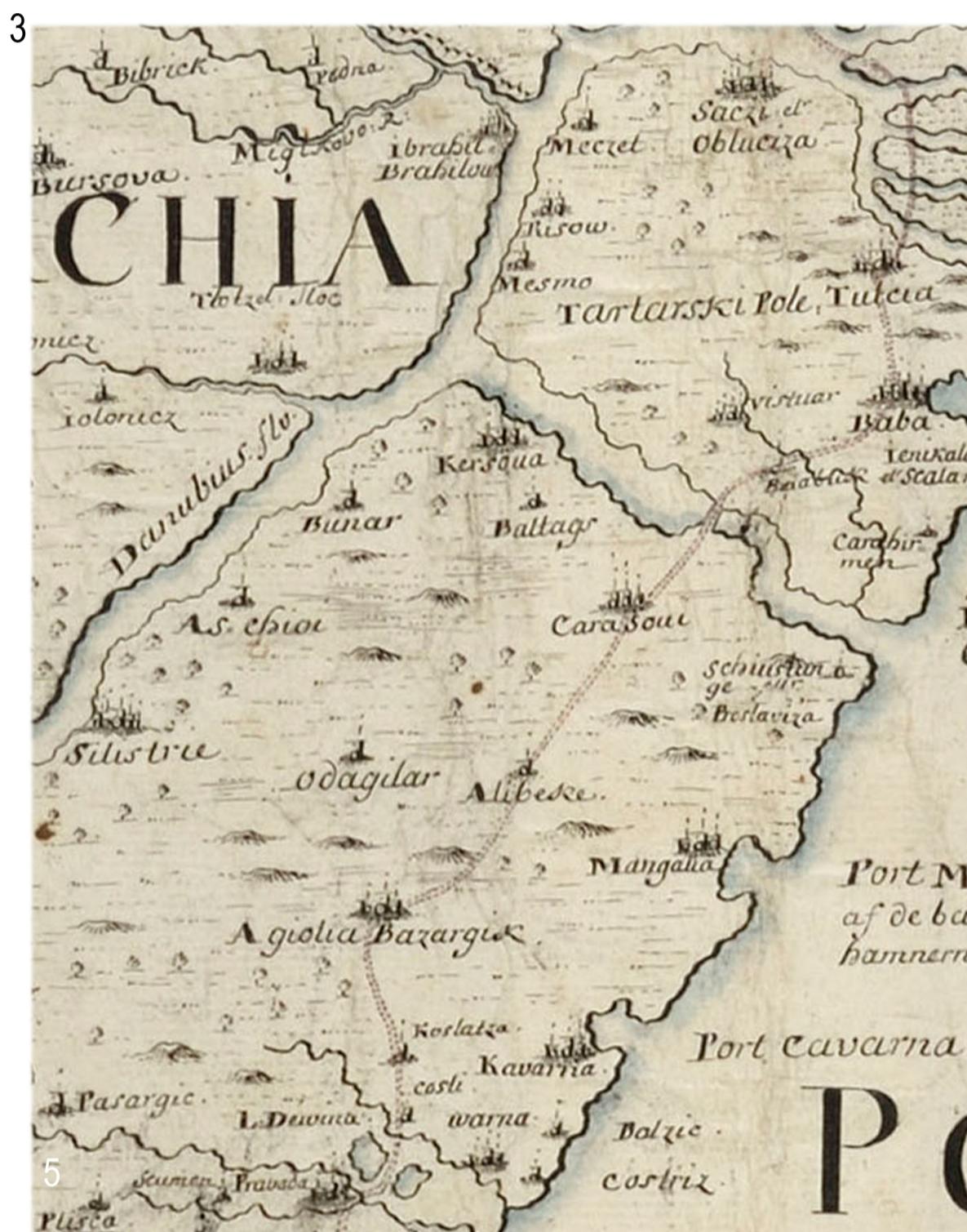


Map, travel description and cartographic sources.

A mapping project with problems

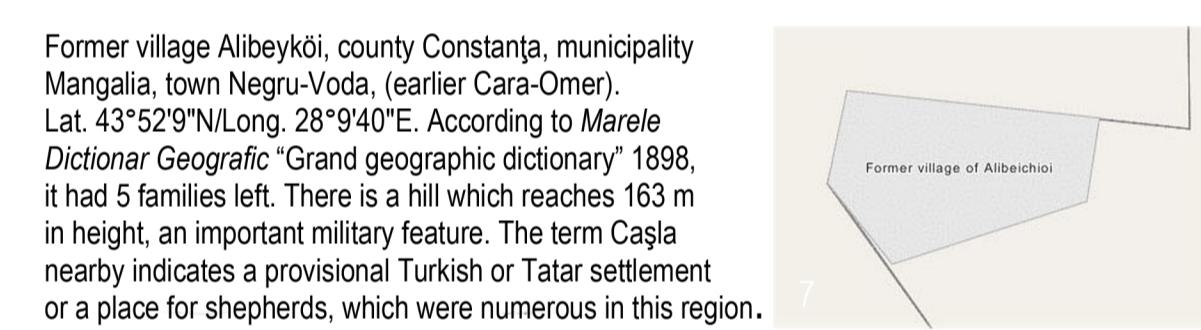


Itinerary of Cornelius Loos
1710 1/1 Bender Kautchian (Căușeni) Haster
22/1 Pietzat Kondock Bodaga Alisia 23/1 Izmail



24/1 Tulcea Babadag Bajaluck (Cogealac) 25/1 Carasou (Medgidia) Alibeykōi 26/1 Agiola Bazargik (Dobrich) Koslatza (Suvorovo) Pravada (Provadija)

Alibeke - former village Alibeykōi
Traces of settlement are visible in Google Earth



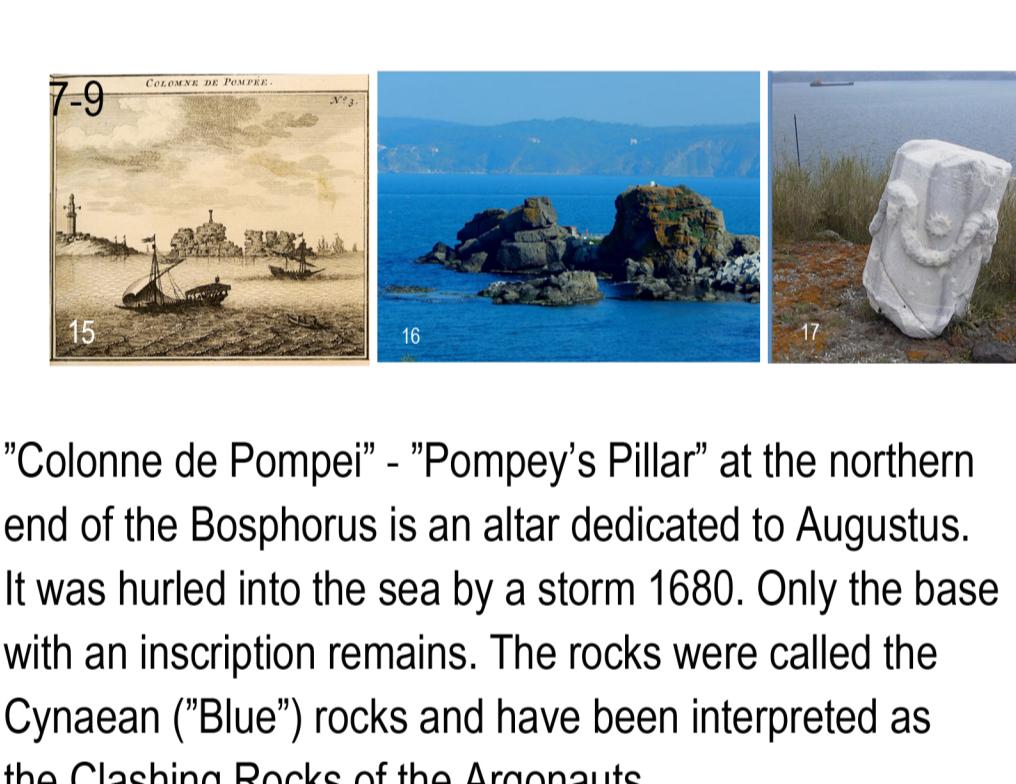
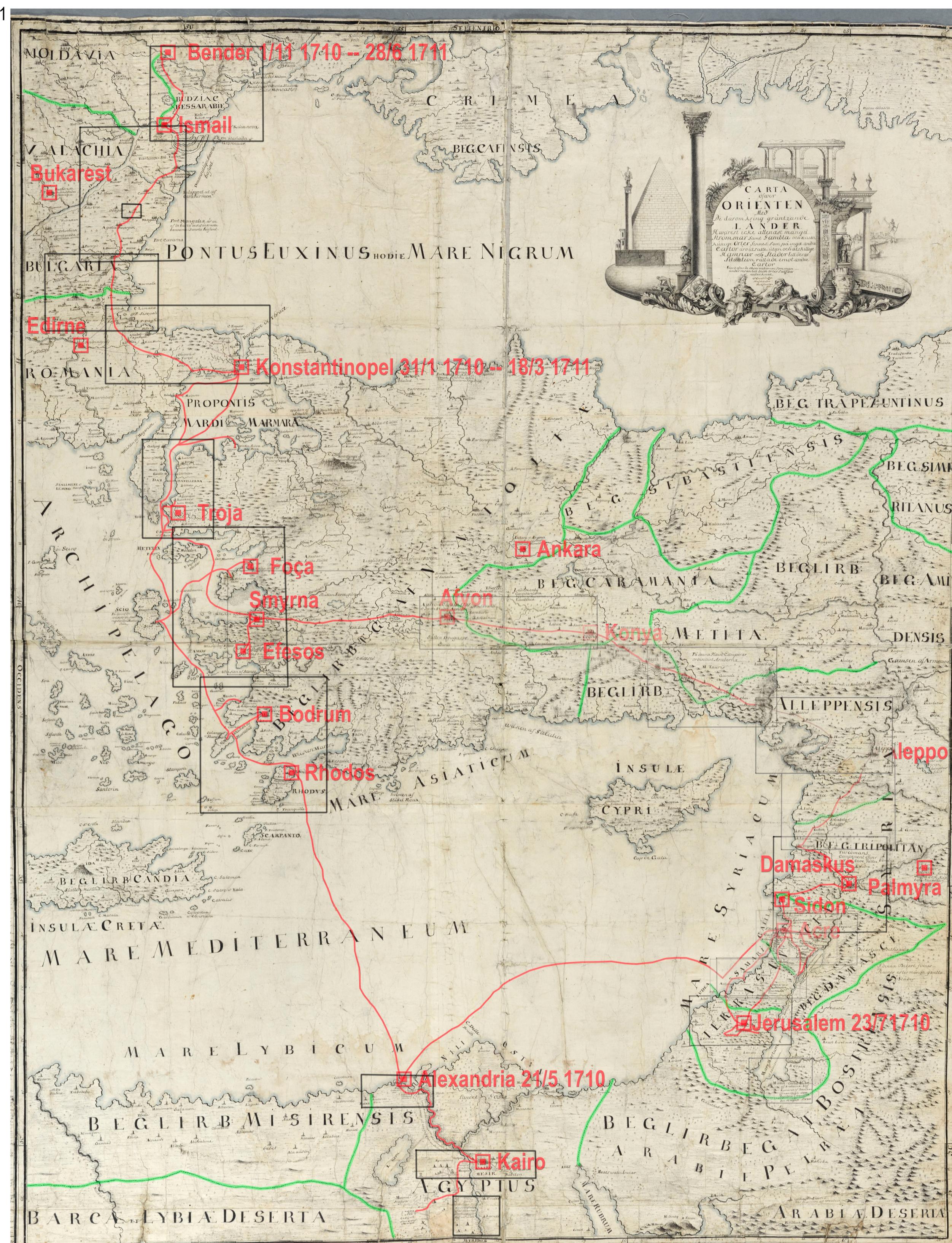
Generalkarte von Mitteleuropa 46-44 Constanța GoogleEarth



Loos' itinerary continues south from Pravada to Ayos, then over the mountains Chenge or Balkan to village Iakie (today's Jakezli/Debel). His route is not specified, but must have followed one of the passes, e.g. the Luda Kamchiya Gorge where there is now a railroad. But he avoids Aitos, which was the main regional crossroads.



Loos wisely omits the fictitious "Ruins of Zagora" copied from Delisle, but also the harbour town of Burgas (named Pergas in Nicolaes Witsen's early 18thc map of Pontus Euxinus) and the actually existing Strandzha mountains, which rise above 1000 m. on the Turkish side. He continues to Kireklitz (Kirk Kilise "Forty churches", today's Kirkclareli), and arrives in Constantinople January 31.



"Colonne de Pompei" - "Pompey's Pillar" at the northern end of the Bosphorus is an altar dedicated to Augustus. It was hurled into the sea by a storm 1680. Only the base with an inscription remains. The rocks were called the Cynaean ("Blue") rocks and have been interpreted as the Clashing Rocks of the Argonauts.



March 16 1710 he enters the Dardanelles, firstly the Old Castles at Çanakkale, then the New Castles at the strait's southern end. 1711, 10-13 April, on his return, he saw the "Ruins of Troy" i.e. Alexandria Troas, founded ca 310 BC, called by Delisle Carasaria or Eski Stambol. Kukokori or "Little Troy" is from Delisle. Jauerkoi (Gávr Kóy "Village of infidels") refers to a village of Christian Greeks, deserted before 1918.



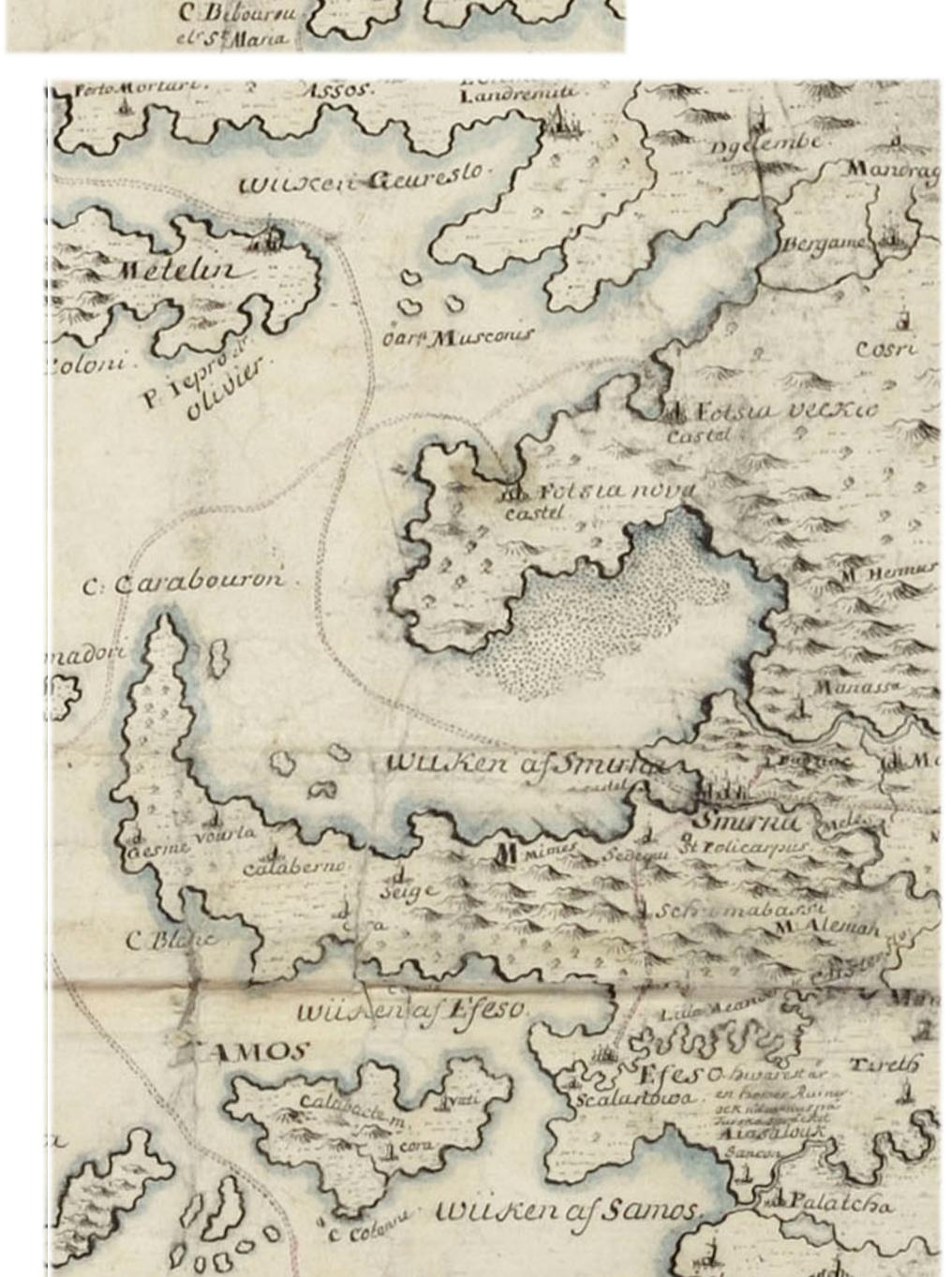
April 22 8 pm arrived island Ferai where we anchored. April 23 set sail 2 pm, arrived village Kisileman where we anchored. April 25 1 pm arrived Stanchio island. May 1 sailed to Podron fortress, returned Stanchio same day. May 7 left Stanchio, May 8 arrived Rhodes. May 18 left Rhodes, May 11, 11 am arrived Alexandria in Egypt.



Alexandria with catacombs, Cleopatra's obelisk and Pompey's Pillar. "Arabernas torn" (Tower of the Arabs) is a 20 m high funerary monument 4 km SW of Alexandria imitating the Pharos and from the time of Ptolemy II (285-246 BC).

Cairo Mesir (Misr is the Arab name for Egypt). Pyramids, two sphinxes, villages Boulack, Matara and Schigesta, ruins of Memphis, Heliopolis and Babylon (a Roman and Byzantine fortress in Coptic Cairo).

Mit Rahine
"En stor staty af 20 alnars lengd som här ligger half under jorden." This is the earliest report on the giant 11 m statue of Ramses II discovered 1820 by Giovanni Battista Caviglia.



March 25. They came from Metelin (Lesbos) to Fotsia veckio (Old Foça, Eskifoça, ancient Fokaia), then to Fotsia nova (Yeni Foça, which is in fact north of Old Foça, confusion due to Delisle 1707). After 20 days they sailed to Schio (Chios), passing Samos on the west side. On their way back to Sweden they came to Smyrna by land 1711 February 18 and left by ship April 6 after excursions to Efesos and Sedequi village, site of recreation for foreign merchants.

Foreword
In January 1710 three young officers in the army of the Swedish king Charles XII left the king's camp in Varnitsa, near the Bender fortress in Moldova, to travel to Constantinople, and from there along the Eastern Mediterranean to Egypt. It was the first of three expeditions initiated by the king "to take into sight the existing rarities and monuments there, to draw and to measure". When they returned to the king in Varnitsa in 1711 Cornelius Loos brought around 250 drawings, including views of the Ottoman capital and the most interesting places in the Holy Land and Egypt. In 1713 the king's house in the camp in Varnitsa was destroyed in an attack from the Turks, and most drawings were burnt, only 50 being left. The king was killed in 1718 in a battle in Norway, but the drawings were brought to Sweden and are now kept in the National Museum. In 2019 they were published in a two-volume box by the Swedish Research Institute in Istanbul: *Cornelius Loos in the Ottoman World: drawings for the king of Sweden*, edited by Karin Adahl.



Jerusalem



Maan



Thabor-Tyrus



Tyrus-Tripoli



Tripoli-Aleppo-Antiochia



Antiochia-Adana



Carapunahr-Cogny



Cogny-Ayon-Carahissar



Gynacik-Smyrna-Efesos