surrounding Asia Minor are the Black Sea, the Aegean Sea and the Mediterranean Sea.

ATHENS - is the capital and largest city of Greece.

ATHOS - see Mount Athos.

BITHYNIA - was an ancient region kingdom and Roman province in the northwest of Asia Minor, adjoining the Propontis the Thracian Bosporus and the Euxine (today Black Sea). It also includes the city of Constantinople.

BREST - is a city in Belarus at the border with Poland opposite the city of Terespol, where the Bug River and Mukhavets rivers meet. It is the capital city of the Brest oblast.

CAESAREA - is a town in Israel located mid-way between Tel Aviv and Haifa (45 km), on the Israeli coastal plain near the city of Hadera.

GANGRA - or Çankırı is the capital city of Çankırı Province, in Turkey, about 140 km (87 mi) northeast of Ankara.

CAPPADOCIA - is a historical region in Central Anatolia, largely in Nevşehir Province, in Turkey.

CARTHAGE - is a suburb of Tunis, Tunisia and was the center of the Carthaginian Empire in antiquity.

CETINJE - is a city and old royal capital of Montenegro.

CHERNIGOV - a historic city in northern Ukraine.
CHIOS - is the fifth largest of the Greek islands, situated in the Aegean Sea, 7 kilometers (4.3 mi) off the Anatolian coast.

CILICIA - was the south coastal region of Asia Minor, south of the central Anatolian plateau. It existed as a political entity from Hittite times into the Byzantine Empire. Cilicia extends inland from the southeastern coast of modern Turkey, due north and northeast of the island of Cyprus.

CRETE - is the largest and most populous of the Greek islands, the fifth-largest island in the Mediterranean Sea and one of the thirteen administrative regions of Greece. Located in Southern Greece.

CYPRUS - is an island country in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea. One half is ruled by Turkey.

CYRRHUS - a city in ancient Syria.

CYZICUS - was an ancient town of Mysia in Anatolia in the current Balıkesir Province of Turkey. It was located on the shoreward side of the present Kapıdağ Peninsula (the classical Arctonnesus), a tombolo which is said to have originally been an island in the Sea of Marmara only to be connected to the mainland in historic times either by artificial means or an earthquake. Also known as Kyzikos.

DAMASCUS - is the capital and the second largest city of Syria after Aleppo. Located in southwestern Syria. It is the longest continued (oldest) settled city in the world, starting in the 15th century BC.
DAVIT-GAREJI WILDERNESS - located in the Kakheti region of Eastern Georgia.

DECAPOLIS - The Decapolis ("Ten Cities"; Greek: deka, ten; polis, city) was a group of ten cities on the eastern frontier of the Roman Empire in Jordan and Syria.

DREPMANUM (HELENOPOLIS) - was an ancient Roman and Byzantine town in Bithynia, Asia Minor, on the southern side of the Gulf of Astacus. It has been identified with the modern village of Hersek, in the district of Altınova, Yalova Province. It is traditionally considered as the birthplace of Saint Helen, the mother of the Emperor Saint Constantine the Great.

EDESSA - is the historical name of an ancient town in upper Mesopotamia (modern-day Turkey), re-founded on an ancient site by Seleucus I Nicator.

EPHESUS - Ephesus was an ancient Greek city on the coast of Ionia, three kilometers southwest of present-day Selçuk in İzmir Province, Turkey.

EPIRUS - is a geographical and historical region in southeastern Europe, shared between Greece and Albania. It lies between the Pindus Mountains and the Ionian Sea, stretching from the Bay of Vlorë in the north to the Ambracian Gulf in the south. It is currently divided between the region of Epirus in northwestern Greece and the counties of Gjirokastër, Vlorë, and Berat in southern Albania.

FILIATRA - Filiatra is situated near the Ionian Sea coast in western Messenia.
GALICH - is a town in Kostroma Oblast, Russia.

GAREJI - is a rock-hewn Georgian Orthodox monastery complex located in the Kakheti region of Eastern Georgia, on the half-desert slopes of Mount Gareja, some 60–70 km southeast of Georgia's capital Tbilisi. The complex includes hundreds of cells, churches, chapels, refectories and living quarters hollowed out of the rock face.

GAUL - was a region of Western Europe during the Iron Age and Roman era, encompassing present day France, Luxembourg and Belgium, most of Switzerland, Northern Italy, as well as the parts of the Netherlands and Germany on the west bank of the Rhine.

HELLESPIONT - The Dardanelles, formerly known as Hellespont, is a narrow strait in northwestern Turkey connecting the Aegean Sea to the Sea of Marmara. It is one of the Turkish Straits, along with its counterpart, the Bosphorus.

HERACLEA - an ancient Greek city in Thracian Macedonia, to the south of the Struma River.

HERMOPOLIS - is the site of ancient Khmun, and is located near the modern Egyptian town of El Ashmunein in Al Minya governorate.

HIMYARITIA - a kingdom in southern Yemen.

IBERIA - is a peninsula located in the extreme south-west of Europe and includes the modern-day sovereign states of Spain, Portugal, Andorra, and part of France, as well as the British Overseas Territory of Gibraltar.
ICONIUM - or Konya is a city in the Central Anatolia Region of Turkey.

IMERETI - is a region in Georgia situated along the middle and upper reaches of the Rioni River.

IOANNINA - often called Jannena within Greece, is the capital and largest city of Epirus, an administrative region in north-western Greece.

ISAURIA - Isauria in ancient geography is a rugged isolated district in the interior of South Asia Minor, of very different extent at different periods, but generally covering what is now the district of Bozkir and its surroundings in the Konya province of Turkey, or the core of the Taurus Mountains.

KAKHETI - a region formed in the 1990's in eastern Georgia from the historical province of Kakheti and the small, mountainous province of Tusheti.

KARTLI - is a historical region in central-to-eastern Georgia traversed by the river Mtkvari (Kura), on which Georgia’s capital, Tbilisi, is situated.

KARYES - is a settlement in Mount Athos. It is the seat of the clerical and secular administration of the Athonite monastic state.

KASHIN - is a town and the administrative center of Kashinsky District of Tver Oblast, Russia, located around a rural agricultural area on the Kashinka River (Volga's tributary) 204 kilometers (127 mi) from Moscow and 25 kilometers (16 mi) from Kalyazin.
KAZAN - Kazan lies at the confluence of the Volga and Kazanka Rivers in European Russia.

KIEV - is the capital and the largest city of Ukraine, located in the north central part of the country on the Dnieper River.

KLARJETI - was a province of ancient and medieval Georgia which is now part of the Artvin Province.

KOSTROMA - is a historic city and the administrative center of Kostroma Oblast, Russia. A part of the Golden Ring of Russian towns, it is located at the confluence of the Volga and Kostroma Rivers.

KRONSTADT - is a municipal town in Kronshtadtsky District of the federal city of St. Petersburg, Russia, located on Kotlin Island, 30 kilometers (19 mi) west of St. Petersburg proper near the head of the Gulf of Finland.

KURST - is a city and the administrative center of Kursk Oblast Russia, located at the confluence of the Kur, Tuskar, and Seym Rivers.

LAMPSAKOS - was an ancient Greek city strategically located on the eastern side of the Hellespont in the northern Troad. An inhabitant of Lampsacus was called a Lampsacene. The name has been transmitted in the nearby modern town of Lapseki.

LOTHARINGIA - was a medieval successor kingdom of the Carolingian Empire, comprising the Low Countries, the western Rhineland, the
lands today on the border between France and Germany, and what is now western Switzerland.

LYCIA - was a geopolitical region in Anatolia in what are now the provinces of Antalya and Muğla on the southern coast of Turkey, and Burdur Province inland.

MESOPOTAMIA - is a name for the area of the Tigris–Euphrates river system, corresponding to modern-day Iraq, the northeastern section of Syria and to a much lesser extent southeastern Turkey, smaller parts of southwestern Iran and Kuwait.

MESSINIA - the southwestern part of the Peloponnese, Greece.

MITYLENE - is a town and a former municipality on the island of Lesbos, North Aegean, Greece.

MONZA - is a city and commune on the River Lambro, a tributary of the Po in the Lombardy region of Italy, about 15 kilometres (9 miles) north-northeast of Milan.

MONTENEGRO - is a country in Southeastern Europe. It has a coast on the Adriatic Sea to the south-west and is bordered by Croatia to the west, Bosnia and Herzegovina to the northwest, Serbia to the northeast, Kosovo to the east and Albania to the south-east.

MOUNT ATHOS - is a mountain and peninsula in northern Greece. It is a World Heritage Site and autonomous polity in the Hellenic Republic. Mount Athos is home to 20 Stavropegial (self-rulled) Eastern Orthodox monasteries under the direct jurisdiction of the Patriarch of
Constantinople. Today Greeks commonly refer to Mount Athos as the "Holy Mountain."

MUKHRANI - is a historical lowland district in eastern Georgia, currently within the borders of Mtskheta-Mtianeti region, north of the town of Mtskheta. It lies within the historical borders of Kartli, bounded by the river Mtkvari (Kura), and its two affluents: Ksani and Aragvi.

MUROM - is a historical city in Vladimir Oblast, Russia, which sprawls along the left bank of the Oka River.

MYRA - is an ancient town in Lycia, where the small town of Kale (Demre) is situated today in present day Antalya Province of Turkey. It was located on the river Myros (Demre Çay), in the fertile alluvial plain between Alaca Dağ, the Massikytos range and the Aegean Sea.

NAJRAN - formerly known as *Aba al-Sa'ud*, is a city in southwestern Saudi Arabia near the border with Yemen.

NARNI - is an ancient hill town and commune of Umbria, in central Italy.

NICAEA - (Nicea in modern English) is a Hellenic city in northwestern Anatolia.

NICOMEDIA - an ancient city in northern Turkey close to Constantinople.

NINEVEH - was an ancient Assyrian city on the eastern bank of the Tigris River, and capital of the Neo-Assyrian Empire.
NINOTSMINDA - is a town and a rayon (district) located in Georgia’s southern district of Samtskhe-Javakheti.

NOVGOROD - was a large medieval Russian state which stretched from the Baltic Sea to the northern Ural Mountains between the 12th and 15th centuries, which included the city of Novgorod and the Lake Ladoga regions.

NYSSA - town of Cappadocia. It is located near to the modern town of Harmandal Ortak district, Aksaray province, in south-central Turkey.

OBNORA - is a river in Vologda and Yaroslavl Oblasts of Russia. It is a right tributary of the Kostroma River.

OCHRID - is a city in the Republic of Macedonia and the seat of Ochrid Municipality.

PAPHLAGONIA - was an ancient area on the Black Sea coast of north central Anatolia, situated between Bithynia to the west and Pontus to the east, and separated from Phrygia (later, Galatia) by a prolongation to the east of the Bithynian Olympus. According to Strabo, the river Parthenius formed the western limit of the region, and it was bounded on the east by the Halys River.

PAMPHYLIA - was the region in the south of Asia Minor, between Lycia and Cilicia, extending from the Mediterranean to Mount Taurus (modern day Antalya province, Turkey). Located next to Cappadocia.

PEKING - is the capital of the People's Republic of China and one of the most populous cities in the world. Located in northern China.
PELOPONNESE - is a large peninsula and geographic region in southern Greece. It is separated from the northern part of the country by the Gulf of Corinth.

PELUSIUM - an important city in the eastern extremes of Egypt's Nile Delta, 30 km to the southeast of the modern Port Said.

PERM - is a city and the administrative center of Perm Krai, Russia, located on the banks of the Kama River in the European part of Russia near the Ural Mountains.

PENTAPOLIS - is a geographic and/or institutional grouping of five cities located on the eastern coast of present day Italy.

POLTAVA - is a city located on the Vorskla River in central Ukraine.

PONTUS - is a historical Greek designation for a region on the southern coast of the Black Sea, located in modern-day northeastern Anatolia Turkey.

PHRYGIA - was a kingdom in the west central part of Anatolia, in what is now Turkey, centered on the Sakarya River.

PRINCE’S ISLANDS - The Prince Islands, are a chain of nine islands off the coast of Istanbul (Constantinople) Turkey, in the Sea of Marmara. The islands also constitute the Adalar (literally Islands) district of Istanbul Province.
PSKOV - is a city and the administrative center of Pskov Oblast, Russia, located about 20 kilometers (12 mi) east from the Estonian border, on the Velikaya River.

RYAZAN - is a city and the administrative center of Ryazan Oblast, Russia, located on the Oka River 196 kilometers (122 mi) southeast of Moscow.

SALONICA – is a port city in northeastern Greece on an inlet of the Aegean Sea; second largest city of Greece.

SEBASTIA - is a Palestinian village of over 4,500 inhabitants, located in the Nablus Governorate of the West Bank some 12 kilometers northwest of the city of Nablus.

SIDE - is an ancient Greek city on the southern Mediterranean coast of Turkey, a resort town and one of the best-known classical sites in the country. It lies near Manavgat and the village of Selimiye, 75 km from Antalya) in the province of Antalya.

SILISTRA - is a port city in the far northeast of Bulgaria, lying on the southern bank of the lower Danube at the country's border with Romania.

SMOLENSK - is a city and the administrative center of Smolensk Oblast, Russia, located on the Dnieper River, 360 kilometers (220 mi) west-southwest of Moscow.

SMYRNA - was an ancient city located at a central and strategic point on the Aegean coast of Anatolia.
SUZDAL - is a town and the administrative center of Suzdalsky District in Vladimir Oblast, Russia, located on the Kamenka River, 26 kilometers (16 mi) from the city of Vladimir.

SYNNADA - was an ancient town of Phrygia Salutaris in Asia Minor. Its site is now occupied by the modern Turkish town of Şuhut, in Afyonkarahisar Province.

TABENNISI - north of Thebes is considered the first coenobitic monastery. It was a community founded by Pachomius on an island of the Nile in Upper Egypt.

TAGASTE - is a municipality in Algeria. It is the capital of Souk Ahras Province.

TAO - was a province of ancient and medieval Georgia, which is now part of the Artvin Province.

TARSUS - is a historic city in south-central Turkey, 20 km inland from the Mediterranean Sea. It was the Apostle Paul’s hometown.

THEBAID - The Thebaid or Thebais is the region of ancient Egypt containing the thirteen southernmost nomes (a subnational administrative division of ancient Egypt) of Upper Egypt, from Abydos to Aswan. It acquired its name from its proximity to the ancient Egyptian capital of Thebes.

THEBES - is a city in Boeotia, central Greece.

THESSALONIKI - (Thessalonica) the capital of the geographic region of Greek Macedonia. It is in the northeastern part of Greece.
THRACE - is a historical and geographic area in southeast Europe, centered on the modern borders of Bulgaria, Greece, and Turkey. As a geographical concept, Thrace designates a region bounded by the Balkan Mountains on the north, Rhodope Mountains and the Aegean Sea on the south, and by the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara on the east. The areas it comprises are southeastern Bulgaria (Northern Thrace), northeastern Greece (Western Thrace), and the European part of Turkey (Eastern Thrace). The biggest part of Thrace is part of present-day Bulgaria. In Turkey, it is also called Rumelia.

THYATIRA - The city was known as "Pelopia," but it was named Thyateira (Θυάτειρα) by king Seleucus I Nicator in 290 BC. He was at war with Lysimachus when he learned that his wife had given birth to a daughter. According to Stephanus of Byzantium, he called this city "thuateira" from Greek "θυγατήρ", "θυγατέρα" (thugater, thugatera), meaning "daughter," although it is likely that it is an older, Lydian name. In classical times, Thyatira stood on the border between Lydia and Mysia. It was famous for its dyeing and was a center of the indigo trade. Among the ancient ruins of the city, inscriptions have been found relating to the guild of dyers in the city. More guilds are known in Thyatira than any other contemporary city in the Roman province of Asia (inscriptions mention the following: wool-workers, linen-workers, makers of outer garments, dyers, leather-workers, tanners, potters, bakers, slave-dealers, and bronze-smiths). In early Christian times, Thyatira was home to a significant Christian church, mentioned as one of the seven Churches in Book of Revelation. According to Revelation, a woman named Jezebel (who called herself a prophetess) taught and seduced the Christians of Thyatira to commit sexual immorality and to eat things sacrificed to idols.
TOMBOLO - (from the Italian tombolo, derived from the Latin tumulus, meaning 'mound,' and sometimes translated as ayre Old Norse eyrr, meaning 'gravel beach'), is a deposition land form in which an island is attached to the mainland by a narrow piece of land such as a spit or bar. Once attached, the island is then known as a tied island.

TREBIZOND - The Empire of Trebizond was one of three Byzantine Greek successor states of the Byzantine Empire, along with the Empire of Nicea and the Despotate of Epirus. Located at far northeastern corner of Anatolia, it was the longest surviving of the Byzantine successor states. After the Emperor John IV death in 1459, his brother David Megas Komnenos came to power and misused the alliances that John IV had forged with the Ottoman Empire. David corresponded with various European powers for help against the Ottomans, speaking of wild schemes that included the conquest of Jerusalem. Mehmed II eventually heard of these intrigues, and was further provoked to action by David's demand that Mehmed remit the tribute imposed on his brother. Mehmed's response came in the summer of 1461. He led a sizable army from Bursa, first to Sinope, whose emir quickly surrendered, then south across Armenia to neutralize Uzun Hasan. Having isolated Trebizond, Mehmed quickly swept down upon it before the inhabitants knew he was coming, and placed it under siege. The city held out for a month before David surrendered on August 15, 1461. With the fall of Trebizond, the last remnant of the Byzantine Empire, and thus also of the Roman Empire from which the Byzantine Empire sprang, was extinguished.

TRIKKALA - is a city in northwestern Thessaly, Greece, in the Peloponesse.
TRNOVO - is a town and municipality in the city of East Sarajevo, Bosnia.

TROAD - The Troad is the historical name of the Biga peninsula in the northwestern part of Anatolia Turkey. This region now is part of the Çanakkale province of Turkey. Bounded by the Dardanelles to the northwest, by the Aegean Sea to the west and separated from the rest of Anatolia by the massif that forms Mount Ida.

TVER - is a city and the administrative center of Tver Oblast, Russia. Located north of Moscow, Tver was formerly the capital of a powerful medieval state and a model provincial town in the Russian Empire.

UGLICH - is a historic town in Yaroslavl Oblast, Russia, which stands on the Volga River.

UMBRIA - is a region of historic and modern central Italy.

URBNISI - is a village in Georgia's Shida Kartli region, in the district of Kareli.

VALAAM - is an archipelago in the northern portion of Lake Ladoga, lying within the Republic of Karelia, Russian Federation.

VERKOLA - a village in northern Russia.

VOLISSOS - is the largest village in the northwest part of Chios, Aegean Islands, Greece. The village is built in amphitheatrically style on a hill and on top of it there is a Byzantine castle built in the medieval times. The castle has a trapezoid shape with six circular towers.
WALES - is a country that is part of the United Kingdom and the island of Great Britain bordered by England to its east and the Atlantic Ocean and Irish Sea to its west.

ZARZMA - The Zarzma monastery is nested in the forested river valley of Kvabliani in the Adigeni municipality, 30 km west of the city of Akhaltsikhe. It is the complex of a series of buildings dominated by a domed church and a belfry, one of the largest in Georgia.

ZHABYN - a village located between modern day Tula and Bryansk in the Russian Federation.

ZVENIGOROD - a town in the Moscow oblast.