General Notes

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Notes on Sultani (Henry Sven Hansen)

1547

1. Buyuk Djami built 1547 by Mihri-mah after designs of Sinan. Mihrimah daughter of Suleiman (1520-66) & Roxalana the wife of Rüstem Pasha. Situated on hill ago filled in harbor very tiny then - Athenians kept 30 ships in it. Turkish sun-dial - East side. grave of Hassan, brother of Rüstem Pasha. Courtyard with fine fountain. Interior Tokali plan with central dome. minbar perforated marble with geom. interlacing.

2. Yeni Valideh Djami built by Ahmet III (1703-1730 in honor of his mother Gülsüm Nemetullah Sultana. fin. in 1710. This lady's life is interesting. Daughter of a

Greek village priest from the Islands.
robbed apparentlally bowed by
Mehmet IV (1649-87) After his de-
position she was kept as prisoner
in the Serail, during reign of
Suleiman II & Ahmet II. Liberated
in 1695 when her son took the
throne (Mustafa 1695-1703. then
for 20 years she was fortunate
with her second son Ahmet.
Great influence politically.
Mosque belongs to early period
of Turkish rococo. (Louis XV)
Outside Tomb of foundress under
a skeleton dome of bronze. Ge.
beautiful grille with fine scroll
of leaves & arabesques. Fine
stone. 2 good foundation
Interior. Turk. windows in early

rococo - green tiles near kibleah not so good. Chief point of beauty is the stencilling (frescoes in colors) in black, red & gray esp. Sultan's loge. Best in town. Fine court. int. fountain - wonderful stalactite border round entrance of mosque.

On back - bird - house.

The founders of mosque was (Rare altar of Spring) wife of Mehmed IV Her alter name was Rabia Gulnish She found that her husband spent much time with one of his Circ. slaves - a girl - So she engaged one of her male slaves had him instructed in the art of dancing. In Candilli one night - dances - trips over his foot & falls into the current.

3 Tchinili Djami The mosque built by Kadjà Kassim in 1640 for Sultana Kyüssem Mahpeïker favourite wife of Ahmet I. (1603-17) One of the most famous women in T. history. Probably of Greek origin. Name in Serail Mahpeïker — moon face. also Kyüssem — leader of the flock, from fact that she was the first of a group of slaves presented to the young sultan. During his reign, she was very powerful & influenced affairs during reigns of her sons (Murad IV 1623-40) & Ibrahim (1640-1648) When her grandson Mehmet IV (1649-89) came to the throne, she continued to live at the Serail. Mehmet's mother was jealous & had her

strangled at the age of 80. She began to build Yeni Valideh Djami at Eminé Eune in 1615. It was finally finished in 1665 by her niece, mother of Mehmet IV a Russian called Turhan. Turkan buried in that mosque. When Kiosseem started building Yeni Djami in Eminé Eune lots of Jews, there from 1530, driven out. She made them leave & settle in Hassköi outside Tchinili. The nothing much. Inside tiles fine but not of very good workmanship. Small niches for books in walls.

4. Atik Valideh Djami Eski Valideh. in the quarter of Topkapi. It was constructed by Sultana Mur Banu Lady of

bright in 1583, wife of Selim II (son of Suleiman & Roxalana) She called the first European doctor to the Seraile.

The compound. Dusde Turk panelled wooden ceilings. Perforated marble mentor & 2 flags. The tiles are the best in Stambul. Ms. near south entrance commemorating the memorable visit of Higir — Lord of the Fountain of ~~bright~~ life. near it 3 holes by which Higir is supposed to have moved the mosque in token of his presence.

5. Shemsi Pasha mosque & medresse He was a poet, very clever & witty. He found the favor of Suleiman the magni. & then was

made Master of Ceremonies by Selim II. 1566-79. Had to receive ambassadors in Adrianople - Came from good noble family - Kizil Suleman on the Black Sea. Under Murad II 1574-95 he rose to the higher ranks. His medresse at Sculari. He called himself the Falconry Petitioners.

What to see in Konya.

once the capital of the Seljuk Turks

Mevlevi Order of Dervishes. (Dancing)

Aqshehir 110 miles distant. the

home of Nasr-ed-Din.

Cap. Seljuk Turks. 11th to 14th Cent.

Tomb of a Sheich.

Jelal-u'd Din er-Rûmi founder

of the order of Mevlevi dervishes

Ancient Iconium.

Cicero - Pro Consul of Cilicia

Paul & Barnabas preached.

mass of inhabitants always Turks.

artificial mound on wh. were

built the palace mosque of

Sultan Ala'u'd-Din (a Seljukian

Justinian) Medresehs.

Karatai medreseh - make portico

Inje Minaré - medreseh

Sirchali medreseh

outside the Gate walls is mosque of
Sahib'ata - tiles - porches - kiosk
& founder
sultans of Rûm - mausoleum
symphonic tomb of Hazreti Mevlana
Shaikh Jelalu'd Dîn - most arrest-
ing object in Konia -
In 13th Cent. he came from Afgan-
istan see the Mevlevi hane
cubicles with domes. fountain
shutheh sema-hane (dancing
room) the Chelebi used to
gird on the sword of Osman al-
Eyuub
a flute the companion of the
dervish who lit time he dances.

Akshehir — Nasr-ed-Din Hoja.
lived 500 years ago — a country
parson in Akshehir 110 miles from
Konya — at the foot of Sultan
Dag

Dash Medressah. 13th Century.

From Ency. Brit. (Akshehir)

ancient Philomelion
north side of Sultan Dagh.
Cicero dated some of his letters
from here — when on his way to
Cilicia.
Imp. Seljuk town late 14th Cent.
passed to Ottomans.
here Bayazid I Yildirim is
said to have died

about 60 miles from Afyon Karahisar & 100 miles from Konya.

Cilician Plain from Allah Bethwaed by Lib Lincke

so fertile that ½ arable land could be cultivated for cotton.

Estimated that capacity of country if developed 3 million bales a year 100,000.

Karaisedaz 500,000

American Expert - Mr. Clark

Replace Egyptian by American Cleveland cotton.

Cotton Institute founded 1931

seeds sold here.

model farm.

Adana.

Encly. Brit. (11th edition 1911 - old)

fine stone bridge, dating in parts from Justinian

ruined castle founded by Harun-al Rachid in 782

On the Roman military road to the East.

Products cotton sesame wool - corn (many nomads come here)

railroad Adana - Tarsus Mersin built in 1887.

Tarsus. (Encyclopedia)

on fertile plain of Cilicia
River Cydnus -
first mentioned 850 B.C.
probably an old Sumian colony
Importance due to
1) excellent safe harbour
2) possession of fertile territory
3) Command of first wagon road made across Mt. Taurus wh. was cut thru the Cilician Gates, a narrow gorge 900 yards in length
Mountain pass over Taurus very important
many armies
Cyrus the Younger
Alexander the Great
Septimius Severus
First Crusade
After 104 B.C. one of the greatest Roman cities
Meeting of Antony + Cleopatra
Greek philosophy
a city of luxury - idleness

Tarsus in ancient times depended
on commerce
peace
orderly government.
Arabs conquered it A.D. 660
Harun al Rashid rebuilt its walls
in 787 capital of Arab powers.
"But the raids wh. were made in
Asia Minor regularly, year by year,
sometimes twice in one year,
thru the Cilician gates & past the
fortress London. passed thru the
north gate of Tarsus wh. was
called the Gate of the Holy War.
The western gate is still standing
& is misnamed "St. Paul's Gate."
Ottoman about beginning of 16th Cent.
"Tomb of Sardanapalus" monu-
ment – misnomer – unknown.
probably a temple.
Modern Tarsus expressive.
market near Cydnus & harbor.

Mersin.

pop. about ~~15,000~~ 27,000

Gulf trade first diverted from Tarsus — no enclosed harbor

a good jetty.

like all lowland Cilicia, it has a notoriously bad summer climate.

founded in 1832. the chief city.

before the great war — many foreigners.

Conquest of Mallaria.

Random Notes

Havelock Ellis: My Confessional p 112

"Under all its forms, life, to be worth anything is a discipline. What may be said for marriage is, not that it avoids tension, or escapes being a discipline, but that at its best, its rewards are great."

Elizabeth Drew: The Enjoyment of Literature. p. 224-225.

Thus, tho we live today in an agnostic & disillusioned age, the sympathetic reader of literature, tho he can point to no tables of the law, which enshrine the rules of his code, has nevertheless a standard of values which he feels in his bones to be unchangeable & unchallenged. In the midst of the crashing

of creeds, the collapse of economic sanctions, moral precedent; in the midst of the greed of commerce, the hypocrisies of politics, the vanity of dictators; in the face of the whole chaos, confusion, the muddlesomness, he can declare a clear simple faith.
He can say that he believes in the eternal human values which are incarnated in the figures of Prometheus or Hamlet, of Esmond or Imogen, or Jane Eyre or Constance Pony.
He can say that he believes in the pandem of Paradise Lost, the face of Father De Rosebud, in the flame of Tyger Tyger burning bright; in the austerity of Rosmers holm, the perfect harmony of the Ode on a Grecian Urn.