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Asiae tabula. I.

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ASIAE TABVLA I.

Continet Pontum cum Bithynia, Aſiam propriè dictam, Lyciam, Galatiam, Pamphyliam, Cappadociam, Armeniam minorem, & Ciliciam.

Inſigniorum in ea Ciuitatum cœleſtis ratio.

BITHYNIAE.

	Max. diei hora	*Diſt. hor. à merid. Alex.*
Chalcedon	$15\frac{1}{4}$	$0\frac{1}{4}$ verſ.occ.
Nicomedia	$15\frac{1}{4}$ ferè	$0\frac{1}{6}$ verſ.occ.
Apamia	$15\frac{1}{12}$	$0\frac{1}{5}$ verſus occ.
Heraclea Ponti	$15\frac{1}{4}$	$0\frac{1}{15}$ in occ.
Nicea	$15\frac{1}{8}$	$0\frac{1}{6}$ in occ.

ASIAE PROPRIAE.

Cyzicus	15	$0\frac{1}{4}$ verſ.occ.
Alexandri Troas	15 ferè	$0\frac{1}{3}$ ferè in occ.
Pergamus	$14\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{6}$	$0\frac{1}{5}$ in occa.
Smyrna	$14\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$	$0\frac{1}{8}$ in occaſ.
Epheſus	$14\frac{2}{3}$	$0\frac{1}{5}$ verſus occ.
Myletus	$14\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{8}$	$0\frac{1}{8}$ verſus occ.
Cnidus	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$0\frac{1}{4}$ verſus occ.
Sardis	$14\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$ ferè	$0\frac{1}{8}$ verſus occ.
Magneſia	$14\frac{2}{3}$	$0\frac{1}{8}$ ferè in occ.
Apamia Phrygię	$14\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$	ſub Alex.merid.ferè
Cibyra	$14\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{8}$	in Alex.merid.ferè
Mitylene	$14\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{8}$	$0\frac{1}{4}$ verſus occaſ.
Chios	$14\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$	$0\frac{1}{4}$ in occ.
Rhodos	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$0\frac{1}{8}$ verſus occ.

LYCIAE.

Patara	$14\frac{1}{2}$	ſub Alex.merid. ferè
Andriaca	$14\frac{1}{2}$	o ferè in ort.
Myra	$14\frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{12}$	parum in ortum.

GALATIAE.

	Max. diei hora	*Diſt. hor. à Merid. Alex.*
Sinope	$15\frac{1}{3}$	$0\frac{1}{4}$ in ortum.
Amiſus	$15\frac{1}{4}$	$0\frac{1}{3}$ verſus ortum.
Ancyra	$15\frac{1}{8}$	$0\frac{1}{6}$ ferè verſ. ort.
Germa	$15\frac{1}{8}$	parum quid in ort.
Peſſenus	15	parum verſ.ort.

PAMPHILIAE.

Sida	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$0\frac{1}{5}$ verſus ortum.
Perga	$14\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{12}$	$0\frac{1}{8}$ verſus ortum.
Aſpendus	$14\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{12}$	$0\frac{1}{8}$ verſus ortum.
Termeſſus	$14\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{8}$	$0\frac{1}{8}$ verſus ortum.

CAPPADOCIAE.

Trapezus	$15\frac{1}{4}$	$0\frac{2}{3}$ verſus ortum.
Comana Pontica	$15\frac{1}{12}$	$0\frac{1}{2}$ ferè verſ. ortũ.
Maza	$14\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{3}$	$0\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{15}$ verſus ort.

ARMENIAE MINORIS.

Coma.Capadocię	$14\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$	$0\frac{1}{2}$ verſ.ortum.
Melitena	$14\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{3}$	$0\frac{1}{3}$ verſus ortum.
Nicopolis	15	$0\frac{1}{3}$ ferè verſ.ort.
Satala	$15\frac{1}{8}$	$0\frac{2}{3}$ ferè in ortũ.

CILICIAE

Celenus	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$0\frac{1}{4}$ in ortum.
Pompeiopolis	$14\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{12}$	$0\frac{1}{2}$ ferè in ortum.
Mallos	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$0\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{15}$ in ortum.
Tarſus	$14\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{12}$	$0\frac{1}{2}$ verſus ortum.
Adana	$14\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{12}$	$0\frac{1}{2}$ paulò plꝰ in or.

ANNOTATIONES.

In Pontum cum Bithynia.

DIANAE *fanum quia in ore Ponti à Ptol. cõſtituitur, abũdat apud Mol. Cuſ. Rom. Nou.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *in lon. quadrat enim lon.* $56\frac{1}{2}$.

Aſcanij fluuij oſt. in lat. $42\frac{1}{3}$ *ſcribitur ab omnibus, ſed obſtat Libyſſa mediterranea, ponendum igitur in* $42\frac{1}{4}$. *Palus Aſcania quia eodem loco cum Patauio ponitur, non medium eius, ſed qua in fluuium exit, deſignari liquet.*

Heracleam Ponti Cuſ. Rom. Nou. Mol. in lat. $43\frac{1}{6}$ *reponunt, quod Diopolis præcedens & forma littoris nõ ferunt. Vil.* $43\frac{1}{2}$ *nimium videlicet numerat, vera lat. haud dubiè* $43\frac{1}{3}$.

In Aſiam propriam.

Abydus cum ſit proxima Seſto, nimirum qua breuiſsimus eſt traiectus Helleſponti, nõ conuenit illi lon. quam omnes habent $55\frac{1}{3}$ *ſed* $55\frac{1}{12}$.

Aſſum lat. $41\frac{1}{3}$, *non* $41\frac{1}{4}$ *ob formam littoris poſtulat.*

Poſt Poroſelenen vſq; ad Eleam in Ptol. turbatus eſt ordo. Strabo li. 13. poſt Adramyttiũ hoc ordine hæc Ptol. loca littoralia recenſet: Pitana, Caici flu. oſtia, Elea vrbs, Cana prom. (Ptol. eſt Cæne) quod contra Lectum conſurgens Adramyttenũ ſinum efficit, cuius pars eſt Elaiticus. Quibus Strabonis verbis benè perpenſis licet deprehendere, non ſolum ordinem hic confuſum eſſe, verùm etiam littora plane deformata. Nam Cæne prom. iuxta Ptol. deſcriptionem rectè quidem ſitu & poſitione Adramyttenum ſinum cum Lecto efficit, ſed Pitanen & Eleam ab eo excludit. Quod ſi ordinem locorum reſtituere velis, tamen Pitanem & Eleam ante Cæne prom. reducere conſenſus exemplarium in ordine & numeris nõ patitur. adde quod tum forma littoris magis viciata erit. Quamobrem Ptolemæi haud dubiè hic eſt error, quem quiſpiam caſtigare volens poſt Poroſelenen ante Cæne prom. & Æolidis deſcriptionem, Pitanem & Caici oſtia ac fontes retraxit, & quum reliqua delere aut mutare erubeſceret, Pitanam Eleamq; in Eolide poſt Cæne prom. cum Ptol. numeris reliquit, ita bis Pitanem habemus, ſemel ante, ſemel poſt Cæne prom. & tamen ſub iiſdem numeris. Itaq; Ptolemæi (quem Caici oſtium & fontes inter Cæne prom. & Pitanem recenſuiſſe perſuadeor) mentem ſequutus, Cæne prom. in $56\frac{1}{4}$. $39\frac{1}{4}$ *cum Mol. poſui, caſtigaturus hæc in tertio geographicarum tabularum tomo.*

Cumam in lon. $57\frac{1}{3}$ *collocant, ſed Hydræ præcedens & vera littoris forma* $57\frac{2}{3}$ *poſtulant.*

Caiſtri flu. oſtia pro littoris vera forma lon. $57\frac{2}{3}$ *requirunt, non* $57\frac{1}{4}$. *Lyci cum eo commixtio in lon. 60. malè ponitur ab exempl. id docet Laödiciæ ſitus, quæ Lyco alluitur. Cum ergo propè hanc veterum teſtimonio fiat commixtio, in* $59\frac{1}{12}$ *illa reponenda eſt. Lyci fontes non in lat.* $37\frac{1}{4}$. *vt habent omnes, ſed in* $37\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$ *conſtituẽdi, alioqui in Lyciã longè penetraret, neq; hic erant à Ptol. ſine externæ originis ſignificatione commemorandi.*

Communis terminus Aſiæ minoris et Lyciæ quem exemplaria in $59\frac{2}{3}$ $37\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$ *collocant, reponẽdus eſt in lat.* $37\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{12}$. *a lio*

Antecedia vide Europae T. X.

TAB.

EVXINVS
Pontus
Pontus Polemoni
Trapezus
Armeniæ maioris pars
Armenia minor
Cappadocia
Cilicia
Syriæ pars
Cyprus
Euphrates fluvius
Taurus mons
Antitaurus mons
Amanus mons
Sebastopolis
Phasis
Neocesarea
Nicopolis
Satala
Melitene
Comana pontica
Comana Cappadociæ
Tyana
Iconium
Tarsus
Anazarbum
Issus
Seleucia
Antiochia
Alexandria
Laodicia
Samosata legio
Arsamosata
Salamis
Paphos vetus
Medius meridianus 64.
reliqui ad hunc inclinantur
ratione parallelorum 38.42.

Antecedia vide Europae T. X.

qui linea hinc in proximè verſus ortum ſequentem terminum minimè conueniret. Et qui in 62$\frac{1}{4}$. 39$\frac{1}{3}$ malè aßignatur (vt
qui & ipſe non rectè inter oppida & regiones diſtingueret) in 62$\frac{1}{2}$ 39$\frac{1}{3}$ reſtituendus eſt.

In long. Scepſis & Hieragermæ permutatæ ſunt fractiones, ponenda Scepſis in 56$\frac{1}{4}$. Hieragerma in 56$\frac{1}{2}$. Scepſis enim Idæ monti propinquior eſt, & progreſſus deſcriptionis ab hac in Hieragermam ita requirit.

Moſteni omnibus eſt in lon. 58. at ex Plinio videtur non vſque adeò propinqua eſſe Thyatiræ, ideo omiſſum puto $\frac{1}{3}$.

Magneſia quia Sypilo monti adiacet & Pactolo fluuio, non in lon. 58$\frac{2}{3}$ locari, ſed in 58$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{12}$ debet.

Sardis ratione Magneſiæ præcedentis lat. minorem quàm 39$\frac{1}{4}$ requirit, poſui in 39$\frac{1}{12}$.

Iouis fanum Vil. Mol. Cuſ. Nou. eſt in lat. 38$\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{12}$. at Rom. habet 38$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{3}$. colligo veriſimiliter 38$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{12}$.

Apolloniam omnes ferè in lat. 37$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{12}$ ponunt, at ſequentes Orthoſia & Heraclea 37$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{12}$ exigunt.

Neapolis latitudinem Vil. Mol. Rom. 37$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{12}$ non fert propter precedentes Apolloniam & Heracleam, & Cuſani
37$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{12}$ minor iuſto videtur propter Cadmum montẽ, multoq; magis Nou. 37$\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{12}$. veriſimile videtur in 37$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$ ponendã eſſe.

Barigaza iuxta Moletium poſita Amyzon lat. non 37$\frac{1}{2}$. ſed 37$\frac{1}{3}$ poſtulabat.

Idimus non in lon. 58 eſt collocanda propter præcedentes Mylaſſam & Adeſſum, ſed in 59. Similiter non in lat. 36$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{3}$
propter præcedentem Alindam, ſed in 36$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{12}$ vt Cuſ. & Rom. vel potius in 36$\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{12}$ vt Nou. vt etiam poſui.

In Pyſti lat. apud Vil. Mol. Cuſ. Rom. abundat $\frac{1}{2}$ propter Theram præcedentem, poſui ergo in 36$\frac{1}{12}$.

Septe haud dubiè eſt in lat. 40$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$ non 40$\frac{1}{4}$ propter Dadalam & Cados ſequentes.

Tribantam exiſtimo non lat. 40$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{12}$ habere propter ſequens Cotianum, quod omnes vno Nou. excepto in 40$\frac{2}{3}$ vnanimi-
ter conſtituunt, ſed 40$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$.

Metropoli in lat. omnes ſupra 39$\frac{1}{12}$ addunt $\frac{1}{3}$ vel $\frac{1}{2}$. ſed malè, Sectorium enim & Silbium præmiſſa non patiuntur.

Themiſonium omnes ferè in lat. 38$\frac{1}{2}$ habent, quam non patitur præcedens Sanis, ſolus Nou. habet 38$\frac{1}{6}$. puto ex $\frac{1}{2}$ reſti-
tuendum eſſe $\frac{1}{3}$.

Lesbos inſ. errorem deformatæ continentis oppoſitæ ſequitur, quum enim reuera ab occaſu in ortum extendatar, hic in
meridiem procurrit.

Icaria inſ. omnibus eſt in lon. 56$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$. ſed pro ſitu Sami inſulæ abundat $\frac{1}{4}$. & eadem cauſa lat. eius eſſe debet 37$\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{12}$ non
37$\frac{1}{3}$ aut $\frac{2}{3}$.

Ampelos in Samo ſine dubio omni pro 56$\frac{1}{6}$ longitudinem 56$\frac{1}{3}$ habere debet, non enim tam longa eſt inſula, nec Icariam
prætergreditur.

Arceſine Begialis & Minya tres apparent eſſe inſ. quia Amurgi nomen in Ptol. excidit. vna enim Amurgus ſunt oẽs.

In Galatiam.

CONICAM ſtatuunt in lon. 62$\frac{3}{4}$. ſed deeſt $\frac{1}{2}$. ita præmonſtrante Pompeiopoli.

Veteſtum in lon. 62$\frac{2}{3}$. quam conſtituunt exempl. vnus gradus abũdat, excurreret enim longius in Tectoſagas.

Ancyra propter ſequentem Olenum non in 62$\frac{2}{3}$ aut $\frac{1}{3}$. lon. habet, ſed in 62$\frac{1}{12}$.

Landoſiam omnes in lat. 40$\frac{1}{4}$ locant, ſed veriſimile eſt Tectoſagas non ita in Bycenos excurrere.

Tauium & Laſcoſia videntur inuerſo ordine recitari.

In Pamphyliam.

OSTIORVM Ceſtri & Eurymedontis latitudines commutatæ ſunt, 36$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{12}$ Ceſtro, 36$\frac{1}{2}$ Eurymedõti compe-
tit, vt etiam Romanæ tabulæ conſentiunt.

Beudos antiquũ in lat. 38$\frac{1}{2}$ omnes ponunt, ſed præcedentes Seleucia & Antiochia 38$\frac{1}{3}$ legendum oſtendunt.

Liſinia 38. lat. habet, non 38$\frac{1}{4}$ vt exempl. propter Conanam præcedentem.

Menedemium propter præmiſſam Poglam lat. 37$\frac{2}{3}$ non admittit, ſed pro $\frac{2}{3}$ ſcribendum $\frac{1}{3}$.

Termeſſum ponunt omnes in lon. 62$\frac{1}{6}$. at Corbaſæ poſitio præcedens non admittit, quum ſit contra ordinem Ptol. ex lon.
62$\frac{2}{3}$ ad 62$\frac{1}{6}$ in ſuperioribus redire, poſui ergo veriſimiliter in lon. 62$\frac{2}{3}$.

Cebyram omnes præter Nou. in lat. 37$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$ ponunt, ſed abundat $\frac{1}{2}$. ſi enim illo loco conſtitiſſet, à Laerte Caſſas procedens
Ptol. non relicta huic proxima Cybera prius ad Lyrben & Calobraſſum retroceßiſſet, ac poſtea Cebyram reuerſus eſſet, ta-
li enim confuſa diſcurſione vti non conſueuit.

Crambuſæ inſ. latitudinem 36$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{3}$ ab omnibus poſitam vel ipſa littora redarguunt.

In Cappadociam.

TERMINVS Cappadociæ quem omnes conſtituunt in 71$\frac{1}{2}$. 38. propter Siauanam propinquam in lon. po-
nendus eſt.

Pontum Cappadocium Ptol. diuidit in Sidonem regionẽ & Ciſsios. Sidone in littore extrema poßid. opo-
lim & Trapezuntem. Ciſsia autem Pitiuſam & Sebaſtopolim.

Apſorrum opp. in lat 44$\frac{1}{4}$ ſcribunt, ſed quia fluuio cognomini adiacere dubium non eſt, poſui in lat. 44$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{3}$. cui ede-
re videntur Cuſ. Rom. dum 42$\frac{1}{2}$ ſeruant amiſſo opinor $\frac{1}{3}$.

Saurania propter ſequentes Megaludam & Sabaliam lat. non 41$\frac{1}{4}$. ſed 41$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$. neceſſariò habet.

Zephyrium Nou. ponit in lat. 43. reliqui in 40$\frac{1}{3}$. ſed corruptæ omnes, reſtituendi ſunt gradus 42$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{3}$.

In Armeniam minorem.

ARMENIAM minorem Ptol. partem facit Cappadociæ, terminat enim Cappadociam Cilicia & monte Tauro
vſq; ad Euphratem, & deinde Euphrate, Armeniam nimirum minorem comprænendens.

Carape in lat. 40. ab omnibus ponitur, excepto Nou. qui $\frac{1}{4}$ addit, neutrum ſequentes Mazora Oromandus &
Iſpa admittunt, exiſtimo ſcribendum 40$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{3}$. vt in hac Ætulanam abſoluat Ptol. & deinceps Horſenam ſub Antitauro
monte deſcribat.

Semiſus quia poſt Leugeſam & Carmalã ſequitur, lat. habet 39$\frac{1}{6}$. nõ 39$\frac{1}{3}$. nec etiã 39. quia Caparcelis hũc locũ occupat.

In Ciliciam.

IN Anemurio & Orimagdi fluuij oſtio facta eſt latitudinum permutatio, id forma & veritas littoris oſtendit.