

L'ANCIENNE
GÉOGRAPHIE
UNIVERSELLE

COMPARÉE A LA MODERNE.

8947 - O U

L'ON voit les royaumes, les provinces; les villes et les lieux où se sont passés des évènements remarquables; les mers, les côtes, les golfes, les caps et détroits; les fleuves et rivières qui s'y jettent; les montagnes, les peuples, leurs mœurs et leurs usages.

Ensuite, la GÉOGRAPHIE ECCLÉSIASTIQUE, où l'on fait mention des Patriarchats, Archevêchés et Evêchés; les lieux où se sont tenus des Conciles, tant généraux que provinciaux, et les endroits dont il est parlé spécialement dans l'Histoire Ecclésiastique.

Avec une Table générale, en forme de Dictionnaire, de tous les noms anciens des royaumes, provinces, villes, fleuves, rivières, lacs, montagnes, etc., comparés avec leurs noms modernes.

Par JOSEPH-ROMAIN JOLY,
Auteur de la *Géographie Sacrée*.

Deux gros volumes in-8°, avec un Atlas in-4°. de dix huit cartes sur grand raisin. Prix: 16 liv. 10 s. br.

TOME SECOND.

A PARIS,

Chez AND.-AUG. LOTTIN, imprimeur, rue et ci-devant
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AN IX (1801).



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Universal Historical Geography compared with Modern
Ensuite, la géographie ecclésiastique.
Continuation : Ecclesiastical Geography.

By Joseph Romain Joly
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SECOND SECTION.

The two Syrtes.

The Gulf of Carpes [Gabes] forms the Western part of the Little Syrte. Taking it from north to south, one meets *Acholla* and *Rhuspe*, episcopal cities: then the *Brachodes* promontory, today the Cape of Tobulba or Mœnexi, according to the comments of Ptolemy. *Aphrodisium*, today Mahadia or Méhedie, according to Marmol. *Taphrura*, which the majority today call Asfachus, or, according to Marmol, Facho, or finally Sfakès [Sfax]. It was a flourishing city formerly, which is reduced not to four hundred families.

Abrotonum occupied the place where Capudia now is, to the North-West of the isle of Corcina [Kerkenna]. *Theaenae*, the *Thenae* of Strabon, is named Taini in the modern charts. This city was taken and demolished by Caesar, and its ruin involved that of the others. *Usilla* preserved its name in the modern chart of Ortélius.

Gyctis, at the Western and southernmost end of the Little Syrte, is named present Casarnacar, according to Davity. It is close to the mouth of the Triton, whose modern name is Capsus or Capes. Its source is in the Vassalat mountains: it crosses the Bilédulgérid [Djerid], running through a sandy and sterile desert, and discharges at the point of the gulf of Capes [Gabes]. The city which gives its name to the cape, is the ancient *Tapaca*. It is fortified and defended by a good castle. Shaw found the most beautiful granite pillars there, that he saw in all of Barbary,

Macadama is to the north of the last: its modern name is Machésum, Macherès or Elmahrès. *Hedaphtha civitas* is to the North-East of the point of the gulf and the south-west of the isle of Zerbi [Djerba], today Cape Giaraf.

We have reached the southernmost coast, which extends as far as the Large Syrte. One finds there, first of all, *Sabathra*, which the interpreters of Ptolémée [Ptolemy] name Raxaniabes, and others Sasalmabes: then *Garapha portus*, whose modern name is Gara: then *Pisidoh portus*, today Zoara, according to Marmol.

No. III. The Province of Byzacenia

(p600-602)

This is to the east of the Proconsula [province], and extends as far as Cyrénaïque, and which includes the two Syrtes.

We begin with the episcopal towns which are on the coast.

1. *Adrumette*, which gives its name to the gulf. The contemporary writers call it Hamametha, or following Charles de Saint-Paul, Sissa Nigra.
2. *Leptis Parva*, today Nebel [Nabeul]
3. *Thapsus*, of which the modern name is Tasso, or Africa.
4. *Achola* and *Rhuspe* : the latter is named Asfalques, according to Charles de Saint-Paul.
5. *Cercina* [Kerkennah], on the island of the name.
6. *Thenae*, today Teni, at the western entrance of the Little Syrte.
7. *Tacapa*, on the Gulf of Capes [Gabes].
8. *Gycthis*, at the eastern extreme of the Syrte.
9. *Sabrata*, today Raxaniabes.
10. *Heva*, or the town of Tripoli.
11. *Leptis Magna*, of which the modern name is Lévide or Lebda.
12. *Philaenivilla*, today Naima, on the Large Syrte and in the district of Cyrénaïque [Cyrenaica].

Here are the towns which are in the country.

1. *Ulizibira*, near the eastern point of the Gulf of Adrumette (Hammamet ?)
2. *Coelia*, to the southeast of the latter, near the southern coast of the Gulf.
3. *Medianum*, on the Bagrades.
4. *Horrea*, between the two last mentioned.
5. *Vue*, to the south of Coelia.
6. *Vicus*, on the eastern bank of the same river. [p601]
7. *Helia*, on a stream which discharges to the south of the Gulf of Adrumette.
8. *Usula*, on the island of Cercina [Kerkennah].
9. *Mazarama*, to the east of the Bagrades. Saint-Augustin spoke of these last two.
10. *Abidos*, to the southwest of Muzarama.
11. *Bizacena*, which gives its name to the province, of which it occupies the center, facing the gulf of Thenès [Thaenae].
12. *Amurdaza*, to the southwest of the latter.
13. *Thasbalta* , to the south of Bizacène [Byzacenia].
14. *Septimunitia*, to the west of this one.
15. *Cellae*, near the westernmost point of the Gulf of Capes [Gulf of Gabes].
16. *Cillium*, to the south of the sources of the Tusca.
17. *Suffestula*, to the southeast of the latter, and at some distance: Saint-Augustin made mention of it.

