The Anatolian Seljuk Empire which was established by the Turks to acquire the residence of Anatolia immediately adapted to the new geography and also set an example for those who will live in the same lands after themselves with their cultural and social experiences. In this period, artisans and artists are given importance and unique and various examples have emerged. Because of the fact that the Anatolian Seljuk State is the capital city, Konya has many eye-catching building communities. This is where Esrefoğlu Seyfettin Süleyman Bey Mosque, which has the oldest mihraba and crown door which is preserved in its place by the crown door with an abidevi mihrab with the colors of turquoise and manganese morphs, An examination of the ornaments of the nineteenth century was deemed appropriate. In the selection of this subject; a comprehensive study of the ornaments of the mosque, which was briefly mentioned in various books, journals and theses, was effective. The work was examined in terms of technique, subject, color, composition and style, and documented by photographs and drawings. Beyşehir Esrefoğlu Seyfettin Süleyman Bey The mosque is considered to be a unique work in terms of the architectural items and decorations of the evaluations, and it is understood to be among the remaining glasses without deterioration of the originality. As a result of the examinations and determinations made, the study of geometrical and herbal compositions has been completed with the aim of passing again to the present day.

Keywords: Esrefoğlu Seyfettin Süleyman Bey Mosque, Seljuk, Altar Place, Mosaic Tile