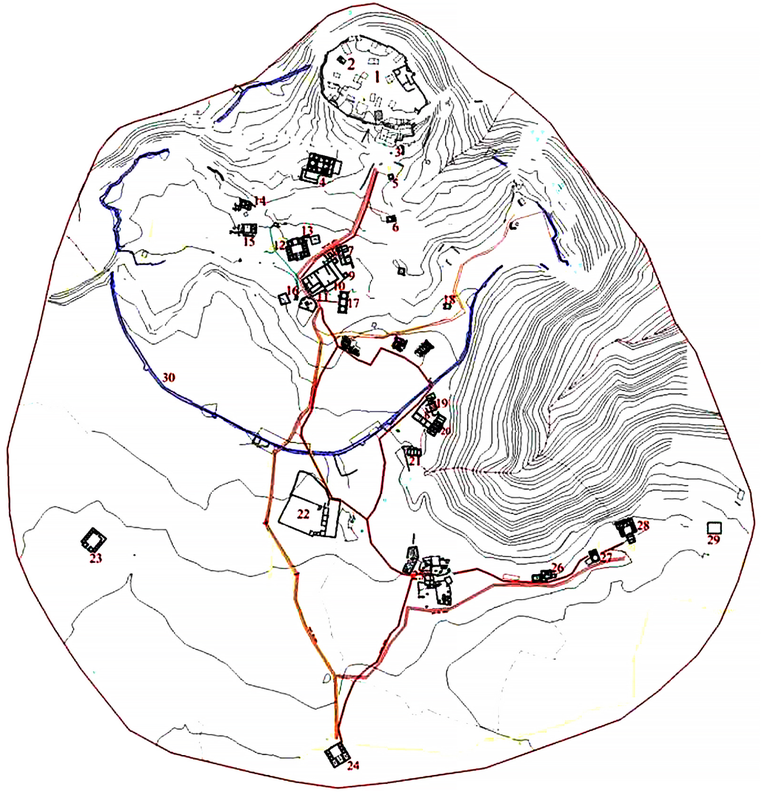


1. The Castle of Beçin
2. Castle Bath
3. Castle Fountain
4. Grand Bath
5.1 Anonymous Tomb No 1
6. Zawiya
7. Revenue Farmer's House
8.2 Anonymous Tomb No 2
9. Anonymous Tomb No 3
10. Orhan Mosque
11. Khanqah
12. Ahmet Gazi Madrasah
13. Ahmet Gazi Fountain
14. Governor's Bath
15. Governor's House
16. Domed Fountain
17. Kızıl Khan (Red Khan)
18. Chapel
19. Seimeni Zawiya
a. Masjid
b. Meeting Room
20. Seimeni Bath
21. Deve Damı Khan
22. Emir's Courtyard
23. Orman Tekke
24. Karapaşa Madrasah
25. Menteşe Cemetary
26. Yelli Bath
27. Yelli Mosque
28. Yelli Madrasah
29. Kepez Pool
30. City Walls



Visiting Hours	
Opening Time: 08:30 Closing Time: 17:30 Ticket Office Closing Time: 17:00	Open everday.
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GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR
CULTURAL ASSETS AND MUSEUMS



BEÇİN CASTLE

THE CAPITAL OF MENTEŞE PRINCIPALITY



In antiquity, Caria was the southwestern part of Anatolia, called Menteşe province in the Ottoman period, and was under the control of the Menteşe Principality from the second half of the thirteenth to the beginning of the fifteenth century. Beçin (Peçin), about 5 km from Milas, was one of the towns where the principality was governed. The name of this town, which was also called Barçın or Berçin in ancient scriptures, was referred to as Petzona in a treaty that Ilyas Bey of Menteşeogulları concluded with the Venetians in 1414.

Beçin should have been selected as the administrative center of the principality considering the cosmopolitan structure of the city composed of Christians and Jews which have been in the Ancient City of Mylasa and Muslims which came with the arrival of Turks and its enclosed topographical structure. The city, which took its final form in the Byzantine period and later in the Turkish period, consists of the walled lower city and the inner castle, which rises on the rocks to the north and dominates the plain. In the Inner Castle, besides the abandoned houses a tomb monument from the Hellenistic period and public structures such as a Turkish-era bath and a cistern are found.

Following the city entrance road, the square is surrounded by Ahmed Gazi Madrasa, Orhan Mosque, shrines, Khanqah, Kizil Khan and the Domed Fountain. The street texture excavated in recent years provides valuable information in terms of the plan of the medieval Turkish city.

The city walls, the Madrasa of Yelli (Kepez) and the Madrasa of Karapasa, the Orman Tekke and other zawiyas indicate that it was the intended to transform Becin Menteşe Principality's center of science. The city, which was under the rule of the Menteşeoğullari until 1424, then finally came under the rule of the Ottoman state. The population of the city, which hardly developed during the Ottoman period, gradually decreased. At the beginning of the 17th century, during the Jelali revolts, the town's inhabitants were completely housed in the inner castle; after the 1950s, the last families living in the castle left Beçin.



Ahmet Gazi Madrasah



The madrasah, the only building in Beçin whose inscription survives to this day, was commissioned by the Menteşe Bey Ahmed Gazi in 1375.

Karapaşa Madrasah



It is located outside the city walls to the south of the city of Beçin. Only part of the walls of the structure, whose cover and facades were ruined, are preserved. Within the group of madrasas with open courtyards, the building, which we include in a single-story and single-bay scheme, has an almost square shaped rectangular plan. On the eastern and western edges are three student cells. The fact that the madrasah, built of rubble stones, is located outside the city walls indicates that it was built in the first half of the 15th century.

Orhan Mosque



It is opposite Ahmed Gazi Madrasah and west of Revenue Farmer's House and Sofuhane. Not too much of the mosque has survived. The parts that survive to this day are part of the main walls, the mihrab niche and the entrance door, which consists of a marble door frame and lintels on the north facade.

The inscription of Orhan Mosque, one of the two inscriptions in the city of Beçin, has not been preserved. However, we learn the contents of the epitaph of the mosque from the Travel Book of Evliya Çelebi (1611-1682), the famous traveler of the 17th century. Evliya Celebi used the following statements in his work for Orhan Mosque:

"This blessed mosque was constructed by the enormous, grand, triumphant and the victorious Emir, Sultan of the Turkish Veterans, Şucaü'd-devle'd-din Orhan Ibn. Massoud in 732. May Allah bless his victories"... The mosque has no minaret and is an ancient mosque, which is now covered with earth. It is raised on along and floating feet, and within the mosque there are sixteen pine pillars".