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THE TERRITORY OF SOUTHERN SIBERIA AND ITS PEOPLES
ON THE MEDIEVAL MAPS

The paper deals with medieval maps of Southern Siberia and place-names written on them. Place-name interpretation may give historians a number of clues concerning peoples' places of habitation in the past, for example, the maps help to decipher the name of Kitaia lacus (lake), people living on its banks, and the boundaries of the Kara-Kitai empire as stretched far to the north-east.

It is well known that the comprehensive cartographic information about Siberia reached Europe only in the 13th century and was associated with the invasion of Mongol tribes known in Europe as the Tartars. Since that time a large country of Tartary has found its way into recorded history. The modern territories of the Altai region and the Altai Republic were situated within the boundaries of the former Grand Tartary.

Ptolemy's *Geography* was considered to have been printed for the first time in 1462 at Bologna; but this edition is now attributed to 1472 or even 1482. The metrical version of it (c. 1480) published in Florence contained not only twenty-seven old maps but four new ones. Ptolemy depicted *Grand Tartary* as a vast region extending from the Volga to the Ocean and from the Gihon to Siberia. Into Ptolemy's *Caspian (Hyrcanian) Sea* two rivers discharge themselves from the North, *the Rha* (the Volga) and *the Daix* (the Yaik or Ural), and two from the East, *the Oxus* (the Amu-Daria) and *the Jaxartes* (the Syr-Daria) [Baddeley 1919: ci].

From the days of Ptolemy few if any additions were made to European maps of Middle and Northern Asia. For nearly three centuries the information about *Grand Tartary* and the adjacent regions was drawn almost exclusively from Marko Polo. In his comments on Marko Polo's journey P.Pelliot [1959: 30, 31] gives a thorough explanation to what Altai meant in the 13th century. I shall relate it in brief. The name Altai first occurs after Marko Polo's paragraph on Qaraqorum and the history of Chinghiz-khan as that of a great mountain where all the great lords of the line of Chinghiz-khan are taken to be buried. Polo means by Altai the place somewhere

near the sources of the Onon and the Kerulen. In *the Secret History*¹ of 1240 the name Altai occurs several times and is always applied to what is now called Southern Altai which is in Western Mongolia. Rašidu-‘d-Din employs it in two forms: *Buzug Altai* and *Yäkä Altai*, both meaning ‘Great Altai’ in Persian and in Mongolian. Here P.Pelliot draws the readers’ attention to three facts: 1) Kāšγari, who does not mention any Altai, gives *Altunqan* as the name of a mountain in the land of the Uigurs; 2) when the Ming shih in its biographies says of a number of people that they were originally Tatar (=Mongols) of the Chin-shan, it is clear that it refers to the mountains in Eastern or South-Eastern Mongolia; 3) while Chin-shan is of early occurrence in Chinese texts and although we find *Altun-yiř* in the Orkhon runic inscriptions, there is no mention of the Altai nor of any Gold Mountain in *Ḥudūd al-‘Ālam*².

In the so-called Borgian map of about 1410 we find *Ezina* (a town on the river Ezina, or Hei-shin, East of Su-chow) and one or two other names from Polo which are repeated with editions by Fra Mauro who also gives us *Monte Alchai; populi diti Mectiti; Mechrit; populi diti Bargu; regno Tenduch*, to mention only a few. As we see, among names given there is Altai and two tribal names: *Merkit/Mergid* and *Manchus (Bargu)*.

Among other maps on which additional names of Southern Siberia are found is the map of Russia by Anton Wied, a painter, born on the Rhine, who lived and worked in Gdańsk. Most of the names on the map were printed both in Latin and Russian. Here for the first time (1542) the word *Kumaïcko* was inscribed along the north-easterly edge of the map together with its Latin version (*Kydeisco*). Historians are still wondering whether Wied got his information or part of it from a Russian lost map or not. This is a likely suggestion.

On the map compiled by Sigismund von Herberstein in 1546 we again encounter the same lake and its name *Kythay Lacus*.

Ten years after Anton Wied the Englishman Anthony Jankinson³ on the basis of his observation and accurate and even scientific information gathered in the domain of Russian

¹ *The Secret History of the Mongols* is the oldest surviving Mongol-language literary work containing about 400 years events. It is the earliest and only history of nomadic civilization in Asia.

² The book *Ḥudūd al-‘Ālam* (The World Boundaries) by an unknown author was written in Persian in the 10th century and contains an abound factual material on the world’s history and geography.

³ I saw the original of Anthony Jankinson’s map (1562) at the Department of historical atlases in the library of Wrocław University (Poland).

cartography compiled a map in 1562 on which we may find a lot of unknown place-names, for example, *Kirgessi gens*; *Tashkent*; *Andighen*; *Carakol*; *Yem*⁴.

Further details concerning the map are based on Kenneth Nebenzahl's book *Mapping the Silk Road and Beyond. 2,000 Years of Exploring the East* (2005). The map *Description of the Northern Regions* (5. I C, p. 149) captured my attention in the book immediately. The map was compiled by Anthony Jenkinson (c. 1525-1611) and Sigismund von Herberstein (1486-1566) and printed in Antwerp in 1570. On the map I can see the lake named *Kitaia lacus*⁵ and the hunter near its left side with a bow and arrow prepared to shoot at the swan in the middle of *Kitaia lacus*. It is not possible to identify the man's nationality but you cannot mistake the swan for any other bird. The present name of the lake in Southern Siberia is *Teleckoje ozero* in Russian and *Altin-Köl* in the Altai language, both have nothing in common with *Kitaia lacus*. The river flowing out of the lake is labelled the *Obÿ fluutus* (at present the *Ob' river*). Two names, *Terou* and *Crustina*, presumably places of habitation, are seen near the source of the *Obÿ fluutus*. There is one more name, *Chirai* (probably a settlement), near the south-western end of the lake. An unnamed river flows into the lake from its south-western side, but in the middle course of the river you can identify one more name – *Temisbi* (probably a settlement). Names of tribes are written down in big capital letters on the map, for instance, *IOUGHORIA* in the middle course of the *Obÿ fluutus* and to the south of *IOUGHORIA* – *SAMOYEDA*. There are two more names, *COLMARCK* and *DOBSAN*, written in smaller capital letters and placed parallel with *SAMOYEDA* but further on to the east. In the south-east of *Kitaia lacus* the name *IUGORIA* is seen as well. The name *Kitaia lacus* was considered by many cartographers as a mistake repeated from one map to another. There is no direct link between *Kitaia lacus* and China (the territory) as the classical and early medieval name for China was *Cathay* and it was known to all cartographers of that time in the form of *Cathay*. For example, on the map *Tartaria (Tartary)* (5·3) compiled by Jodocus Hondius (1563-1612) and published in the abovementioned book Asia is divided into the provinces *Scythia* and *Cataio (Cathay)*. I managed to find a good support for my suggestion in Maljavkin's book (1983: 114 ff.): "*Kitai* cannot be treated as a country name. It has always been applied to people. *Kitai*, *kytai*, *katai* is a self-name of people speaking

⁴ More discussion on Anthony Jenkinson's map will be presented on the following pages of the paper.

⁵ The speculation that in the name *Kitaia lacus* one must not see China in the present meaning of the word but *Kara Cathay*, a country of the Black Mongols, has been put forward as early as in 1834 and 1877. It is discussed in minor detail in Aleksejev [2006: 92].

Mongolian and at present known as the Qitan.” I think the name given to the lake on all medieval maps was not a mistake and Jodocus Hondius’s map gives *Kitaia lacus* and many more names near it, for example, the *Margus flu* as a left tributary of the *Oby fluvius* and *Tashkent* placed in close proximity to *Kitaia lacus*. Between the *Margus flu*, the *Oby fluvius* and *Kitai lacus* the mountains *Tapuri montes* and *Care Desertum* ‘black desert’ are situated. To the left of *Kitai lacus* letters of the same size as in *Care Desertum* are employed for another tribe name – *Cara Kithay*, below which you can see the inscription *id est Nigra Cathaio*. I may assume that the lake name (*Kitaia lacus/Kitai lacus*) and the tribe name written down in the form of *Cara Kithay* are somehow connected. And the man with a stretched bow and arrow ready to shoot is a representative of the *Cara Kithay* tribe and not a Turk as the Turkic peoples never shoot at swans as swans are sacred birds for them mentioned in legends, heroic myths and fairy-tales. One of the Altai tribes living on the right side of *Altin-Köl* at present is called *kuu-kiži*, meaning ‘swan people’. It is reasonable to suggest that a *Cara Kithay* with a bow ready to shoot at a swan is a Turkic peoples’ enemy.

It is likely that the idea of finding the north-eastern passage to China (Cathay) and India was first formulated by Dmitry Gerasimov, the Russian ambassador to Pope Adrian VI (ca. 1465-1535) when he visited Italy in 1525. The Pope appointed the known historian and doctor Paolo Giovio/Paulus Jovius as D.Gerasimov’s adviser and assistant with the goal of obtaining as much as possible information about Russia so that in future to write a book on the material collected. Baddeley [1919: cxii] includes the story describing the whole event when in the delightful country house of Signor Hieronimo Fracastoro on the summit of a hill in the Veronese, overlooking the whole of Lake Garda during the argument a large globe was brought to people and upon it D.Gerasimov discussed the discovery of both the north-eastern and north-western passages to Cathay and India. It is from this D.Gerasimov that Paolo Giovio/Paulus Jovius derived the information in his well-known book. No map has ever been found in a copy of the earlier editions of the book but it has been found in the well-known series of Nautical Maps by Battista Agnese in the Library of St.Mark’s, Venice. The map bears the inscription *Moschoviae Tabula relatione dimetry legati descripta sicuti ipse a pluribus accepit, cum totam prouinciam minime peragrasse fateatur anno M.D.XXV. octobris*. This map may be accepted as the one that was intended by Paolo Giovio/Paulus Jovius for his book. And on the map following the coast eastward one must have come to Cathay. In spite of the fact that a number of topographic

features are labelled on the map we do not see Vecchaidoro, the river Obo, and the lake Cathay referred to by D.Gerasimov.

Now I would like to relate several known facts from the history of the Kitans.

For a period of about eight centuries the Kitans/Qitans twice underwent a remarkable cultural and linguistic metamorphosis. They played a major role in Manchuria (from about the 8th to the 12th centuries), then in China, under the dynastic name of Liao (907-1115), and finally in Central Asia where they succeeded in establishing a third empire, known as Karakitay (the Black Kitay), which lasted for about a century, until 1219 (Sinor 1995: 262 ff.).

The Kara-Kitay (Qara-Qytai, Qara-Khitay) are known from Chinese sources as the Si Liao, or western Liao. The Liao dynasty of China, originating in Manchuria, established its rule over Northern China in the 10-12th centuries. When this dynasty collapsed, a remnant branch established a short-lived state in the west during the period 1124-1211. Kara-Kitay were originally a heterogeneous mixture of “proto-Mongol, Turkic, Tangut and perhaps even Tungus” elements augmented by some Liao Chinese.

From the map records quoted above it is evident that the empire of Kara Kitay occupied a larger territory with boundaries extended beyond the region of Central Asia⁶. What is especially worthy of notice are traces of the name in present toponyms collected in the territory of the Altai Republic. They are as follows: *Qatai* (brook) near the settlement of Kujakhtonar; ajil *Kidatkin* on the river Bija; *Kitajkin* (brook) near the settlement of Baragash; *Kitajski* (spring), the left tributary of the spring Kolbinnyj. Apart from it, in written Mongolian *kitad*, modern Mongolian *khitad*, Burjat *khitad*, Kalmyk *khidt*, Old Turkic *q̄idaj* ~ *x̄itaj* and all of them mean ‘Chinese; China’, compare it with Uighur *kytai*, Tara *χitai*, Turkish *χutai*, Kazan, Tobol *kytai*, Shor *kyttaj*, Altai, Teleut *kydat*, *Kydat jer* – China, Yakut *kytaj* and others with the same designation – Chinese, China. In the form of *kydat* and the like the lexeme constitutes part of tribal names of many Turkic peoples [Sravnitel’nyj slovar’ ...]. The Turks gave the word to the Samodians in the form of *χatañ* ‘Tatars’ [Räsänen, 1969: 265].

One more place-name should be taken for analysis. The book in question gives its readers the map entitled *New Description of Russia, Muscovy and Tartary (Nova absolutaque Russiae,*

⁶ See also Golden’s remark (1998, 22 ff.): “In 924, one of these tribal confederations, the Qitan – already a power in the Sino-Manchurian borderlands as the Liao dynasty (907-1125) – marched into the old Uighur capital, reclaiming it in the name of traditional nomadic conquerors and even offering to allow the Uighurs to return to their former abodes (as subjects). The latter, however, already sedentarising in East Turkistan, declined. The Qitan movements appear to have led to the Mongolisation of Mongolia.”

Moscoviae, Tartariae, de ptio Authore Antonio Jenkinsono Anglo, Clemente Adamo edita, a Nicolau Reinoldo Londinensi, ari inscusta. Anno salutis. 1562.). It was compiled by Anthony Jenkinson and published in London in 1562/68(?). On the map one may see *Kitaia lacus* with the *Oba fl.* flowing out of it. And the river longer flowing into the southern part of *Kitaia lacus* bears the name *Sur fl.* One of its upper tributaries is named the *Amow fl.*, here between the *Amow fl.* and the unnamed river *Shamarghan* is located. The same river (the *Sur fluvius*) together with the river *Ougus fl.* (a different one) may be identified on the map mentioned above (*Description of the Northern Regions*, 5.IC, p. 149).

Rozen (1980: 13 ff.) in his attempt to decipher Anthony Jenkinson's map of 1562/68(?) (*New Description of Russia, Muscovy and Tartary – Nova absolutaque Russiae, Moscoviae, Tartariae, de ptio Authore Antonio Jenkinsono Anglo, Clemente Adamo edita, a Nicolau Reinoldo Londinensi, ari inscusta. Anno salutis. 1562.*) treats the *Sur fluvius* as the Syr-Darya of Central Asia and its tributary, the *Amow fl.*, as the Amu-Darya. I think I may add something to this claim: both rivers (the Syr-Darya and the Amu-Darya) bore different names at that time. On Abraham Ortelius's map entitled *Expedition of Alexander the Great of Macedonia 334 BC* and published in Antwerp in 1595 the Syr-Darya was marked off as the *Orxantes flu.* and the Amu-Darya was marked off as the *Oxus flu.* On one more map from Kenneth Nebenzahl's book which is entitled *New True Delineation of the Caspian Sea and the Uzbek Region, with the Adjacent Provinces* one may see two names – *Amu flu* and *Sirt flu.* The map was compiled by Abraham Maac (active 1715-35) and Johann Peter von Ghelen (1673-1754) and published in Nuremberg in 1735. W.Mitford (MD CCC XXIX) in his book treats *Orxantes* as the river Tanais.

In his double cordiform map of 1538 Gerard Mercator had already made an attempt to show the geography of Russia and Northern Asia and inscribed the place-names easily decipherable, among them are the following: *Perma; Hungaria magna; Iugoria; Volga vel Rha fl.; Edil flu.; Iaxartus fl.; Achaisa region* (probably Altai), etc. Much later in his great map of the world of 1569 Gerard Mercator gives the following new place-names in the region I am concerned with: *Samogedi, is est se mutuo comedentes; Irtische flu.*, etc.

Abraham Ortelius (1527-98), one of the most known cartographers and map publishers (Antwerp), is famous for his publication of historical and contemporary maps. I will enlarge on the one entitled *Tartarie sive Magni Chami regni typus* (1570), in particular, on one place-name that is pertinent to the subject of the present investigation. Not only does Abraham Ortelius

locate topographic features and their place-names but he often makes comments on them, for example, *Mons Althay* is described as the place “<...> where all emperors of Tartary were buried” [Nebenzahl K. 2005].

On the map of Hessel Garritsz (1613) we may see *Pega orda* (the Piebald Horda of Ostiaks) and some other topographic features.

Nicolas Sanson’s *Tartarie*, 1654, has *Tasofskoï gorod* (town of Tosova, on the river Tas in addition to the Bay, Tasofscaia Goeba); *Tura flu.*; *Tara*; *Tooma* (Tomsk); *Jorjaetum* (Surgut); *Canisgofskoïa* (*Kumgofskoï*; the old name for Ketskoi Ostrog), etc. [Baddeley 1919: cx]. Nicolas Sanson could not but pay attention to al Idrisi⁷ and borrowed for his seventeenth-century map such impossible twelfth-century place-names, Arabic in their form, as *Sahadrug*; *Charman*; *Lochman*; *Daubaha*; *Dademi*; *Chauran* [Baddeley 1919: cxi]. Apart from it, on the map the following territories are marked off by big capital letters: *Regno di Siberia*, *Grustinski*, *Lucomoria*, *Samariqvi*, *Chavlach* (to the south-east of Teleckoje lake), *Tartaria* (to the east of Teleckoje lake).

A little known map from the Magnicki archive (*Atlantis Cosmographici Variorum Autorum a Machnizkiis collecti Tomus VI*; the department of map collection at Wrocław University in Poland; its inventory number is BUWr 2628-IV.B.) dates back to the time before 1670 and bears the name *Novissima et Accuratissima Totius Russiae Vulgo Muscoviae Tabula*. The cartographer’s name is inscribed on it - Iusto Danckerts and the place of its publication – Amsterdam. The map has few place-names but among them I will enumerate those concerning the present research: it is *Oby Rivier* and its right tributaries placed not far away from Teleckoje lake - *Czar R.*, *Szayka R.*, *Tam*, *Celin R.*, *Kiecka R.* Teleckoje lake itself is designated as *Izeyora Slote*. To the west of it we can see the fortress *Sahadrug*, and to the south-west – the fortress *Arza*. At a distance from Teleckoje lake two settlements are located – *Dademi* and *Chaueran*. To the north of the unnamed river flowing out of *Izeyora Slote* the mountains *Chamera M.* are shown.

One more map from the same Magnicki archive (its inventory number is BUWr 2627-IV.B.) is entitled *Russia Albae sive Moscoviae Delineatio Geographica*. It was published in Amsterdam in 1675. The map resembles the previous one in many respects but it has more place-

⁷ Al-Idrisi is an Arab geographer, an adviser to Roger II, the Norman king of Sicily. He wrote one of the greatest works of Medieval geography entitled *The Pleasure Excursion of One Who is Eager to Traverse the Region of the World* in 1154.

names. They are as follows: *Oby R.*, *Czar R.*, *Szayka R.*, *Tam R.*, *Chamera M.*, *Sabadrug* (fortress), *Iaejora Slote*, *Arza* (fortress), *Dademi* (fortress), *Chauran* (settlement), *Marzan* (a fortress at a considerable south-western distance from Teleckoje Lake), *Saera* (a fortress at a considerable southern direction from Teleckoje Lake), the fortress *Charcan* in the river source of *Charcan fl.*, *Lochman fl.*, *Samariqi* (region), *De la Grande Tartarie* (the whole territory). As seen from the review of both maps given above, their compilers were acquainted with either Arabic sources or the Sanson map.

Alexis Hubert Jaillot (1632-1712), one of the most important French cartographers of the 17th century, had a partnership with Nicolas Sanson's son and re-published and re-engraved many Sanson maps. His map *L'Asie divisee en ses principales regions et ou se peuvent voir...* was published in Amsterdam in 1681. The map shows the *Lochman fl.* as a tributary of Teleckoje lake with three fortresses on its banks (*Danbaha*, *Germa*, *Lochman*). To the south of the lake *Maricqi* is inscribed in bigger letters and one more tributary of Teleckoje lake, the river *Charcan* with its fortress *Charcan*. In southward and westward directions from the lake the following fortresses are situated: *Sahadrug*, *Arza*, *Daden*, *Chauran* and *Saera*. But what is most interesting is the inscription *Chaulach* ou *Karacathay* in bigger letters stretching from the western part of Teleckoje lake far into the south-east.

At this point I will present a number of place-names from one more map, *Carte de Tartarie* by Guillaume Del 'Isle published in Paris in 1706. The map is based on some other sources of information that in some cases do not correspond to real topographic features. What may get me interested on the map is the name *Lac Kithai* ou *Karakifan* that the lake in question bears. To the north-west of the lake in the territory between two rivers (the Killam and the Oby ou Wiga fl.) *Roy. d'Altin* (Altyn-Khan) and his headquarters *Ville d'Altin* are located. To the north-east of the lake we may see *Altirzi* and to the south of the lake *Eglithin* ou *Ilzigin* is inscribed.

And now for the Russian cartography source known as the Godunov map. Its history runs as follows: Starkoff and Bobarikin came back from their mission to Altin Khan in 1666 and brought with them a sketch-map of the country. The Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich gave orders to his chief representatives in Siberia to supply one. These orders were carried out by the Tobol vojevoda P. Godunov who managed to compile a map of wholly unmapped regions between Russia-in-Europe on one side, China and Kamchatka on the other. The map was engraved on

wood in 1667. Its original disappeared long ago and our knowledge of the map was due to the multilateral text which survived and to certain Swedes who made a copy of the Godunov map in Moscow, transcribing the names in Swedish. Baddeley [1919: cxxviii-cxxxiv] produces the lists of place-names collected from two copies of the Godunov map (1667, 1672). Among them there are the following ones concerning the subject of the present investigation⁸:

Abalatskoe	r. Ket	Tangutskaya (zemlia)
Altai (mount.)	Ketskoi (ostrog)	Telenguti (race-name)
Altin (lake)	Kotskoi (monastery)	Tubitsi (race-name)
r. Biya	Mugal	Uirungh (uroch.)
Kaimantsi (race-name)	Mundustsi (race-name)	Yamundustsi (race-name)
Kalmnitskoi Derbitskoi ulus	Mungaltsi (dwell here)	
Karagaitsi (race-name)	r. Ob	
r. Katunia	Sayantsi (people)	

Table 1 Selected place-names from the Godunov map of 1667

At this point I will attempt to identify places of tribal habitations on the Godunov map. Here *Sayantsi/саанцы* (people)⁹ are located to the south and north from Teleckoje lake within a large territory (the north is at the bottom and the south is at the top of the map). To the east of them we may see *Kirghizi/кѣгизы*, to the west a small territory is occupied by *Ablaevui/аблаевы* and further on along the whole southern boundary of *Sayantsi* and *Ablaevui* the following tribes are located from east to west: *Tangutskaya (zemlia)/тагхти*, *Mugal/мугалы*, *кѣтаицины*¹⁰. To the west of *кѣтаицины* *Kalmtiiki/кѣмыки* are placed. It is unfortunate that the copy of the Godunov map attached to Baddeley's book is dated to 1667 and does not contain all place-names Baddeley collected on the lists [Baddeley 1919 : cxxvii-cxxxv].

And now I will describe another map called the Ethnographical map of 1673 which occurred in the Remezoff Atlas. The goal of the map was specified in such a way: "That is a register of the Horde and other Lands and Peoples. This map is drawn to disclose the new known lands concerning whose rivers and [place] names whereabouts they are situated: also the Siberian districts and peoples dwelling under various names in the interior, others roving from one spot to the other. Likewise, it has been clearly specified and shown how each province borders on the other, because each people [tribe] recognised its own boundary divisions, not desiring to overstep them and to encroach upon other foreigners, but whenever the one people comes into

⁸ All place-names are given in Baddeley's orthography.

⁹ All names are written in the Latin script on Baddeley's lists and in Cyrillic on the Godunov map.

¹⁰ No Latin version of the name is given by Baddeley.

the domain of the other's sphere and trespasses in order to carry off cattle from there, or to catch and kill wild animals, thereover have arisen between them many quarrels, and plundering. This draft was made in the year 7181 [1673] on the evidence of the Siberian Metropolitan Cornelius, through many and various researches, enquiries, and also depositions of many people, who themselves had been in these districts, on which depositions of theirs, made to gain some knowledge of how the one land is situated in regard to the other, demarcations have been drawn. The same for conciseness have been delineated in different colours" [Baddeley 1919: cxxxvii].

The map dates from 1673 only six years later than the original Godunov map and its likeness to the Godunov map is obvious. Its remarkable feature is that it embraces the least known parts of Asia, with its main interest and purport lying in ethnography. It is constructed to show the localities, districts, countries, inhabited by the various tribes and nations in Eastern Russia and Middle and Northern Asia, from Moscow to the Pacific Ocean. Of its ninety odd names the majority are those of peoples, and among them such important ones as *Bogdoi* (Manchu), *Ghiliaks*, *Brati* (Buriars), *Lamunuts* (Lamuts), *Kamchadals*, *Koriaks*, *Chukchi*, *Yukagari* (Yugarsk land), *Yakuts*, *Tunguses*, *Dahurs*, *Urianhai*, *Ostiaks*, *Targuts*, *Khosheyuts*, *Zongors* (Sungars), *Durbets* (these last four being the well-known main divisions of the Kalmuks) to name only a few.

In Table 2 below are listed those peoples [Baddeley 1919: cxxxix] that turn out to be our concern in the present paper.

The Bogdoi [Manchu] land (№ 3)	Land of the White Kalmuks [Telenguts] (№ 25)	Land of the Votiaks (№ 60)
Land of the Yellow Mongols (№ 5)	Territory of Ablai taisha with stone-built towns (№ 26)	Land of Yugoria (№ 76)
Land of the Kazak Horde (№ 16)	Land of the Karatals (№ 28)	Land of Terskoi Samoyeds (№ 77)
Tangut land (№ 17)	Land of the Kishtims (№ 43)	Land of the Ghindish Samoyeds (№ 80)
Land of the Black Mongols (№ 18)	Land of the White and Black Kirghiz (№ 44)	Land of the Piebald horde of Ostiaks [in the town of Surgut] ¹¹ (№ 82)
Land of the White Mongols (№ 21)	Land of Tovui [that is of the river Tovui, the present Taüi. Remezoff mentions the tribe Taüt] (№ 51)	Land of many tribes of Tunguses and Samoyeds; in it the town of Turukhan (№ 83)
Land of the Urakhan [Urianhai] (№ 22)	Kamasinsk land [they dwell near	Land of the Ural Samoyeds

¹¹ A.Ch. Lehrberg identifies the Piebald Horde with the people who inhabited, according to Abulghazi, the town of Alaktsin (piebald town) on the river Ikar or Ikran (Ob'), and bred, exclusively, piebald horses of giant size. There were rich silver mines in the neighbourhood [Baddeley 1919: cxlii].

22)	the source of the river Mana which enters the river Yenesei between the town of Crasnoyahr and the Abakan] (№ 57)	(№ 84)
Land of Sayan (№ 23)	Land of the Chulim and Achin people, and in it the town of Tomsk (№ 58)	Land of hostile Samoyeds (№ 86)
Land of the Altirtsi and Telenbintsi (№ 24)	Land of the Narim and Ket Ostiaks (№ 59)	

Table 2 Selected ethnonyms from the Ethnographical map of 1673

All lands mapped are numbered and painted in different colours (the map has the north at its bottom and the south at its top). I will start enumerating those peoples and lands that are within the scope of my interest. The lowermost row, that is the last southern part where proceeding along from west to east at number 9 there is the Land of the Kingdom of Bukhara; at 8 – the Kizilbash Land [Persia]; at 6 – the Land of Borotola; at 5 – the Land of the Yellow Mongols; at 4 – the Land of the Black Mongols; at 3 – the Bogdoi [Manchu] Land. Number 16 along the second (southern) row in the same sequence from west to east marks off the Land of the Kazak Horde; number 17 – the Tangut Land; number 21 – the Land of the White Mongols; number 20 – the Chapchut/Chanchut Land. Along the third row from west to east we see at number 29 the Kopchash Land; at 28 – the Land of the Karatals; at 27 – the Territory of Kuchum; at 26 – the Territory of Ablai taish with stone-built towns; at 25 – the Land of the White Kalmuks [Telenguts]; at 24 – the Land of the Altirtsi and Telenbintsi; at 23 – the Land of Sayan [the Sayan highlands – plateau and mountains; the inhabitants were called Sayantsi by the Russians]; at 22 – the land of Urakhan [Urianhai]. Along the fourth row in the same sequence from west to east numbers 39 and 40 mark off Great Tartary - land of highlands and all Inner Siberia [that is the lowlands of Western Siberia; by the highlands they evidently meant the eastern slope of the Northern Urals] and in it – the famous city of Tobolsk with many districts, Tara, Tumen, Turinsk; at 41 – the Barabinsk Land; at 43 – the Land of the Kishtims; at 44 – the Land of the White and Black Kirghiz; at 45 – the Yarensk Land; at 46 – the Argunsk Land. Along the fifth row from west to east we find at number 59 the Land of the Narim and Ket Ostiaks; at 58 - the Land of the Chulim and Achin people and in it the town of Tomsk; at 57 – the Kamasinsk Land; at 47 – the Land of the yasak-paying Buriats, in it the towns Irkutsk and Ilimsk.

Then I would like to enlarge on the map *La Gran Tartaria divisa* (45x54) compiled by the Italian cartographer Giacomo Cantelli da Vignola (1643-1695) who worked in Modena in Italy. I will try to make comments on the map contained in Borodajev and Kontev's book [2007: 58-59]. Its original version was published in Rome and looked like a copper engraving uncoloured as published. *La Gran Tartaria divisa* shows the Great Tartary from the Caspian Sea with China, Korea and Japan included. Sources used by Giacomo Cantelli da Vignola for the map compilation are not known but a number of new place-names occurred on the map. Among them we see *Izeira Slote* with *Lochman*, its tributary and settlement. The lake name looks like a calque from Kalmyk heard from a Russian. On the left bank of the Lochman river (Lochman fl.) there are two more settlements – *Dambaha* and *Germa*. To the south-east of the lake the settlement *Saera Arsa* is located. The Irtis fl. runs through the lake and not far away from its flow into the lake the big settlement *Charcan* is situated and in a southward direction the inscription *Ablay-ō Al Aazas* is given and below it in big printed letters *Kavlach Karacatay* is inscribed. Along the Irtis fl. in its part that flows out of the lake we may see the settlement *Sahadrug*. And above the whole territory described the name *Samaricque* is placed. The remaining toponyms only partially correspond to the ones placed on the maps described above. I may assume that Giacomo Cantelli da Vignola was not familiar with them and employed an unknown Arabic source for his map.

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Archaeological research on the medieval "Great Walls". Current field research on the wall and associated structures in north-eastern Mongolia. Remains of the wall and accompanying structures. A survey of the different southern sub-lines in China has been conducted (Sun & Wang Reference Sun and Wang2008; Sun Reference Sun2010: 142-46), and the reconstructed wall line appears in the Chinese historical atlas (Tan Reference Tan1996). This survey work has documented the dimensions of the aboveground remains, tracing and mapping the visible wall lines. Its function and its location within Liao territory, however, have so far not been addressed. Current field research on the wall and associated structures in north-eastern Mongolia. Siberia - the Medieval Invaders. In 1235 King Béla IV of Hungary sent an expedition of four Dominicans to find the other Hungarians of Greater Hungary. In 896, several Magyar and three Khazar tribes had migrated from what is now southern Russia, to where Hungary is now. In the South of Siberia were people with horses and cattle speaking Turkic-Mongolian languages. North of China were people speaking Tungus-Manchurian languages - amongst them the Cherchen who ruled the North of China until conquered by the Mongols. Each community had its head man and his wife, the chief hunter and his wife, the main warrior and his wife and so on. Only its southern sections gradually became a settlement frontier. On the steppe frontier, Russians and the militarily superior nomads were generally on equal terms through the 18th century, whereas the Siberian indigenes were quickly subjugated by Russia and had to pay tributes in furs. Along the rivers of the steppe frontier, the military frontier communities of free Cossacks emerged on the forest frontier as trappers. [Show full abstract] courses on Imperial Russia and for graduate colloquia on the Imperial period which seek to consider, among other topics, the polyethnic/multinational character of the Russian state. The contributions bring together a wealth of perspectives, many of them not available elsewhere." - Mark von Hagen. In its broad outlines, then, the conquest of Siberia was very similar to that of the Americas. The notable difference, I think, is that Russians didn't try nearly as hard to wipe out the natives. The huge area of Siberia and a low number of Russian colonists allowed for this. Also, Russians were never infested with racial prejudices and married local girls. It did not go violence-free but with much less violence. Though it was sparsely populated in the classical and medieval eras, a variety of people groups and nations lived there at one time or another. Western Siberia (Ural Mountains area) was by 1000 BC the homeland of peoples who spoke the earliest versions of Uralic languages. Though most of their empire was further south, they did control or influence large swaths of southern Siberia. Tungusic peoples are the peoples who speak Tungusic languages. They inhabit Eastern Siberia and are recognized as distinct from Mongols and Turkic peoples. During the 17th century, the Tsardom of Russia was expanding east across Siberia, and into Tungusic-speaking lands, ending with the 1689 Treaty of Nerchinsk. Nanai People. Ket is the last survivor of a small language family on the middle Yenisei and its tributaries. It has recently been claimed to be related to the Na-Dene languages of North America, though this hypothesis has met with mixed reviews among historical linguists. In the past, attempts have been made to relate it to Sino-Tibetan, North Caucasian, and Burushaski. Nivkh is spoken in the lower Amur basin and on the northern half of Sakhalin island.