

# Karaman

The Capital City Of Turkish Culture



# The City of Culture and History Karaman



We thank our esteemed Governor Mr. Murat KOCA,  
who supported us for preparing that booklet.

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# İÇİNDEKİLER

History Of Karaman P.01



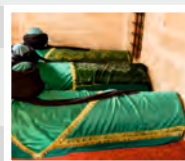
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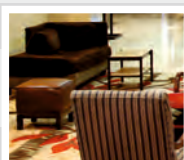


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# HISTORY OF KARAMAN

Karaman has been an important settlement for about 10.000 years due to its geographic location, its climate and plant cover.

After the excavations and surface researches in the village of Süleymanhacı, the tumulus of Pınarbaşı, it has been found out that Karaman was a settlement in the epi-paleolithic period.

In the excavations made in Canhasan I and Canhasan III tumuli, within the region of Karaman the village of Alaçatı and Pınarbaşı tumulus, findings important to the human history from the neolithic period were discovered.

“Karaman, The City  
of Culture and  
History”



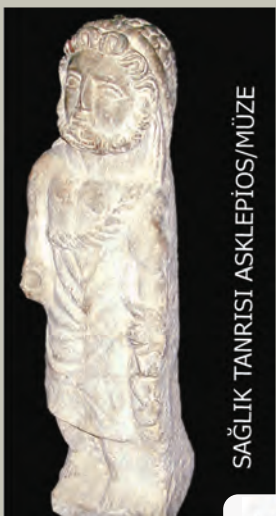


Research done on the surface of Kılbasan Sisan Tumulus and other tumuli, brought about many findings from the Bronze Age.

During the Hittite Period Karaman was in the domain of a semi-independent state called Arzava. The city was a significant centre for trade and army at that time.

On Mount Karadağ, on the hill of Malahaç and Kızıldağ are hieroglyphic inscriptions from the Hittite period. Furthermore, at a point on Kızıldağ looking over the plain and the Lake of Hotamış is a relief of Young King Hartapus of Hittite.

In 7 th BC the city was invaded by the Phrygians and in 6 th BC by the Lycians, at the end of the 6 th BC century the city was dominated by the Persians.





During the classical period Karaman, in the domain of Lykaonia was called Laranda. In 322 BC the successors of Alexander the Great, Perdikkas and Philippos destroyed and plundered Laranda during the Hellenistic Period. Later it was under reign of Antigon and Selerkos and remained under the Anatolian Hellenistic sovereignty until 1 st BC.

Laranda was under the dominance of the ruler of the local kingdom Derbe during the Roman Period and after the victory of the Galatian King Amyntos became a part of Galatia. During this period Laranda was an important trade centre bound to the Lykaonia Union.



## Derbe/Ekinözü

Derbe, located within the borders of the Central Ekinözü Village of Karaman city, is also known with the name, Tumulus of Kerti. Some remains of building bases and pieces of pots and pans are traced back to B.C. 2000 and the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantium period. The name of Derbe has also been mentioned in the Bible. Having been visited by St. Paul three times, this place is considered to be a sacred bishopric center by the Christian World.



## Binbirkilise/Karadağ

Jesus' apostles Paulos and Barnabas together and then in 53 Paulos himself visited Derbe which is considered a holy place in the whole Christian world. During the Byzantine Period Laranda was one of the important cities of Christianity.





**KARADAĞ**



**DEĞLE RUINS - THE BASILICA 32**



## Manazan Caves / TAŞKALE

Manazan Caves, located within the borders of Taşkale Town of Karaman city, are composed of completely human carved mass housings with five storeys, on a high rock block in the limestone area north to the Yeşildere Valley.



## Church With The Fountain

The church with the fountain, located in Karaman city center, is a structure built with ashlar and has three longitudinal naves. It is estimated that the built was constructed between 17–18 centuries.





Fisandon Kilise Camii

Despite the fact that the frescos were covered once, they were uncovered in the restoration made in 2007 by the direction of the Turkey's Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Nowadays, social and cultural activities organized by official public institutions are being held in this church.

## Ermenek Dam





In order to secure the Mediterranean coasts of the state, Sultan Alaeddin Keykubat of the Anatolian Seljuks placed Karamanoğulları, who came from the Avşar tribe of the Türkmen (Oğuz) in Karaman, Ermenek, Mut, Gülnar, Silifke, Anamur, Mersin, Alanya and Antalya.

Due to the weakening of the Anatolian Seljuk State and especially the defeat to the Mongols in the war of Köseadağ, the Mongol calamity started in Anatolia. The Anatolian Seljuk State, which weakened after 1260 and could not dominate the region, was replaced by the Mongol sovereignty.

The Mongol occupation and the disorder raising in every corner of Anatolia led to the foundation of a state by Karamanoğulları, who were more crowded than the other principalities and skillful in military affairs. With the escape from Seljuks and Mongol sovereignty and the participation of volunteers, Karamanoğulları gained strength and under the leadership of Kerimuddin, Karaman, son of a Türkmen Sufist Nure Sofi, and declared their independence and founded the Karamanoğlu principality in 1256.



*Şimden girü  
hiç kimesne  
kapuda  
ve divanda  
ve mecalis  
ve seyranda  
Türki dilinden  
gayrı  
dil söylemeye*

*Karamanoglu Mehmet Bey  
13 Mayıs 1277*

After the fall of the Anatolian Seljuk State in 1308 Karamanoğuları dominated Konya and its vicinity. Because they owned the Seljuk capital they claimed to be heirs of the state and struggled to gain a political union in Anatolia. For this reason, they fought against the Mongols for many years.

Their domain reached the Mediterranean coast. In the early 14th century Karamanoğuları was the strongest principality in Anatolia. Its domain consisted of Karaman, Konya, Sivas, Kayseri, Niğde, Adana, Antalya, Silifke, Anamur, Mut, Ermenek, Gülnar, Alanya, Gaziantep, İsparta and Beyşehir.





Another strong principality at that period was the Ottoman Principality. From the 14th century, these two principalities came face to face. Wars between the two principalities took almost 150 years. After several wars during the reign of Sultan Mehmet II (conqueror) the Karamanoğlu principality came to an end in 1467 and became a part of Ottoman Empire.



At first, Larende became a Sanjak Center bound to the province of Konya and during the reign of Sultan Süleyman(Greate Süleyman) a Country Center.

After the declaration of the Republic, the name of Larende which was subordinate to the province of Konya was changed to Karaman. With the act number 3589 of 15th June in 1989, it became the 70th province of Turkey.



## Karaman Museum

The Karaman Museum, located in Karaman city center, is built to save and exhibit the rich archeological and ethnographic items of Karaman and its environment in the place they belong. There are two exhibition halls, one is for archeological items and the other is for ethnographical.





The periods of the items exhibited in 33 display cases in these halls are respectively: Epiphaleolithic Period, Neolithic Period, Chalcolithic Period, Bronze Age, Classical Age, the Roman Period, Byzantium Period, Selçuklu Period, Anatolian Principalities, Karamanoğulları Principality, Ottoman Empire and Turkish Republic.







The displayed items are cooked pots, idols, jewelries made of bones and mines, tear bottles, weapons and ethnographical materials. In the showcases for coins, coins of Hellenistic, Venetian, Roman, Byzantium, Anatolian Principalities, Karamanoğulları, the Ottomans and Turkish Republic periods are displayed.



The Woman Body brought from the Manazan caves is also displayed in the archeological showroom.

In the museum garden, archeological and ethnographical stone works are exhibited. The Karaman Museum provides its visitors a delightful historical journey with its items.



## Karaman Castle

The Karaman Castle, located in Karaman city center, is considered to be built at the end of 11th Century and completed in the beginning of 12th Century. It has three nested walls. These walls are named as exterior, middle and interior citadels. The interior citadel on the tumulus has stood in good condition and managed to reach today. Some parts of the middle citadel surrounding the tumulus also remained standing.

This citadel was renovated in the Selçuklu period and once again in the period when Karamanoğlu conquered the city. The Ottomans renovated the interior citadel in 1465. In this renovation, the previously ruined tablets and architectural pieces were used on the main outer wall of the castle. The interior castle was built on the tumulus that bore traces of Bronze Age, the Roman and Byzantium era. The interior citadel is composed of 9 towers, four of them are circular and five of them are quadrangular.







Karaman Castle

## Başdağ Castle/Karadağ

The Castle, situated on the mountain, Başdağ, towards the direction Mount Karadağ near Kılbasan town has military buildings and a pool. The towers of the castle in the north of Başdağ are round and octagonal. Some parts which are assumed to be a place for accomodation for soldiers can still be found in the castle.

Moreover, on the plains between the two peaks of Başdağ are the ruins of military buildings. The buildings of Başdağ have been used during the Roman and Byzantine periods.



## Ermenek Castle

Located in the north of Ermenek, the castle was built in the steep and high rocky shelters from stones and mortar formed into protective crenellated walls. The castle has two entrances one of which was shaped by engraving rocks on the east and the other entrance was also engraved under a steep rocky place and leads to a stairs of 72 steps.



## Mennan Castle

Located in Ermenek, the village of Görmeli in the east of mount Açıkır, the northern, southern and eastern façade are constructed on a hill which is difficult to reach. It is one of the most critical castles of the Karamanoğlu period. The two towers made of shear stones, rectangular shaped, vaulted and placed in the south, west and northwest corners are still sound.





RUINS



## Gökçeseki Ruins and Rock Tombs/Ermenek

Ermenek district; Gökçeseki two hills located north of the village on the hill at the south of the hill, south, east, and is located in the western foothills.

Many buildings in ruins, the basic tracks and some architectural pieces, plenty of pottery and a sanctuary is located exactly at the apex digits. The northern slopes of this hill on the southern slopes of the hill across the street with many rock tombs and still remaining small valley between two hills, there are some remains and graves. Some are, some of them in a single room, rock-cut tombs klines and lion-shaped caps are still standing. Some of the graves are flat, some barrel-vaulted. The ruins, and the finds from the graves of the bur is understood that inhabited the Roman and Byzantine periods.



**The Basilica 1**

## **The Thousand and one Churches**

Karaman and a volcanic mountain located in the north of Montenegro, which reflects above the mass of medieval Byzantine art has a lot of relics . These remains are the ruins of Madenşehir , up to the ruins and the ruins known as Değle density in places .

Known among the locals as The Thousand and One Churches. One Thousand and One word is related to the ancient traditions of the Turks. Here at the beginning of the 20th century peasants who have done research Ramsay and Bella inspired the naming of the region in this way, the name of the book " The Thousand and One Churches " have demonstrated "

In the historical process of the buildings in the starting and ending dates of the Byzantine period ,although not known precisely campus 4 - 9 are dated between centuries . However, Karadağ considered sacred by the Hittites . Mahalaç hieroglyphic inscriptions found on the top shows this. Also Başdağ from the Byzantine period in the history of military structures are in earlier .

The Thousand and One Churches with cut stones and lime mortar structures were built with . Religious buildings basilica , latin cross , free cross , shamrock and plans are seen round . It is noteworthy that the multiplicity of religious buildings in The Thousand and One Churches. However, this religious building next to the monastery , cisterns , tombs , military structures and dwellings bulunmaktadır. Essentially Karadağ plains that are close to this high cut sections out of the ruins, the ruins are a lot. Engaged in research in the area of domestic and foreign researchers have numbering structures.





**The Basilica 7**

## **Madenşehir Ruins**

Madenşehir Ruins on top of Karadağ, a volcanic mountain in the north of Karaman city, is today located within the borders of a village called also as Madenşehir. It is the first basilica and the biggest structure in TheThousand and One Churches Ruins.

It was first constructed in the year 500 A.D. Here, the traces of basilicas, cisterns and houses of the Byzantium period can easily be seen.



## Değle Ruins

There in Değle Ruins on top of Karadağ, a volcanic mountain in the north of Karaman city, the ruins of some Byzantium dwellings were discovered. Those ruins have given some idea about the Byzantium building architecture.

Although these dwellings were built more simple and inelaborate when compared to the religious buildings, 2 or 3 rooms were constructed in accordance with the requirements of the dwellers. There are rock-cut tombs and grave covers belonging to the Byzantium age in addition to the cell tombs on the eastern slope of the hill built with ashlar that have pyramidal covers.

Besides, there is an altar dated back to the pre-Byzantium period. That altar was converted into a rock-cut tomb. On the eastern side of this big rock block, an embossed figure resides. In this figure, a man on the front has a bowl in his left hand and sows seeds with his right hand.

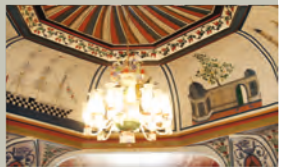


## Tartanlar House

The Tartan House, located in the Center of Karaman city, was built by Hacı Ahmet Efendi, a member of Tartanzade Family, in 1810.

The building, with its layout based on a middle sofa and two flats, is one of the beautiful examples of Anatolian Turkish House Architecture. However, hand carving ornaments rather than wooden ornaments of the house are more striking. In the first floor's octagonal ceiling, there are some pictures having images that could be used in Turkish art only after the Westernization process as in Sultanahmet Mosque, Dolmabahçe Palace, Maiden's Tower, the Tomb of Sultan Mahmut, the second and paddle steamers, sailing ships, as well.







## Granaries / Taşkale

Granaries are located within the borders of Taşkale Town of Karaman City. There are over 250 granaries on a high rock block made of Taşkale argillaceous limestone, completely carved by men. Those Granaries are carved as to have one or two rooms.

Granaries are reached through holding the niches on the rock and, the cereal products are delivered through a chained pulley system. Granaries, wherein argillaceous limestone keeps the heat and humidity stable and therefore, the decomposition of cereal products delays as long as it is possible, had in fact functioned as today's modern refrigerators.



## İncesu Cave/ Taşkale

It is located on the east slope of İncesu Stream, 9 km away from the south of Taşkale Town of Karaman city. It is a natural and very long cave with a length of 1356 m. There are plenty of stalactites, dickites and travertine pools that create a visual richness inside the cave. The entrance of the cave is seen as small and perpendicular from outside. Remains of a small settlement traced back to the Roman Empire were found in the other caverns close to this cave.



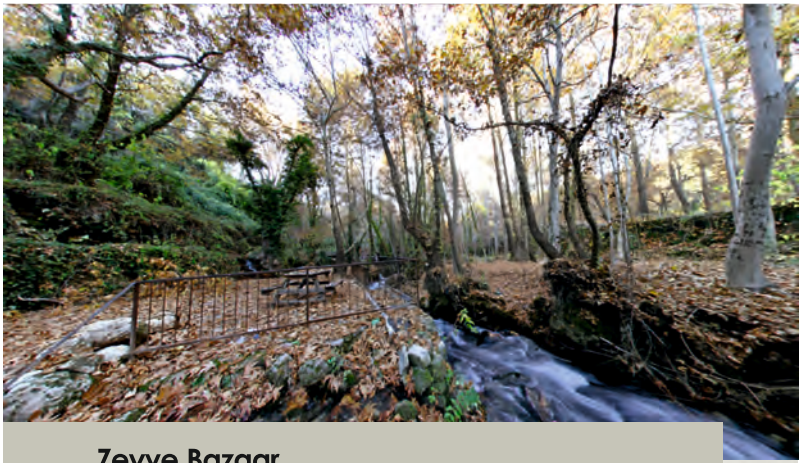




## Gödet Saklı Cennet (Hidden Paradise) and Rock Church Caves

The natural beauties and historic ruins of Gödet Hidden Paradise and Rock Church Caves are located within the boundaries of the Güldere village of the central county of our province.





## Zeyve Bazaar

Zeyve Bazaar, located between the villages of İkizçınar and Yaylapazarı in the Ermenek county of Karaman province, is a unique market place (bazaar) in Anatolia having a history going back to 600 years ago. There are nearly 300 historical plane trees within Zeyve Bazaar. Its natural beauties, cold water, residential status, authenticity, and water mills, water halls and the furnace is worth to see. The organic fruits and vegetables, grown by the local people are marketed here both to domestic and foreign visitors between the months of June and October. Also local handicraft products are waiting for their customers in this market.

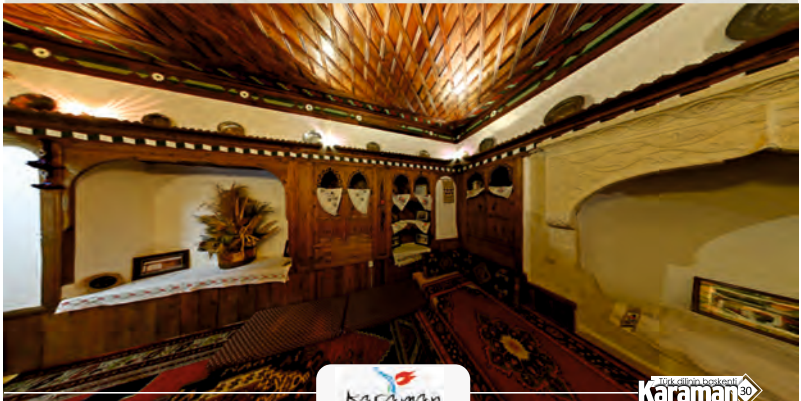






## House of Hürrem Dayı

Located at the center of the province, the House of Hürrem Dayı is one of the finest examples of a traditional Turkish Home Architecture in Anatolian region. Thanks to its history of 300 years and its wooden and engraved decorations, it provides a delightful historical journey to its visitors.





MADRASAHS

## Hatuniye Madrasah

The Madrasah, situated in the Centre of Karaman was constructed for Nefise Sultan, the daughter of Murad I (Hudavendigar) and wife of Karamanoğlu Alaeddin Ali Bey in 1382. The architect was Numan Bin Hoca Ahmet.





The Madrasah is a building composed of one nave and student cells and porches on the right and left of the hall. The portal made from white marble has geometric ornament scripts and floral decorations. On the left and right are two columns and two mihrab niches (Place Indicating The Holy City of Mecca).

The door is made from purple and white marble through a locking technique and has a low arch. The nave is covered with hexagon shaped turquoise black tiles up to 2 meters when it was first constructed. On the left and right of the nave are domed large rooms, the doors are like the portal ornamented and with geometric designs.



## The Tol Madrasah

Tol Madrasah is in the Çınarlı district of Ermenek. It is the first Madrasah constructed in the Karamanoğlu period. It was built under the patronage of Bedrettin Mahmut Bey's son Emir Musa Bey, who was one of the rulers of Karamanoğullar in 1339.

The open hall is surrounded by a porch, on both sides are Madrasah Cells, on the southern side is a nave and on its right and left are domed spaces, In the entrance part are other vaulted rooms. In the room on the left of the nave are the tombs of Emir Musa and some members of his family.

Above the portal niche of the madrasah are mukarnas designs, below is the inscription. The niches on both sides have rich designs. On the corners are intricated connections on the top are big kabere motifs and over it are again mukarnas fillings. The columns above the corbels are intervowen like ropes.





MESCID AND MOSQUES





## The Sadrettin Alibey Mescid

This small Mosque made of shear stone and located in Karaman Turgut Ozal Avenue, is a work of the Seljuk period. It was made by Sadrettin Ali Bey, son of Ebu Bekir in 1247.

The building consists of two parts, that is a tomb and a mescid (small mosque). Opposite the entrance next to the stone mihrab niche are spiral columns





## Dikbasan Mosque

The Dikbasan Mosque, located in Karaman city center, was built in the Karamanoğulları period between the years 1436 -1437 and renovated in 1493-1494.

It is a horizontal pannier-shape built in accordance with the classical Arabic architecture. The ceiling is of flat wooden and the top of it is covered with tiles. The entrance of the minaret is inside the mosque. The eastern and western side of the mosque is covered by ashlar and others are plastered. The exterior of the built has no ornamentals, simply to be austere as far as possible. However, the hand carvings on the cinctures inside the mosque are worth seeing. The pulpit is geometrically ornamented with intermeshing wooden materials.





## Aktekke (Mader-i Mevlâna) Mosque

The Aktekke Mosque, located in Karaman city center, has been built by Alaaddin Bey in 1370. Ashlars were used as the construction material which has given a particular natural appearance to the mosque. With its single dome and high minaret it is a worth seeing structure.

The minaret is the first example of classical Ottoman minarets. Inside the mosque, there are the tombs of Mümine Khatun, the mother, Alaaddin Çelebi, the brother and some relatives of Mevlana Celaleddin-i Rumi, and also Karamanoğlu Seyfeddin and Süleyman Bey. The windows of the mosque were designed to facilitate the penetration of sunlight in order to utilize day light in maximum. In the prayer hall of the mosque it is possible to see one of the beautiful hand carvings of the Ottoman Classical Period.

The Coffin Tombs of The Great Sufist Mevlana's mother, his brother and his reatives are in Karaman







## Yunus Emre Mosque

The date of construction of the Yunus Emre Mosque, located in Karaman city center is unknown. Since the year 1832 is written on the tombstone which is today used as a lintel in the southern window of the eastern portico, we may acknowledge that it was built before that year. The mosque has got a minaret and a portico of five domes integrated with the tomb in the western side of the mosque. Lately, it was gone under repair that let the original form come out into the light, though to a certain extent. The layout of the mosque was originally square. The façade of the mosque was completely built with ashlar, on the other hand rubble stones, quick limes and mortars were used at interior walls that were plastered. With its simple but remarkable image, the Yunus Emre Mosque is another noteworthy architecture in Karaman.



### Yunus Emre and the Love of Humanity

The most important concept in Yunus Emre's philosophy is the love of humanity. No other poet glorifies humanity as much in world literature. This philosophy, which the West tried to emulate under the name of humanism, can be traced back to Yunus Emre centuries ago. For this reason, we cannot consider Yunus as a typical humanist from a western perspective. Contrary to western humanists, he loves human beings as the most perfect creatures created by Allah, expressing his thoughts in the verse, "We love the creatures, due to the Creator."







## İmaret Mosque

The İmaret Mosque, located in Karaman city center, was built by İbrahim Bey, the second of Karamanoğlu, in 1451. The deed of trust of the mosque's foundation dated 1431 has set up strict rules that drew the boundaries and purposes of the intended usage of the built.

According to this deed of trust, all people in need were entitled to meet their needs for free and this purpose was guaranteed by those strict rules. Built to serve multi-functional, it has two floors, four iwans and a closed courtyard.

It is completely made of ashlars. Marbles were also used in the portal and colored stones on the minaret and the entrance door. On the portal and minaret, ornaments with muqarnas were utilized.



It is a beautiful and worth seeing masterpiece as the wooden door wings of the entrance door and vaulted rooms are the most popular examples of Karamanoğlu woodwork in the XV. century.





## Araboğlu Mosque

The Araboğlu Mosque, located in Karaman city center, has been built in the Karamanoğulları period between the years 1374-1420.

The Mosque was inspired by the Arabic architecture with its horizontal pannier-shape and short minaret. Its design was based on the understanding of a horizontal inner space. The top of the mosque has a flat timber cover. It is an elegant example of temple architecture wherein stone and wooden are used together as building materials.



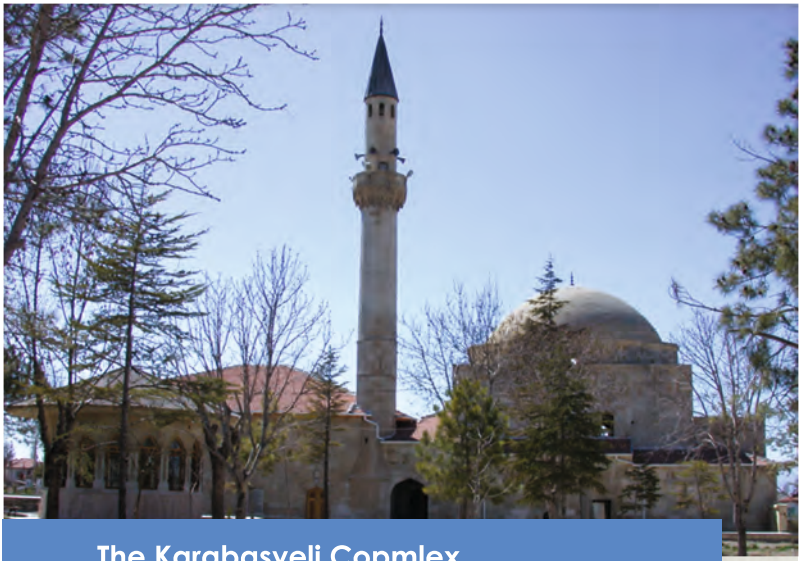




## The Hacibeyler Mosque

The Mosque is in the Center of Karaman, district of Külhan and was built in 1356 by Seyfeddin Hacibeyler. Kufe shaped, three naved width style, flat roof based on columns was later covered with roof tiles. On the low arched portal the frame of the inscription has rope motif decorations, beneath are complicated floral net designs.





## The Karabaşveli Copmlex

Situated in the Center of Karaman, distric of Siyahser, the kulliyah was constructed as a mosque, lodge, charitable establishment (İmaret), and tomb from shear stone. It belongs to the Karamanoğlu period.

The mosque which is the first part form the left has a smooth roof based on arched columns in three rows. The special signature of Sultan Abdülhamit II is engraved above the entrance.

Adjacent to the north wall is the imaret part covered with vaults, three naves and central dome. In the centre there is a 12 edged şadırvan (a water tank with many fountains)





## The Akçaşehir Mosque

The Mosque is in the town of Akçaşehir, Karaman Province, and was made from shear stones during the Karamanoğlu period. The two naves parallel to the direction of Mecca (kible) have a kufe plan.

The plaster contains rich stalactite ornaments. The ceiling above the mihrab niche has a colored and golden ornamented core. On the various parts of the wooden ceiling are unique designs. The place for the last prayers is based on six piled columns.







## The Yollarbaşı Ulu Mosque

Situated in the town of Yollarbaşı, Karaman, the mosque was made during the Karamanoğlu period. It was made from shear stone, width planned, in the form of kufe.

The place for the last prayers is like a balcony from the building and there are five wooden columns the top of which are stalactite stone based and three are in front of the other two are in the back. The entrance door is made of a walnut tree and has nacre works. Above the mihrab niche which has stalactite plaster are two blue core tiles and 7-8 pieces of Karamanoğlu tiles.





## The Kazımkarabekir Great Mosque

Situated in the town of Kazımkarabekir, the mosque is width planned made of unique stones of Kazımkarabekir and is one of the most beautiful works of the Karamanoğlu period. The columns in the shape of cylinders and squares that hold the top are parallel to the kible wall. The place for the last prayers has a wooden ceiling and stands on stone based wooden columns. The parapet of the minber is ornamented with an openwork technique and nesih calligraphy. The mihrap is covered with shear, mosaic, geometrical shaped tiles and around it are hexagonal tiles



## The Ermenek Ulu Mosque

The Mosque is in the town of Ermenek, District of Gülpazar.

It was constructed from shear stones by Karamanoğlu Mahmut Bey in 1302. In 1543 some parts were added to the building by Ishak Beyzade Hacı Seydi Ali.

On the door which is made of plane tree some calligraphic art examples can be seen. On the plaster ornamented mihrab are tiles of different shape and colours.







## The Nuh Paşa Mosque

The Mosque is in the city center of Karaman, Tapucak district. It was made by Nuh Paşa, during the Ottoman period in 1596. It has a central domed building of shear stone. The passage to the dome is provided by octagonal body from the outside and Seljuk triangles from the inside. The place for the last prayers has three small domes based on two columns.

## Yeniminare Mosque



The New Minaret Mosque, located in Karaman city center, was built in 1522 by Cambazzade Kadi Abrurrahman Efendi. The mosque, built of ashlars, has a central and big dome. Octagonal drums from outside and Turkish triangles from inside were used to reach to the central dome. The thin and long minaret with a single balcony is situated on the corner where praying hall and the narthex intersect on the western side. Ashlars were used almost everywhere in the mosque.

## Pîr Ahmet Mosque



The Mosque is in city Center of Karaman, Hisar district behind the Karaman Castle.

It was made by Pir Ahmet, during the Otoman period in 1547. It has a central domed building of shear stone.



## The İsmail Hacı Lorge

This building is situated on the south to the road to Ereğli, in Aşıklar Öreni. It is surrounded by swallows, a well and a large cemetery.

Yunus Emre's Grandfather İsmail Hacı came from Horasan and settled down here.





TOMBS

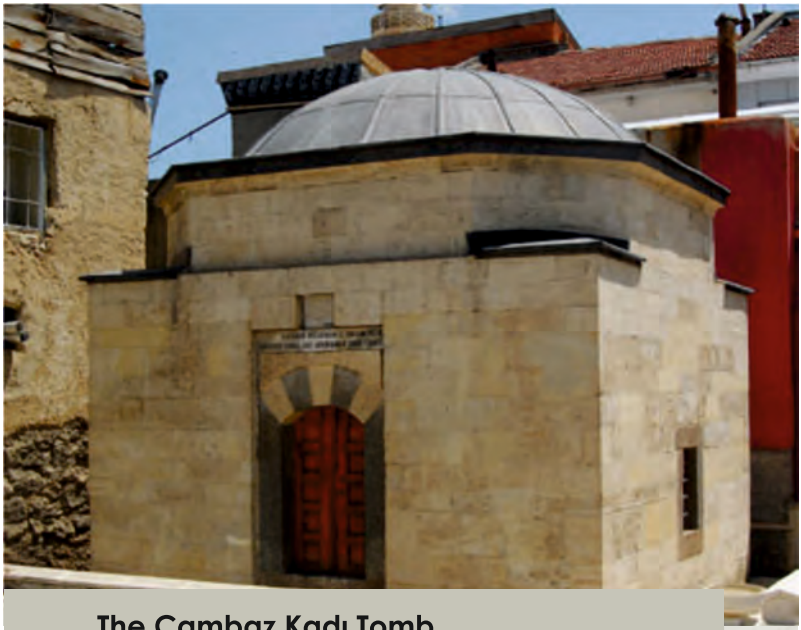


## Yunus Emre Tomb

The Yunus Emre Tomb, located in Karaman City Center, is adjacent to the southwest side of Yunus Emre Mosque. It is completely built with ashlar and the top of it is covered with tunnel vault.

In the tomb, there are four coffins of Yunus Emre, Taptuk Emre, Yunus İsmail, the son of Yunus Emre and his daughter.





## The Cambaz Kadi Tomb

It is situated in the City Center, Fenari district. The central domed tomb is made of shear stone and it is square planned, based on octagonal rim. Inside the building a nesih calligraphy inscription on a marble sarcophagus can be seen.

The tomb was constructed for Karamanoğlu İbrahim Bey's chief judge Cambaz Kadi.





## The Demirgömlük Tomb



Located in the city center, district of Abbas, the domed construction is made of shear stones and has a square shape.

The low arched entrance and the sharp arched windows characterize the tomb. It is assumed that the tomb was built for Emirüddin Bey, one of the last sultans of Karamanoğlu principality.

## Kaya Halil Tomb



Situated in the city centre, district of Abbas the tomb is made of shear stones and has a square form and a pyramid shaped dome.

It was built for Kaya Halil, the chief judge of Karamanoğlu. Inside the tomb lie Kaya Halil and his wife's sarcophagi.



## İbrahimbey Tomb

The Tomb was constructed in the Centre of Karaman, district of İmaret, adjacent to the right wall of the İmaret Mosque. This pyramid shaped domed tomb is made of shear stones and is erected in an octagonal body on a square ground.

The rich stalactite portal consists of a low arched white marble. On both sides column patterns and floral net motives can be seen. Inside the tomb in the centre are the sarcophagi of Karamanoğlu İbrahim Bey, on the right his son Kasım Bey, on the left Alaeddin Bey.





## The Alaaddin Bey Tomb

Situated in the centre of Karaman, district of Hisar this tomb is completely constructed of shear stones, has a multi-angled form and is covered with a dome from the inside and a cone from the outside. Below the dome an ayet (verse from the Koran) surrounds the facade. The stalactite portal is decorated with twisted columns on both sides, a low arch, floral net motives and nesih Arabic calligraphy over the entrance. The tomb was built for Karamanoğlu Alaeddin Bey in 1388.





### **The Kızlar Tomb**

It is in the Centre of Karaman, the city cemetery. Constructed of shear stones, in an octagonal form and a round dome the tomb's facade is decorated with white and reddish stones pinned to each other. It is assumed that the tomb was constructed for the daughter of İshak Bey, who was the son of Karamanoğlu Ibrahim Bey II.

### **The Karabaşveli Tomb**



The Tomb, located in the City Centre, district of Siyaser behind the Karabaş Veli Külliye, is constructed from shear stones in an octagonal plan. Today the roof does not exist.



## The Karaman Bey Tomb

Located in the village of Balgusan, 18 km from Ermenek the construction consisted of a tomb, mosque, charity and a madrasah, but only the tomb could remain to this day. In the building which is made of shear stones the section for the graves is domed, the part for the prayer is barrel vaulted. Inside the tomb lie Karaman Bey and his relatives.

BATHS



## The Süleyman Paşa Bath

The bath is situated in the Center of Karaman, district of İmaret.

The income of it was donated to the dervish lodging of Mevlana's mother by Süleyman Paşa. It is assumed to be built in the middle of the 14th century. The central domed entrance hall consists of a cooling space.



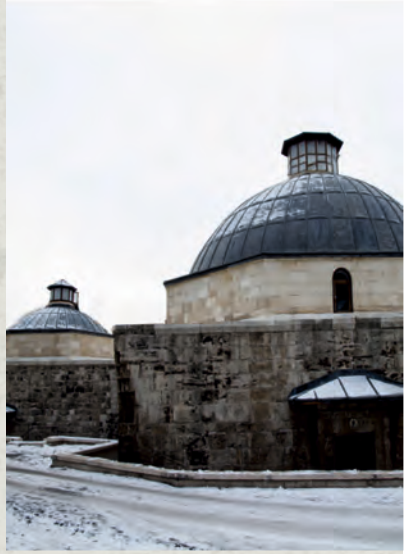
## Lal Bath

Located in the City Centre, district of Gazi Dükkan this bath was constructed during the Karamanoğlu Period. The warm room is entered through a low arch. In the middle of the warm room is a stone fountain and it is covered with vaults. The closed washing rooms are domed, the open rooms are vaulted.



## The Yeni Bath

This bath belonging to the Ottoman Period is not in a good condition. It contained two parts, one for men the other for women, the main walls were built of stones, the ceiling of bricks. The original domed roof is fallen down.



## The Seki Çeşme Bath

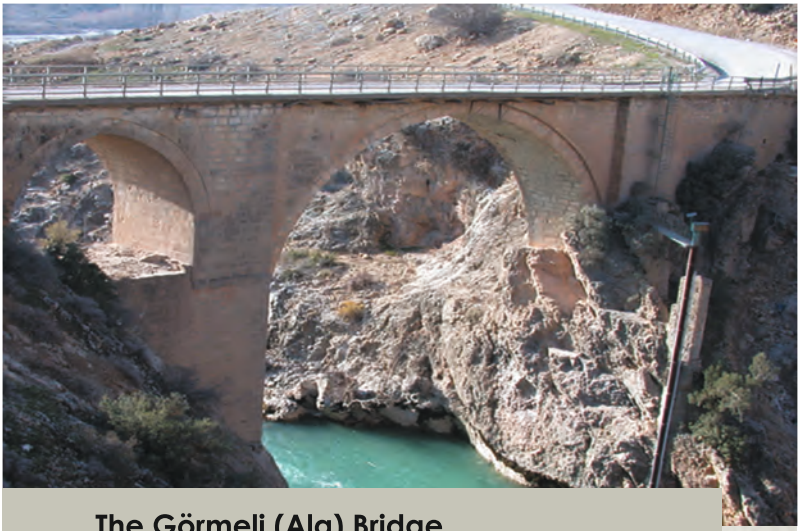
Situated in the centre of Karaman, district of Seki Çeşme the bath is supported by two props.

The soil ceiling covered small entrance follow the central domed changing rooms. The changing rooms lead to the warm room and from there a door on the left opens to the hot room. A central sweat and massage platform, three open and three closed washing rooms and six basins can be found in this area.



BRIDGES





## The Görmeli (Ala) Bridge

This bridge is constructed on the Göksu River, on the Ermenek-Anamur-Gölnar main road.

It is completely built of shear stones, two archs one of which is small the other big and the starting and finishing points are based on surrounding rocks.

According to the inscription the construction took place during the reign of Mirza Halil Bey and Bedrettin Ibrahim Bey, the sons of Karamanoğlu Mahmut Bey. The Architect is Süleyman, the Son of Yusuf.





## Ak Bridge

The Bridge is in Yeşildere / Karaman. It is built on the Yeşildere stream. With smooth stones, one-eyed, wide-span, as pointed arch was built.

## Ayrancı Bridge



Ayrancı Bridge is in Ayrancı / Karaman. It is built at the period of Karamanoğlu. It was restored again in 2013.



## Fountains

Karaman cut stone fountain, most pointed arch was built as a round a few examples.

Most are single-sided and single-arched. Fountains are usually deep niches. In the niche construction or repair of inscriptions with clean and rotten water basins, water troughs located ahead. Most of them belong to the Ottoman period.





COUNTYS

## COUNTIES OF KARAMAN

### Ayrancı County

Ayrancı was within the borders of the Hittites and then the Assyrian Kingdom in history. There are 12 bridges on the Valley expanding to the Taurus. The construction style bears traces of Ottoman architecture.



## Bařyayla County

The county is a green and charming settlement, which has been established in a valley in the foothills of the middle Taurus Mountains. The township has untouched historical and touristic values, important plateaus and promenades. The most important of them are Tozmugar and Dibekli plateaus. There are stalactites and stalagmites in the caves, adding a separate beauty to the caves in Tozmugar.





## Ermenek County

Ermenek is one of the first settlements in history. Thanks to Meraspolis Cave, twin Hittite Reliefs, sarcophagi and statues, Görmeli Bridge, Ermenek Castle, Mennan Castle, the Tol Madrasah and Zeyve Bazaar, Ermenek is one of the touristically rich counties.



## Kazımkarabekir County

Being a crossover between Konya and Karaman, Kâzımkarabekir had been the cradle of various civilizations for centuries extending till the Hittites ages according to the results obtained from the historical researches. It was used as a base by the Romans.



## Sarveliler County

It became a town due to the merger of Turcalar and Küçükkarapınar villages in 1967 and became a county in 1989. It is estimated that the town was founded during the reign of the Romans. The town consists of houses interspersed in Greens spreading over a wide area and is beautiful as of the appearance. It is famous for honey, cherries, walnut. The well-known Barçın Plateau with its grassland and pasture is in this county. Animal husbandry is carried out along with rugs and carpet too.





KARAMAN CUISINE



Batırık

## Karaman's Cuisine

Karaman's cuisine is mainly based on agricultural products. Bulgur pilaf is consumed as a main dish nearly every day in the province. Şebit pilaf and meat bread (etliekmek) is made for special occasions. Arabaşı (spicy chicken soup), calla (a mixture of vegetables and meat stewed in a clay pot in oven), Karaman kebab, Etliekmek (meat topped bread), Yahnili Pilav (pilaf with stew meat), Gilan Böreği (a kind of pastry), Guymak (dessert), Zülbiye (dessert), Batırık (a cold dish made mainly with bulgur and tahini), Zerde (dessert), Ashura (dessert), Palize (dessert) are peculiar to Karaman. There are around 200 varieties of soup, meals and desserts made around Karaman.



Etliekmek



Arabaşı



Calla



Yöresel Kahvaltı



## Crafts/Souvenirs

In Karaman, the traditional craft such as carpet, handloom (runner, shoddy woodcock, etc.), rugs, copper processing, carpentry, furniture making, tailor-sewing and embroidery works are done. Karaman's Taşkale carpet and Ayrancı's Koraş carpet are famous. The most obvious motif in carpets of Karaman is tulip.

## What to buy in Karaman?

Lokur, Ermenek Halva, Divle Cheese, Karaman Apple, Taşkale Rugs, biscuits and chocolates



Lokur



Divle Peyniri



Karaman Elması



Karaman Elması



Ermenek Halvası



Çikolata



Bisküvi



Heybe





## Wildlife

The jades and wild sheep living around Başdağ Castle within the boundaries of Madenşehir archaeological site located on Karadağ (Montenegro) in our province are rare opportunities for wildlife lovers and adventurers. In Karaman, there is a wildlife conservation course in the foothills of the Taurus Mountains. Deers, mountain goats, bears, wild boars, partridges, rabbits, foxes, quails, doves, sandgrouses, wild ducks, brants, ducks, white-headed duck, coots are available in Karaman.





## Karaman Sheep

Karaman is a province famous for its sheep. The sheep are famous for their wool and milk; they can graze easily thanks to their wide lower lip under all conditions. Karaman sheep has been legendary.





## Karaman's sheep reveals the trick later

1st LEGEND: The enemies laying siege around Karaman Castle, start waiting for the night. The soldiers of Karamanoğlu are on another campaign that night. There are not enough soldiers to defend the castle. The elderly and wise men try to find a way for salvation. A shepherd says; "Hey, lets gather all the sheep and rams, hang lanterns on their horns and drive them down the hill. The enemy will think we are very crowded and they may break the siege." They do what the shepherd says. When the herd with the lantern on their horns march down the hill, the enemy think that a big army is coming upon them and start to run away. When they find out what was happening, it was too late. It is said that the motto "Karaman'ın koyunu, sonar çıkar oyunu." meaning approximately "Karaman's sheep reveals the trick later" originates from that event.

2nd LEGEND: Karamanoğlu State often fights against the Moghuls. Moghuls launch a campaign against Karamanoğlu and they cross over the borders. Just at that time, the soldiers of the Karamanoğlu army wear sheepskins and some of them even hang bells on their necks and act like a sheep herd. Thus they draw near the enemy full-armed. The Moghul army, being in an evening party do not care, because they think that a sheep herd is approaching. When they are close enough, the Karamanoğlu soldiers threw away the sheepskins and rout the Moghuls completely. The surviving Moghul soldiers said "Karaman'ın koyunu, sonar çıkar oyunu." meaning approximately "Karaman's sheep reveals the trick later" when they arrived at their home. It is said that the motto originates from that event.



HOTELS



## Hotels in Karaman

### **TOURISM MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATED HOTELS**

#### **KARAMAN GRAND OTEL (\*\*\*\*)**

Atatürk Mah. Konya Yolu Cad.  
No:28 KARAMAN  
Tel:+90 338 221 02 02  
www.grandotelkaraman.com  
onburo@grandotelkaraman.com

#### **DEMOSAN OTEL (\*\*\*\*)**

Yeşilada mah. Mut cad.  
No:107 - Karaman  
Tel:+90 338 213 70 00  
+90 338 213 66 66  
www.demosanotel.com  
info@demosanotel.com.tr

#### **SELÇUKLU OTEL (\*\*\*\*)**

Seyran Mah. Ahmet Keleşoğlu Cad.  
No:37 Ermenek-KARAMAN  
Tel:+90 338 716 40 80  
selcuklu@selcukluotel.com  
www.selcukluotel.com

#### **NADİR BUSINESS OTEL (\*\*\*)**

Ahi Osman Mah. 31.Sok. No:10  
KARAMAN  
+90 338 212 69 69  
+90 338 212 41 41  
info@nadirotel.com.tr  
www.nadirotel.com

#### **AYGÜN OTEL (\*\*\*)**

Ahi Osman Mah. İsmetpaşa  
Cad. 36. Sok. No: 6/1- KARAMAN  
+90 338 214 80 81  
+90 338 212 77 00  
info@aygunotel.com.tr  
www.aygunotel.com.tr

#### **NAS OTEL (\*\*)**

İsmetpaşa Cad. No: 30  
KARAMAN  
Tel:+90 338 441 22 50  
+90 338 441 26 68  
info@nasotel.com  
www.nasotel.com

### **HOTELS CERTIFIED BY MUNICIPALITIES**

#### **OSMANLI PRESTİJ OTEL**

Gevher Hatun Mah. 1984 Sokak  
No:64/A KARAMAN  
Tel: +90 338 228 03 70  
osmanliprestijotel@hotmail.com

#### **DİLKENT OTEL**

Ahi Osman Mah. 31 Sokak,  
No:21/A KARAMAN  
Tel: +90 338 213 39 00  
dilkentotel@hotmail.com

#### **SARAY OTEL**

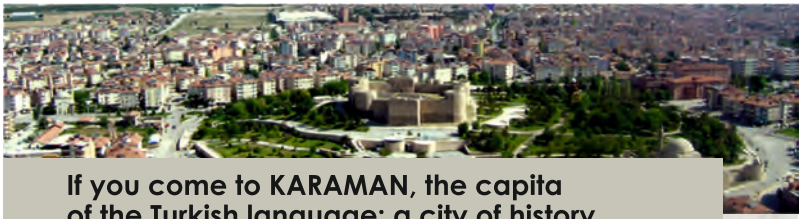
Tahsin Ünal Mah. İsmetpaşa cad.  
No:21 KARAMAN  
Tel: +90 338 212 65 65

#### **BAYRAKÇI OTEL**

Hacıcelal Mah. Özcan Genç Cad.  
No:4 KARAMAN  
Tel: +90 338 212 85 55  
otelbayrakci@hotmail.com

#### **AYDOĞDU OTEL**

Kirişçi Mah. Yunus Emre Cad.  
No:24 KARAMAN  
Tel: +90 338 213 66 11  
otelaydogdu@hotmail.com



**If you come to KARAMAN, the capita of the Turkish language; a city of history, industry, culture, do not leave before.**

Visiting Yunus Emre's tomb, seeing the grave of Mevlâna's mother Mümine Hatun in the Akteke mosque,

Gazing at Karaman on the Karaman Castle,

Exploring Thousand and One Churches, Madenşehir, Değle, and Derbe,

Seeing the Authentic Town Taşkale village, Grain Silos, Manazan Cave, İncesu Cave and Gürlük Picnic Area,

Going to Zeyve Bazaar in Ermenek and taking photos of water mills and water operated the sawmill,

Eating famous calla, bread with meat, spicy chicken, batırık, şebit pilaf, tarhanabaşı, küncülü halva, grape halva, su böreği, guymak, Zeyve Kebab and bandırma with walnut

Buying biscuits, chocolates, wafers, bulgur, flour and Taşkale carpet,

Eating Karaman's famous apples,

Karaman seeing the sheep , to return.

\* 5846 sayılı fikir ve sanat eserleri kanunu hükümlerince tüm yayın hakları İl Kültür ve Turizm Müdürlüğü'ne aittir. Kaynak gösterilerek alıntı yapılabilir.

\* İzinsiz çoğaltılamaz, basılamaz.



The City of Culture and History  
**Karaman**



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