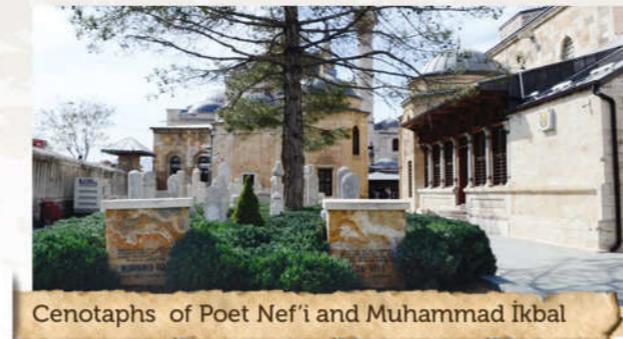


The greatest Sufi Poet and perhaps the most outstanding mystical poet of any language was born in Balkh in 1207. His father, Bahā' al-Dīn Walad, was a religious scholar and Sufi who with the advent of Mongol invasion of Central Asia took his family westward, visiting Naishapur on the way to the Hicaz. It was here that the young Jalāl al-Dīn met and received the blessing of Farīd al-Dīn Attar, the outstanding Sufi Poet of the day, whom he was to succeed in annals of Persian Sufi poetry. The family made the pilgrimage to Mecca and then set out Northward to Anatolia and settled in the city of Konya, Turkey. It was here that Rumi was to spend the last forty-some years of his life, where he composed his peerless works, and where he received the inspiration for the sacred music and dervishes. Rumi became like his father, a religious scholar and mastered the sciences of his day. He was also initiated into the mysteries of Sufism. But it was the meeting with the mysterious Sufi, Shams al-Dīn Tabrizi that set his soul on fire and turned him into an incomparable poet of Divine Love and Illumination.



Aşık (Minstrel) Şemi



Cenotaphs of Poet Nef'i and Muhammad İkbal

These are two marble cenotaphs next to the east corner of the Niyaz Window, in the place called as Hadıkatü'l-Ervâh or Hâmuşân to the Hâmuşân Gate of the mausoleum. No information is mentioned about the whereabouts of his graves of Şâir Nefî, the national poet; and Muhammad İkbal, National thinker and poet of Pakistan, therefore, in order to recall them, these cenotaphs with inscriptions were built here. It is written as follows:

'The great Turkish poet Nefî, who had no tomb on the earth, was given this cenotaph before Saint, murshid (spiritual guide) Mevlâna. (1572-1635)

The National Poet and Thinker of Pakistan Muhammad İkbal was given this cenotaph before Mevlâna (1873-1938).



Semâhâne (Semâ Ritual Hall)

It is the section where the semâ rituals performed. It is located to the east of the Masjid, just beside the Post Dome, just north of the Kubbe-i Hadîrâ. It is a large area in a closed and square shape with a dome resting on four feet; to the north of this place, there are also sections for men and women guests and a place for the delegation of musicians. It is provided to have a spacious and cozy environment with the windows in the walls. There are also numerous calligraphic examples on the walls. Nowadays, materials with valuable properties and symbols of Mawlawiyya are exhibited in the showcases around this place.



Mevlâna Mausoleum

Kubbe-i Hadîrâ (Green Dome), with its famous name, was built by Architect Bedreddin Tabrizi in 1274, upon the command of Gürçü Hatun, wife of Alâmeddin Kayser and Emir Süleyman after the death of Hadîrâ Mevlâna in 1273. The mausoleum has been named Kubbe-i Hadîrâ due to the fact that its sixteen sliced body and its top cone were covered with turquoise colored tiles while it rested on four elephant legs. The mausoleum, which does not have any inscription on its construction process, has Ayas Kursi of Quran located between the cone and its body. Renovated many times over time, the mausoleum has a crescent sikkâ on the dome cone, which has been covered with aqua regia.



Post (Sheepskin) Dome

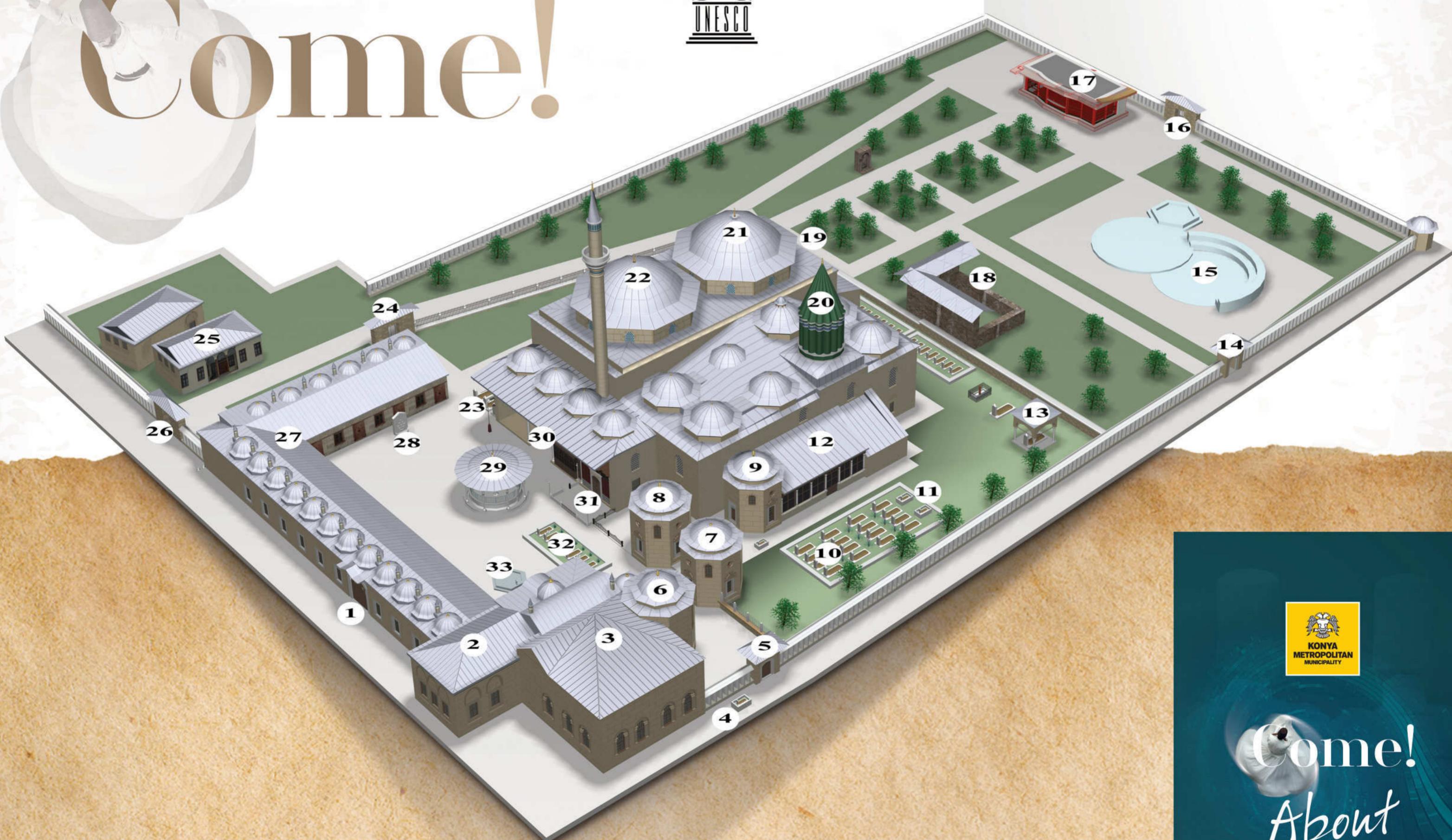
It is the name given to space with dome and crystal chandelier between Kubbe-i Hadîrâ and Semâhâne (Ritual Hall). The dome is called as post (sheepskin) in the past, as "Tenure Sheepskin" "Sectarian Sheepskin" and "Sheepskin of Mathnawi-khan (Mathnawi reciter)" were laid down the floor, referring to the three important elders of Mawlawiyya.



Security and Cafeteria

About MEVLANA

Come!



Come!
About
MEVLANA

MY CITY

Sema Ceremony 1 | Sema Ceremony 2
On Saturdays | On Sundays
Venue: Mevlâna Cultural Center | Venue: İrfan Research and Cultural Center

For further Information: 0332 352 81 11 | For further Information: 0332 352 30 30

Konya City Tour

Admission is charged

Place: Mevlâna Square, Bus Stop of City Tour

For further Information: +90 0332 355 55 52

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1. Public entrance gate (Gate of Dervishes)
2. Meydân-e Şerif (Museum Administration)
3. Matbâh-e Sharif
4. Grave of Aşık-ı Şemi of Konya
5. Hâmuşân Gate
6. Hürrem Pasha Tomb
7. Sinan Pasha Tomb
8. Fatma Hatun Tomb
9. Hasan Pasha Tomb
10. Hâmuşân
11. Cenotaphs of Poet Nef'i and Muhammad İkbal
12. Çelebi Chamber
13. Mehmet Bey Tomb
14. Public entrance gate of Mausoleum and Museum Today
15. Amphitheater (Open Space of Sema Ritual)
16. Public exit gate of Mausoleum and Museum Today
17. Cafeteria
18. Tomb of Ahmed Eflaki Dede
19. Kustahân Gate
20. Kubbe-i Hadîrâ (Green Dome)
21. Semâ Ritual Hall
22. Masjid
23. Cemetery of Mothers
24. Çelebiyan Gate
25. Çelebi Mansion
26. Public exit gate of Mausoleum and Museum Today
27. Dedeğân (Dervish Elders) Cells
28. Selsebil (Cascade Fountain)
29. Ablution Fountain
30. Masjid Gate
31. Entrance gate of Mausoleum
32. Cemetery of Neyzens and Mausoleum Caretakers
33. Şeb-i Arûs (Night of Union) Pool

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