

Come!



MEVLANA



Meydān-e Sharif (Sacred Courtyard) Chamber:

It is a rectangular and wide space adjacent to the Matbah-i Sharif and to the southwest of the dervish cells. Today it is used as an office by the museum management. The postnîş (lodge of head dervish) and the people deemed appropriate were allowed to enter this section in 1867. The section has been used by the administration for some other administrative works while it used be a place where religious duties were occasionally performed in the past.



Çelebiyan Gate

It is located to the south of the mausoleum. Nowadays, it is the gate overlooking Üçler Cemetery. Opening of this door directly to the cemetery in the past, the burial of the funerals in front of the mausoleum and the visit of the hamûşân (the silent ones) through this gate caused the door to be recalled with this name in the Mawlawi tradition. The marble framed door is single-stepped and double-winged.



Pir (Küstahan) Gate

It is located to the northeast of the mausoleum. Built by Veled Çelebi İzbudak, the gate, which has a marble frame, is in the opening section of the Rose Garden. The Küstahân (Insolent Ones) Gate was called by this name, because the insolent people who were warned by the management of the dervish lodge and those who were deemed to have been dismissed from the gate after the evening.



Rose Garden

It was the land given as a gift by Seljuki Sultan Alaeddin Keykubâd to Hadrat Mevlâna's father Sultânül-Ulemâ Bahâeddin Veled, who migrated Karaman to Konya, and the land was a property of Seljuk palace at that time. Upon his will, Hadrat Veled himself, his children and the members of following generation were buried here. Afterwards, Hadrat Mevlâna and descendants were entombed in a large glazed area. This field has been transformed to its present sight with the mausoleum of Hadrat Mevlâna and the structures built around it over time.



Dedeğân (Dervish Elders) Cells

Built by Sultan Murad III in 1584, the cells are located to the north and west of the mausoleum. In these rooms, where the Mawlawi elders and the dervishes accommodated, there is a window opening to the outside and to the courtyard. In this section, which is open to visitors today, various items and Mawlawi materials are exhibited.



Matbâh-e Sharif

The lodge has a matbah (kitchen) around the Çelebi mansion and another kitchen in the west facing the southwest of the dervish rooms. The first one is an old, one-storey rectangular kitchen. The other kitchen, which is adjacent to the Meydān-e Şerif was constructed by Sultan Murad III together with dervish rooms. One can enter through the marble framed gate with flat arches in a short corridor, and then reach place where the food boilers are located. On the left is the staircase leading to the "Çanlar Odası" (Room of Souls) the "Saka Postu" (Finch Lodge). In the west, there is Somatîk (Tablecloth) with four levels of wooden stairs. In this section, there is also a room for the semâ ritual trainings. Today, this area has been furnished according to the Mawlawi cuisine and is open to visitors.



The Dervish Gate

The gate, located to the west of the mausoleum, was usually referred to this name as it was used by the dervishes. Before the wooden door with marble jamb, which is also known as the public entrance gate, one can pass to a domed city hall and then to the courtyard in the west. There is a turbaned Mawlawi dervish sikke (coin of cone) on the forehead. On the arch, there is an inscription showing the first construction of the gate and the tugra of the Sultan Mahmud II, who provided the repair.



Çelebiyan Gate

It is located to the north of the Green Mausoleum and it has been called by the name of Çelebi Mansion and Çelebiyan because it was the gate leading to the place where Çelebi family lived. On the arch of the door, which was generally used by Çelebi family, there is a tugra showing that it was repaired by Sultan Mahmud II. There are hooks of tevazu (humbling) chains on the edges of the marble framed gate and on the arch.



Hürrem Pasha Tomb

It is located to the west of the Kubbe-i Hadra (Green Dome) and next to the Matbah-e Sharif. This tomb, built as an eight-sided prism, was built in 1528 for Hürrem Pasha, the governor general of the Karaman province. The tomb, whose body was constructed with cut stones, has a door in the north. There are two marble sarcophagi in the tomb, which has two small windows to the east and south. The other sarcophagus belongs to Haci Bey, who died in 1553 and who was one of the emirs of Sultan Kanuni period.



Hadikatü'l-Ervâh (Garden of the Souls)

"Hâmuşhane", meaning "reunited with the Beloved (Haqq) and the abode of the silent ones" and those who are interred "hâmuşhân", meaning "the silent ones's a graveyard of Mawlawi dervishes. During the period, those, who died when there was no room in the mausoleum and around it, were buried in this section, located to the south of the mausoleum. There are also cenotaphs of Nefî and Muhammed İkbâl. A small pond in the middle and the tomb of Mehmet Bey in the east have been removed recently and the tomb stones have been exhibited today.



Cemetery of Neyzens and Mausoleum Caretakers

Türbenin giriş kapısının hemen önünde batı avlusunda bulunan mezarlıktr. Bu küçük alanda dönenmede ünlü olan neyzenler ile dergâh içerisinde üst görevlerde bulunan kişiler medfunden.



Cemetery of Mothers

It is located in a section of the courtyard to the north of the mausoleum. Spouses, daughters and mothers of Çelebi family were entombed here. Fatma Hatun, the wife of Sultan Veled, is also said to have been buried here. Flower and rose motifs are remarkable on the tombstones.



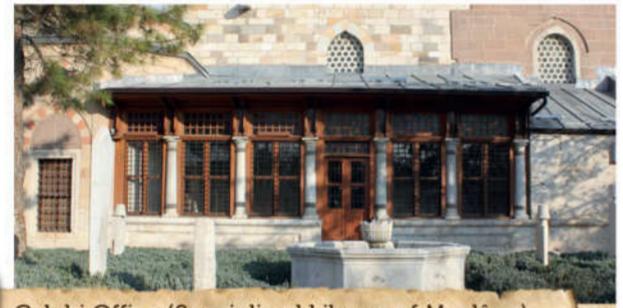
Çelebi Mansion

It is located at the back of the Dervish Cells to the courtyard and northwest of the mausoleum. Çelebi Mansion, which were allocated to Mawlawi elders as postnîş (head lodge of dervishes) for many years, is a single-storey building with four rooms on the sides and a big hall in the middle.



Sinan Pasha Tomb

The mausoleum, built for the Sinan Pasha, governor-general of Karaman province and located within the Convent of Mevlâna, has an octagonal structure like the other tombs and has been made with cut stones. There are two different scripted poems on the door. The first one is about Sinan Pasha and the other one is about the construction process of the tomb. In the tomb there is a marble sarcophagus belonging to Sinan Pasha.



Çelebi Office (Specialized Library of Mevlâna)

This is a place with a rectangular hall, adjacent to the south wall of the mausoleum. This area with the showcase is where the Niyaz (Supplication) Window is located. The hall, known to have been built recently and was allocated to elder in the dervish lodge in the early years, has been used as a Mevlâna specialized library for a while. With the new arrangement realized in 2012, the library was moved to the old kitchen / dining hall which was restored.



Şeb-i Arûs (Night of Union) Pool

It is located in front of dervish cells and Matbah-i Sharif. The water of the pool, made of hexagonal marble, flows through the mouth of a dragon made of marble. The name 'night of union - Şeb-i Arûs' is given since every year on the anniversary of Hadrat Mevlâna's death, people have gathered, semâ rituals and various ceremonies have been held around the pool.



Ablution Fountain

It is located in the middle of the courtyard just in front of the mausoleum. Built by Sultan Yavuz Sultan Selim in 1517, the water of the fountain was brought from Dutlu Kir area in Konya. In the center of the fountain with 16 lobes and 16 taps, there is a small pond with 20 lobes of flowing water. On the south side, there are inscriptions describing on the restoration and construction process of the fountain.



Selsebil (Cascade Fountain)

It is situated to the west of the mausoleum and right in front of the dervish cells. The fountain is made of marble surrounded by a wall; and a Roman sarcophagus cover is placed on the top. Built by laying one big bowl and eight small bowls of 1-2-3-2-1 in downward rows on a mirror with blue sky colored marble, the fountain depicts the concept of Vahdet-i Vücut (Pantheism) in Islamic Sufism. The water coming out from the top bowl is separated into bowls as it runs downwards and collected in a single bowl, symbolizes the fact that the human being is born, reproduced and finally returns to its Eternal Root.



Huzur-i Pir (Mausoleum)

In this place, which is entered through the silver door, Kubbe-i Hadra (Green Dome), which is the first structure of the complex, the graves of the family members and Mawlawi elders, Kibâbûl Aktâb where the graves of the Mawlawi elders are located, and the Dahîl-i Uşşak (visitors' corridor) section, which includes the dome of Post (dervish head), in addition double and quadruple graves of the Khorasan saints are placed. There are 2 mihrabs to the south direction towards Hadrat Mevlâna's sarcophagus.



Silver Gate

The gate, which was decorated with calligraphy and ornaments, was given as a gift to the mausoleum in 1599 by Hasan Pasha, the son of Sokullu Mehmet Pasha, and one can pass through the gate from Tilâvet Chamber to the mausoleum. Above and below the gate are covered with two-leaf silver levhâs (plates), and one can read the couplet of Molla Câmi on the gate of the mausoleum saying that Grand vizier Mohammad's successor and chief of viziers Hasan Pasha followed the righteous way and reached the Almighty of skies.



Mausoleum Entrance

One can enter the inner part of the mausoleum through a wooden door with a marble jamb and a double-winged wooden door. This door, which is constructed with plant motifs and geometric shapes, is made with the art of kündekârî (a form of carpentry). On the door one can see the inscription by Sultan Veled meaning "Oh Student, accept my advice wholeheartedly. Put your heart to the truth" and another inscription of title as "Museum of Âsâr-i Atika (Ancient Monuments)" written by Yusuf Akyurt at the beginning of the 20th century. Above these inscriptions, besides the "Oh Hadrat-e Mevlâna" script, one can see the couplet of Molla Câmi saying "The Kaâba of Lovers is this very station, Whosoever comes here imperfect attains total perfection."



Mehmed Bey Tomb

The tomb is located to south of Mevlâna Mausoleum and southeast of Hâmuşân graveyard. It consists of a dome with four feet and eight corners. It is situated wall-less in an open area and it has four pillars made of marble. The columns are connected to each other by tapering arches. The floor of the marble sarcophagus, belonging to Mustafa Pasha's son Mehmed Bey, is made of stone. According to the sarcophagus inscription, Mehmed Bey died in 1534.



Fatma Hatun Tomb

This tomb is located on the north side of the tomb of Sinan Pasha and the tomb was built by Murat Pasha, governor-general of Karaman province, for his daughter who died in 1585. The octagonal tomb consists of a 16-angled drum, its dome is lead-coated and its door is in the northwest direction. The door is adorned with different plant motifs. The female crown at the head of the marble sarcophagus, inside the tomb is remarkable.



Niyaz (Supplicant) Window

It is the window in the Çelebi Chamber, which has been opened recently and added to sarcophagi of Hadrat Mevlâna and some Mawlawi elders. Two-winged window with iron bars on the window, has an engraved Mawlawi sikke (coin of Mawlawi cone). On the Persian rubai of this sikke says "Oh Hadrat Mevlâna! You are the one with kindness, glory, and the one whom the sun, the moon and stars envy of your radiance of the light due to your beauty. All the doors are closed, only your door is left open so that strange lovers cannot find another way through your door." Generally, before entering the mausoleum the prayers are performed in front of this window.



Kibâbûl Aktâb (Domes of the Qutb)

This is the section located between the mausoleum of Mevlâna and the tombs to the east of the mausoleum and in an area where one can see 63 sarcophagi on the west. This area, which means "Domes of the Poles", is the section where the sarcophagi of Hadrat Mevlâna and his relatives as well as the famous Mawlawi dervishes are located and is a place covered with a dome and a wall decorated with numerous ornaments and motifs.



Chant Room

This part is right after the entrance of the tomb and in this place Kur'an-ı Kerim and Mathnawi are read sometimes. That's the reason why the room is called with this name. Chant which means reciting Kur'an. Through this room one is able to go Dahîl-i Uşşak Part where we can see the tomb of Mevlâna. The room which has two windows, one in the South and the other is in the North side is home to precious samples of calligraphy art.



Tomb of Eflaki Dede

The author of the famous work Manâqib-ul-Ârifin, Ahmed Eflâki Dede, about whose life we have little information, died in 1360. He was buried in the courtyard of the house of Topbaşzade Ahmet Kudsi Efendi, located to the east of the Qutb. However, the door was bonded and the tomb is entered through the window, which has been transformed into the door of the Kibâbûl-Aktâb section. There is no sarcophagus in the tomb.



Hasan Pasha Tomb

The tomb, built for Hasan Pasha, governor-general of Karaman province, is located in the south and has an octagonal structure. There is a window in the other side of the tomb, which is adjacent to the Kibâbûl-Aktâb (Domes of the Qutb). However, the door was bonded and the tomb is entered through the window, which has been transformed into the door of the Kibâbûl-Aktâb section. There is no sarcophagus in the tomb.