



Visiting Hours

April 1 - October 1

Opening Time: 09:00 Closing Time: 19:00 Ticket Office Closing Time: 18:40 October 1 - April 1
Opening Time: 09:00
Closing Time: 17:00
Ticket Office Closing Time: 16:40

Open everyday.

Address: Aziziye Mah, Mevlana Cd. No: 1, 42030 Karatay/Konya • Phone: 0332 351 12 15

Please visit the web site for up-to-date information.

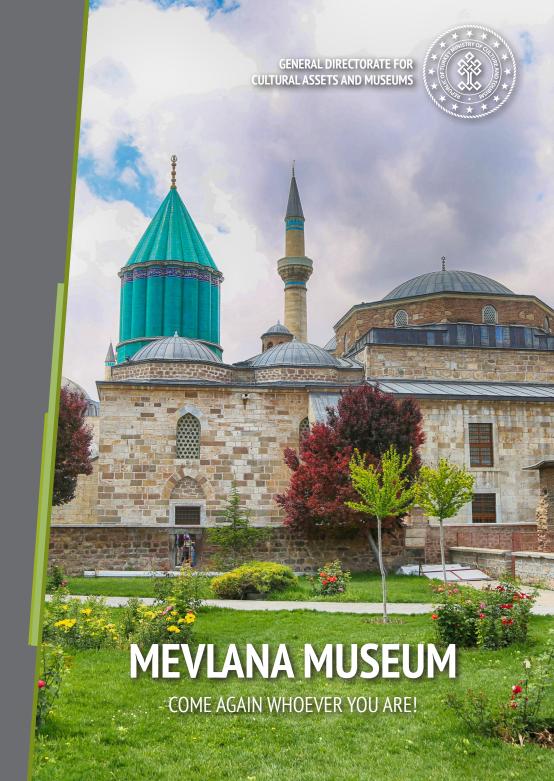


















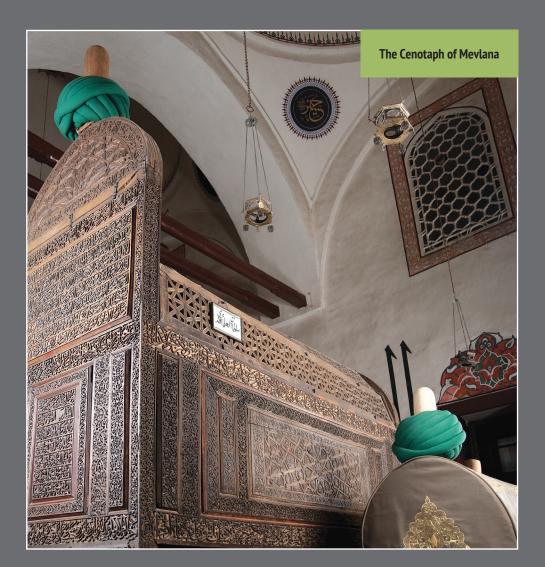


The core structure of Mevlana Dervish Lodge is the shrine of Mevlana. The shrine was built in 1274. Although it is mentioned in the literature that a lodge was built next to the shrine of Mevlana immediately after his death, it could not survive to the present day. Other structures of the dervish lodge are the Semahane, where Sema rites are being performed, masjid, dedegan cells, kitchen and shadirvan (watertank with a fountain), were built in the 16th century.

After the death of Mevlana, Çelebi Husameddin, his close friend and personal assistant, became a sheikh for the people who loved Mevlana. After Çelebi Husameddin's death, Sultan Veled, the eldest son of Mevlana, took charge of the community. During this period, the Mevleviyeh became organized and its branches started to be established outside Konya. Çelebilik organization was established at the Konya Mevlana Dervish Lodge, and the boys descended from Mevlana started to manage the dervish lodge as the Postnisin (the Sheikh).

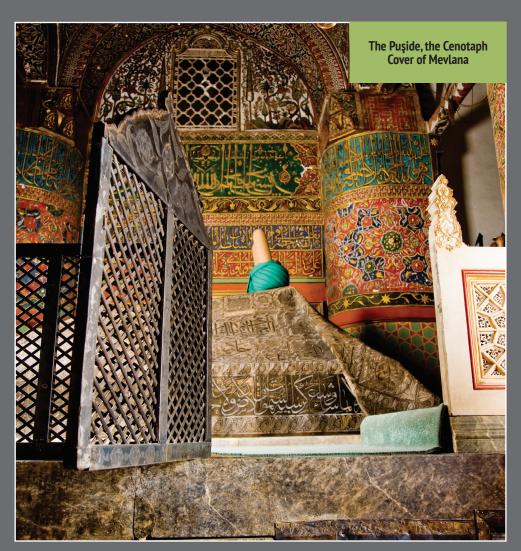
Apart from Konya, at the outset, Mevleviyeh spread to cities such as Afyon, Kütahya, Muğla, Istanbul, Tokat and Erzincan and then in the region from the Balkans to the Hijaz Peninsula.

After the declaration of the Republic, Konya Mevlana Dervish Lodge, which was closed in 1925 just like other Islamic lodges upon Atatürk's request, was opened in 1926 to visitors bearing the name Konya Ancient Monuments (Asar-ı Atika) Museum. After a new arrangement in 1954, it was renamed as Mevlana Museum.



According to a story, "When Mevlana died, his body was brought to the grave of his father, Sultan al-Ulema (the sultan of scholars) Bahaeddin Veled. In the meantime, the cenotaph of his father stood up in homage to his son's greatness and knowledge, and then the father gave him a seat at his bedside." The cenotaph mentioned here is one of the most beautiful wooden works of the Anatolian Seljuk period.

In 1274, it was made of kiln dried walnut wood by Humameddin Mehmed, son of Genak of Konya, and the architect Abdulvahid, son of Selim of Tabriz. The surface of the cenotaph is decorated with geometric and vegetal motifs and writing belts consisting of couplets taken from Masnavi and Divan-i Kebir. The inscription at its foot end reads: "Whomever visits this tomb s/he shall be blessed and auspicious. It is the resting place of Mevlana Muhammad, son of Muhammad, son of Hussein of Belh. He is the sultan of scholars in the East and the West".



It was commissioned in 1895 by the Ottoman sultan Abdulhamid II, who was also a Mevlevi (believer of Mevlana) and made of atlas fabric on leather. The puşide has the dimensions of 3.96 x 6.30 m, covered with gold threads. The writings on the puşide are the works of the calligrapher Hasan Sırrı Efendi, who was from Maras.

The puşide was ornamented in Celi sulus calligraphic style with the excerpts from "Ayat al-Kursi, Surah al-Tekasür, one passage from both Surah al-A'raf verse 34 and Surah al-Imran verse 185, Surah al-Fatiha and Surah al-Ihlas" including inscriptions of Lafza-i Jalal, Esma-i Nebi, as well as Selim III's monogram."

In the spot at the foot of the Sage, the monogram (tugra) of the Sultan Selim III, who had commissioned the previous puşide, was embroidered together with a colophon signifying him as the owner of this puşide below. In a way, the Sultans of the World humbly stood at the foot of the Sultan of Hearts.

Masnavi



The copy of the Masnavi of Rumî, written five years after his death, is considered as "Nüsha-i Kadim" (Old Version). In this version of Masnavi, six volumes were compiled. It has a binding made of red leather, which is not contemporary with the manuscript. The manuscript was written in naskh calligraphic style by the calligrapher Mehmed bin Abdullah Konevi during the Seljuk period in 1278.

The Holly Qur'an



The calligrapher of the Qur'an, which was written in kufic calligraphic style dated back to the 9th century, is unknown. It has a paper binding. Written on goatskin parchment and including Surat al-Meryem (Mary), this portion of sixteen-pages has six lines on each page.