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#### Список сокращений

ИНК – Историческое наследие Крыма

ИТУАК – Известия Таврической ученой архивной комиссии

МАИЭТ – Материалы по археологии, истории и этнографии Таврии

НА ИА НАН Украины – научный архив Института археологии Национальной академии наук Украины

**Руєв В. Л.** Захоплення Солдайї турками у 1475 р. / В. Л. Руєв // Вчені записки Таврійського національного університету імені В. І. Вернадського. Серія «Історичні науки». – 2013. – Т. 26 (65), № 2 – С. 143–151.

Розглянуто версії щодо останніх днів генуезької Солдайї (у теперішній час м. Судак, Автономна Республіка Крим, Україна), захопленої турками-османами в червні 1475 р. Незважаючи на закріплену в історіографії версію щодо героїчного опору захисників цієї фортеці, на основі зіставлення археологічних матеріалів і писемних джерел автор дійшов висновку, що Солдайя була здана без опору.

**Ключові слова:** Крим, османи, XV ст., 1475 р., Солдайя, Судак, військові дії

**Ruyev V. L.** The Capture of Soldaya by Turkish in 1475 / V. L. Ruyev // Scientific Notes of Taurida V. I. Vernadsky National University. – Series: Historical Science. – 2013. – Vol. 26 (65), No 2 – P. 143–151.

In this article the versions of the last days of Genoas Soldaya (today, the town of Sudak, Crimea, Ukraine) captured by Turkish-Osman in June 1475, are considered. In spite of strengthening version in historiography, concerning heroic standing up to the enemy of the defenders of this fortress, on the basis of comparing to archaeological materials and written sources, the author drew a conclusion, that Soldaya had been surrendered without any resistance.

After capturing Caffa by Osmans in 1475, the last days of the existence for the rest strengthened points of the men of Genoa in the Black Sea Northern Coast Region came. The same fate was given to another strong point of the men of Genoa on the Black Sea – the fortress of Soldaya, which was situated near Caffa. Its imposing defensive system could become a serious obstacle for Turkish-Osmans and it could brake their aggressive procession along the South Coast of Crimea.

The Polish diplomat Martin Bronevskiy, having visited this fortress in 1578, wrote about Turkish invasion: «when the Turkish sieged to this town from the sea with the help of numerous forces, the Genoa people

defended it courageously; but when they could bear hunger and uninterrupted sieges of such strong forces no longer, then hundreds or as he («Greek Metropolit», Bronevskiy's interlocutor – V.R.) assured, that almost a thousand of crack fighting men closed themselves in a large church, which is sate today, and defending courageously in the lower fortress, which the Turkish burst into, won a glorious victory over them; but, at last, the victors, who were not so much in comparison with a number of enemies, fell all in the temple». M. Bronevskiy's information has every reason for investigators to considering, that after heroic standing up to the enemy of the garrison and local inhabitants, the fortress fell as a result of Turkish storm in 1475.

Standard archaeological material, connected with the events of Osman invasion into the Crimea in 1475, was discovered on the territory of the former capital of the mountain principality of Theodoro, which named Mangup. In the district of fortifying №14 of the Main line of Mangup's defense which was attacked from the Turkish line, in 2007 under the obstruction of the fallen wall during the bombardment, Osman arrow-heads, fragments of stone cannon balls, leaden bullets for hand firearm were discovered. The unique object data of the archaeological material from the closed complex consists of its multiplicity and possibility of narrow dating of analogical artifacts. At least, the finds from Mangup can be dated within August-December in 1475, it is of unique value in archaeology.

Analyzing materials, received during some years of systematical researches of Soldaya (1970-2000), we mark that no one artifact was discovered: an arrow-head, a bullet or stone cannon ball, on the grounds of what, we can speak about some military operations. It should be noted, that the absence of the tracks of fires and destructions in 1475 was marked in a summarizing publication of A.V. Dzhanoz.

So, in spite of a historiographical tradition, we can speak surely today about a fast surrender of Soldaya's fortress by the people of Genoa to Osmans in June 1475 without any considerable resistance.

**Keywords:** Crimea, Osmans, the fifteenth century, in 1475, Soldaya, Sudak, military operations.

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