

RUMI'S LIFE

The greatest Sufi Poet and perhaps the most outstanding mystical poet of any language was born in Balkh in 1207. His father, Baha' al-Din 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 Hijaz. It was here that the young Jalal al-Din met and received the blessing of Farid al-Din 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 master of 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-Din Tabrizi that set his soul on fire and turned him into an incomparable poet of Divine Love and Illumination.

Rumi composed his Mevlevi and Divan-ı Semâ, two monumental works devoted to gnosis and divine ecstasy, following the encounter with Shams which changed the literary and spiritual landscape of the Persian and Turkish worlds. Rumi was not a poet who happened to practice Sufism, but great Sufi master-the rhythms of whose soul were expressed in poetry. He founded influence in the Ottoman world as well as its poetic and musical arts. He became a luminous star for both Persian and Turkish speaking worlds and his influence in these worlds subsists to this day. Now Rumi one of the most universal of Islamic saints is becoming known to West and the light of his teachings are beginning to illuminate the hearts and minds of many in the occident as it has guided numerous generations of world during past seven centuries.



Aşık (Minstrel) Şemi

It is a grave located parallel to the courtyard wall just outside the Hâmuşân Gate of the mausoleum. Born in 1783 and known to be with his real name as Ahmet Aşık Şemi, with deep love of Mevlâna, he was one of the well-known minstrels of Konya. In 1830, he was appointed as an accountant in charge of bazaars and continued this work until his death. Known to have been Konya's first mayor, Aşık Şemi, died in 1839 and was buried here.



Security and Cafeteria



Cenotaphs of Poet Nefî and Muhammad İkbâl

These are two marble cenotaphs next to the east corner of the Niyaz Window, in the place called as Hadikâtü'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 İkbâl, 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 İkbâl was given this cenotaph before Mevlâna (1873-1938).



Semâhâne (Semâ Ritual Hall)

It is the section where the sema rituals performed. It is located to the east of the Masjîd, just beside the Post Dome, just north of the Kubbe-i Hadrâ. 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.



Masjîd

It is the place which is just next to the semâ ritual hall on the east and connected with Çerağ (Firewood) gate and visitors' gate in the southwest. This area, which is known to have been built together with the semâ ritual hall, is covered with three domes. It has a marble mihrab on its north side and it is adorned with calligraphy and ornaments. It is possible to see beautiful examples of calligraphy on the walls and the dome. The masjîd, which has eight windows in its dome, was the area where museum objects were exhibited until recently. With the decision taken in the past years, it has been opened to the public as a masjîd again.



Mevlâna Mausoleum

Kubbe-i Hadrâ (Green Dome), with its famous name, was built by Architect Bedreddin Tabrizi in 1274, upon the command of Gürcü Hatun, wife of Alâmeddin Kayser and Emir Süleyman after the death of Hadrâ Mevlâna in 1273. The mausoleum has been named Kubbe-i Hadrâ 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 Ayat Kursî of Quran located between the cone and its body. Renovated many times over time, the mausoleum has a crescent sikke on the dome cone, which has been covered with aqua regia.

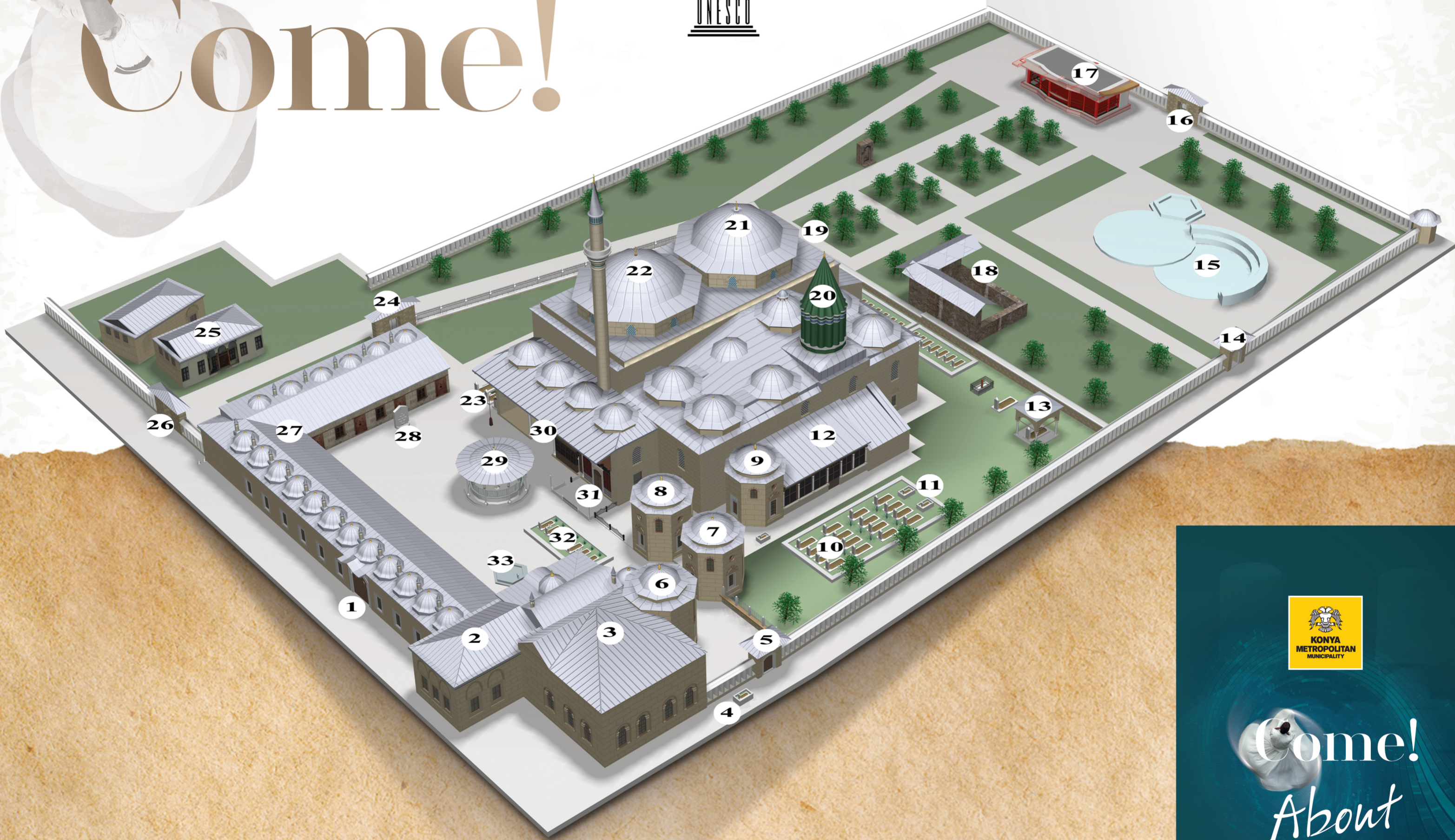


Post (Sheepskin) Dome

It is the name given to space with dome and crystal chandelier between Kubbe-i Hadrâ 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.

About MEVLANA

Come!



1. Public entrance gate (Gate of Dervishes)
2. Meydân-e Şerîf (Museum Administration)
3. Matbâh-e Sharîf
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 Nefî and Muhammad İkbâl

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 Hadrâ (Green Dome)
21. Semâ Ritual Hall
22. Masjîd

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. Masjîd Gate
31. Entrance gate of Mausoleum
32. Cemetery of Neyzens and Mausoleum Caretakers
33. Şeb-i Arûs (Night of Union) Pool



Come!

About MEVLANA

MY CITY

Sema Ceremony 1 On Saturdays
Venue: Mevlâna Cultural Center
Sema Ceremony 2 On Sundays
Venue: İrfan Research and Cultural Center
For further Information: 0332 352 81 11 For further Information: 0332 352 30 30

Konya City Tour
Place: Mevlâna Square, Bus Stop of City Tour

Admission is charged
For further Information: +90 0332 355 55 52

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