
2430	<i>Tombs built by Tamerlane</i>	Russia	See Qui tamberlan fece etc. 2526.	(33, p 37)
2431	<i>Tartaria</i>	Central Asia	This name was given to the vast region between Muscovy, the Caspian Sea and China.	(33, P 38) (34, M 12) (34, N 12)
2432	<i>Province of Chamul</i>	China	The district of the city of Hami, in the autonomous region of Xinjiang Uygur (China, 42° 50' N- 93° 29' E); it was described, but not visited, by Marco Polo: "Chamul è una provincia posta fra la gran provincia di Tanguth soggetta al gran Can, e sono in quella molte città e castella, delle quali la città maestra è detta similmente Chamul; e la provincia è in mezzo di due deserti. cioè del gran deserto che di sopra s'è detto e d'un altro picciol forse di tre giornate" (MPR, I, chap. 37; Y, 1, pp. 209-10: "Camul is a province which in former days was a kingdom. It contains numerous towns and villages, but the chief city bears the name of Camul. The province lies between the two deserts; for on the one side is the great desert of Lop, and on the other side is a small desert of three days' journey in extent").	(33, q 12)
2433	<i>This excavation was dug in the mountain for the short route used by the Tartar caravans going into Cathay</i>	Central Asia	The note describes a tunnel or passageway dug through the mountain to link Tartary (that is, the territories of Central Asia) and China. Unfortunately we do not know the source of this interesting piece of information.	(33, q 8)
2434	<i>This excavation in the mountains shown here on the left was made by the people of Cathay and the Tartars to shorten the route of the caravans that went into Cathay. It was dug entirely with the stonemason's chisel and is about twenty miles long and very dark. Thus, those inside have to shout and beat drums so that they can be heard by the other caravans coming in the opposite direction. They also do this to drive off the lions that sometimes go into the cave</i>	China	This passageway through the mountains is located near Gøthan, - that is, the modern-day Hotan - and may be placed somewhere within the Alai mountains. Though fairly detailed, the information is not to be found in any of the sources that Fra Mauro usually drew upon in his description of these regions.	(33, q 18)
2435	<i>Some write that Sithia extends on the near and far side of Mount Imao. But certainly if they had seen with their own eyes, they would have laid it out differently and enlarged its borders, because one can say that within Sithia are most of the peoples who live between the North-East and the East, between the North-East and the North. These peoples are innumerable and their kingdoms and empires of great power. I do not think, however, that the Ancients were in a position to judge their names appropriately, as their interpreters made many errors in reporting them. That is why I am not very convinced that one can find the real names: it is not possible to establish agreement between such a variety of languages, which change and confuse names in accordance with their own idioms. These names are now necessarily changed and in corrupt form due to the variety of languages, the long time that has passed and the errors made by copyists</i>	Central Asia	These alguni [some] mentioned by Fra Mauro include, first and foremost, Ptolemy himself. The Alexandrine's description and depiction of Central Asia showed Mount Imaus - the Himalayan range, in the widest sense of the term - in the centre, with the territories of Scythia intra Imaum to the west, Scythia extra Imaum to the east. In fact, Fra Mauro underlines, the name of Scythia applies to a much larger territory, which is inhabited by innumerable different peoples. The names for these populations are, however, not very useful because they change from language to language, from period to period and from interpreter to interpreter - as well as being subject to the mistakes made by copyists. Such a note reveals Fra Mauro's sharp awareness of problems relating to the communication - and communicability - of knowledge from one period to another or from one culture to another. It is worth underlining that it is the very logic of 'modern' cartography within which Fra Mauro is working that requires him to consult and compare sources, and thus develop a critical approach which was certainly not the norm in the mappamundi produced before this date. This passage is also very clear on the importance of knowledge regarding the transformation of toponyms if one is to preserve and transmit correct geographical information; such an awareness would only find full expression more than a century later, when Giacomo Gastaldi drew up his concordance tables of placenames for his editions of Ptolemy and his three large maps of the different areas of the world.	(33, q 22)
2436	<i>Sithia in Asia</i>	Central Asia	See Alguni scrive che la sithia etc. (33, q 22).	(33, Q 22)
2437	<i>This is the most narrow pass for going from Tartary to Russia; and the carts pass over pontoon bridges</i>	Russia	One can only give a rough location for the reference of this note: the middle stretch of the Volga. See also the note to the nearby paluda de rossia 2440. In the note Questa grandissima provincia dita Rossia etc. 2524, the eastern limit of the territory of Rossia is given as the mar bianco 2435.	(33, Q 37)
2438	<i>All of these rivers of the 'White Sea' run into the river Edil</i>	Russia	See El mar bianco 2779.	(33, q 40)
2439	<i>Fundas</i>	China	In the provincia logoristan 2442; unidentified.	(33, R 10)
2440	<i>Marshland in Russia</i>	Russia	Its position with respect to Castrama (Kostroma) and Nograt (Nizhniy Novgorod) places this in the marshy stretch of the Volga which corresponds to the present-day water basin of Gorkovskoye. The inscription appears twice.	(33, r 35) (33, S 36) (33, S 40) (34, S 1) (39, A 30) (39, A 34)
2441	<i>Fateton</i>	Russia	Unidentified place on the river Volga.	(33, R 38)
2442	<i>Province of logoristan</i>	China	The territories inhabited by the Uiguri, on the western edge of the Gobi Desert; the main city was the modern-day Hami (see Campummal, 2813). A description of this province appears in the Latin version of Marco Polo (MPZa, p. 86).	(33, S 6) (39, A 1)
2443	<i>Cercasi</i>	Russia	Together with Cercassia, this toponym refers to the historic region of Circassia, located on the north-east shores of the Black Sea.	(34, a 10)
2444	<i>Chebich</i>	Georgia	City and province on the northern side of the Caucasus; see also provincia Chebich 1807.	(34, a 14)
2445	<i>Province of Asse</i>	Russia	Azov.	(34, a 21)
2446	<i>Pesso</i>	Russia	In the provincia Asse (Azov), this corresponds to the modern-day Peshkovo.	(34, a 23)
2447	<i>Hor</i>	Ukraine	On the Ukrainian coast, opposite the Crimean peninsula.	(34, a 29)
2448	<i>Pidea</i>	Ukraine	On the north shores of the Black Sea, near the mouth of the river Oxuch (Dnepr). The name is generally given in the nautical cartography of the day; unidentified.	(34, a 31)
2449	<i>Gothia</i>	Ukraine	See De questa Gothia etc. 2461.	(34, a 34) (35, q 15)

2450	<a href="#">Fiordelixe</a>	<b>Ukraine</b>	On the north shore of the Black Sea; this form of the name is common in the nautical cartography of the day. According to Grosjean (AC, p. 74), it refers to the lagoon of Tiliuskiy, just to the east of Odessa (Ukraine).	(34, A 35)
2451	<a href="#">River Turlo</a>	<b>River of Europe</b>	The river Dnestr, known to the Ancients as Tyras (BA, lav. 23); see lumen Fixazos 2494.	(34, a 37)
2452	<a href="#">Braso</a>	<b>Ukraine?</b>	Perhaps the modern-day Berezhino (Ukraine).	(34, a 39)
2453	<a href="#">Seven Castles</a>	<b>Romania</b>	The ancient name of Transylvania was "Seven Castles", due to the seven fortresses the descendants of Attila the Hun were said to have constructed here in 744; this tradition is repeated in full in the Tractatus duabus Sarmatis by Matteo di Miechow (1457-1523), which was published by Ramusio (cfr. RAMUSIO, v. 4, pp. 622-23).	(34, a 39) (29, S 1)
2454	<a href="#">Alani</a>	<b>Russia</b>	An ancient nomadic people of Iranian origin, who settled in southern Sarmathia - between the Sea of Azov and the Caucasus - in the third century BC; they would disappear as a distinct people in the sixth century. According to Isidor, they took their name from the river Lanus: "Lanus fluvius fertur ultra Danubium, a quo Alani dicti sunt" (ISIDORUS, 9.2.94). The Alani Sthe are also indicated in the Hereford map (WESTREM, n. 450).	(34, a 9)
2455	<a href="#">Sea of Çabache</a>	<b>Sea of Azov</b>	The Sea of Azov. The name derives from the Arabic term for jet, sabag (giavazzo in Italian); for many centuries, this sea was referred to as the Mare delle Giabacche.	(34, B 26)
2456	<a href="#">Circassia</a>	<b>Russia</b>	The historical region of Circassia, on the north-eastern shores of the Black Sea.	(34, B 16)
2457	<a href="#">Chabardi</a>	<b>Russia?</b>	This form features frequently in the nautical cartography of the day; perhaps it is Taganrog, on the Sea of Azov (Russia).	(34, b 26)
2458	<a href="#">Chumania</a>	<b>Ukraine</b>	Region to the north of the Black Sea, named and described by many authors, including Marco Polo (MPR, I, chap. 5 e PEGOLOTTI, pp. 21 et seq. (see GOLDEN, Introduction). It is shown in AC and many nautical maps of the day.	(34, b 28)
2459	<a href="#">Province of Thate</a>	<b>Ukraine?</b>	Fra Mauro shows this just to the east of the mouth of the Dnepr; it is perhaps the Tatasosia mentioned by Giosafat Barbaro in his account (cfr. RAMUSIO, v. 3, p. 506).	(34, b 30)
2460	<a href="#">River Oxuch</a>	<b>River of Europe</b>	The river Dnepr. Fra Mauro uses neither the Classical name of Borysthenes nor the more modern form of Danaper, which does appear in the Hereford map (WESTREM, n. 452). See also Flumen boxon 2839.	(34, b 32)
2461	<a href="#">From this Gothia came the Goths into Italy</a>	<b>Ukraine</b>	Inscription near the mouth of the river Oxuch (the Dnepr); it refers to the place of origin of the Goths who in 410 laid seige to Rome.	(34, B 34)
2462	<a href="#">Bresolo</a>	<b>Moldova</b>	Perhaps the modern-day Tiraspol.	(34, B 39)
2463	<a href="#">Province of Sechel</a>	<b>Romania?</b>	Apparently just to the south of the Carpathians; unidentified.	(34, B 39) (35, B 3)
2464	<a href="#">Gates of Iron</a>	<b>Russia</b>	See Queste porte etc. 2360; See also El monte Chaspio etc. 2480.	(34, B 5)
2465	<a href="#">Here Tamerlane defeated the Tartar emperor in battle</a>	<b>Iran</b>	The inscription refers to Tamerlane's wars of conquest in Iranian territory during the 1380s.	(34, B 7)
2466	<a href="#">Hircania</a>	<b>Iran</b>	Ancient region to the south-east of the Caspian.	(34, B 8)
2467	<a href="#">Tarcho</a>	<b>Iran</b>	Given its position, it can be identified with modern-day Tarka Mahalleh (Iran, 37° 53' N - 48° 53' E).	(34, b 8)
2468	<a href="#">River Coinso</a>	<b>River of Asia</b>	A river which runs through the historic region of Hyrcania (north-west Iran) and flows into the Caspian.	(34, b 9)
2469	<a href="#">River Tercho</a>	<b>River of Asia</b>	A river which flows into the western Caspian. In AC the city of Therchi is located on the north-west shore of the Caspian, where there is also the inscription Golf de Terchi (HALLBERG, 534).	(34, c 12)
2470	<a href="#">Lake</a>	<b>Russia</b>	In the historic region of Circassia.	(34, c 15)
2471	<a href="#">Tartaria</a>	<b>Central Asia</b>	See Tartaria 2431.	(34, c 17)
2472	<a href="#">Latana</a>	<b>Russia</b>	The modern-day Azov, a major trade emporium in Fra Mauro's day.	(34, C 20)
2473	<a href="#">Note that Chumania was once a very big province whose borders extended far eastwards. But now these people are so reduced that no great account is taken of them; there are many of them in Hungary</a>	<b>Ukraine</b>	Before the Mongol conquests, the territories under the Cumaeans stretched from the Ukraine to the steppes of Central Asia. In the late 1230s, some Cumaeian tribes settled in regions towards the West, reaching as far as Hungary; see GOLDEN, Introduction.	(34, c 22)
2474	<a href="#">Chumania</a>	<b>Ukraine</b>	See Chumania 2458.	(34, C 24)
2475	<a href="#">Province of Chapciach</a>	<b>Ukraine</b>	Qipchak is the Altai name for the peoples settled mainly in the regions to the north-east of the Black Sea, known to the Romans and Greeks as Cumaeans; see Chumania 2458 and Nota che la Chumania etc 2473.	(34, c 27)
2476	<a href="#">Ruenia</a>	<b>Romania</b>	To indicate Rumenia or Romania.	(34, C 33)
2477	<a href="#">[no reference]</a>			
2478	<a href="#">Mamuçi</a>	<b>Azerbaijan?</b>	On the western shores of the Caspian Sea. AC gives Mamor in a similar position.	(34, C 9)
2479	<a href="#">Bischente</a>	<b>Kazakhstan</b>	Just to the east of the mouth of the Volga, in Kazaki territory; unidentified.	(34, d 10)

2480	<i>The Caspian Mountains shown above start at the Sea of Pontus and extend eastwards as far as the Sea of Hycanus, which is also called the Caspian because [sic] near those coasts there are the Gates of Iron, which are named thus because they are impregnable. It is through them that one has to pass if one wants to go through these mountains, which are very high, extend in depth for the distance of twenty day's travelling, and spread for many more days in length. In these mountains there are 30 peoples of different language and faith. They live up in the mountains, where the inhabitants - or, at least, most of them - work iron and make weapons and all that is necessary for the military art. Let it not seem strange that I have shown the mountains as both the Caspian and the Caucasus, because those who live there claim this is a single chain of mountains, which changes name because of the diversity of languages of the people who live up there. But to satisfy cosmographers I will in due place make a long note on this name. One could say other things on these mountains, if there was space to write them</i>	Central Asia	The inscription occurs along the final stretch of the river Don. On the porte de fero, see Queste porte etc. 2360. For the boundaries of the region of monte caspio, which is undoubtedly Fra Mauro's term for the Caucasus, see Alguni scrive che a le radice etc. 2403, chaucaxo 1800. In his reference to the multiplicity of peoples and languages, Fra Mauro certainly has Pliny in mind: "Taurus mons [...] immensus ipse et innumerarum gentium arbiter [...] numerosis nominibus et novis, quacumque incedit, insignis: Imaus prima parte dictus, mox Emodus, Paropanisus, Circius, Cambades, Paiades, Choatras, Oreges, Oroandes, Niphates, Taurus atque, ubi se quoque exuperat, Caucasus" (PLINY, V, 97-98) [...the chain of Taurus ... of immense extent, and separating nations innumerable ... Numerous are the names which it bears, as it is continuously designated by new ones throughout the whole of its course. In the first part of its career it has the name of Imaus, after which it is known successively by the names of Emodus, Paropanisus, Circius, Cambades, Paryadres, Choatras, Oreges, Oroandes, Niphates, Taurus, and, where it even out-tops itself, Caucasus].	(34, D 16)
2481	<a href="#">Macharni</a>	Kazakhstan	On the left bank of the lower course of the Volga; unidentified.	(34, d 29)
2482	<a href="#">Tartars</a>	Russia	This is a general name that Fra Mauro uses for all the peoples settled between the Black Sea and the Caspian.	(34, D 33)
2483	<a href="#">Polana</a>	Poland	Rather than to the territory of Poland, the toponym - located to the north of Leopolio (Lvov, Northern Ukraine) - is a reference to the ancient Slav people of the Polani, who settled in the central plains of Poland in the fifth-sixth century AD and would become the founders of the first Polish state in the ninth-tenth century	(34, D 37) (35, F 15) (35, H 5)
2484	<a href="#">Dardomirio</a>	Slovak Republic?	Just to the west of Leopolio (Lvov), beyond a range of mountains that one might identify with the Carpathians. Perhaps the Polish city of Tarnow.	(34, D 40) (35, c 1)
2485	<a href="#">River Thanai</a>	River of Eurasia	The river Don.	(34, e 20)
2486	<a href="#">Siracio</a>	Ukraine	Perhaps the modern-day Skyra (Ukraine, 49° 43' N - 29° 39' E).	(34, e 34)
2487	<a href="#">Protcovio</a>	Poland	Given its position in relation to Cracow, it could be Proszowice (Poland, 50° 12' N - 20° 17' E).	(34, e 40) (35, d 1)
2488	<a href="#">Azibabeli</a>	Kazakhstan	On the Caspian Sea, near Bischente, just to the east of the mouth of the Volga; unidentified.	(34, E 9)
2489	<i>Regarding the divisions of the world - that is, of Asia from Africa and of Europe from Asia - cosmographers and historiographers give various opinions. Of these one could discuss at length, but because it is boring to dwell on this controversy, I will make a brief note with their opinions and leave the prudent to decide which one they should hold as best. Some follow the Ancients - for example, Messala, the orator who wrote of the family of Octavian Augustus, and Pomponius Mela and those who followed him. They claim that it is the Nile which divides Asia from Africa and the Thanai Asia from Europe. Some claim that Ptolemy says that the chain of the Arabian Mountains, which lies to the side of Nubia and extends through Abassia and beyond southern Ethiopia, constitutes the division between Asia and Africa. Others - that is, the modern writers - observe that these divisions of Africa (either by the Nile or by those mountains) make Africa too small. They say that it is the Red Sea or Arabian Gulf that divides Africa from Asia. What is more, seeing that the river Edil, which flows into the Caspian Sea, runs from further northwards than the river Thanai, they say that it is this river Edil which better divides Europe from Asia. This latter opinion seems clearer and more evident; and there is less need for the sort of imaginary line that seems to be required by those who adopt the other divisions. However, I advise those who are looking at this work not to worry themselves too much about discussing this division, given that it is not very important. Let them opt for that which seems to them most reasonable and probable, both to the eye and to the intellect. None the less, I remind them that it is a praiseworthy thing to follow the authority of the most veracious</i>	General	As far as Fra Mauro is concerned, the question of the division of the three continents is materia tediosa, as he considers it no longer to be molto necessaria. Classical and Medieval tradition saw the Nile as separating Africa and Asia and the Don as separating Europe and Asia. Fra Mauro here cites the treatise De progenie Caesaris Augusti, which was erroneously attributed to Messala Corvinus, and Pomponius Mela's De situ orbis; the latter claims: "Hoc mari et duobus inclytis amnibus, Tanai atque Nilo, in tres partes universa dividitur. Tanaïs, a Septemtrione ad Meridiem vergens, in mediam fere Maetida defluit; et ex diverso Nilus in pelagus. Quod terrarum jacet a freto ad ea flumina, ab altero latere Africam vocamus; ab altero, Europen: ad Nilum, Africam; ad Tanaïn, Europen. Ultra quidquid est, Asia est" (MELA, I, 1). The cartographer also mentions Ptolemy, who saw the boundary between Asia and Africa as being marked by the mountains of the Arabian Desert, which run southwards from Egypt. In effect, Fra Mauro concludes with a total tautology: the question does not appear to him to be of great importance and each person is free to adopt the notion that strikes him as best, without however forgetting that the more 'authentic' opinions - those corresponding more closely to the truth and worthier of greater credence - are the most authoritative.	(34, f 20)
2490	<a href="#">Tartary in Europe</a>	Russia	After the fall of Genghis Khan, the term Tartaria Europea was used to indicate those regions under the dominion of the Golden Horde (Khanate of Qipciak); subsequently, the name was used solely for the territory of the Khanate of the Crimea.	(34, F 22)
2491	<a href="#">Province of Raxan</a>	Russia	The city and region of the modern-day Ryazan.	(34, f 27)
2492	<a href="#">Chievo or Chio</a>	Ukraine	The city of Kiev.	(34, f 29)
2493	<a href="#">Province of Podolia</a>	Ukraine	Historic region that extends along the middle and upper course of the Dnestr. Populated by Slavs, it was invaded by the Tartars in the thirteenth century, but then liberated in 1362 by the Grand Prince of Lithuania, Algirdas; later it became part of the Polish-Lithuan State of the House of Jagieo.	(34, F 33)

2494	<a href="#">River Fixazos</a>	<b>River of Europe</b>	A river that runs parallel to the Oxuch (Dnepr), passing near Visliça (Vinnytsya, Ukraine) and Leopolio (Lvov); the lower stretch of the river is identified by the name flumen Turlo 2451. It is the modern-day Dnestr.	(34, F 36)
2495	<a href="#">Visliça</a>	<b>Ukraine</b>	Perhaps Vinnitsya, on the banks of the river Bug.	(34, F 38)
2496	<a href="#">Province of Raxan</a>	<b>Russia</b>	See Provincia Raxan 2491.	(34, G 27)
2497	<a href="#">Azetrechan</a>	<b>Russia</b>	The modern-day Astrakan, at the mouth of the Volga (Russia). Cfr. PEGOLOTTI, p. 21 e HALLBERG, p. 221.	(34, q 8)
2498	<a href="#">River Iaincho</a>	<b>River of Asia</b>	Probably the river Ural. The name used by Fra Mauro derives from the form Jaec, which is used by various authors, on whom see HALLBERG, p. 270.	(34, h 3)
2499	<a href="#">Volocho</a>	<b>Poland</b>	Given its position in relation to Lucicha (Leczica), this would appear to be a distorted form of the name of Lodz; however BAGROW, p. 32, points out that the term does mean "portage" - that is, overland transport from one watercourse to another.	(34, h 36)
2500	<a href="#">Chiivio</a>	<b>Poland</b>	Near Volocho (Lodz?): unidentified.	(34, h 38)
2501	<a href="#">Candach</a>	<b>Russia?</b>	Place at the mouth of the Volga, unidentified.	(34, H 4)
2502	<a href="#">Province of Meçenexe in Russia</a>	<b>Belarus</b>	Probably the city Mazyr (Southern Belarus).	(34, i 28)
2503	<a href="#">Suburqan</a>	<b>Kazakhstan?</b>	Place between the mouth of the Volga and that of the flumen Iaincho 2498 (the Ural).	(34, i 3)
2504	<a href="#">Lucicha</a>	<b>Poland</b>	The modern-day Leczica (Poland, 52° 03' N - 19° 12' E).	(34, i 33)
2505	<a href="#">Eleun</a>	<b>Poland</b>	Near Lucicha (Leczica); unidentified.	(34, i 36)
2506	<i>The river Thanai arises in Russia and not in the Riphei mountains but very far from them. It flows south-east holding close to the river Edil, which is about 20 miles away. Then, at Belciman, it turns and runs almost south-west into the Sea of (abache - that is, the Meotide Marshes. And anyone who wants to contradict this should know that I have this from very worthy persons who have seen with their own eyes. Thus one could say that this river does not mark a very good division between Europe and Asia. Firstly, because it would cut off a large part of Europe; secondly, because of its twisting form, which is like a series of five Vs; and thirdly, because it does not arise where it is written that it does</i>	<b>River of Eurasia</b>	Here again, as in the case of the river Volga - see El fiume Edil etc., 2848 - Fra Mauro goes against contemporary opinion in saying that the Don arises not in the Riphei mountains, as Ptolemy claims, but in the heart of Russia. He then describes its course, saying it runs to within 20 miles of the Volga (in effect, the distance between the two rivers at Volgograd is 25 miles) and then flows into the Sea of Azov (the palude meotida). He also underlines how trustworthy his information is by stating that he had obtained it from persone degnissime che hano veduto ad ochio [persons most worthy of credit, who have seen with their own eyes]. In conclusion - and again contrary to current opinion (see El fiume Edil etc. 2848) - he then states that for three reasons the Don cannot mark the division between Asia and Europe: first, this would cut off a part of the continent of Europe; secondly, the river's inclined 'V' form is a storta forma [twisted shape]; and thirdly because the river does not arise in the Riphei mountains but much further south.	(34, L 25)
2507	<a href="#">Lituaa</a>	<b>Russia</b>	In ancient times, the Lithuanians settled a much vaster region than that occupied by the present state of Lithuania; this explains the presence of the name in this part of the map.	(34, i 30)
2508	<a href="#">Imperial tomb</a>	<b>Russia</b>	The inscription is located near SARAY grando 2518.	(34, L 4)
2509	<a href="#">Saray</a>	<b>Russia</b>	See Saray grando 2518.	(34, i 5) (34, i 8)
2510	<a href="#">River Carasaray</a>	<b>River of Eurasia</b>	One of the tributaries of the Volga, near Saray 2509.	(34, i 6)
2511	<a href="#">Belciman</a>	<b>Russia</b>	A place on the lower stretch of the Volga; AC gives Berchiman in the same position	(34, i 9)
2512	<a href="#">[no reference]</a>			
2513	<i>This river Thanai was named after a King Thanao</i>	<b>River of Eurasia</b>	Fuere quidem temporibus antiquiores Vezosis Aegyptius et Scythiae rex Tanaus, quorum alter in Pontum, alter usque Aegyptum excessit; (JUSTINUS, 1.1). This is the river Don.	(34, m 12)
2514	<a href="#">Thanai</a>	<b>River of Eurasia</b>	The river Don.	(34, m 17)
2515	<a href="#">Province of Maxaver</a>	<b>Belarus</b>	According to BAGROW, p. 32, this is the province of Minsk.	(34, m 34)
2516	<a href="#">Lechi</a>	<b>Russia</b>	Liski, on the river Don (Russia, 50° 58' N - 39° 33' E).	(34, n 21)
2517	<a href="#">Red Russia</a>	<b>Russia</b>	The name indicates a region that, approximately speaking, covers north-west Ukraine, eastern Poland and western Belarus; according to BAUDRAND, p. 820, it derives from the hair colour of the inhabitants. Cfr. anche CECERE, n. 43.	(34, N 26)
2518	<a href="#">Great Saray</a>	<b>Russia</b>	Saray was the name of two cities built by the Mongols which, one after the other, were the capital of the Golden Horde; they are both referred to by Marco Polo by the name Assara (MPR, I, chap. 1). Fra Mauro's Saray grando, or Saray Berke, was in the region of the modern-day Volgograd (see PHILLIPS, p. 124). His Saray or Saray piçolo was founded by Batu khan (it was also known as Saray di Batu) and probably corresponds to Saray-Baty, near the modern-day Selitrennoyé Gorodok, on the banks of the Akhtuba branch of the Volga (in the province of Astrakhan, Russia). Note how in the note regarding the river Ixarte 2350 Fra Mauro speaks of two Saray, distinguishing between Saray piçolo and this one - a distinction that is not made by Marco Polo. On this question, see Y, 1, pp. 5-6. The place is mentioned in numerous cartographical documents, on which see HALLBERG, pp. 452-55.	(34, n 4)
2519	<a href="#">Ialachi</a>	<b>Russia</b>	Just to the south of Lochachi 2532, a village near Saratov, on the Volga.	(34, n 5)
2520	<a href="#">Taivecho</a>	<b>Russia</b>	According to BAGROW, p. 32, this is Ubek.	(34, N 9)
2521	<a href="#">Europa</a>	<b>Europe</b>	The inscription appears in ROSSIA NEGRA.	(34, o 12)
2522	<a href="#">River Açalach</a>	<b>River of Eurasia</b>	As this river flows in the neighbourhood of SARAY grando 2518 - that is, Saray-Baty, near the modern-day Selitrennoyé Gorodok - one might identify it as the Akhtuba branch of the Volga.	(34, o 3)
2523	<a href="#">Cotraga</a>	<b>Russia</b>	Just to the north of SARAY grando 2518, whose location is to be identified with that of the modern-day Selitrennoyé Gorodok, on the left bank of the Volga.	(34, O 8)
2524	<i>This great province called Russia or Sarmatia borders in the east with the White Sea, in the west with the German Sea, in the south with Saray and Chumania and in the north with Permia. It has very great rivers, the Edil in particular, which is no less a river than the Nile. Similarly, in this province there are huge marshlands, which mean that these peoples cannot be easily harmed by their enemies</i>	<b>Russia</b>	Russia.	(34, P 18)
2525	<a href="#">River Hacsu or the White River</a>	<b>River of Eurasia</b>	A tributary of the Volga located near Lochachi 2532. According to Bagrow, p. 32, it is the river Belaya.	(34, p 3)

2526	<a href="#">Here Tamerlane made great slaughter of these Tartars</a>	<b>Russia</b>	The reference is probably to Tamerlane's conquest of Saray in 1378; cfr. PHILLIPS, p. 120.	(34, P 3)
2527	<a href="#">Edil</a>	<b>River of Eurasia</b>	The Volga.	(34, p 8)
2528	<a href="#">Calmuzi sara</a>	<b>Russia</b>	The toponym occurs on the right bank of the Volga: "L'orda calmuzkiense è di là dalla Volga sul mar Caspio posta, abita alla campagna ed è così chiamata dalle lunghe zazzare che i suoi popoli nutriscono" (RAMUSIO, v. 4, p. 599). Its presence in this region seems to indicate a Kalmyk settlement here before the large westward migration of the tribe in the sixteenth century.	(34, Q 10)
2529	<a href="#">Province of Lituana</a>	<b>Lithuania</b>	The territory of the Lithuanian state in the fourteenth century was much vaster and included part of the modern-day Belarus.	(34, q 29)
2530	<a href="#">River Cochesu</a>	<b>River of Eurasia</b>	A tributary of the Volga, flowing nears Lochachi 2532.	(34, q 4)
2531	<a href="#">Riga</a>	<b>Latvia</b>	Riga.	(34, q 40)
2532	<a href="#">Lochachi</a>	<b>Russia</b>	Village near the modern-day Saratov (Saratov, Russia, 51° 32' N - 45° 59' E), on the right bank of the Volga; Fra Mauro, however, locates it on the left bank. It is mentioned by Marco Polo (MPR, I, chap. 1), with the name of Ouchacha. See Y, 1, p. 9.	(34, Q 5)
2533	<a href="#">Samar</a>	<b>Russia</b>	On the left bank of the Volga, this is the modern-day Samara which, it is generally argued, was founded in the sixteenth century. However, this indication given by Fra Mauro, which is unequivocal due to its clear location on the Volga, would seem to suggest there was a pre-existing settlement on the same spot with the same name.	(34, q 6)
2534	<a href="#">Trachia</a>	<b>Ukraine?</b>	City standing between the Volga and the Don (Kharkiv?).	(34, R 25)
2535	<a href="#">Russia</a>	<b>Russia</b>	Fra Mauro's depiction of the Baltic-Russian regions is much richer and more innovative than that one finds in his contemporaries. Though there are a number of imaginary - or, one might say, conjectural - elements in this area of the map, it cannot be denied that "one is surprised at the wide scope of knowledge Fra Mauro possessed because his picture is unprecedented and would remain so for a considerable period of time" (BAGROW, p. 32).	(34, r 25) (40, g 32)
2536	<a href="#">Carmanco</a>	<b>Russia</b>	According to BAGROW, p. 32, the name derives from that of the mythical people of the Arimaspians, of whom Herodotus says "...beyond the Issedones, live the one-eyed Arimaspians" (HEROD., IV.13.1); they are also mentioned by STRABO, 17.45.	(34, r 3)
2537	<a href="#">Candach</a>	<b>Estonia?</b>	Castle of Livonia, an ancient region of the Baltic, to which reference is made in the Descrizione della Sarmazia europea (16th cent.); cfr. RAMUSIO, vol. 4, p. 543.	(34, R 33)
2538	<a href="#">Province of Sviaina</a>	<b>Estonia?</b>	Near Candach 2537; perhaps the castle of Seswegen; cfr. RAMUSIO, IV, p. 552.	(34, r 33)
2539	<a href="#">Borgar</a>	<b>Russia</b>	This is the modern-day Bolgary (Tatarstan, Russia), on the left bank of the Volga (54° 58' N - 49 00' E). Mentioned by Marco Polo (MPR, I, chap. 1). See Y, 1, pp. 6-8.	(34, r 4)
2540	<a href="#">Catabalon</a>	<b>Russia</b>	Just to the south of Borgar (Bolgary), on the Volga.	(34, R 5)
2541	<a href="#">River Cheruso or Red River</a>	<b>River of Eurasia</b>	A tributary of the Volga.	(34, r 6)
2542	<a href="#">Black Russia</a>	<b>Belarus</b>	The territory of so-called Black Russia stretched approximately from the western areas of modern-day Belarus eastwards; the region "a pris ce nom ou de l'épaisseur de ses forêts, ou de ce que ses habitans travaillant autrefois aux mines et aux forges en étoient noircis" (BAUDRAND, p. 820).	(34, S 15) (40, A 10)
2543	<a href="#">Avo mancar ?</a>	<b>Russia</b>	Near the paluda de Rossia 2440, which is perhaps to be identified with the marshy region of the modern-day Gorkovskoye basin, on the course of the Volga.	(34, S 2)
2544	<a href="#">River Turones</a>	<b>River of Europe</b>	A river which flows near Riga (Latvia).	(34, S 40) (35, r 1)
2545	<a href="#">Lake</a>	<b>Russia</b>	Within a sort of 'island' formed by the splitting of the river Edil (Volga), near Charema (Kostroma).	(34, S 9) (40, A 3)
2546	<a href="#">Dancech</a>	<b>Poland</b>	Gdansk or Danzig (Poland).	(35, 1 14)
2547	<a href="#">Province of Coqnat</a>	<b>Romania</b>	The region of the modern-day Campulung (Rumania); the origin of the name is unknown.	(35, a 1)
2548	<a href="#">Sebin</a>	<b>Romania</b>	To be identified with the modern-day Sibiu.	(35, a 1) (39, C 34)
2549	<a href="#">Cherenace</a>	<b>Hungary</b>	Unidentified place in Hungary, perhaps Kereknad (47° 49' N - 22° 13' E).	(35, a 10)
2550	<a href="#">Poxon</a>	<b>Hungary</b>	Just to the north of the middle stretch of the Danube, near Cherenace (Kereknad, Hungary?); unidentified.	(35, a 14)
2551	<a href="#">River Reigen</a>	<b>River of Europe</b>	A river which runs into the Danube near Ceqaspurg (Regensburg) - that is, the Regen.	(35, a 21) (35, b 21)
2552	[no reference]			
2553	<a href="#">Suania</a>	<b>Germany</b>	Near Anelberg (Neuburg); unidentified.	(35, a 23)
2554	<a href="#">Basilea</a>	<b>Switzerland</b>	Basel.	(35, A 24)
2555	<a href="#">River Lam</a>	<b>River of Europe</b>	The river Leine, which passes by Hanover and the flows into the Wesel.	(35, a 29)
2556	<a href="#">Varadin</a>	<b>Romania</b>	Near Campolungo (Campulung, Rumania).	(35, a 3)
2557	<a href="#">Province of Olanda</a>	<b>Netherlands</b>	The Netherlands.	(35, A 34) (35, B 34)
2558	<a href="#">Tox</a>	<b>Hungary?</b>	To the north-east of Tochai (Tokaj, Hungary).	(35, a 7)
2559	<a href="#">Segedin</a>	<b>Hungary?</b>	To the north-west of Tochai (Tokaj, Hungary).	(35, a 9)
2560	<a href="#">Province of Mogdova</a>	<b>Romania</b>	In the territory of Rumania; unidentified.	(35, B 1) (35, b 5)
2561	<a href="#">River Tisa</a>	<b>River of Europe</b>	The river Tisza, which flows across the whole of Hungary.	(35, B 10)
2562	<a href="#">...do</a>	<b>Czech Republic</b>	A toponym in the provincia Solon 2590 - that is, the region of Solan, in the east of the Czech Republic.	(35, b 11)
2563	<a href="#">Moravia</a>	<b>Czech Republic</b>	The historic region of Moravia.	(35, b 14)
2564	<a href="#">Franclant</a>	<b>Germany</b>	Perhaps Frankel, in the region of Hessen (provincia Hesse in the planisphere).	(35, b 24)
2565	<a href="#">Province of the Count Palatine</a>	<b>Germany</b>	The historic region of the Palatinate (Pfalz).	(35, B 26)
2566	<a href="#">Province of Franch</a>	<b>Germany</b>	Perhaps the region of Frankfurt.	(35, b 26)
2567	<a href="#">Province of Hesse</a>	<b>Germany</b>	The region of Hesse (Hessen).	(35, b 28) (35, C 24) (35, C 26) (35, C 28)
2568	<a href="#">Franchfort</a>	<b>Germany</b>	Frankfurt am Main.	(35, B 29)
2569	<a href="#">Sasonia</a>	<b>Germany</b>	The historic region of Saxony (Sachsen).	(35, b 31)
2570	<a href="#">River Moros</a>	<b>River of Europe</b>	The river Mures, which flows across the whole of central-eastern Rumania.	(35, B 5)

2571	<i>Province of ... Mollis?</i>	Romania	In the territory of Rumania; unidentified.	(35, B 5)
2572	<i>Province of Sepes</i>	Slovak Republic?	In the territory of the Slovak Republic; unidentified.	(35, B 8)
2573	<i>Province of Solon</i>	Slovak Republic?	Territory embracing both sides of the western Carpathians, between Poland and the Slovak Republic.	(35, b 8) (35, C 11)
2574	<i>River Cheres</i>	River of Europe	This runs through the provincia Solon 2590, a region that seems to embrace both sides of the western Carpathians, between Poland and the Slovak Republic.	(35, B 9)
2575	<i>Casia</i>	Slovak Republic?	Košice? (Slovak Republic).	(35, B 9)
2576	<i>Brello</i>	Czech Republic	At the western edge of the Carpathians - that is, Brno.	(35, c 13)
2577	<i>Praga</i>	Czech Republic	Prague.	(35, C 15)
2578	<i>Province of Boemia</i>	Czech Republic	Historic region of the Czech Republic.	(35, c 15)
2579	<i>Province of Foilant</i>	Czech Republic	To the west of Praga, in the Czech Republic.	(35, C 18)
2580	<i>Smaller Sansonia</i>	Germany	The region of Saxony (Sachsen).	(35, c 19) (35, E 20)
2581	<i>Province of Durim</i>	Germany	Corrupt form of Thüringen.	(35, C 22) (35, C 24)
2582	<i>Aiverstat</i>	Germany	In the provincia Hesse (Essen); perhaps Altenstadt.	(35, c 26)
2583	<i>Bronsvich</i>	Germany	Braunschweig.	(35, C 30)
2584	<i>The Old Marches</i>	Germany	This was the name given to territory now within Saxony.	(35, c 30)
2585	<i>Hamborgo</i>	Germany	Hamburg.	(35, c 32)
2586	<i>Lubech</i>	Germany	Lübeck.	(35, C 33)
2587	<i>Frixa</i>	Germany/Netherlands	Frisia; historic region lying between Germany and the Netherlands.	(35, C 34)
2588	<i>Dafia is part island and part terraferma, and borders with Lower Germany</i>	Denmark	The reference to an island is, quite correctly, to the large island of Fyn Funen. SILVESTRI, f. 46r., mentions a Dacia insula.	(35, C 36)
2589	<i>Mount Hovas</i>	Slovak Republic?	Mountain in the Carpathians.	(35, c 5)
2590	<i>Province of Solon</i>	Czech Republic	The region of Solan, in the east of the Czech Republic.	(35, c 8)
2591	<i>Vitaborgo</i>	Germany	Wittenberg.	(35, d 20)
2592	<i>Medinborgo</i>	Germany	Magdeburg.	(35, d 23)
2593	<i>Greater Sansonia</i>	Germany	The historic region of Saxony (Sachsen).	(35, d 23)
2594	<i>Elmestar</i>	Germany	Helmstedt.	(35, D 27)
2595	<i>Angarmine</i>	Germany	Given its position, it could be a corrupt form of the name of Hanover.	(35, D 28)
2596	<i>The Old Marches</i>	Germany	This was the name given to territory now within Saxony.	(35, d 28)
2597	<i>Province of Manopoli</i>	Germany	Near Angarmine 2595 - that is, Hannover.	(35, d 30)
2598	<i>Caponaven</i>	Denmark	Copenhagen.	(35, D 34)
2599	<i>Dafia</i>	Denmark	Denmark; AC gives Dasia and Dacia.	(35, d 34)
2600	<i>Costent</i>	Poland	Just to the south of Cracow; unidentified.	(35, D 4)
2601	<i>Siaax</i>	Poland	City on the Vistola; unidentified. FM 1956 erroneously transcribes it as Sirax.	(35, e 10)
2602	<i>Cuenia</i>	Poland?	To the west of Cracow; unidentified.	(35, E 10)
2603	<i>Perna</i>	Poland	Given its position with respect to the Vistola, it could be Perna (Poland, 52° 16' N - 19° 1' E).	(35, e 11)
2604	<i>Breslaida</i>	Poland	Breslau or Wroclaw.	(35, e 14)
2605	<i>Province of Slexia</i>	Poland	The region of Silesia which is now divided between Poland and the Czech Republic.	(35, e 16)
2606	<i>Brandinborgo</i>	Germany	Brandenburg, the region of Berlin (Germany).	(35, e 17) (35, e 22)
2607	<i>River Elve</i>	River of Europe	The river Elbe, which flows from the Czech Republic to the North Sea.	(35, E 18)
2608	<i>Franfurde</i>	Germany	Frankfurt an der Oder (Germany). FM 1956 erroneously reads Feanfurde.	(35, E 19)
2609	<i>Province of Barde</i>	Germany	In Northern Germany; unidentified.	(35, e 27)
2610	<i>Vernene</i>	Germany	Probably a corrupt version of Bremen.	(35, E 27)
2611	<i>City of Corcovia</i>	Poland	Krakow.	(35, E 5)
2612	<i>Ast</i>	Polonia	An indication that appears together with that of the city Cracow.	(35, E 5)
2613	<i>Bos</i>	Poland	Given its position with respect to Cracow and the course of the Vistula, this is probably the city of Bochnia (Poland, 50° 00' N - 20° 58' E).	(35, E 6)
2614	<i>Cenesti</i>	Poland	Just to the west of Corcovia (Cracow); unidentified.	(35, E 7)
2615	<i>This river comes from Crocovia - that is, Poland</i>	River of Europe	This is the Vistula, the first stretch of which flows through Cracow.	(35, f 13)
2616	<i>River Odra</i>	River of Europe	The river Oder.	(35, f 16) (35, f 21)
2617	<i>Province of Marchanuova</i>	Poland	This was the name given to the territory of Poland to the east of the river Oder.	(35, F 18)
2618	<i>Camenic</i>	Poland	Just to the east of Posno (Poznan, Poland).	(35, f 2)
2619	<i>Province of Volgasta</i>	Germany	This indicates Holstein.	(35, f 25)
2620	<i>Steuna</i>	Germany	Unidentified location in Schleswig-Holstein.	(35, F 26)
2621	<i>Volgali</i>	Germany	This indicates Holstein.	(35, F 26)
2622	<i>Gripsoldo</i>	Germany	Unidentified location in Schleswig-Holstein.	(35, F 27)
2623	<i>Sondes</i>	Denmark	Sonderborg.	(35, F 29)
2624	<i>Polana</i>	Poland	See Polana 2483.	(35, F 3)
2625	<i>Island of Islandia</i>	Denmark	This is not Iceland but the large island of Sjaelland (Denmark).	(35, F 32)
2626	<i>Europe was named after a king called Europo or after the daughter of Agenor called Europa</i>	Europe	The inscription refers to the famous myth of Europa.	(35, F 6)
2627	<i>Maria in borgo</i>	Poland	Marienborg, in Polish Malbork, to the south-east of Danzig.	(35, G 10)
2628	<i>Province of Pomerania</i>	Poland	The old region of Pomerania, almost the whole of which falls within the modern State of Poland.	(35, g 18)
2629	<i>Stolpa</i>	Poland	Slupsk (Stolp), in Poland.	(35, g 19)
2630	<i>The New Marches</i>	Poland	This was the name given to the territory of Poland to the east of the river Oder.	(35, G 20)

2631	<a href="#">Slago</a>	Poland	Slawno (Poland, 54° 21' N - 16° 40' E).	(35, q 21)
2632	<a href="#">Rivol</a>	Poland	Darlowo (Poland, 54° 25' N - 16° 24' E).	(35, q 22)
2633	<a href="#">Presant</a>	Poland	Porzecze (Poland, 54° 23' N - 16° 23' E).	(35, q 23)
2634	<a href="#">Treto</a>	Poland	Unidentified location in Poland, near Presant (Porzecze).	(35, G 25)
2635	<a href="#">Ocean</a>	Atlantic Oc.	Atlantic Ocean.	(35, G 38) (36, q 1)
2636	<a href="#">Posno</a>	Poland	Poznan.	(35, G 6)
2637	<a href="#">Tower</a>	Poland	Just to the west of Posno (Poznan, Poland); unidentified.	(35, G 8)
2638	<a href="#">Lonborgo</a>	Poland	Lebork (Lauenburg), in Poland.	(35, h 18)
2639	<a href="#">Crocho</a>	Denmark?	The indication identifies a small island to the north of Denmark.	(35, H 28)
2640	<a href="#">Elevinch</a>	Poland	Perhaps Elgnowko (Poland, 53° 37' N - 20° 12' E).	(35, H 6)
2641	<a href="#">Prussia</a>	Germany	Historic region between modern-day Germany and Poland.	(35, i 10)
2642	<a href="#">Bornelo</a>	Denmark	The island of Bornholm (Denmark).	(35, i 20) (35, I 21)
2643	<a href="#">Litua</a>	Lithuania	In Fra Mauro's day, the Grand Duchy of Lithuania included part of what is now modern-day Poland.	(35, I 4)
2644	<a href="#">Nerenge</a>	Lithuania	Neringa is the name of the strip of land which forms the lagoon of Kurshskiy Bay, Lithuania; it is also the name given to the small town that stands there.	(35, I 10)
2645	<a href="#">This Prussian Sea is almost sweet water, even to the taste; and this is because so many rivers empty into it</a>	Baltic Sea	The note refers to the low salt content of the water of the Baltic Sea.	(35, I 15)
2646	<a href="#">S...nenbo ?</a>	Sweden	The reading is uncertain; it is located to the extreme south of Sweden.	(35, L 25)
2647	<a href="#">Mastrand</a>	Sweden	The modern-day Mastrand; Mastranto in the Angelino Dalorto nautical map now in the British Library.	(35, I 29)
2648	<a href="#">Province of Samariani</a>	Lithuania	The inscription refers to the old region of Samogitia, which was inhabited by the Samoiedi (also known as the Samaiti); it is now in the modern-day Lithuania. See also Questi Samariani etc. 2649.	(35, I 3)
2649	<a href="#">These Samariani are men of poor condition and standing</a>	Lithuania	The note refers to the Samoiedi (see provincia Samariani, 2648), who - around 1545 - were described in these terms by Sigismund of Herberstein: "Questi Samogiti usano un vestimento vile, di color cinericio, abitano in case umili e basse, ma longhe, e fanno il fuoco in mezzo. Al quale sedendo il padre di famiglia li suoi armenti e tutta la massaria di casa vede, percióché sogliono sotto un medesimo coperto abitare e avervi gli altri animali senza altra separazione. Li grandi usano li corni delli uri in luogo di tazze; sono uomini audaci e pronti alla guerra, e usano le corazze e altre armi, e specialmente il cuspidate corto, alla similitudine de' cacciatori" (RAMUSIO, v. 3, p. 865).	(35, L 3)
2650	<a href="#">Upper Norvegia</a>	Norway?	Just to the west of Mastrand (Mastrand) in Sweden.	(35, L 35)
2651	<a href="#">Laus</a>	Sweden?	The port of (hus, on the south-east coast of Sweden; Aoxia in the Angelino Dalorto nautical map now in the British Library.	(35, I 35)
2652	<a href="#">In winter time, this sea freezes for ten miles out from the Norwegian coast</a>	Baltic Sea	The inscription would seem to refer to the Baltic Sea.	(35, m 28)
2653	<a href="#">Ischania</a>	Sweden	Sk(ne or Schonen, the southernmost province of Sweden; Scania in the Fra Paolino world map.	(35, m 29)
2654	<a href="#">Europa</a>	Europe	The inscription appears within Norway.	(35, M 31)
2655	<a href="#">Vaus</a>	Sweden?	Near Laus 2651.	(35, M 34)
2656	<a href="#">...eva</a>	Norway	Toponym within the region of Norway; it is very difficult to read.	(35, M 38)
2657	<a href="#">Province of Churla</a>	Latvia	The old Duchy of Courland, now part of Latvia. Note the correct account of the Gulf of Riga.	(35, m 6)
2658	<a href="#">Germanic Gulf</a>	Baltic Sea	The Baltic Sea.	(35, N 15)
2659	<a href="#">River Venedici</a>	River of Europe	The river flows through the modern-day Latvia. The name given is a reference to the following: "Wenden o Winden erano detti dai tedeschi glia appartenenti alla cultura Venetica (Venedi o Veneti presso gli scrittori latini), una civiltà del ferro composta da elementi slavi, germanici e celtici, che succeduta alla cultura dei Lusazi nei bacini dell'Oder e della Vistola" (Milanesi in RAMUSIO, v. 4, p. 329, n. 1).	(35, n 2)
2660	<a href="#">Berges</a>	Norway	Bergen; Bergis in Giovanni da Carignano's 1310 nautical map.	(35, n 35)
2661	<a href="#">Viosel</a>	Latvia?	Location to the south of Liflant (Liepaja, Latvia); unidentified.	(35, n 4)
2662	<a href="#">Drap</a>	Lithuania	To the south of provincia Liflant (the modern-day Liepaja, Latvia) so, perhaps, the modern-day Klaipeda.	(35, N 4)
2663	<a href="#">This port is in Russia</a>	Latvia	The inscription refers to Liflant (Liepaja, Latvia).	(35, O 2)
2664	<a href="#">Province of Liflant</a>	Latvia	Corresponds to the modern-day Liepaja; see also Liflant 2688.	(35, o 3)
2665	<a href="#">Lodoxe</a>	Sweden?	Perhaps the name can be linked with that of the modern-day Lund, which appears as Londe in the Angelino Dalorto nautical map now in the British Library	(35, O 30)
2666	<a href="#">Visbi</a>	Sweden	The modern-day Visby, on the island of Gotland (Gothia in Fra Mauro).	(35, p 17)
2667	<a href="#">Grolanda</a>	Norway	The name - which appears in this very form in the report of the Zeno brothers (which was, however, only published in the middle of the 16th century) - is certainly an indication of the time when Greenland was under the control of the kings of Norway. In fact, the large island was first colonised around the year 1000, but passed under the political control of Norway in 1261.	(35, p 32)
2668	<a href="#">Draves ?</a>	Atlantic Oc.	One of the innumerable islands off the west coast of Norway.	(35, P 40) (36, p 2)
2669	<a href="#">Province of Perna</a>	Estonia	The territory of the modern-day Parnu, founded in 1250 by the Teutonic Knights.	(35, p 7)
2670	<a href="#">Vilaci ?</a>	Estonia	Unidentified location in the provincia Perna (Parnu, Estonia).	(35, P 7)
2671	<a href="#">Gothia</a>	Sweden	The island of Gotland (Sweden), with the city of Visbi 2666 - that is, Visby.	(35, Q 18)
2672	<a href="#">Revele</a>	Estonia	Reval was the old Germanic name for the modern-day Tallinn, which in Fra Mauro's day was one of the most important of Hanseatic cities.	(35, Q 2)
2673	<a href="#">Sudoscop</a>	Sweden	To the west of Stockholm and to the south of Vastena (Vasteras); it corresponds perhaps to the modern-day Nyköping, in Södermanland (Sweden).	(35, Q 25)

2674	<i>In this province of Norway came ashore Piero Querini, as is well known</i>	Norway	The reference is the the shipwreck of Pietro Querini on the southern Lofoten islands in 1431 and to his subsequent journey across Norway and Sweden to get back to Venice. Querini's account of this was later published in the Ramusio collection (RAMUSIO, vol. 4, pp. 47-98).	(35, q 30)
2675	<i>Norvegia</i>	Norway	Norway.	(35, Q 30)
2676	<i>This sea is not navigated with map and compass but with a sounding-lead; and throughout here there are many inhabited islands</i>	Baltic Sea	The note refers to the northern seas and seems to have been inspired by Pietro Querini's account of his voyage, which makes numerous references to the use of a sounding-lead: "...tentammo con il scandaglio il fondo del mare e trovammo in passa 55 d'acqua [...] e avendo tentata la distanza del fondo col scandaglio, ci trovammo esser la mattina in passa 80, e sperando di più bassezza verso la sera, ci trovammo in passa 120 alti dalla rena" (RAMUSIO, v. 4, pp. 79 e 81).	(35, Q 9)
2677	<i>[no reference]</i>			
2678	<i>Granolante ?</i>	Estonia	Toponym placed within the island that stands off the coast from Revelle (the modern-day Tallinn).	(35, r 10)
2679	<i>Stocholmo</i>	Sweden	Stockholm (Sweden).	(35, r 22) (41, a 18)
2680	<i>Eastern Gothia is also in Svetia</i>	Sweden	The eastern region of Sweden, the modern-day Östergötland.	(35, r 23) (41, A 19)
2681	<i>Vastena</i>	Sweden	To the west of Stockholm, this corresponds to the modern-day Vasteras (59° 36'7" N - 16° 32' E). The form of the name is the same as that which appears in account of the Voyage of Pietro Querini published by Ramusio (RAMUSIO, v. 4, pp. 73-75).	(35, R 26)
2682	<i>Peter lago</i>	Sweden	The Lake of Vättern, in Sweden, to the south-west of Stockholm.	(35, r 27) (41, A 23)
2683	<i>Lower Norvegia</i>	Norway	The northern part of Norway.	(35, R 31) (41, A 27)
2684	<i>Venda ?</i>	Atlantic Oc.	Name of a small island to the south of the isola de giaza 2687.	(35, R 40) (36, r 2)
2685	<i>Meler</i>	Sweden	The large Lake of Mälaren, near Stockholm.	(35, S 22) (41, B 18)
2686	<i>Stitiborgo</i>	Norway?	Given the deformed account of this region resulting from Fra Mauro's scant knowledge of Scandinavia, one might identify this with the modern-day Sarpsborg, near the eastern coast of Skagerrak.	(35, S 26) (41, b 21)
2687	<i>Island of ice</i>	Atlantic Oc.	The inscription, located on an island off the western coast of Norway, seems to be an allusion to the small frozen island on which Pietro Querini and his companions came ashore (RAMUSIO, v. 4, p. 62).	(35, S 39) (41, B 35) (42, a 1)
2688	<i>Liflant</i>	Latvia	The region of the modern-day Liepaja (Latvia); see also provincia Liflant 2664.	(35, S 5) (40, a 40) (41, B 1)
2689	<i>Some call this Irlandia</i>	Ireland	The name most often used by Latin authors was Hibernia.	(36, a 11)
2690	<i>Purgatory of St. Patrick</i>	Ireland	Si narra che il monaco Patrizio, catturato dai pirati e trasportato in Irlanda, divenne l'apostolo di quelle genti. I Chronica Hybernenses raccontano come un giorno Cristo stesso avesse indicata a S. Patrizio [...] una leggendaria caverna, un pozzo che la tradizione identifica nel lago Derg, o Lago Rosso nella contea del Donegal, attraversando il quale si può entrare nell'oltretomba: 'De hoc quoque purgatorio et eius origine quod sequitur tradunt veteres historiae hybernenses'. La storia del cavaliere irlandese Owain che si avventurò nella fessura indicata a suo tempo a Patrizio vescovo è raccontata da Matteo Paris nella rubrica dell'anno 1153 dei suoi Chronica maiora e poi nel Tractatus de Purgatorio sancti Patricii di Henricus Salteriensis scritto tra il 1170 e il 1185. La leggenda, nata in Irlanda, ebbe diverse redazioni in diverse lingue, medio inglese, anglo-normanno, provenzale e antico francese e spagnolo; cfr. DI FONZIO, p. 54. See, for example, Silvestri, f.71v: "In hac... esse dicitur monasterium beati Patritii ubi hiatus telluris ad instar putei ad inferos descensum prebentem famigerant, quem ingredientium neminem gradus superas revexit ad auras nisi".	(36, a 12)
2691	<i>[no reference]</i>			
2692	<i>Anglia</i>	Great Britain	Great Britain.	(36, a 3)
2693	<i>Ullo</i>	Great Britain	Hull (Inghilterra, 53° 44' N - 0° 21' W).	(36, b 3)
2694	<i>Scotia</i>	Great Britain	Scotland.	(36, b 49)
2695	<i>Kingdom</i>	Great Britain	The kingdom of Scotland.	(36, B 5)
2696	<i>Stanforda</i>	Ireland	Strangford (Northern Ireland, 54° 22' N - 5° 33' W).	(36, B 9)
2697	<i>As it is shown, Scotia appears contiguous to Anglia, but in its southern part it is divided from it by water and mountains. The people are of easy morals and are fierce and cruel against their enemies; and they prefer death to servitude. The island is very fertile in pastures, rivers, springs and animals and all other things; and it is like Anglia</i>	Great Britain	The tradition in nautical cartography was often to depict Scotland as separated from England by water - perhaps a simple river; it is this which fra Mauro refers to in his note. Such a division of the two was obviously a hang-over from the Roman defences (Hadrian's Wall) which had separated the two nations; it is clearly represented, for example, in the Tabula Peutingeriana.	(36, D 12)
2698	<i>Island of Ixilandia</i>	Iceland	Iceland was colonised by the Norwegians in the 9th-10th cent., with Christianity becoming the principal religion in the 11th. The Norwegians took over political control of the island in 1262; but by the 15th century the Norwegian settlers were already returning home.	(36, e 16)
2699	<i>Feni</i>	Atlantic Oc.	Island to the east of the island of Ixilanda - that is, Iceland; it indicates the Faroe islands.	(36, f 11)
2700	<i>Gocliuch</i>	Iceland	On the north coast of Iceland there is a town by the name of Gudhlaugsvik (65° 27' N - 21° 16' W).	(36, f 15)
2701	<i>Ixilandia</i>	Iceland	See isola de Ixilanda 2698.	(36, F 17)
2702	<i>The island of Solan, which is populated and where Norwegian is spoken</i>	Atlantic Oc.	This name undoubtedly refers to the Shetland Islands, settled by the Norwegians in the 10th century. The reading of apovoleda is uncertain, but the term indicates "inhabited", "populated". See HUMBOLDT, p. 282.	(36, F 6)
2703	<i>Solan</i>	Atlantic Oc.	The Shetland Islands; see isola Solan 2702.	(36, f 9)
2704	<i>Bodeal</i>	Iceland	Unidentified location in Iceland.	(36, G 15)
2705	<i>Nodiforde</i>	Iceland	On the north coast of Iceland there is a town by the name of Nordhurjfordhur (66° 2' N - 21° 34' W).	(36, G 15)

2706	<i>Note that in ancient times Anglia was inhabited by giants, but some Trojans who had survived the slaughter of Troy came to this island, fought its inhabitants and defeated them; after their prince, Brutus, it was named Britannia. But later the Saxons and the Germans conquered it, and after one of their queens, Angela, called it Angia. And these peoples were converted to the Faith by means of St. Gregory the pope, who sent them a bishop called Augustine</i>	Great Britain	In his Dittamondo, FAZIO DEGLI UBERTI, has Solinus say: "Ora si passa ne la gran Bretagna, / a cui Bruto troiano il nome diede, / quando in contro a' giganti la guadagna. / Albione prima nominar si crede; / Anglia, apresso, da una donzella, / ch'Anglia si disse, il nome procede" (Dittamondo, XXIII, vv. 1-6); and also: "Così, com'hai udito, con gran foco / ne l'arsion di Troia, e prima ancora, possedeano i giganti questo loco. / Bruto, nel tempo a punto ch'io dico ora, / con più Troiani in quest'isola venne, che cacciò quelli e per signor dimora. / La sua prosapia lungamente tenne [...] In questo tempo, Agustin fu mandato / qui per Ambrugio a predicar la fede, / per le cui man costui fu battizzato. / Propio ne gli anni che ' mio dir procede, / quel di Scozia, d'Irlanda e Nordanibri, / converttr tutti e l'isola si crede" (ibid., XXIV, vv. 5 et seq).	(36, G 5)
2707	<i>Stillante</i>	Atlantic Oc.	Island between Norway and Iceland. The name recalls that of the island of Hetlandia in Olaus Magnus's Carta marina, published in Venice in 1539, and that of the Estlanda mentioned in the report of the Zeno brothers (their much-discussed voyage in the northern seas took place at the end of the 14th century, but their account was not published until the middle of the 16th). See PADOAN, pp. 239-40.	(36, M 5) (36, m 7)
2708	<i>Norvegia is a very vast province surrounded by the sea and joined to Svetia. Here they produce no wine or oil, and the people are strong, robust and of great stature. Similarly, in Svetia the men are very fierce; and according to some, Julius Caesar was not eager to face them in battle. Similarly, these peoples were a great affliction to Europe; and at the time of Alexander, the Greeks did not have the courage to subjugate them. But now they are much diminished and do not have the reputation they formerly had. Here is said to be the body of St. Bridgit, who some say was from Svetia. And it is also said there are many new kinds of animals, especially huge white bears and other savage animals</i>	Norway	This note brings together information gleaned from various writers, including Paolo Diacono, Pietro Querini, etc. The end reference is to St. Bridget of Sweden, the most venerated saint of Scandinavia, who died in 1373. Founder of the Brigittines (Ordo Sanctissimi Salvatoris) at Vasteras, she visited Rome and her Revelaciones would be read widely throughout Europe.	(36, N 4)
2709	<i>In this ocean are many islands, which I have ot shown for lack of space</i>	Atlantic Oc.	Inscription in a cartouche, at the north-western edge of the map.	(36, R 4)
2710	<i>Iamin</i>	China	Near Sandu (on which, see Xandu 2716), site of the emperor's summer residence.	(38, a 19)
2711	<i>This is 24 miles round and has six gates; here is the emperor's winter residence</i>	China	The inscription refers to Sandu 2716, of which Marco Polo writes: "Questa nuova città ha di circuito ventiquattro miglia ed è quadra [...] Il muro della città ha dodici porte" (MPR, II, chap. 7) [This new city has a circumference of 24 miles and is square... The walls have 12 gateways].	(38, a 20)
2712	<i>Sierespit</i>	China	Between Xandu and Sandu (see 2716).	(38, a 25)
2713	<i>Almel</i>	China	Near chaluchia 2344 - that is, the Calacia of Marco Polo.	(38, a 31)
2714	<i>[no reference]</i>			
2715	<i>Empire</i>	China	The empire of Cathay	(38, b 21)
2716	<i>Xandu</i>	China	During the summer, Kubilai's imperial residence moved from Cambalù (Beijing) to Xandu (Shangdu, Inner Mongolia, China, 42° 19' N - 116° 25' E), a place that is amply described by Marco Polo (Xandù in MPR, I, chap. 55 e in MPR, II, chap. 7); some traces of the city - which was located around 40° 22' E, just a little to the west of Beijing (Y, 1, p. 304) - still exist. This imperial residence was located in a city that had previously been called Kaipingfu - that is, the Clemenfu which Marco Polo mentions in the opening to his Milione: "Messer Nicolò e messer Maffio e messer Marco, partiti d'Armenia, si misero in viaggio verso il gran Can, non stimando pericolo o travaglio alcuno. E attraversando deserti di lunghezza di molte giornate e molti mali passi, andorno tanto avanti, sempre alla volta di greco e tramontana, che intesero il gran Can essere in una grande e nobil città detta Clemenfu; ad arrivare alla quale stettero anni tre e mezzo" (MPR, I, chap. 2; Y, 1, p. 25: "So the two brothers, and Mark along with them, proceeded on their way, and journeying on, summer and winter, came at length to the Grat Kaan, who was then at a certain rich and great city, called Klemenfu"). As well as Xandu, Fra Mauro also indicates another place called Sandu. This can probably be explained as follows: Sandu is the name that Odorico da Pordenone used for Xandu (Odorico, p. 154; see also Y, 1, p. 304 and CARDONA, p. 634), and Fra Mauro, who drew on various sources, probably made the mistake of thinking these were two different places. In the Ramusio edition of Odorico's travels, Xandu is called Sanay, whilst the French-Italian edition of Marco Polo has Ciandù.	(38, b 27)
2717	<i>Desert</i>	China	Desert region in Western China.	(38, B 31)
2718	<i>In this sea there are many islands, which I do not put for lack of space</i>	East China Sea	As elsewhere in the map, this inscription draws attention to the lack of space for a full description of the peripheral ocean regions.	(38, B 4)
2719	<i>To the admirable temple which is in this gulf come most of these oriental peoples to make their vows and offerings. This is why it is said that here there is such an accumulation of treasure that one cannot even estimate it</i>	China	Accompanied by a drawing of a hexagonal building, this inscription appears near Sandu - that is, Xandu (see 2716) - the name Fra Mauro uses for the summer residence of Kubilai Khan. The detail of the offerings made by the faithful does not appear in either Marco Polo or Odorico da Pordenone, the two sources Fra Mauro generally draws on in his description of this region. See also Templum del Chataio etc. 2733.	(38, c 18)
2720	<i>Sandu</i>	China	See Xandu 2716.	(38, C 19)
2721	<i>Here there are cranes of five colours</i>	China	The inscription is placed alongside Zaganaor (Chaganor) - on which, see 2726 - and takes up what is said by Marco Polo: "Vi sono cinque sorti di grue" (MPR, I, chap. 54; Y, 1, p. 296: "There are five different kinds of cranes found in those tracts"). These have been identified in Y, 1, p. 297.	(38, C 29)
2722	<i>Place inhabited by bellicose and valiant women who fight each other</i>	China	The inscription appears near Segenach 2728; but the authors Fra Mauro generally uses as sources for his description of these regions make no mention of such women warriors.	(38, c 37)
2723	<i>Mountain of salt</i>	China	Near Sandu (see Xandu 2716); there is no mention of this detail in the authors Fra Mauro generally uses as sources for his description of these regions.	(38, d 18)
2724	<i>Bridge</i>	China	Near the place called Minianis 2730, in Cathay.	(38, d 23)

2725	<a href="#">Oceania</a>	<b>East China Sea</b>	Name of an island to the north-east edge of the map.	(38, D 3)
2726	<a href="#">Zaganor</a>	<b>China</b>	Site of the palace of Chagannor, not far from the modern-day Zhangjiakou (Northern China, 40° 48' N - 114° 52' E). It is described by Marco Polo: "...la città nominata Cianganor, che vuol dire stagno bianco, nella qual è un palagio del gran Can, nel quale vi suol abitare molto volentieri, perché vi sono intorno laghi e riviere dove abitano molti cigni, e in molte pianure grue, fagiani, pernici e uccelli d'altra sorte in gran quantità" (MPR, I, chap. 54; Y, 1, p. 296: "At the end of those three days you find a city called Chagan Nor which is as much as to say White Pool, at which is a great palace of the Grand Kaan's; and he likes much to reside there on account of the lakes and rivers in the neighborhood, which are the haunt of swans and of a great variety of other birds"). See also MÉNARD, p. 355.	(38, d 30)
2727	<a href="#">Province of Sindicui</a>	<b>China</b>	Mentioned by Marco Polo (Sindicin in MPR, I, chap. 53), the place is identified by Yale as Siuen-hwa-fu, the summer residence of the Mongol court near Chang Kia Kau, about 50 km north-northwest of Beijing. See Y, 1, p. 295.	(38, D 34)
2728	<a href="#">Segenach</a>	<b>China</b>	In the provincia Sindicui 2727.	(38, D 35)
2729	<a href="#">This admirable and precious tomb on noble Mount Alchai is only for the emperors of Cathay and their high family</a>	<b>China</b>	Illustrated with a large miniature, this detail is drawn from Marco Polo (MPR, I, chap. 44), even if the location of monte Altay seems rather open to doubt (see the discussion in Y, 1, pp. 247-250). Marco Polo's text is not referring to the Altai mountains as they figure in modern geography (between China and Mongolia), but to a place much further east; on this, see CARDONA, p. 535.	(38, e 22)
2730	<a href="#">Minianis</a>	<b>China</b>	Near Xandu 2716.	(38, E 25)
2731	<a href="#">Idifu</a>	<b>China</b>	Unidentified location in the Provincia Sindicui 2727, this is mentioned by Marco Polo (MPR, I, chap. 53). See also Y, 1, p. 295.	(38, e 29)
2732	<a href="#">Mountain where lapis lazuli is mined</a>	<b>China</b>	The indication is near Zaganor 2726; see CARDONA, pp. 549-50.	(38, E 30)
2733	<a href="#">Temple of Cathay, where there is an inestimable store of treasure. Temple</a>	<b>China</b>	See A questo admirabel tempio etc. 2719.	(38, F 18)
2734	<a href="#">Imperial tomb</a>	<b>China</b>	This refers to the tomb of Genghis Khan and his descendants. See Questa pretiosa ecc. 2729.	(38, f 22)
2735	<a href="#">Province of Characoracur</a>	<b>Mongolia</b>	See Characoracur 2745.	(38, f 29)
2736	<a href="#">Aibanu</a>	<b>Mongolia</b>	Perhaps the Naimani, a Tartar people, mentioned by William of Rubruck and Giovanni di Pian del Carpine; see HALLBERG, pp. 366-67.	(38, h 30)
2737	<a href="#">Iatha</a>	<b>China</b>	In the regno Tenduch 2738; unidentified.	(38, h 37)
2738	<a href="#">Kingdom of Tenduch</a>	<b>China</b>	Corresponds to the region situated between China and Inner Mongolia, at around the 111° meridian. Backing onto the Great Wall, this was at the time inhabited by the Onguc and the Orgos, two peoples who had been converted to Christianity by the Nestorians. There is a brief description in Marco Polo (MPR, I, chap. 52); see also OLSCHKI, p. 251, n. 8; Y, 1, pp. 285-88; CARDONA, pp. 738-39. See the discussion in MÉNARD, p. 353, and 2744 below. The region of the Onguc would be further described by Marco Polo in MPR, II, chap. 4: "una provincia nella qual abitano Tartari che si chiaman Ungut" (but Y, 1, p. 285: "they, however, call it Ung and Mungul, after the names of two races of people that existed in that province before the migration of the Tartars").	(38, h 37)
2739	<a href="#">Kingdom</a>	<b>China</b>	The Kingdom of Tenduch.	(38, H 40) (39, H 1)
2740	<a href="#">Alberania</a>	<b>East China Sea</b>	Island at the north-east edge of the map.	(38, H 7)
2741	<a href="#">People called the Mecriti</a>	<b>Russia?</b>	Interpreting what is written in Marco Polo - "vi sono molti laghi, stagni e paludi, e detta pianura confina verso tramontana col mare Oceano... E quando s'è cavalcato (come è detto) quaranta giornate, si truova il mare Oceano" (MPR, I, chap. 49; Y, 1, p. 269: "...you go north for forty days till you reach a country called the Plain of Bargu. The people there are called Mescrit ... And when you have travelled forty days over this great plain you come to the ocean") - Fra Mauro locates these on the north-east coast of Asia. The Merrkit in fact lived to the south-east of Lake Baikal. See Y, 1, pp. 271-272 and CARDONA, p. 665.	(38, I 19)
2742	<a href="#">Mount Alchai</a>	<b>China</b>	See Questa preziosa ecc. 2729. The inscription appears twice.	(38, i 22) (38, L 26)
2743	<a href="#">The Habet Mountains</a>	<b>China</b>	Chain of mountains in the regno Tenduch 2744.	(38, i 36) (38, n 37)
2744	<a href="#">Kingdom of Tenduch. It is difficult for me to believe that Alexander came this far</a>	<b>China/Mongolia</b>	Marco Polo mentions Tenduch as located on the borders of the two regions ruled over by the legendary giants Gog and Magog, who had tried in vain to help king Porus of Bactriana (Afghanistan) against the army of Alexander the Great. The traditional account in the Romance of Alexander says that, after defeating Porus, the Macedonian general pursued Gog and Magog to the narrow and twisting valley of the Eurus, within which he then walled in the two giants. In this note, Fra Mauro expresses scepticism about the claims that Alexander's army went as far as these regions. See also Algni scrive che a la radice del monte caspio ecc. 2403. On Tenduch, see Regno tenduch 2738.	(38, i 38)
2745	<a href="#">Characoracur</a>	<b>Mongolia</b>	Given its position in the Provincia Charocharan 2735 - that is, in the north-east of the map, alongside the large miniature of the sepultura imperial 2508 - this undoubtedly corresponds to the ancient Karakorum, or Harhorin, in Mongolia (47° 24' N - 102° 21' E). The city was founded in 1235 and had already been visited in 1246 by Giovanni di Pian del Carpine. Marco Polo gives this brief description of it: "Carchoran è una città il cui circuito dura tre miglia, e fu il primo luogo appresso al quale ne' tempi antichi si ridussero i Tartari. E la città ha d'intorno un forte terraglio, perché non hanno copia di pietre; appresso la quale di fuori è un castello molto grande, e in quello è un palagio bellissimo dove abita il rettore di quella" (MPR, I, chap. 41; Y, 1, p. 226: "Caracoron is a city of some three miles in compass. It is surrounded by a strong earthen rampart, for stone is scarce there. And beside it there is a great citadel wherein is a fine palace in which the governor resides").	(38, L 24)

2746	<a href="#">People called the Zorça</a>	China	Inscription to the north-eastern edge of the planisphere. It takes up the name of the region which Marco Polo calls Giorza (MPR, I, chap. 42) - that is, the lands in which the Tartar peoples originated: "Essi abitavano nelle parti di tramontana, cioè in Giorza e Bargu, dove sono molte pianure grandi e senza abitazione alcuna, cioè di città e castella, ma vi sono buoni pascoli e gran fiumi e molte acque" (Y, 1, p. 226: "Originally the Tartars dwelt in the north on the borders of Chorcha. Their country was one of great plains; and there were no towns or villages in it, but excellent pasture-lands, with great rivers and many sheets of water; in fact it was a very fine and extensive region"). According to Yule (Marco Polo, 1, p. 231), it corresponds the Chinese region of Manchi, in north-east China.	(38, m 19)
2747	<a href="#">People called the Bargu</a>	Russia?	See populi de Zorça 2746. See also MPR, I, chap. 49, where there is a description of the region of Bargu and the customs of its inhabitants. Yule locates this to the east of Lake Baikal (Y, map at the end of vol. 1). See also CARDONA, pp. 558-9.	(38, m 24)
2748	<a href="#">Land called Hung. These two lands are under the kingdom of Tenduch</a>	China?	See De qui è vulgo che questi populi etc. 2752.	(38, M 34)
2749	<a href="#">Capituer</a>	China	In the paexe de Hung; see Capiton 2815. See also De qui è vulgo che questi populi etc. 2752.	(38, N 35) (38, n 34)
2750	<a href="#">Some think that these mountains are the Caspian Mountains; but this opinion is not correct</a>	China	The inscription refers to the large mountain chain that appears in the regions of Mechrit 2753 and Ezina 2751 - that is, to the south of Lake Baikal, on the borders of Russia and China. In one sense, the depiction is deceptive because the area between southern Russia and the Arctic regions was totally unknown in Fra Mauro's day. Here, the cartographer also seems to be comparing the Classical tradition (derived from the Romance of Alexander and other sources) which identified the Caspian with the Elburz mountains, and a more recent tradition - voiced, for example, in the Libro do conoçimento or the account of Odorico da Pordenone - which placed the Caspian range much further east. This latter version, which Fra Mauro is here criticising, is the result of a tradition that superimposes the epics of Alexander and Genghis Khan, locating various incidents recounted in the Romance of Alexander within the territories conquered by the Mongol leader. On this subject, see HM, pp. 440-41.	(38, O 25)
2751	<a href="#">Ezina</a>	China	In north-west China, and described thus by Marco Polo: "Partendosi da questa città di Campion e cavalcando per dodici giornate, si truova una città nominata Ezina, in capo del deserto dell'arena verso tramontana: e contiensì sotto la provincia di Tanguth. Le sue genti adorano idoli; hanno camelli e molte bestie di molte sorti. In quella si trovano falconi laneri, e molti sacri molto buoni. Gli uomini vivono di frutti della terra, e non usano mercanzie" (MPR, I, chap. 40; Y, 1, p. 223: "When you leave the city of Campichu you ride for twelve days, and then reach a city called Etzina, which is towards the north on the verge of the sandy desert; it belongs to the province of Tangut. The people are idolaters, and possess plenty of camels and cattle, and the country produces a number of good falcons, both sakers and lanners. The inhabitants live by their cultivation and their cattle, for they have non trade"). The city has been identified as the ancient Qaraqto, on the western edge of the Gobi Desert; see CARDONA, pp. 618-19. See also Y, 1, pp. 224-25.	(38, O 32)
2752	<a href="#">Here it is said that these peoples were enclosed by Alexander in these lands of Hung and Mongul and that they derive their name from those two lands, which amongst us are called Gog and Magog. But I do not believe this opinion</a>	China?	The inscription appears to the north-eastern edge of the map, near Campit 2756, which in fact corresponds to the Chinese-Mongol regions just beyond the 40th parallel. Excluding the reference to Alexander, which is a commonplace in the tradition of Gog and Magog, the note draws closely on the following passage in Marco Polo: "E vi sono due regioni dove questi regnano, che nelle nostre parti chiamano Og e Magog, ma quelli che ivi abitano lo chiamano Ung e Mongul, in ciascuno de' quali è una generazione di gente: in Ung sono Gog, e in Mongul sono Tartari" (MPR, I, chap. 53). But see Y, 1, p. 285: "Here also is what we call the country of Gog and Magog; they, however, call it Ung and Mungul, after the names of two races of people that existed in that province before the migration of the Tartars. Ung was the title of the people of the country, and Mungul a name sometimes applied to the Tartars".	(38, p 31)
2753	<a href="#">Mechrit</a>	Russia?	See populi diti Mecriti 2741.	(38, P 32) (39, g 7)
2754	<a href="#">Sangi</a>	China	No doubt Marden is right in identifying this with Sining-chau, now Sining-fu, the Chinese city nearest to Tibet and Kokonor frontier (Y, 1, p. 276). In the Ramusio edition of Marco Polo, the city is called Pingui (MPR, I, chap. 50).	(38, p 37)
2755	<a href="#">Mongul. For the most part, this is inhabited by Tartars</a>	China	See De qui è vulgo che questi populi etc. 2752.	(38, q 34)
2755bis	<a href="#">This sea, which the Tartars call Hactenis - that is, the White Sea - freezes over entirely in winter</a>	Russia	See El mar bianco 2779.	(39, D 15)
2756	<a href="#">Campit</a>	China	See Capiton 2815 e Capituer 2749.	(38, Q 36)
2757	<a href="#">Suquam</a>	China	In the provincia logoristan 2442; unidentified.	(39, a 3)
2758	<a href="#">River called Hoedil</a>	River of Eurasia	The river Volga.	(39, a 31)
2759	<a href="#">River Hoedil or Carasu</a>	River of Eurasia	The Volga.	(39, a 37)
2760	<a href="#">Pachum</a>	China?	Near Ciangaie 2771; unidentified.	(39, a 8)
2761	<a href="#">Castrama</a>	Russia	On the middle stretch of the river Edil (Volga), this is the modern-day Kostroma (Russia, 57° 45' N - 40° 56' E); the nearby toponym Chaterma refers to the same city. It also appears in AC.	(39, a 38)
2762	<a href="#">Candur</a>	China	In the provincia Tanguth 2773; unidentified.	(39, b 15)
2763	<a href="#">Noqrat</a>	Russia	On the banks of the Volga, this is the modern-day Nizhniyi Novgorod.	(39, B 28)
2764	<a href="#">These marshes are huge and are passed with great difficulty</a>	Russia	The marshy areas near the confluence of the river Oka (Hoca in the planisphere) and the Volga.	(39, B 33)
2765	<a href="#">River Edil</a>	River of Eurasia	The river Volga.	(39, b 40)
2766	<a href="#">Tanguth</a>	China	See provincia Tanguth 2773.	(39, c 11)
2767	<a href="#">River Thifo</a>	River of Eurasia	The modern-day Teza, a tributary of the Oka (Russia).	(39, C 28)

2768	<i>White Russia. This distinction of Russia into White, Black and Red has no other reason than this: that part of Russia on this side of the White Sea is called White, that part beyond the Black River is Black, and that beyond the Red River is Red. The Tartars call the White Sea Hactenis, the Black River Carasu and the Red River Cozusu</i>	Russia	See ROSSIA ROSSA 2517, ROSSIA NEGRA 2542.	(39, c 31)
2769	<i>Cheqi</i>	Russia	City to the north-east of Castrama (Kostroma, Russia); unidentified.	(39, C 37)
2770	<i>River Edil</i>	River of Eurasia	The river Volga.	(39, C 40)
2771	<i>Çiangaie</i>	China	In the provincia Sinlingin, which is - more or less - to be located within the modern-day autonomous region of Ningxia. This is the Chinchitalas mentioned in Marco Polo (MPR, I, cap 40), on which see CARDONA, pp. 592-93.	(39, c 5)
2772	<i>Lop</i>	China	City in the Lop Desert, described by Marco Polo (MPR, I, chap. 35); it corresponds to the modern-day Carxliq, on Lake Lop, on which see CARDONA, p. 654; MÉNARD, p. 360, however, identifies it with the modern-day Ruoqiangu (Xinjiang Uyghur, 39° 01' N - 88° 09' E). See also deserto Lop 2310).	(39, C 10)
2773	<i>Province of Tanguth</i>	China	I Tangut, di origine tibetana, dai primi dell'XI secolo dominavano la provincia cinese del Kansu e parte dei territori della Mongolia interna (Menestò in HM, p. 5). Described by Marco Polo (MPR, I, chap. 36 et seq.).	(39, C 12)
2774	<i>River Tyrus</i>	River of Eurasia	Another stretch of the river Thifo - that is, the modern-day Teza, a tributary of the Oka.	(39, c 35)
2775	<i>[no reference]</i>			
2776	<i>Chercoma</i>	Russia	Given what is said in the note on the Mar Bianco 2779, this place - apparently located on the shore of said 'sea' (Lake Baikal?) - could be anywhere in the immense territory that stretches from that lake to the Urals.	(39, d 27)
2777	<i>Leopolio</i>	Ukraine	The modern-day Lvov, in Western Ukraine.	(34, c 38)
2777bis	<i>Province of Egrigaia</i>	China	Location to the eastern edge of Tangut; according to Cordier (Y, 1, p. 282), it is the modern-day autonomous region of Ningxia in China, between the Gansu, Inner Mongolia and the Gobi Desert. See MPR, I, chap. 51 e Y, 1, pp. 281-82. One should, however, also point out that MÉNARD, p. 352, identifies it as the modern-day Yinchuan (Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, 38° 27' N - 100° 16' E).	(39, d 5)
2778	<i>Province of Sinlingin</i>	China	The province of the city of Çiangaie 2771, to be located in the modern-day Chinese region of Ningxia.	(39, D 5)
2779	<i>The White Sea</i>	Russia	Zurla's argument (ZURLA, 1806, pp. 114-15) that Fra Mauro's Mar Bianco might correspond to Lake Baikal is not totally convincing, even if one must bear in mind that the map gives a very compressed version of the area between the 40th and 110th meridian East to the north of the 50th parallel. Bagrow would agree with these doubts concerning Zurla's proposal, arguing that this cannot be Lake Baikal because the first Russian settlements in that region date from the middle of the fifteenth century at the earliest; cfr. BAGROW, pp. 32-33. See also Questo mar etc. 2775. One might perhaps argue that Fra Mauro's mar bianco is a reference to the endless, frozen white plains of Central Russia; in support of this, see Questo mar etc. 2775.	(39, E 21)
2780	<i>Here begins the huge Russia, which extends as far as Scandinaria</i>	Russia	The inscription is near Chercoma and, approximately speaking, refers to the Russian territory to the west of the 45th meridian East.	(39, E 27)
2781	<i>Province of Destini, in Russia</i>	Russia	Near Chercoma 2776; location difficult to establish.	(39, E 30)
2782	<i>Calcian</i>	China	In the provincia Egrigaia 2777bis - that is, the modern-day autonomous region of Ningxia. This was the ancient residence of the Tangut kings; see Y, 1, pp. 282-83, HALLBERG, p. 96 and especially CARDONA, p. 576. It is called Calacia in MPR, I, chap. 51.	(39, e 6)
2783	<i>Sarmatia or Asian Russia</i>	Russia	An ancient region inhabited by the Sauromatae, of whom Herodotus says: "Once across the Tanais [the Don], one has left Scythia behind, and comes first to the Sauromatae, who occupy a stretch of country which runs northward fifteen days' journey from the northern tip of the Meotide marshes [Sea of Azov], and is entirely bare of trees, wild or cultivated." (HEROD., IV.21).	(39, e 30)
2784	<i>Lachior</i>	Russia	Near the northern 'shore' of the mar bianco, this place cannot be identified with any certainty (see 2779). According to HALLBERG, p. 312, it is the Latoryn described by Sir John Mandeville, on which however there is no certain information.	(39, F 21)
2785	<i>River Nu</i>	River of Eurasia	A river which runs near Chercoma 2776 and apparently flows into the mar bianco. This is the Neva, which runs between Lake Ladoga and St. Petersburg; it is given with the same name in the map of the Pizzigani brothers; cfr BAGROW, p. 32.	(39, F 28)
2786	<i>Province of Çugul</i>	China	See Çugul (39, f 11).	(39, F 9)
2787	<i>Çugul</i>	China	In the Takla Makan Desert (autonomous region of Xinjiang Uyghur); see HALLBERG, p. 169.	(39, f 11)
2788	<i>Province of Çuqul</i>	China	See Çuqul 2787.	(39, G 11)
2789	<i>The Hyperborei Mountains</i>	Asia	The Hyperborei mountains are discussed by numerous writers, including Pliny, Solinus, Isidor. The latter says that the North Wind originates here: "Idem et Boreas, quia ab Hyperboreis montibus flat; inde enim origo eiusdem venti est; unde et frigidus est" (ISIDORUS, 9.11.13).	(39, g 20) (39, n 20)
2790	<i>Rossia</i>	Russia	Russia.	(39, G 26)
2791	<i>Zienate</i>	Russia	To the southern borders of the province of Sibir.	(39, G 29)
2792	<i>Asia</i>	Asia	In the province of Sibir.	(39, g 31)
2793	<i>Tefu</i>	Russia	In Sarmathia; unidentified.	(39, G 36)
2794	<i>Tonqui</i>	Russia	In Sarmathia, on the river Boxuch; unidentified.	(39, G 40) (40, G 1)
2795	<i>Pinegle</i>	China?	Near Funqur in the provincia Çuqul - that is, the modern-day autonomous region of Xinjiang Uyghur.	(39, G 7)
2796	<i>Province of Ghien</i>	China?	In the provincia Çuqul - that is, the modern-day autonomous region of Xinjiang Uyghur.	(39, G 9)
2797	<i>Marmarao</i>	China?	In the provincia Çuqul, perhaps the Marmorea which appears in AC.	(39, H 10)
2798	<i>Iachay</i>	Russia	Near the eastern 'shore' of the mar bianco; unidentified.	(39, H 14)
2799	<i>Province of Tenduch</i>	China	See Regno Tenduch 2738.	(39, H 3)
2800	<i>Adelo</i>	Russia	Place within the provincia Sibir (Western Siberia).	(39, h 37)

2801	<a href="#">Fungur</a>	China?	In the provincia Tenduch; AC gives Sugur, whilst Andrea Bianco's Atlas gives Segaro; see HALLBERG, p. 489.	(39, H 5)
2802	<a href="#">Tomb</a>	Mongolia	See Sepulcro real etc. 2808.	(39, i 10)
2803	<a href="#">Dislana</a>	Russia	Region in eastern Russia.	(39, l 21)
2804	<a href="#">Ciura</a>	Russia	Just to the north of the mar Bianco, near a lake.	(39, l 24)
2805	<a href="#">Salgromo</a>	Russia	The toponym might perhaps be seen as related to the name of the Salangorum, a people mentioned by Giovanni di Pian del Carpine (HM, p. 229); however, they would seem to have been the Solangqas, who lived in Manchuria (ibid., p. 408).	(39, l 28)
2806	<a href="#">The Sibir people</a>	Russia	The region of Siberia, extending from the Urals eastwards; it was invaded by the Mongols in the 13th century.	(39, i 33)
2807	<a href="#">Sibir</a>	Russia	See populi Sibir 2806.	(39, i 33)
2808	<a href="#">Royal tomb of the great ancient king called Uncam</a>	Mongolia?	The name Uncam is taken from Marco Polo, who identifies it with Prester John. Barbieri writes: "Ong-khan, titolo onorifico di Togrul, re dei Kereiit", a people who lived in the modern-day Mongolia (MPZa, p. 182, n. 3). See CARDONA pp.698-703.	(39, L 10)
2809	<a href="#">Zugui</a>	Russia	In the region called Dislana.	(39, l 21)
2810	<a href="#">Dislana</a>	Russia	Region of eastern Russia.	(39, L 22)
2811	<a href="#">Province of Sibir</a>	Russia	See populi Sibir 2806.	(39, l 35)
2812	<a href="#">Naqindino</a>	Russia	See provincia Sibir (Siberia).	(39, L 38)
2813	<a href="#">Campummal</a>	China	Described by Marco Polo, under the name Chamul (MPR, I, chap. 37). This is the city of Hami, whose Turkish name was Kamul; see Y, 1, p. 211. See also MÈNARD, p. 360.	(39, L 4)
2814	<a href="#">Province of Tenduch</a>	China	See Regno Tenduch 2738.	(39, l 5)
2815	<a href="#">Capiton</a>	China	In the regno Tenduch 2738, this corresponds to Campion in the Ramusio edition of Marco Polo (MPR, I, chap. 39), which contains a long description of the religious customs of these peoples. The various editions of Marco Polo contain different transcriptions of this toponym (Canpicion, Canpitui), which identifies the important Buddhist centre of Kan-chou (see CARDONA, p. 583). The city is to be situated in north-west China (see Y, 1, pp. 220-21). Fra Mauro seems here to be giving a confused repetition of what Marco Polo says, and it is probable that the toponyms of campit 2756 and capituer 2749 should also be taken as referring to the same place.	(39, m 11)
2816	<a href="#">Sithion</a>	China	Near Capiton 2815.	(39, M 13)
2817	<a href="#">Here there are said to be a lot of monsters, which I do not give because they are almost incredible</a>	Russia	Inscription in the region of Dislana, - that is, eastern Russia.	(39, M 23)
2818	<a href="#">Ruchen</a>	Russia	Toponym on the borders of Permia.	(39, N 29)
2819	<a href="#">Meradinel</a>	Russia	In the provincia Cestan.	(39, n 32)
2820	<a href="#">Province of Cestan</a>	Russia	Between the provincia Sibir and Permia.	(39, n 34)
2821	<a href="#">Rogalli</a>	Russia	In the provincia Cestan.	(39, N 39)
2822	<a href="#">Province of Cimano in Russia</a>	Russia	In the provincia Cestan.	(39, n 40) (40, n 1)
2823	<a href="#">Province of Zestan</a>	Russia	Also provincia Cestan.	(39, O 34)
2824	<a href="#">Liversarij</a>	Russia?	In the provincia Siafur 2832.	(39, p 11) (39, Q 11)
2825	<a href="#">Ziuga</a>	Russia?	In the provincia Siafur 2832.	(39, P 5)
2826	<a href="#">Region of Shadows</a>	Central Asia	Between the provinces of Boler and Mallamata.	(39, Q 17)
2827	<a href="#">Province of Mallamata</a>	Central Asia	Province in Central Asia.	(39, Q 20)
2828	<a href="#">The cosmosgraphers never agree on the number of provinces because they received different information; some give more, some give less. Therefore, I do not give my opinion; almost everywhere - except in the smallest places - I have annotated a 'p' to indicate a province, but only to give a form to the description of regions and the diversity of peoples. But those who are not happy that more provinces are given than indicated by Ptolemy should accept the meaning - that is, of such and such a region or such and such a province. Here there are not all the names of provinces given by Ptolemy, who says there are 94. However, I recall that I have not been able to put everything, and not even to respect the names he uses, as they are different today. Yet I do think that, under different names, I have indicated all his provinces, and some that were not known to him. Similarly, there are various opinions regarding the circumference of the Earth, but it is not possible to verify them. It is said that it is 22,500 or 24,000 miles, more or less, according to the different estimates and opinions, which are not very reliable because they have not been verified by experience. And even if some have repeatedly sailed in the southern and northern regions, they have not had time to measure, or even estimate, these distances, given that they navigated as events dictated and not to measure the navigation itself. So I leave to eternal God the measurement of his work, which only He can understand in full. However, I will speak again of this matter in due place</a>	General	In this long note, Fra Mauro first explains how his indication of the various provinces here does not follow Ptolemy, given that their names have changed over time. Secondly, he expresses his lack of faith in the various hypotheses regarding the calculation of the Earth's circumference, which according to him "cannot be established". It is not clear which such measurements he is referring to: the tradition derived from the calculations of Eratosthenes and transmitted by such writers as Sacrobosco, Ailly and Campanus of Novara, did in fact give a figure of 20,400 miles for the Earth's circumference (GRANT, pp. 435 e 621). In expressing doubt with regard to ancient measurements, Fra Mauro here seems to give greater weight to conoscenza sperimentada - that is, knowledge derived not from mathematical calculations but from direct experience (particularly that gained through actual navigation of the seas). And, even then, his final conclusion is that such matters can only be fully understood by the Creator himself.	(39, q 33)
2829	<a href="#">Province of Boler</a>	Central Asia	According to HALLBERG, p. 74, this is a region in the Pamirs, which Marco Polo himself called Belor. CARDONA, p. 564, argues that it is the modern-day Baluristan, on the borders between Pakistan, Afghanistan and Turkistan.	(39, R 15)

2830	<i>In wintertime, the peoples of Boler and Mallamata live underground</i>	Central Asia	See provincia Boler 2829.	(39, r 18)
2831	<i>Permia</i>	Russia	The region of Perm - that is, the Russian territories bound to the east by the Urals. See 2880.	(39, R 27) (40, R 10) (40, P 32)
2832	<i>Province of Siafur</i>	Russia?	Probably the Siacur which appears in AC.	(39, r 7)
2833	<i>Province of Ruchem</i>	Russia	Toponym on the borders of Permia.	(39, S 25) (45, A 25)
2834	<i>This work, created as an act of homage to this most illustrious Seignory, is not as complete as it should be because it is not possible for the human intellect, without the help of some higher demonstration, to verify completely this cosmography or that mappamundi; from these, one gets what is more like a sample of information rather than a full satisfaction of one's desire. So if someone contests the work because I have not followed Claudius Ptolemy either in the form of the world or in the measurement of latitude and longitude, I do not want to defend this map in any other way than that in which Ptolemy defends himself when, in the first chapter of the second book (of his Geography), he says that one can only speak correctly of regions that are visited continually; of those which are less frequented no-one should think himself capable of speaking with equal accuracy. But if he meant by this that he had not been able to verify his cosmography thoroughly, because it is a long and difficult thing, and life is short and experience fallible, he is actually admitting that with the passage of time the work could be improved - that is, one could have more certain information than that available to him. So I say that in my own day I have been careful to verify the texts by practical experience, investigating for many years and frequenting persons worthy of faith, who have seen with their own eyes what I faithfully report above</i>	General	Primarily this note serves to declare that the map was produced a contemplation of the Venetian Republic (the term expresses particular esteem and deference); one should here perhaps underline the total absence of doctrinal or theological references throughout the work, which can thus be defined as "secular" and "scientific" for all that its author is a cleric. Fra Mauro then goes on to meet the inevitable criticism that he has not given a full and complete representation of the world; here he argues that the planisphere cannot be other than a partial depiction, a mere 'sample', given that understanding of the whole of geographical space is something that "is certainly not possible for the human intellect". The note then continues with Fra Mauro's explanation of why he has not followed the cartographical method of Ptolemy. Here he defends his position by quoting Ptolemy himself. See the discussion in the introductory essay.	(40 S 5)
2835	<i>All of these peoples - that is those of Nef, Alich, Marobab, Balimata, Quier, Smaici, Meschiera, Sibir, Cimano, Çestan, Mordua and Cimarca - are within the province of Russia</i>	Russia	Amongst these peoples listed by Fra Mauro one can recognise the Sibir (Siberians) and the Mordua (the Mordvans or Mordvins, who lived along the lower stretches of the Volga; cfr. HM, p. 454).	(40, a 13)
2836	<i>Here in Russia arises the river Thanay, flowing south-east and then turning almost south-west</i>	River of Eurasia	This indication is correct: for three-quarters of its length the Don flows south-southeast, to then turn southwest.	(40, A 23) (34, S 29)
2837	<i>Here there is a very rich bishopric</i>	Russia	The indication refers to Nuovogrado (Novgorod, 2840); this was the seat of a very old bishopric that extended over a wide area.	(40, A 33) (34, S 38)
2838	<i>Noaqra</i>	Russia	City shown near the source of the Don.	(40, b 21)
2839	<i>River Boxon</i>	River of Europe	Another name that Fra Mauro uses for the Dnepr; see also Flumen oxuch 2460.	(40, b 30)
2840	<i>Nuovogrado</i>	Russia	Novgorod, on the Volkhov; "Novogradia, che vuol dire in nostra lingua nove castelli" is briefly described in the account of the journey of Giosafat Barbaro (RAMUSIO, 3, p. 514). See also Qui è uno vescovado etc. 2837.	(40, b 35)
2841	<i>Zonan</i>	Russia	On the river Boxon (Volkhov), just to the north of nuovogrado (Novgorod); unidentified.	(40, c 28)
2842	<i>[no reference]</i>			
2843	<i>River Hoca</i>	River of Eurasia	The river Oka, in the region to the south of Moscow.	(40, C 13)
2844	<i>Alana</i>	Russia	The toponym occurs just to the south of Moscow and identifies the region of the original settlement of the Alani; see Alani 2454.	(40, C 17)
2845	<i>Amaçonia</i>	Russia	These are the mythical female warriors who fought against Theseus and Bellepheron, and - under their queen, Penthesilea - took part in the Trojan War. They are mentioned in innumerable sources, including Solinus, who writes "...gens Amazonum porrecta ad Caspium mare, quod delapsum per Asiaticæ plagæ terga Scythicum irrupit oceanum" (SOLINUS, chap. XVIII). Various places between the Caspian and the Black Sea were given as the Amazons' homeland - see, for example, FAZIO DEGLI UBERTI: "Due Sizie son: l'una in Asia si pone / sopra 'l mar Caspio, e l'altra si racchiude / in Europa, ove stanno le Amazone, / dico da le Meotide palude, / dal Tanai" (Dittamondo, VI, x, 7-10). Fra Mauro, too, gives his provincia Amazones 1726 in this area: on the Turkish coast of the Black Sea.	(40, c 2)
2846	<i>Chaterma</i>	Russia	In the region called Amaçonia, within a sort of 'island' formed by the course of the river Edil (the Volga). This is the modern-day Kostroma; its identity is also established by the nearby indication of Casterma.	(40, C 2)
2847	<i>Note that throughout this work there are some green marks or some rows of small trees which serve to indicate the divisions and borders between provinces. But those who want to understand [these signs] well must have seen with their own eyes or else have read well. And they must have a good sense of proportions and the ability to interpret the drawing; otherwise, they will draw little fruit from these signs and will not be able to form a good idea of what they see depicted above</i>	General	This note is interesting for two reasons. First the reference to the "green marks" and "rows of trees" which Fra Mauro uses to indicate how the provinces were defined under the Roman empire (and by Ptolemy). Secondly, the fact that the cartographer warns that these territorial definitions are only approximate, that such indications as are given are not to be taken as marking precise boundaries.	(40, c 30)

2848	<i>The river Edil or Volga arises in the Riphei mountains, flows into the lake called Nepro and then continues to the Caspian or Hyrcanian Sea. It would seem that this river is better suited to mark the division between Asia and Europe because it runs straighter and with a better form; and it arises in the place which gives origin to this division. From the lake called Nepro arises also the river Osuch, which then runs into the Black Sea</i>	River of Eurasia	Here Fra Mauro differs from Ptolemy and other Classical writers, who knew the Volga by the name of Rha. The very course of the river (the name given - Edil - derives from the Tartar Itil) does not coincide with that described by the Ancients. This difference was probably due to original information on this part of the world which he obtained from sources unknown to us; his innovative account of the regions of Russia - plus what he himself says in his note regarding the river Don (El fiume thanai etc., 2506) - make it clear that Fra Mauro did have access to such sources. The present note continues with a redefinition of the borders between Europe and Asia, rejecting the current theory derived from Pomponius Mela and other writers of Classical Antiquity, who had argued that this boundary was marked by the Don (see Circa la divisione de la terra etc., 2489). The river Osuch or Oxuch 2460 is the Dnepr.	(40, d 19)
2849	<i>River Hoca</i>	River of Eurasia	A river that runs through Moschovia, and seems to flow into the Don; it is the modern-day Oka, which flows to the south of Moscow. See Bagrow, p. 32.	(40, D 20)
2850	<i>Vedasuar</i>	Russia	On the banks of the Volga, near chaterma; it is probably a corrupt form of the name of the modern-day Yaroslavl, to the north-east of Kostroma.	(40, D 5)
2851	<i>Zacore</i>	Russia	Near Vedasuar (the modern-day Yaroslavl), on the Volga; unidentified.	(40, D 8)
2852	<i>Province of Smaici</i>	Russia	Between Moscow and the course of the Volga.	(40, E 10)
2853	<i>Bitana</i>	Russia	Near Moscow; unidentified.	(40, f 20)
2854	<i>Sarmatia or European Russia</i>	Russia	Near Sarmatia over Rossia in Asia 2783.	(40, F 34)
2855	<i>Province of Nef</i>	Russia	On the banks of the Volga, to the north of Vedasuar (Yaroslavl).	(40, F 6)
2856	<i>Province of Alich</i>	Russia	On the banks of the Volga, to the north of Vedasuar (Yaroslavl). This is the Duchy of Uglich, which in 1493 became part of the Duchy of Muscovy. See MUND, p. 22, note 2.	(40, G 10)
2857	<i>Moschovia</i>	Russia	Moscow.	(40, G 16)
2858	<i>Dusma</i>	Russia	Just to the west of Moscow; the position given by Fra Mauro is consistent with that of Dushnya (56° 16' N - 34° 49' E).	(40, G 28)
2859	<i>River Boxuch</i>	River of Eurasia	A river which flows into the Volga near Vedasuar (Yaroslavl).	(40, G 3)
2860	<i>This city is at the start of Russia</i>	Russia	The inscription refers to Pocichovia, the modern-day Pskov. See 2897.	(40, g 39) (41, h 1)
2861	<i>Volgoe or Thiferi</i>	Russia	The city of Tver was the seat of one of the duchies that during the course of the 15th century were absorbed by the Duchy of Muscovy.	(40, h 14)
2862	<i>This gulf, which is not given by Ptolemy, has various names. It has been called the Lubech, the Prussian, the Sarmathian and the German Gulf. Because this latter is clearest, I have given it as the German Gulf</i>	Baltic Sea	This note within a cartouche serves to indicate the Baltic Sea.	(40, h 40)
2863	<i>Province of Balimata</i>	Russia	Region to the north-east of Moscow, in paese Quier - that is, the territory of the city of Kirov.	(40, i 10)
2864	<i>River Edil or Volga</i>	River of Eurasia	The river Volga.	(40, i 15)
2865	<i>Province of Marobabi</i>	Russia	On the upper course of the Volga, approximately within the region of Quier (Kirov).	(40, i 17)
2866	<i>These three lakes are known by one name - Macach or Nepro</i>	Russia	Nepro appears to be identifiable as the river Dnepr; but the indication is difficult to interpret.	(40, i 28)
2867	<i>River Pebel</i>	River of Europe	A river which flows near Pocichovia - that is, Pskov.	(40, i 38)
2868	<i>Province of Quier</i>	Russia	The region of Kirov.	(40, L 13)
2869	<i>Chec</i>	Russia	City to the north-west of Moscow; unidentified.	(40, l 22)
2870	<i>Lower Cimarchia</i>	Russia	Region to the north-east of Moscow.	(40, l 26)
2871	<i>The Land of Quier</i>	Russia	The region of Kirov.	(40, M 11)
2872	<i>Lower Cimarchia</i>	Russia	Region to the north-east of Moscow.	(40, m 23)
2873	<i>Province of Meschiera</i>	Russia	To the north-east of the upper stretch of the Volga.	(40, M 6)
2874	<i>Merai</i>	Russia	Just to the east of paese Quier (Kirov).	(40, n 24)
2875	<i>Province of Mordua</i>	Russia	Perhaps the modern-day Murashi (59° 23' N - 48° 58' E), to the north of Kirov.	(40, O 11)
2876	<i>Mount Tul</i>	Russia	Opposite mons Bul 2879, on the banks of a river in northern Russia.	(40, O 16)
2877	<i>Europa</i>	Europe	The inscription appears in PERMIA.	(40, o 40) (41, o 2)
2878	<i>Zunacis</i>	Russia	Shown to the east of the paese Quier (Kirov).	(40, O 7)
2879	<i>Mount Bul</i>	Russia	See mons Tul 2876.	(40, P 24)
2880	<i>These Permians are the last people to the north of the inhabited world. They are tall, fair-skinned, strong and brave; but not industrious. They live on wild game and wear animal hides; they are men of bestial habits, and to the very far north they live in caves and underground because of the cold</i>	Russia	The historic region of Permia stretched, approximately, from the Urals to the mouth of the Dvina. The name derives from the Finnish names Beormas or Biarnjas, which appear in the account of the voyage across the White Sea undertaken by the Norwegian navigator Onthere, who was active in the second half of the 9th century. That text was included by Alfred the Great (871-899) in his Anglo-Saxon translation of Orosius' <i>Historiae adversus Paganos</i> ; cfr. OHTHERE. Similarly, mention of Permia also occurs in the Icelandic saga of Cormac, put into written form in the second half of the 13th century (cf., Cormac, chap. 25). The information given by Fra Mauro is therefore very early evidence of the circulation of this material within the world of Romance languages. The name Permia is also to be found in Greek-Byzantine sources.	(40, P 33)
2881	<i>The Riphei Mountains</i>	Asia	Pliny, who was followed by other commentators and by medieval cartographers, gave this name to a great chain of mountains that, without any further precision, was said to extend from Northern Europe to the Urals.	(40, q 20)
2882	<i>Merel</i>	Russia	Place in Permia. See 2880.	(40, R 26)
2883	<i>Rostabo</i>	Finland	The place appears within a northern 'peninsula' called Scandinaria, opposite Cavo de Rossia 2906 - that is the coast of Estonia. Thus the stretch of sea between these two would seem to be the Gulf of Finland in the Baltic Sea. The most likely identification, therefore, is with the modern-day Rosund on the Finnish coast (59° 56' N - 23° 40' E). In this case, the 'peninsula' of Scandinaria is nothing other than an approximate account of Finland.	(40, S 25) (41, n 16)

2884	<i>Above, I have noted how the river Thanay does not arise in the Rhiphei mountains. By this I mean that it does not arise as far away as does the Edil, which does arise in these mountains. These latter are properly called the Bulelut mountains, or the Rhiphei because of the powerful winds that there prevail</i>	Russia	Fra Mauro here seems to differ from that Classical tradition which, from Aristotle onwards, gave the source of the Don in the Rhiphei mountains, which - according to Hippocrates - were also where the northern winds originated (BUNBURY, v. 1, pp. 184-85). Fra Mauro says that it would be more correct to give a less remote origin for the Don.	(40, S 19)
2885	<i>Northern Gothia is also in Svetia</i>	Sweden	The western region of Sweden (Västra Götland).	(41, A 23) (35, q 27)
2886	<i>Fillandia</i>	Estonia	The indication is placed in a geographical region that can more accurately be identified as Estonia than Finland proper; see Tausta 2902. The geography of this region is however not easily recognisable because that "channel" which seems to link Abo (Turku, Finland) and Pocichova (Pskov, Russia) is nothing other than an approximative account of the Gulf of Finland, bound to the north by Finland, to the east by the Russian territories of Vyborg (Viborgo in the map) and St. Petersburg, and to the south by Estonia and Tallinn (Revele in the map).	(41, c 11)
2887	<i>[no reference]</i>			
2888	<i>Svetia</i>	Sweden	Sweden.	(41, C 13)
2889	<i>Svetia</i>	Sweden	Sweden.	(41, C 17)
2890	<i>Abo</i>	Finland	Abo is the Swedish name for the modern-day Turku (Finland), to the west of Helsinki, on the Baltic Sea.	(41, d 11)
2891	<i>Green Province</i>	Norway	This is the name given to a region of Norway.	(41, D 21)
2892	<i>I do not think that I am being unfaithful to Ptolemy if I do not follow his Cosmography, because if I had wanted to observe his meridians, parallels and degrees, I would have had to omit many provinces within the known part of the world that Ptolemy does not give: everywhere in his account, but especially to the north and south, he gives areas as terra incognita because in his day they were not known</i>	General	Fra Mauro explains here that if he had used the Ptolemaic system of cartographical coordinates, he would have been forced to exclude from his planisphere all those places that were unknown to Ptolemy - above all, those located to the north and south of the inhabited world.	(41, D 32)
2893	<i>Viborgo</i>	Russia	Vyborg, on the gulf of the same name, to the north-west of St. Petersburg (Russia). The city is shown on a watercourse, which should not be taken as a river but as a representation of the more eastern part of the Gulf of Finland. Almost opposite Vyborg, beyond the 'river', there is the city of Pocichovia over Nagarda 2897, which Fra Mauro describes as the principio de Rosia, the main city in Russian territory. This corresponds to the modern-day Pskov.	(41, E 7)
2894	<i>Note that from this place of Scandinaria originated the Longobards who came into Italy. These were at first called Himuli; with great difficulty, at the time of Pelagius I, they got as far as Pannonia and stayed there some years. In those days Justin ruled and the eunuch Narxes, who had been patriarch of Rome, was dismissed from the patriarchate because he had insulted and wronged Sophia, the wife of Justin. From Naples, the eunuch then wrote to the Longobards who were in Pannonia, persuading them to abandon that sterile land and come into the wide plains of Italy. And these came into the country and subjugated all of Lombardy and a large part of the rest of Italy</i>	Sweden	The information given here is taken, almost word for word, from the Paolo Diacono's Historia Longobardorum: "Pari modo et Winnilorum [himuli in the map], hoc est Longobardorum [...] ab insula quae Scandinaria dicitur adventavit" (DIACONO, I.1); "Denique post Benedictum papam Pelagius Romanae ecclesiae pontifex absque iussione principis ordinatus est, eo quo Longobardi Romam per circuitum obsiderent" (Ibid., III.20); for the story of Narxes the eunuch and the subsequent arrival of the Longobards in Italy, see ibid., II.5. Fra Mauro's Pelagio primo is in fact Pelagius II.	(41, F 18)
2895	<i>ISLANT</i>	Norway	Near Vidroxia - that is, Trondheim - and so in Norway.	(41, f 22)
2896	<i>In this place live evil men and they are not Christians</i>	Iceland?	The note refers to Islant 2895.	(41, f 24)
2897	<i>Pocichovia or Nagarda</i>	Russia	This is the modern-day Pskov, just to the south-east of Lake Peipus, across which runs the border between Estonia and Russia. In the planisphere, the city is given next to a lake, and accompanied with the following inscription: Questa citade è el principio de Rossia 2860.	(41, f 4)
2898	<i>Vidroxia</i>	Norway	Corresponds to Nidrosia in AC, and is the ancient name for Trondheim.	(41, G 21)
2899	<i>Fillandia</i>	Russia	The inscription is located not in the territory of the modern-day Finland but in that of White Russia.	(41, g 7)
2900	<i>River Netur</i>	River of Europe	Given the position with respect to Rasborgo 2287bis, this river can be located within Finland.	(41, h 14)
2901	<i>Chista</i>	Estonia?	Just to the west of Tausta 2902 and, therefore, presumably in the territory of the modern-day Estonia.	(41, i 10)
2902	<i>Tausta</i>	Estonia	Mercator's 1638 map entitled Nova totius Livoniae accurata descriptio gives a place called Tarwest on the western shores of Lake Wort (Võrtsjarv); this undoubtedly corresponds to that indicated by Fra Mauro. In the 16th century, Alessandro Guagnino would write of this place in his Descrizione della Sarmazia europea (RAMUSIO, v. 4, p. 544).	(41, I 6)
2903	<i>Island called Scandinaria, from where came the Longobards into Italy</i>	Finland	The inscription appears within a 'peninsula' that can probably be identified as Finland; see Rostabo 2883. However, it should be seen as referring to the countries of Scandinavia in general, given that these were where the Longobards originated. The note is certainly inspired by Paolo Diacono's Historia Longobardorum, which states: "Pari etiam modo et Winnilorum, hoc est Longobardorum, a Germanorum populis originem ducens [...] ab insula quae Scandinavia dicitur adventavit" (DIACONO, 1.1).	(41, m 18)
2904	<i>It seems to me that in the fourth plate of his Europe Ptolemy mentions this Scandinavia and says the day lasts 18 hours. But it amazes me that he knew this, when all this area of Norway and Sweden was unknown to him</i>	Estonia	Inscription within the territory of the modern-day Estonia; the reference to the length of the day is not to be found in the text of the Geography.	(41, m 7)
2905	<i>Nedascar</i>	Estonia	City just to the north of Tausta 2902.	(41, N 3)
2906	<i>Cape of Russia</i>	Russia	Given this is placed on this side of a stretch of sea which separates it from Scandinaria - and, in particular, Rostabo (see 2883) - it is to be seen as referring to the coast of Latvia or perhaps Estonia.	(41, O 10)

2907	<i>These two gulfs are very dangerous for sailors because of certain fish, which puncture the ships with a spike they have on their backs. There is also another sort, like eels, that have a beak which is as hard as iron and can pass through any wood. Thus those who sail here keep close to the coast to avoid danger. And I have this from men worthy of credence</i>	Barents Sea?	Inscription in a cartouche to the far limit of the northern seas. The text echoes the following passage in FAZIO DEGLI UBERTI: "Di tutti i pesci, nullo / è da notar per maggior maraviglia / de l'echin, ch'a vederlo è poco e brullo. / Questo ha la schiena ch'un arco somiglia, / piena di squame agate e paion ferra, / con cui in mezzo il mar la nave piglia. / E poi che bene a essa s'afferra, / remi o vento a muoverla han men forza, / che s'ella fosse in su la ferma terra" (Dittamondo, IV.9.37-45).	(44, a 33)
2908	<i>Province of Mechru</i>	Russia?	See Ubair 2909.	(45, a 5)
2909	<i>Ubair</i>	Russia?	The information in this part of the map finds no echo in other writers or maps; loosely speaking, this far region is to be located at the geographical limit of the Urals.	(45, b 10)
2910	<i>These Permians lived further to the north than any other people; they make their houses underground because of the great cold there is in the winter</i>	Russia	See Questi Permiani sono i ultimi populi etc. 2880.	(45, b 27)
2911	<i>Zema</i>	Russia?	See Ubair 2909.	(45, C 12)
2912	<i>Marshes</i>	Russia	Loosely speaking, this note is to be located within the region of the Urals; see Ubair 2909.	(45, d 15)
2913	<i>In this region merchants travel in carts without wheels, drawn through the marshy areas by six dogs. From the Permians they buy such pelts as ermine, sable and others, as is well known</i>	Russia	The note seems to take up part of various passages in Marco Polo relating to the far northern regions of Asia: "E perché, avanti che s'arrivi dove abitano detti Tartari, v'è una pianura longa il cammino di quattordici giornate, tutta disabitata e come un deserto, e la causa è perché vi sono infinite lagune e fontane che l'inonda, e per il gran freddo stanno quasi di continuo agghiacciati, eccettuando alcuni mesi dell'anno che 'l sole le disfa, e v'è tanto fango che più difficilmente vi si può passar a quel tempo che quando v'è il ghiaccio [...] E per esser i ghiacci grandi hanno fatto una sorte di carri, che quelli ch'abitano appresso di noi sopra monti aspri e inaccessibili li sogliono usare, e si chiamano tragule, che sono senza ruote, piani nei fondi, e si vengono alzando da' capi a modo di un semicircolo, e scorrono per sopra la ghiaccia facilmente. Hanno per condur dette carrette preparata una sorte d'animali simili a' cani, e quasi che si possono chiamar cani, grandi come asini, fortissimi e usati a tirare, de' quali ne ligano sotto al carro sei a due a due, e il carrettier li governa, e sopra detto carro non vi sta altro che lui e il mercante con le dette pelli [...] Gli abitatori di questa regione delle Tenebre pigliano la state (che hanno di continuo giorno e luce) gran moltitudine di detti armellini, vari, arcolini, volpi e altri simili animali" (MPR, III, capp. 44-45). But see Y, 2, pp. 480-81, 484: "And you must know that this King possesses one tract of country which is quite impassable for horses, for it abounds greatly in lakes and springs, and hence there is so much ice as well as mud and mire, that horses cannot travel over it ... Wherefore they make sledges, which are carriages without wheels, and made so that they can run over the ice, and also over mire and mud without sinking too deep in it ... The people who dwell in the valleys and mountains adjoining that tract of 13 days' journey are great huntsmen, and catch great numbers of precious little beasts which are sources of great profit to them. Such are the Sable, the Ermine, the Vair, the Erculin, the Black Fox, and many other creatures from the skins of which the most costly furs are prepared ... Still further north, and a long way beyond that kingdom of which I have spoken, there is a region which bears the name of Darkness...]	(45, d 24)
2914	<i>Here there are fine falcons</i>	Russia	The note takes up the passage in Marco Polo that describes the far northern regions of Asia: "E quando s'è cavalcato (come è detto) quaranta giornate, si truova il mare Oceano, presso al quale è un monte nel quale fanno nido astori e falconi pellegrini, e nella pianura. Ivi non sono uomini, né vi abitano bestie né uccelli, salvo ch'una maniera d'uccelli che si chiamano bargelach, e i falconi si pascono di quelli: sono della grandezza delle pernici, e nella coda son simili alle rondini, e ne' piedi alli papagalli; volano velocemente. E quando il gran Can vuol avere un nido di falconi pellegrini, manda fino a detto luogo per quelli; e nell'isola, che è circondata dal mare, nascono molti girifalchi" (MPR, I, chap. 49; Y, 1, pp. 269-70: "And when you have travelled forty days over this great plain you come to the ocean, at the place where the mountains are in which the peregrine falcons have their nests. And in those mountains it is so cold that you find neither man or woman, nor beast nor bird, except one kind of bird called barguerlac, on which the falcons feed. They are as big as partridges, and have feet like those of parrots and a tail like a swallow's, and are very strong in flight. And when the Grand Kaan wants peregrines from the nest, he sends thither to procure them. It is also on islands in that sea that the gerfalcons are bred"	(45, e 13)
2915	<i>Province full of water</i>	Russia	The inscription, in northern Permian, near the 'coast' of Asia, takes up the following passage in Marco Polo: "E perché, avanti che s'arrivi dove abitano detti Tartari, v'è una pianura longa il cammino di quattordici giornate, tutta disabitata e come un deserto, e la causa è perché vi sono infinite lagune e fontane che l'inonda, e per il gran freddo stanno quasi di continuo agghiacciati, eccettuando alcuni mesi dell'anno che 'l sole le disfa, e v'è tanto fango che più difficilmente vi si può passar a quel tempo che quando v'è il ghiaccio" (MPR, III, chap. 44; Y, 1, p. 480: "And you must know that this King possesses one tract of country which is quite impassable for horses, for it abounds greatly in lakes and springs, and hence there is so much ice as well as mud and mire, that horses cannot travel over it").	(45, E 20)
2916	<i>Here, in winter time, the ocean freezes for about 1,000 miles</i>	Russia	This particular information regarding the northern regions of Asia does not appear in any of the versions of Marco Polo that have come down to us - texts which Fra Mauro clearly used in his description of this geographical area.	(45, E 37)
2917	<i>Here the Pole Star appears towards the south</i>	Russia	Ed è quel luogo tanto verso la tramontana che la stella di tramontana pare alquanto rimaner dipoi verso mezodì (MPR, I, chap. 49; Y, 1, p. 270: "You must know that the place is so far to the north that you live the North Star somewhat behind you towards the south"). The passage says, literally, that these lands are so far north that the Polar Star appears to be in the south. One is to understand that these regions lie in the far north of the continent of Asia.	(45, E 8)
2918	<i>The longitude stretches from south to north</i>	General	Indication of the meaning of longitude.	(45, F 20)
2919	<i>Rostabo</i>	Russia	In Permian; see Questi Permiani etc. 2880.	(46, A 25)

2920	<i>In my day, a Catalan ship loaded with leather sailed through this region, and in their distress, they ate the cargo</i>	<b>Barents Sea</b>	Inscription in a cartouche at the far northern limit of the planisphere. Although we do not have corroborated information concerning voyages by Catalan sailors or others in the Barents Sea, trade with Permian had, by Fra Mauro's day, been an established fact for centuries; it mainly involved pelts, furs and bladed instruments; cfr. KUUSSAARI (1935).	(46, E 26)
2921	<i>These Permians are men who are near savages. They eat the flesh of ermine and sable and wear the pelts. Because of the great cold, in winter time they move towards Russia</i>	<b>Russia</b>	See 2880.	(46, E 5)
2922	<i>Empyrean heaven, ninth sphere, Fixed Stars, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sun, Venus, Mercury, Moon, Fire, Air, Water. The authority of the holy theologians as to the number of the heavens. With regard to the number of the heavens there is some difference between the holy doctors, above all between Basil the Great and John Chrysostom, who himself says the heavens are one and single. Although the Scriptures write coeli coelorum, this is because of the characteristics of the Hebrew language, which refers to the heavens and sky in the plural; just as there are a number of words in Latin that do not have a singular. Basil and John Damascene, who follows him, claim that there are many heavens. However, this difference is more a question of words than substance - that is, more of language than of meaning. John Chrysostom does say that the heavens are one and single, but he uses this name for everything above the earth and water, for the same reason that the birds [of the sky] are said to be the birds of the heavens. However, as the heavens are divided into many parts, Basil claims that there are many heavens. If one wants to understand this subdivision of the heavens, one has to know that the Scriptures refer to the heavens in three ways. Sometimes, these were understood in a natural sense, and thus some defined the heavens as a sublime body that is luminous in act - that is, through its own power, and incorruptible by nature. According to this</i>	\	\	\
2923	<i>On the Distance of the Heavens. Rubric. From the centre of the world to the surface of the earth there are 3,245 and 5/11 miles. From the centre of the world to the lower surface of the heavens of the moon there are 107,936 and 20/33 miles. The moon is of diameter 1,896 and 26/33. From the centre of the world to the lower surface of the heaven of Mercury there are 209,198 and 26/33 miles. Mercury is of diameter 230 and 26/33 miles. From the centre of the world to the lower surface of the heaven of Venus there are 579,320 and 560/660 miles. Venus is of diameter 2,884 and 560/660 miles. From the centre of the world to the lower surface of the heaven of the Sun there are 3,892,866 and 560/660 miles. The Sun is of diameter 35,700 miles. From the centre of the world to the lower surface of the heaven of Mars there are 4,268,629 miles. Mars is of diameter 7,572 and 480/660 miles. From the centre of the world to the lower surface of the heaven of Jupiter there are 323,520 and 420/660 miles. Jupiter is of diameter 29,641 and 540/660 miles. From the centre of the world to the lower surface of the heaven of Saturn there are 52,544,702 and 280/660 miles. Saturn is of diameter 29,202 miles. From the centre of the world to the lower surface of the eighth sphere - that is, the heavens of the fixed stars - there are 73,387,747 and 180/660 miles. Each of these miles measures 400 cubits. It is not</i>	\	\	\

<p>2924</p> <p><i>Amongst all the things that we observe, one that appears of no small account is the fact that in twenty-four hours the waters of the sea rise and fall twice, over the same interval of time. And though many claim it is the movements of the moon that cause such changes in the waters, one cannot understand the specific reason for such variations. Thus, on the basis of certain special knowledge, I will say that the Sun, which has the property of absorbing, consuming and dispersing humidity, draws many vapours out of the waters - that is, transforms them in part and dissolves them as vapours. The vapours are not generated only from the visible surface of the water but also from the depths. And if the waters in the depths of which these vapours are generated are subtle, then these vapours are not held back by such subtlety and emerge a little at a time, as they are generated. Hence in such emergence there is no movement in the water. But where the waters are dense and heavy - and above all, when they are deep - the vapours generated within those depths in the way we have said cannot emerge without some clear help, because they are resisted by the depth, heaviness, thickness and quantity of the waters. Given that the moon has the property of attracting all humidity, it consequently attracts to itself also the vapours that are generated from that humidity, above all if they are impure (as is stated in the first book of the Tetrabiblos). Thus when the moon's rays exercise their power on these dense and deep waters, the heavy vapours rise to the surface. And this movement upwards causes an ebullition in the water - just as when you put a pot on the fire, the water boils due to the vapours which are moved at the bottom of the pot by the fire. And here, too, the waters boil because of the effect of these vapours underneath. However, in this boiling, the waters that rise from the centre of the ebullition move towards the outside - that is, towards the coasts. And the water along the coasts will increase according to the duration of the ebullition; and thus it is during this period of time that the waters near the coast rise. This ebullition lasts as long as the moon exercises its attraction upon the vapours - that is, from the moment it arises until when it reaches the meridian circle. Thereafter, the ebullition ceases because</i></p>	<p>\</p>	<p>\</p>	<p>\</p>
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2925	<p><i>How by Divine Providence the earth is raised above the water. As the earth is the place which generates animal life and all the things necessary to human life - such as trees, plants and herbs - this earth has to be of diversified parts. That is, in some places the earth must be less dense; it must be light and of clear porosity and concavity - for example, as one sees in the mines of metals and of precious and non-precious stones. So that, if one weighs two parts of earth that were equal in quantity or measure but different in density and compactness, the non-porous part will weigh more. If, therefore, such differences appear manifest and visible in some parts of the earth - and the part that is not submerged by water is the place that generates animals and other things - without any doubt, this part is less dense and more porous than that which is covered by water, which does not need such qualities. Natural reason concludes, therefore, that if by hypothesis one divided the earth into two parts of equal measure and quantity, so that one half comprised the earth not covered by the waters, which is where we are and which is less dense, and the other half comprised that covered by the waters, which is more dense, then the first, less dense, half would weigh less than the dense. From this derives the fact that the denser part is more depressed in location - that is, it is lower and closer to the centre of the world. In fact, if the two halves of the earth were of equal measure and weight, the centre of the [element] earth would coincide with the centre of the world. But as the heavier things tend naturally towards the centre of the world, and this with violence, and drive from that centre the less heavy things, therefore it cannot but be the case that this heavier half of the earth is closer to the centre, I mean the centre of the world. Thence follows that there is greater distance from the centre of the world to the surface on which we live than from the same centre to the surface of the opposite part. These things has been predisposed by God with wonderful providence. If all the surfaces of the earth were an equal distance from the centre of the world, then water would enclose and cover all parts of the earth being an element of less density. And if the earth was all of equal weight and thus of equal distance from the centre [of the world] that</i></p>	\	\	\
2926	<p><i>The location of the Earthly Paradise. Rubric. The Paradise of Delights does not only have a spiritual meaning; it is also a real place on the earth, as St. Augustine says in his De Genesi and in his book De Civitate Dei. This place is very far from all human settlements and knowledge; and according to the teachings of the holy doctor Bede, whose authority is also followed by the Master of the Sentences [Peter Lombard], it is to be found in the East. In his book De natura loci, Albertus Magnus also puts it in the East, beyond the circle of the equinox. In this Paradise was placed our first parent, Adam, in a state of innocence. And in the middle of Paradise there was a spring that waters it, and from which arise the four main great rivers. And God had planted it with two trees, one of which was the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil, bearing the fruit which God had ordered Adam not to eat. However, straying from that commandment, Adam did not obey and he ate the fruit. Hence, as well as the Good which he had already seen before, he also felt Evil, and he fell into the defects that are implicit in sin. And from this fact that tree has been called the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil. The other tree is the Tree of Life, eating from which man could have nourished himself for a long time. In fact, if this had been his constant nourishment, man would have lived forever, as St. Augustine says in the book De civitate Dei and also De diversis quaestionibus. It is believed that Enoch was placed in this Paradise and transported to</i></p>	\	\	\

2927	<p><i>Of the Elements. That is, how much one element exceeds another in quantity. It is the commonly-held opinion that the quantity of one element is ten times greater than the quantity of the next element beneath it. That is to say, the element of water is ten times greater than that of earth, and similarly, air with respect to water and fire with respect to earth [sic - but should be 'air']. This opinion would seem to be agreed with by a comment made by the Philosopher [Aristotle], who in his book On Generation and Corruption says that from a handful of earth ten handfuls of water are generated, multiplying by tens in this way up to fire. But this argument is contradicted by geometrical calculation which defines the proportion between one sphere and another, saying that it is the square of the diameter of one sphere that is in ratio with the square of the diameter of the other sphere. This is clearly demonstrated in the second proposition of Book Twelve of Euclid [The Elements]. On the basis of this rule, if you have four spheres between which there is this tenfold ration - that is, the second sphere, water, is ten times greater than the first, earth, and the third, air, is ten times greater than the second, water, and the fourth, fire, is ten times greater than the third sphere, air, the consequence is that the fourth sphere, fire, is one thousand times greater than the first sphere. This by the sixteenth proposition in</i></p>	\	\	\
2928	<p><i>How the earth which is below the Equator and the torrid zone may be habitable. Rubric. The earth below the Equator is habitable; in that part, in fact, there is no heat such as would prevent human settlement. This can be deduced and proved by simple reasoning. First of all, the philosophers have divided the habitable earth known to us into seven climates, the first of which is in the torrid zone - that is, between the Tropic of Cancer and the Equator. Given that in that area of the torrid zone there is greater heat than there is below the equator, it necessarily follows that if the first climate - which is in the torrid zone - is habitable, and it is not so hot as to prevent people living there, then below the Equator, where it is less hot, it is also possible for people to live. The fact that below the Equator it is less hot than in the first climate is proved by an examination of the causes for the excess of heat in the air and on the earth. First of all, when the sun passes over a place in such a way that its rays are perpendicular - so, as a result, the reflected rays are added to the direct rays - then in that place the rays of the sun cause more heat because their power is greater if they are combined rather than when they are dispersed. The second cause is the duration of the day. In fact, the longer the day lasts, the more the sun is above the earth, and hence the more heat there is. The third is the length of summer in relation to the length of winter - that is, if summer lasts longer than winter, the</i></p>	\	\	\