

those of the courtyard. This also affected the span of the arches and therefore the area of both mosque and court.

With viziers' mosques there might be no important internal columns, with the result that those of the portico, when it was ideally related to the proportions of the mosque itself, were modules of the whole.²⁶ Where the relationship is successfully achieved at the mosque of Selim II at Konya or Karapınar, or of Rüstem Pasha at Tekirdağ, the result is a concordance of parts: if the relationship is not achieved, the result, as at the Kurşunlu Cami at Kayseri, is a discordance between the bulk of the prayer hall and the elegance of the double portico. The same is true to some extent of the mosque of Pertev Pasha at İzmit where the inner series of columns is insufficiently grand to sustain aesthetically an outer, subsidiary portico.

And indeed one of the many touches of genius about the organization of the Selimiye mosque at Edirne is the manner in which Sinan ordered a disparate collection of columns in the courtyard with deceptive ease by resorting to corner piers of unusual design.

We can then enjoy the paradox arising from the power of the past to control the future through the raw materials of architecture matched by an architect of a new era who was capable of solving the problems created by the scarcity of precisely these materials.

NOTES

¹ N. Davey, *A history of building materials*, London, 1961, 5.

² The column is also important because its use by Byzantines and then Ottomans was a revolutionary advance in terms of structure. The inertia of Roman building was replaced by a quasi-ribbed construction which was to be the greatest achievement of Gothic architects.

³ The depot at Ephesus may lighten the darkness of the balderdash about the provenance of the columns in Hagia Sophia since some may have been purchased there. The author of myths of Hagia Sophia was the Anonymous of Banduri, 11th century, who invented what he did not know.

⁴ I have been unable to locate large circular slabs, such as those before the great door of Süleyman's mosque or in the Pantheon, which are neither cracked nor patched.

⁵ At least nowadays, it is impossible to predict before cutting whether a block will open in this manner or not.

⁶ M. Harrison and N. Fıratlı, *1964-1965 Saraçhane Araştırmaları*, İstanbul, 1966, 133 n.8, and 134. The debris layers fit a 13th-century date for the transportation of the Pilastrı Acritani to Venice.

⁷ Davey, op. cit., 16.

⁸ See the unfinished columns of the Çifte Minare Medrese, Erzerum, for example. In Cairo there is the Mosque of Sültân Hasan; see M. Rogers, *The spread of Islam*, London, 1976, 103.

⁹ Ahmet Refik, *İstanbul hayatı, on altıncı asırda (1553-1591)*, İstanbul, 1935, lists a number of orders in respect of this mosque.

¹⁰ *ibid.*, 21, Sect. 15.

¹¹ Ahmet Refik, *İstanbul hayatı, onbirinci asırda (1,000-1,100)*, İstanbul, 1930-1, 26, Sect. 29.

¹² *ibid.*, 33, Sect. 64-5; 34, Sect. 66; and 36-7, Sect. 70.

¹³ G. Sandys, *A relation of a voyage begun Anno Domini 1610*, London, 1627, 22.

¹⁴ A. de la Mottraye, *Travels through Europe, Asia, and into parts of Africa*, trans., 3 vols., London, 1723-32, 344.

¹⁵ J. B. Lechavalier, *Voyage de la Propontide*, Paris, 1800, I, 24.

¹⁶ C. Texier, *Asie Mineure*, Paris, 1882, 162.

¹⁷ Information supplied by the Muhtar of Palatya, quarry owner.

¹⁸ Rogers, op. cit., 12.

¹⁹ P. Gilles (Gyllius), *The antiquities of Constantinople*, London, 1729, 219.

²⁰ *ibid.*, 51.

²¹ C. Mango, "The conciliar edict of 1166", *Dumbarton Oaks Papers*, XVII, 1963, 315-30.

²² So had the architect of Ibrahim Pasha's mosque at Nevşehir, who for this 18th-century monument purloined the columns of the nearby Sungur Bey foundation of the 14th century. See A. Gabriel, *Les monuments turcs d'Anatolie*, Paris, 1931-4, 156.

²³ Joggled voussoirs occur as early as A.D. 526 in the mausoleum of Theodoric at Ravenna.

²⁴ Rogers, op. cit., 104.

²⁵ S. H. Eldem, *Köskler ve kasırlar*, I, İstanbul, n.d., 104.

²⁶ It is worth considering whether the abandonment in mosques such as that of Ahmet I of the lateral columns of a model such as the Süleymaniye, at the cost of a contraction of the diameter of the dome, may not simply be due to the exhaustion of columns after the pair in the Piyale Pasha mosque of 1573.