



Importance and place of shrine King Rok Al-Din' mausoleum in the old texture of Dezful city

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Abstract. The current building shrine king Rok Al-Din, including the court, porch, duplex chamber around the mausoleum and the west side of the court, dome homes, 12-side dome rack, entrance door of court' shrine mausoleum and north side atrium is the mausoleum court. The formation of mausoleum buildings, whether large and small tombs, the proportion of form and function, with various names have been known, architectural building of mausoleum is influenced by religious or political deceased character. Tombs are performing an essential role in relations with other Islamic mausoleums. Sometimes individually and sometimes are set and alongside other religious mausoleums, such as mosques, schools, angles and ligaments are made. Closely linked among faith and religion and funerary architecture and religious ceremonies are observed in Iran and Muslims particular respect and interest for the shrines are attached. Tomb from own surroundings has obtained holiness aspect and over time, as a place of worship have been. and buried person' real identity is forgotten and with characters who more with location religious beliefs have consistent will be replaced, although the inscription is visible to everyone, from buried people at given tomb is relate but the new identity found the general credit. For this purpose, by using descriptive research, based on the importance and place of shrine in the old texture of Dezful city and relying on data collection by Internet-library and arena, to the importance and to be special of this important paid, that represent indigenous architecture and is compatible with continental and environment conditions. Its architectural style is comparable to the era of the patriarch and timurid that aim is to recognize and pay attention to their position engineers and designer's attention will be attracted.

Keywords: mausoleum, architecture, decoration, Dezful, Khuzestan

1. INTRODUCTION

Islamic architecture is the most important and the most suitable advent' bed of artistic creativity at Muslim community and has always been able to supply of functional architecture' goals, the main purpose of it means creation of sacred places provide mausoleum buildings are after the mosques among the most numerous architectural works. The city of Dezful in addition to the importance of religious, cultural, communication, in terms of the richness in architectural works is among areas which have relatively large mausoleum buildings that from archaeological point of view are also very considerable. Dezful mausoleum buildings belong to different periods and different styles are made. These monuments are in terms of structural, form and morphology as a series quadrilateral (and its derivatives) as well as the tower-shaped. Stones and bricks have been their main foundation. Which with a variety of applied arts were decorated and to other parts of urban texture are more visible and this has corresponded with its existential philosophy as a building or religious set (mosques, monasteries, tombs, etc.) mausoleum buildings construction with domes rack, religious buildings' symbol in this area and the phenomenon caused by continental conditions that is associated with the holiness aspect. Cultural aspect and efficiency (Physiology) tombs critical role in the preservation and transmission of beliefs and rituals of Islam, Muslims in the hope of trouble-shooting, resort enshrine of these places. As well as its role in the creation and formation of religious, cultural, economic Centers and even cities are quite evident.

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The evolutionary circuit of the formation of Mausoleum buildings

Mausoleum buildings, ranging from tombs large and small, to proportion of shape and function, with a variety of well-known names, the most important of them are: "cupola", "tomb", "grave", "homily", "Mashhad", "position", "mausoleum", "tomb", "threshold", "dome" and "shrine" to legacy and esteem the memory of deceased person, in his landfill is created. Early Islamic thought condemn any architectural glorification in the building of tombs, in fact, deprecate even majority of burial ceremonies and memorial. Equalization of graves with its surrounding land, the most worthy expression of equality of all human beings were seen in death and reverence for tombs with ceremony around them, caused by Christian and Jewish inappropriate habits were construed (Grabar, 1996: 17). According to Sunna citizen' narrations, creation of any building over the grave on behalf of Prophet is prohibited and height of grave the land around also should not be more than four fingers. (Varjavand et al., 1992: 300-302) and (Al-hralamaly, 1409: 865) any mourning and plaint for the deaths deprecated, even then the Prophet death, he buried in a simple way. In the beginning, Islamic decrees and orders about prohibition against any tomb building, was respected by Muslims, but after some time these orders were forgotten. As in the first two centuries of Islam, the burial place of the Prophet's companions or members of the household were marked by creating shadows, grave had protected from wind and rain. (Hlen brand, 1987: 59) However, the first tomb is dome Al-salibeh (Samaria), (Hlen brand, 1987: 59) However, the first tomb, dome of Al-salibeh (Samaria), which dates back to the mid-third century AD. AH returns. Al-salibeh' dome is tomb of the mother of the Abbasid Almontasr Caliph. Perhaps Christianity of the mother of this caliph had been cause to creation of tomb. (Hlen brand, 1987: 315) From the first century to the third century AD, any tomb building in Iran, which can be attributed to a certain date, have not remained, but we can Harun al-Rashid's burial in Khorasan, is considered one of the early examples of traditions grave building that after death Imam Reza (AS), he was buried in the same place Harun al-Rashid, was buried and was formed the largest Shiite religious shrines. (Gharavi, 1998: 99) From the fourth century AD onward spread around the tomb construction the reason for this development can be migrated sayyids and shrines to Iran and their testimony or died there, as well as the formation of states and local governments referred. Also Shiite movement for pilgrimage tombs and mausoleums dynasties and descendants of Ali (AS), attached importance and always tried to make Islamic the ancient and old places of Iran. (Atinghavzen and Grabar, 1999: 301) At the beginning of the Alevi religious Shiite government (316-250 AH) In Mazandaran, Sadat's tomb and the tomb of shrines other than the political and military under the influence of in the region, in other areas such as Najaf and Karbala starts. But widespread activity in the construction of the monument on the authentic observers and shrines' grave from Buwayhid government 'period (447 to 333 AD BC), especially during the reign Azod Al-doleh Fnaksroo starts. (Varjavand et al., 1992: 301) soundboard between the rulers and people Shia in this period, a great role to performed in this direction, so that not only the Shiites in Samarra mirage, the site of occultation of Imam Mahdi as a place of pilgrimage were blessed but also built to their holy places. The shrine of Imam Reza (AS) in Mashhad is typical of the actions that period. (Ashpuler, 1998: 320) Scholars, know the origin and roots of structures such as four-vaulted or fire temples of Sassanid' period and other their root and origin according to buildings of Al.Sakhreh' dome and Salibieh' cupola, Under the influence of Hellenistic architecture or Eastern Christianity. Transoxiana was fourth century witnessed the construction of a full course of any quadrilateral dome of the tombs, was more detailed with decorative brick, example of that, Samanids Mausoleum in Bukhara and Arab tomb Etta, the Tim is near Samarkand. (Halen brand, 1998: 343) and (Hatem, 2000: 102) The oldest form of the tomb is, as penthouse domes tomb of governors somoni (Bukhara) was built in about the year 331 AD, is noted, the dome over the square room with three corners built which is comparable to dome building' style is in Parthian and Sassanid architecture. The mausoleum not only in terms of the overall structure, The actual pattern after their buildings were, But its decorations Origin and changes stimulus significant gains The architecture were later periods. (Kiani, 1995: 43), and (Laleh, 1998: 346) In the Seljuk period tombs developed, as they were focus of pilgrimage and public opinion. Two main factors caused

the development of these types of buildings and to be involved in it: An expansion of Islamic Sufism and mysticism and Sufism organizations trying to close procession to one of Allah' parents and another love and devotion to shrines and imams and personal salvation through the intercession of one saint in some cities, tombs, a place for spiritual focus and were people gathering far away came for pilgrimage of Allah' parents. (Etinghauzen and Grabar, 1999: 382) (Arjah, 1999: 620,627) (Wilbur, 1967: 34)The Seljuk period, the crypt in the cemetery monuments spread; the use of brick in addition to its practical aspects, Role of a decorative element as well has played. Kharagan towers of Qazvin, Alavian dome in Hamadan, red dome of maragheh, hospitable tower examples of these decorations are considered. (Shahriari, 1998: 143)Timurid well as tribalism to create religious and secular buildings showed interest and in terms of design and architectural style, maps and common projects its previous courses were taking. Building on graves or set up around them, almost forty percent of the buildings in the Timurid period devote to own self. (Golambak and Wilbur, 1995: 86)Much of remaining tombs of type cube-shaped buildings are dome which create religious and nonreligious characters. (Halen brand, 1995: 95) The decorating style with mosaic tiles, Timurid period to one of the most important period's Islamic brilliant decoration of the building has turned as examples of such buildings, Gawhar Shad Mausoleum in Herat and Gur Emir in Samarkand As beauty is manifested. (Kiani, 1995: 58)With the advent of the safavid and Shiite grip strength as the official religion so much in the development of and repair of tombs shrine, scholars and saints be accomplished as some of them as large and reputable collections with abundant financial support, were. The tomb of King Nemat Allah, Vali in Kerman (Kiani, 1995: 171-175) holy Shrine of Imam Reza (AS) in Mashhad and the mausoleum of Sheikh Safi in Ardabil are only three of these tombs. (Kiani, 1374: 166)

Studies history of work

First time Seyyed Abdollah Dai Dezful In the year 1863 AH To write something about the building of the Shrine Shah Rukn Al-Din attempted. (Dai Dezful, 1991: 23) After him, Mr. Seyed Mohammad Ali Imam Ahwazi (Ahwazi, 1951: 51) Mr. J. Hemati (Hemati, 1965), Ahmad Eghtedari (Eghtedari, 1974: 411)And Sayyid Muhammad Kazim Shah Rukn al-Din (Shah Rukn al, 1977: 27) Briefly Shah Rukn al-Din series have described. It is worth noting, Apart from the above mentioned persons People who are writing books on historical geography of Dezful And historical issues of mentioned Have taken action, (see the: HA Pourali (Pourali, 1997: 16), Iraj Afshar Sistani (Afshar Sistani, 1970: 447), Mahmoud Afshar Sistani (Afshar sistani, 1987: 310), Haj Kazem Pourkazemi (Pourkazemi, 1999:75))And quote And the compilation of past Have been satisfied, (See Ahmad Latifpour (Latif-Poor, 2007: 177) Seyyed Khalaf Mousavi (Mousavi, 2004: 35) MH Hekmat Far (Far Hekmat, 2002: 85) Ali Raji (Raji, 2003: 231), Hassan Zendedel (Zendedel, 1997: 99)

So far on the subject of study Scientific research has not been done and for the first time the study is done (Mehdi Makvandi et al., 2010 :)

Local Situation

Shah Rukn al-Din series East of Imam Khomeini Avenue South, between the streets of Taleghani and Ayatollah Montazeri, Imam Khomeini Square in South East And in the neighbourhood the same name is located. The shrine in the center, and a longitude of 735, 22, 32 and latitude, 852, 23, 48 and is in height of 200 meters from sea. Review and historical studies done, the core of the building construction Timurid period attributes (Makvandi and optical Saghaei, 2000). The shrine on 02.03.1977, No. 1998, had registered in the national index. (Pazooki and Shadmehr, 2005, 196)Shrine, Sayed Ali Shah Rukn al-Din has several access roads:

(A)Through Taleghani Avenue (Cyrus) The street name of Dianati On the north side shrine we enter that this alley to the shrine Ends.

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(B) By Imam Khomeini Ave South Street named Nooshin (Shahid Mohammad Sadiq Arveh) on the northeaster shrine we enter that this alley at the end To the Shrine Ends.

(C) Through Imam Khomeini Ave South Street called martyr Kosariyan In the west side of the Shrine We enter that this alley on the west side of the entrance courtyard of the shrine Ends.

(D) Through Imam Khomeini Ave South To the alley called martyr Saeed Nia In the southwest corner Shrine We enter that this south side of alley to the entrance courtyard of the shrine Ends.

(E) Through Ave. Montazeri To the alley called Sherzad In the south side of the Shrine We enter That this alley at the end At the entrance to the south side of the courtyard shrine Ends (Nori Saghaei, 2000 :).

The building general description

The current building of the shrine of Shah Rukn al-Din including the courtyard, porch, the two-storey rooms around the monument, Dome house, rack dome 12-shaped, Porches of west side' monument court, at the entrance of the tomb shrine' court south side and atrium is the court north side of the tomb. Building 'court has three entrance, the first entry (Main) on the north side of the court shrine by relatively long atrial to in front of the entrance to the mosque ends, behind the vault of the common entrance has operation decorative bowl, recent building, atrium of Shah Rokn Din is located among two historic buildings religious school and Shah Rukn al-Din mosque. North entrance the building Din mosque in front shahrokni is located which leads to the center of the neighbourhood. The south side of the entrance corridor that the floor of the tomb witnessed now Din Opens with decorative tile mosaic decorated and the north side entrance atrium has iron door has wood was previously and has been replaced, After crossing it Into a hallway (corridor) the relatively long length of 10 m. With short roof with arc wishbone in height, 1.80 meters. The second entrance At the south side Which set back alley Way The building is likely In the early Qajar period Returns And several times has been repaired and restored, The third input At the western side of the court the shrine Was Which is newly established The service is free and decorations. The atrium of the court the monument in front of the mosque and connects the community center. The atrium has two entrances. Difference in surface of atrium Monument to the floor 25 cm above the ground and also saw in height 1.20 meters. And the floor of atrium of marble covered and ceiling this part of atrium with chalk covered and frame walls with geometric shapes inside them, the names of Imams fourteen innocent decorated building in nasta'liq to white on blue background had entrenched. After crossing The ceiling of the atrium relatively short on both sides of atrium Eastern and western sides Two arcades core with arc wishbone long face In contrast, the Are On the east side of the arcades A rectangular stone Probably tombstone? Is the stone the size of 48×20 cm Been 2.50 meters in height from the bottom of the atrium to eastern wall installed; the text of the inscription is as follows: 1. is the neighbourhood 2. For each Emmott same taste 3. Death then you shall be returned to us 4. This is the tomb of the late Abdul Ghani 5. Son Ola (?) Mohammad Amir died in seven 6. And after forty thousand (1047)¹. After crossing the relatively long corridor and the inscription on the wall a square space to a 3×3 M in height 3 meters. Reach The roof dome Operation decorated the combination of brick and tile turquoise Is In 1998 Repair and reconstruction is. Within this space on the west side a sinking to a depth of 1.20 m. wishbone Baqus which is the grave Bibi Fatima, one of them Hajiyah Hodjati (d. 1990²) and the other Haj Sayed Masoom Shah Rockny (d. 1989³) is. On both sides of sinking there are two core arches Baqus three rounds that's arch arcades Turquoise and black and yellow tiles decorated, the sinking of the Surah praise⁴ on the

¹The authors read for the first time

²The authors read for the first time

³The authors read for the first time

⁴The authors read for the first time

background of blue tiles is painted to white nastaliq line as well as the Lchaky decorations and geometrical motifs under the arch of the sinking by tiling building to the colour turquoise and black is decorated. On the east side of the corridor to the sinking of a zigzag arc is core arcades in the middle of the chapters of the Quran

«والباقيات الصالحات خير عبيد بك ثوابا وخيرا ملا منا با الله»⁵

On the white tile hieroglyphics etched on a blue background. The core arcades on both sides of the entrance to the south side of the arc drawn zigzag arc have decorated it with turquoise tiles. In view of the entrance corridor to the south side of the court tiled is decorated with a zigzag vault that relate to the history of 2002. AH by Haj Seyyed Masoom Shah Rokn appeal is based, It is noteworthy that on the south side of the atrium until 2002. AH simple and no minarets, but the reconstruction of 2002, after the accession of the two minarets and tile work. At the entrance to the south side of the stairs and court the tomb of eunuch anus (hand) and entrance arches zigzag arc is located on the top of the minaret, The two minarets and arches with zigzag and the entrance arch, with mosaic tile work and masonry in Color black, white, cyan, yellow, and blue is decorated This is the entrance dated 2002 or earlier, AH. Which is the repair and reconstruction of the end of the year 1426, AH gives own place and on the upper part of the building used as a last fix is installed. Gateway already been made of wood the current iron has been replaced, Tiles with geometric designs used in beauty and the entrance of the vote on the tiles used names and sayings include:

«بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم»

Holy tomb of Seyyed Ali Shah Rukn al-Din⁶

«سلام على آل طه ويس»⁷

On the head is installed. In the upper part of the frame in square Kufic building problem The names, Tayyip "Mohammad" Four open in the middle and the word "Ali" was repeated eight times on the sides Under this section of the holy names such as "Fatemeh" "Hasan" "Hossein," also is engraved. The western entrance to the court shrine is located on the west side and after 10 meters to the entrance of the alley west reached Which is newly established and free of decorations. Holy Shrine buildings of Shah Din are now made up of two parts:

1. The main building
2. Building porches and two-storey building around it

1. The main building (dome): The main building of the tomb shrine, probably in the Timurid dynasty era made, of course inscription has been accomplished to date and established the founder and architect of the building makes it very clear, but after considering the written documents of historical data to points on the feedback we remains to be made model makes It's during the reign of Shahrokh Mirza, son of Amir Timur and the command old son Mohammed, grandson of Amir Timur and son Omar Sheikh, was built. Historical data such as written documents Zafar on a show, Amir Timur, Only once in the year 975 of AD AH is the second attack, his government, in suppressing the Shah Mansoor, the King Mozaffari came to Dezful, But his grandson by Shahrokh Mirza, Governor of Fars and Khuzestan In their territory to carry out a series of reforms to be successful. (Witnessed now Din, 1398, 36) in the Persian letter of Nasser stated "At the time of Shahrokh Mirza, Ali Mohammadi, Pir Mohammad, the city of Shushtar Went to Dezful And the order was worthy then come the employer Hoveizeh. "(Fasaei, 1934, 71) the building has four entrance porch In the four main building had been by the corridors with zigzag-shaped roofs to

⁵The authors read for the first time

⁶The authors read for the first time

⁷The authors read for the first time

the dome home their way It is worth mentioning the north porch is larger than the other that was probably a relic of the Safavid period, north porch shrine with vault has been a zigzag arc. In the cornice, the building used a mouse tooth decorations, under the roof of the north porch covered with white plaster and the north porch of marble plinth and the floor was carpeted, entrance to the north side of the house has a wooden dome with entrance has a decorative tile work and inlet arc wishbone arabesque role in decorating the forehead in colour such as blue, turquoise, yellow, white, green, black and In the upper part of In the inscription of Qur'an White to hieroglyphics In the blue background is located. In the view of the northern porch Shrine on the main piers building small square holes "The Qobil" was the thickness of a brick are the small hole the woods at different levels Is located. It is mentioned sparrows of these places today to their nest use. (Naima, 1997, 42) dome house entrance gate, is wooden and the upper part of the gate by means of colour glass to the yellow, green and blue was decorated and on the northern gate of dome house on the each door gate a series of sayings and phrases written to which explains: and the right door of the gate: Won the hearts and solvent problems this will mean:

« انا فتحنا لك فتحا مبین »⁸:

It is written And on the left side of the door; "Holy Jalil Al-Kadar, Hazrat Seyyed Ali Shah Rukn al-Din Shah by Rukh Mirza was built⁹ by the order of Amir Timur" The words on a rectangular metal frame The colour is golden On the vertically installed It is in the middle and around the post with Arabesque designs Have decorated. On the door on the left a hammer in the form of a ring had installed. After the entrance dome home two marble steps into the corridor by Ivan and dome we decline that the difference between the domes of the tomb floor is 40 cm lower the corridors are completely covered with plaster and vaulted arc wishbone are. South porch, the north porch is smaller, plinth and the floor It is furnished with marble, south porch is covered with vault in 1998 AH by the city of Dezful cultural heritage was destroyed and a new porch with brick today is built. South porch with views on both sides of the arch soreness is relatively long with a curved arc of the crescent arches entirely of brick and only is covered with turquoise mosaic tiling. Two core arches on each side symmetrically with together are located. South entrance gate dome is wooden house and at the top of the coloured glass used as well as the gateway to the North porch and the entrance there tile work The colours of turquoise, blue, white, yellow, green, pink is capable of. Above the entrance gate, two of the holy words:

« يا منان »¹¹ and « يا حنان »¹⁰

To the hieroglyphics is engraved in black on a white background and the entrance to Al - Hamad surrounding white to hieroglyphics on a blue background the frame around the inscription with yellow and black tile work is used, right sides facing south porch with core vault views zigzag arc has been implemented at two levels decorating with tile work building with geometric motifs used to the turquoise colour is located black. To the hieroglyphics is engraved in black on a white background and the entrance to Al - Hamad Sura surrounding, white to hieroglyphics on a blue background the frame around the inscription with yellow and black tile work is used, right sides facing south porch vault with core views zigzag arc has been implemented at two levels decorating with tile work building with geometric motifs has been used to the turquoise and black colour is located. Porch upper South Gate Tile seven rectangular frames is decorated by Tayyip names from right to left include "Allah", "Muhammad", "Ali", "1419 AD" "Fatemeh" "Hasan" "Hossein," which with mosaic tiles in the colours of turquoise, black, white has decorated. In general, as well as around the tooth mouse is used, the southern porch, like the northern porch where today is located the tomb

⁸The authors read for the first time

⁹The authors read for the first time

¹⁰The authors read for the first time

¹¹The authors read for the first time

of Syed Jalil Al-Kadar this is Sadat, be noted that the previous history the south veranda in 1991 AH. Has been replaced in the subsequent reconstruction Porch of East and West, both the same size, the entrance porch of the east - west around the opening in the cell that is simple and free of decorations, flooring with marble plinth and is With zigzag arc arched entrance like other wooden dome house, which houses the Dome of the entrance doors of the facade are decorated with colour glass. dome house, dome house' area resort map square with sides the same length of 6 meters and a width of 6 meters and a height of 12.20 meters, four earrings relatively large in the four corners is located. The dome house with plaster walls were lined dome house at the portrait of three distinct parts of the square base, the transition between the square base polygon and the circle of the dome and is the dome covered. The dome house with core vault views there arc wishbone the two levels are beautifully designed arches vault views the first level Four central dome house on the wall the four directions is located and the second level The polygonal eight core arch is located, within four shots of the vault openings for light dome house which are the four directions embedded, Under the dome the tomb of the index operation (plaster) a stalactite and decorating the bowl of which hung layout dome can be seen from the roof, the space between the dome cover and a rack 12 domes is leaving unmatched in the city of Dezful Probably divided into dome during the Safavid had been done. The current the inscription on the dome house number 9 there the historical importance Sadat of Shah Rukn al-Din and history as well as literature and history Dezful also helped. Although most of the lyrics and history on the occasion of the death of a person written or recorded however, historical and artistic value and are important. (Optical Saghaei, 2010, 3) the oldest historical inscriptions when appeared repair are two inscriptions, On the south wall of the dome home the inscriptions are now again The plaster covered the type of stone Blue stones are near Shushtar one of them illegible and the other as a rectangle and approximately 60 to width of 40 cm poems and words are engraved on the following: as well as in the corridor dome home A verse from the verses there have been fading :(Shahrokni al, 1398, 59) the defeat for us 1135 did not fault the wheel. AH Enshrine dome house In the middle dome house is located earlier was wooden which charts the impact of Safavid art or before the later turned to enshrine iron (Shahrokni, 1398, 37) the current enshrine of Shah Rukn al-Din of silver and gold craftsman Isfahani made in the name of Seyyed Asadullah Khosravani and have been installed, on the enshrine periodically Holy names of Allah Almighty given and among them are poems. Arabesque decoration on bodies enshrine was around enshrine in upper part is decorated with Quantic verses. Mason earlier carved on the tomb was covered silica approximately 30 cm from the ground was featured (I kept the stone) and Muharram in 1398 AH. AH (1956 AD. P) Of Shah Rukn al-Din tombstone furnished and built with special mosaic. According to: The main tomb floor the tomb is located dug below Gholam battalion, located on the south side of the dome house and by a narrow staircase and corridor the roof of the dome house of the tomb is opened. And now the staircase is blocked and now sinking into a narrow and remains low. Broadly speaking dome floor house (main building) Timurid period probably belongs by the stone and lime as was concrete unfortunately for digging the dead this solid foundation is used. Today the marble covered and the entrance gate from silica stones was used at the end of the Safavid period and the next attempt to delve into the underworld dome house and gradually the north porch most leaders of the now-Din of Shah the porch is the tomb finally, the south porch and court around the tomb of the dead have been drilled. Today in the dome chamber adjacent house and the west side porch court and north side of the atrium Monument also tomb of a descendant of the Seyyed Jalil Al-Kadar there, In the past, tombstones, floor tiles mosaic dome house in the colours of enamel, blue, black coated samples of the Safavid era mosaic apart from here can be in some places in Dezful Which belongs to the or repair the Safavid period, by comparing these tiles are well recognized. (King Rukn al-Din, 1398, 37) So another the parts later the monument to the greatness of the Timurid period accession has two-storey building around the dome home has been five rooms In the east and five rooms in the main building west and between them by stepwise can be upper class and then went to the roof of the tomb, Porch has already been around the main square under the dome room

in two rows with two floors the height of the porch was built up to 1352 AH has been used and the Sufi dervish location side rooms Included the porch facing each other in middle of each side Is the main and side porch and sub rooms with vaulted with parties arch brick and lining of plaster as well as in the year 1998 AH, the overall reconstruction was performed. On the porch of the east and the west and chambers area, other flour equally based the main building with roof each other plantation area, rooms on two floors northeast recently built instead of a large room is. Before the cylindrical items such as which was made of wood and rotate around the axis called rotary by pets Such as horses, donkeys, etc. Water Well Shah Rukn al-Din currently It is located beside the room remove and the water bath Shah Rukn al-Din and school drinking water and the tomb of Shah Rukn al-Din duty. Also now with a niche with arch wishbone tile position mausoleum adorned with well highlighted. The tomb Height porch and the grandeur of the building and the existence of the main chambers under the dome the cover was very valuable and the terms of protection and maintenance the old and historical value and architectural interest and is significant the ceiling of the second floor rooms had been replaced and the beams in them is used. Probably around the dome before the foundation of the house winter rains way into the dome house have influence and maybe the philosophy of construction building buildings around the dome home this was to prevent rain and maintaining the main image has been . (Shahrokni al, 1398, 39) Building accessories was mentioned two large patio one on the north side The other is on the south side of the tomb, other two-storey building around Monument Has been Which is attributed to two one of Seyyed Masoom Seyyed Fakhr al-Din, son of the deceased in 1161. AH Seyyed Abdullah Seyyed Masoom second child has been in any case according to history or at the end of the Safavid period or in the early Qajar period is. (same. 40) Wells monument, in old maps King Rukn al-Din of series from points out In the north eastern mausoleum shrine there was a well which has several components is, well within a room local so-called "rotary" said have as well old was used as the primary, there is with deep hole about 55 meters who died of drinking water and consumer monument king Rukn al-Din Bath has been provided. The method utilizes well water thus was as they dig it to the body (wall) water leakage this means that the level of the groundwater table are lower. (Imam Ahwazi, 1382, 112) these wells Holy Shrine of Shah Rukn al-Din is located in the north eastern section. On the well a room with a regular rectangular plan the local so-called "rotary" they say Rotary chamber has a cylindrical wheel 1.50 meters in diameter and a height of 3 meters. There. To raise water State (dull) - for Aquarius, and the animals, such as horses, donkeys, and cows and ... In clockwise moved around the cylindrical wheel and thereby water consumption to the transmission is high. And then the pool water Uses (same, 112) It is mentioned this pool of water Two branches stretched A split in the north eastern front of the tomb shrine garden Led and another bathroom, To provide daily water bath. Unfortunately, the current No room for rotary And dock (tail States) There The only remaining place These wells On the north eastern mausoleum Which is a niche Zigzag arc With Tile Decorated, The musk of low, Has openings Length of 70 cm and a diameter of 12 cm And a rope attached to it And to the top of the well is engraved, Always keep your head up, The water from the spill. Animals with thick ropes around the wheel As much as 3 meters in diameter At the top of the well as horizontally mounted pulley Gets complicated, Government (January) to take Balaam and the water in the pond (tail States) which is adjacent to the mouth of the well Flow makes Will appear. Dome of Shah Rukn al-Din, The current dome of the now-Din Shah, after building the reign of Shah Rukh Mirza Son of Amir Timur, Up to now Changes is important. The dome is divided into twelve probably leave (hexagonal) was conducted during the Safavid and that it has not. Other changes The people of our modern age Have seen, The one in 1963AH, Grave south side of the dome The rectangular frame "Operative, Mohammad Ibn Ali» The other is narrated in the year 2000 AH, 2002 AH, 1397 AD, 1419 AH Repair and change is And in 2002 to date. AH On the tiles in the north dome at the top of the dome Currently In place there. As mentioned, the main building (dome) by rotating the slave step on the south side of the dome home the dome is leading. Altogether Dome First a cylindrical

Grave 26 m and a height of 2.5 meters to the external environment Cross is decorated with bricks and tiles in turquoise, which have made a ridged dome. According to the writings of Seyyed Mohammad Ali Imam Ahwazi, We find The dome of Shah Rukn al-Din Like other old dome In Dezful to Urchin (step by step, Mazresh) Was. (Imam of Ahvaz, 1951, 51) After which For foreign dome, By dividing the circumference Twelve rectangular frame Was considered 1.75 meters high wall Tile mosaic decorated with The twelve-sided pyramid The height of each as ten meters Has the right, 5 Korea hollow copper plumb on top of the pyramid With a height of 2 meters have been installed The height of the vertical, To ground 25 meters (same, 51) (Shahrokni, 1398, 42) Inside the dome, Shah Rukn al-Din dome Tubular and hollow The two valves that One in the north eastern And the other in the southwest side There To mention The valve north eastern southwest side is larger than the valve, It can be moved into And consists of two parts: 1. A thin dome called Skullcap The roof is a dome house And inside the dome, And just inside the dome caved in It can be achieved. 2. The outer dome (self) The inside of the Charter (Inside it Large red brick built, The bricks have been painted pale blue with white plaster This coating is now missing And the bricks were visible (ibid., 42) Altogether Can be two types of dome-Din Shah in now Depending on the materials found: The first - the end of the Safavid period - Extensions of the early Qajar period to the next. Likely the dome of Shah Rukn al-Din in the Safavid period a dodecahedron pyramid is changed and these inspirations they believe in the twelve Imams (AS). The founder of this building during the Safavid It is not known exactly, Shah Abbas I. Shah Abbas II (II) Both in Dezful Khair shrines have been repaired One tomb of Khwaja Ali Called to the ward, And the mausoleum of Sheikh Ismail palace, Both of which have inscriptions in this regard are But Shah Rukn al-Din In 1397 the repair. AH the inscription of half and half with incomplete mosaic of inscription of Shah Abbas II The mausoleum of Sheikh Ismail palace is obtained. The tomb of Shah Rukn al-Din during repair in 1397 AD, AH An incomplete inscription Hieroglyphics written on tiles Comparable The line is written And decorating the inscription, The inscription on the tomb of Sheikh Ismail palace That probably goes back to Shah Abbas I and II. It is also an example of fat-burning clay lamps the tomb of Shah Rukn al-Din coated while repair is obtained. Broadly speaking Since the end of the Timurid and Safavid period The effects and signs are not found And stone mosaic tiles, which then results Indicating a renewed interest is back to this place (Shahrokni Din, 1398, 44) Porch floor of the west side of the monument, Porch and rooms that The courtyard on the west side of the tomb of Shah Rukn al-Din In the year 1398 AD, (1977 AD) by Haji Seyyed Masoom Shah Rukn al-Din Made (same, 1398, 61). With tile work is decorated. West side porch and courtyard rooms Monument is located The porch and rooms A narrow rectangular plan In the North - South The entrance to the mausoleum floor (east side) opens, Rooms on the north side And went on porch Located on the south side, difference of this level 30 cm higher than the floor of the shrine Rooms input been an iron gate With an arc arch crescent Within an arc of zigzag Is located, The rooms A flat roof It is worth mentioning That these rooms The storage devices Shrine Board As well as the custodian of the tomb Become The facade with geometric motifs and with tile work is decorated. Porch In the southern part of the rooms are, Porch with the entrance arch to arch wishbone Are Like entrance arch Rooms around Monument And porch The smaller size With geometric motifs Building with tiles Have been decorated. Floor porch Brick As well as the roof Plaster the porch connected to each other through in recent decades the porch Shah Sadat was principal place of burial the porch at number 3 has been two graves and in the porch of the 4, 5, 7 and 10 has a grave is. Last porch (14) in the far south of the building Located The bathroom has become, It should be noted In between the two porch has an aluminium gutters to transfer the accumulated water from the roof to go down has been used. Architects of Dezful In this century and especially this series Haj Mehdi Oroveh and Haj Majid Enaiati (Oroveh), had been. The second floor reinforcement Monument By gentlemen named was performed. The tomb of Shah Rukn al-Din Several times been repaired But it seems You must first build a monument In the eighth century Is constructed And during the Safavid And Qajar overhaul It is done So that the exterior of the monument Is related to the Qajar period And the north porch Probably, souvenir of Safavid period, In general In recent years Maintenance of a On

building has been created, So all doors Iron is has become, And on the roof of chambers The beam is used, But what The events around the time remaining The main area (dome), the tomb of Shah Rukn al-Din Is.

4.2.4 Materials

Generally, The main building of the building of the monument And the original court The two red brick dimensions $25 \times 25 \times 4$ cm And $24 \times 24 \times 5$ cm With plaster And is concrete. The primary basis for the construction of the dome house (cells) that Cream-colored brick with dimensions of $20 \times 20 \times 3$ cm has made. The tiles used In the backyard is two types of tiles: Tiles of end era of Safavid The colour grey And green and grey The other Qajar era tiles On the size of their Tiles Safavid period are narrower and more And red, black, white, blue is Unfortunately, On repair Of that in different periods Done Was replaced. (Shahrokni, 1397, 38-37) Altogether must end Safavid period Siliceous rocks The Shushtar Have shipped on graves And Facade Is used. Stone, plaster, Wood and tile as well as ancillary materials have been used. To Decorating parts of the turquoise tiles, Blue, white, black and ... Is used. Also in the building and repair of buildings and rooms around the main building of the tomb, New builder been and porch West side of the floor of the tomb in 1397 AD. AH Building Modern materials are used. Map Shrine of Shah Rukn al-Din .

4-2-5: Shrine of Syyed Ali Shah Rukn al-Din

Map Shrine of Shah Rukn al-Din 4-2-5: Shrine of Syed Ali Shah Rukn al-Din Rukn al-Din, known as Rukn al-Din father with the map as a regular rectangle in the site with an area 386.40 square meters The North - South Was established. The thickness of the walls From 80 cm to 2.80 m is variable. The original log building 1.40 meters in width According to the East - West And Two other sub entrance One in The south side of the court of the tomb Width of 2.10 m. Based on an east-west axis Finally, West side of the entrance court of the mausoleum Width 2.10 m. Based on the North - South Is. Court of the shrine of Shah Rukn al-Din With no plan of regular geometric shape that the Holy Shrine In the courtyard is located. The main courtyard of the Shrine the North - South 75 meters and in the east - west of 66.30 meters. In the north-west Shrine building A square pool In a 3×3 meters, Shrine building By the garden and trees around Engraved, It should be noted Garden North-eastern mausoleum Oldest garden set Has been And is dating. Shrine of Shah Rukn al-Din has four porch is the northern porch in dimensions 9×5.40 m and the height of 7.20 m. Is and the south porch in the dimensions of 5.40×3.80 m and the height of 7 m. Is and the porch of East and West In the dimensions of 3.60×3 m and the 3.40 meters high Is. Rooms both sides of dome house Rectangular form 3.60 meters in length and the variable width 3.60-2.60 m And the 3.40 meters high On both sides of The main porches Are located. Rooms around the building monument by enters a width of 1.20 m, the within linked to each other. Communication corridors between the porches and dome home Dimensions are variable, Corridor north porch in the dimensions of 2.80×1.40 m and a height of 1.80 m Is And corridor south porch In the dimensions of 2.40×1.40 m And a height of 1.80 m Is. Porch corridor of East and West Equal In the dimensions of 2.20×1.40 And a height of 1.80 m, had been. Dome Home, to square shape is and has dimensions of 6×6 mm and the height of 12.20 meters. And the from the ceiling to the floor of the dome house has been Servant battalion Square shape in the dimensions of 1.20×1.20 m and the height 1.60 m. Is. Stairs, in both the eastern and western sides of the tomb enters is Width of 1.60 m. Is and the height of each step 25 cm had been. Dome, Grave (shoot) Dome height 3.80 m, and the external environment 26 meters and the height of 11.40 meters each triangle a height of 1.60 m is. The height from the floor of the monument to the top of the dome of 24.40 meters is. Located on the west side of the courtyard porch Monument The narrow rectangular shape Has been Every porch With dimensions of 3.60×3 m And a height of 3.90 m. Is The atrium of the Shah Rukn al-Din communication With rectangular map Regular and thin In the site With an area 62.80 square meters The North - South Between the school and the mosque

of Shah Rukn al-Din Was established. The thickness of the walls 80 cm To 1.20 m is variable. Entrance to the north In front of the mosque opens in width of 1.40 m. And the height of 1.70 m is. According to the East - West and the southern entrance to the Court of the mausoleum the Width is 3.20 m. And the height is 2.30 m. According to the East - West Is. In the north side of the atrium relatively long space with dimensions of 10×3.20 m and the height is 1.80. Established has been frequently after passing through the corridor (hallway) into a square space in a 3×3 m and the height of 3 meters. Reach The space with ceiling Building is in operation and on the west side the square-shaped space a sinking with dimensions of 3×1.20 m to a height 3 meters. Over the southern entrance the courtyard of the mausoleum the minaret has a diameter of 50 cm. And to a height is 2 m. Is As well as the height of the entrance South in The top finial to floor 5 m is.

4-2-6 facades and decoration

4-2-6-1 shots and the foreign decorations

The only exterior Shrine building Sayed Ismail a main entrance and the two sub entrance is. The main entrance has glory entrance and within it. Width is 1.40 m. And the height is 1.80 meters. This entry the entrance atrium North side of Court of the tomb is Along Mosque The neighbourhood center There It should be noted The two entries Has In the common are head In the mosque a general description entrance Discussed. Entrance level difference to the neighbourhood 40 cm is higher. Sub input on the west side at the end of the 10-meter street located a width of 3 m. And 3.90 meters to a height has been the difference between the entry level same level with adjacent streets has been and finally, to the Gates, Shrine courtyard leads, the entry is free of decoration. As well as Input South sub Shrine Which set back alley Opens The iron entrance gate A width of 1.80 m. Height 2.20 m. 5 marble staircase The courtyard of the mausoleum Leads, On both sides of the stairs Two eunuchs house (hand) is located, Marble plinth And a height of 1.20 m Used Entrance Has entrance arc wishbone On top of it The two minarets. In general, the southern entrance with mosaic tile and the Building Names and the traditions Used and the date 1426. AH is the last renovation of the entrance Shows. The entry-level 1.25 m the street level is higher.

2-6-2- Views and decorating on the Court

Shrine of Shah Rukn al-Din has non-rational polygon Court With dimensions of 75×66.40 m. is. In the courtyard a newly established pool square Almost 3 years the building is going In a 3×3 m And the garden of along each other in surrounding Are located. The northern View the Court shrine including the main entrance Width of 4.50 m. And a height of 7.20 meters with a zigzag arc in the middle On top of it has two minarets Located. Generally entrance atrium with tiles and verses Decorated. In the right atrium Input and some arcades Crescent arc a width of 1.50 m. And to a depth of 20 cm And a variable height of 4.80 -3.50 m Is located. As well as in the left atrium the Iron gate of south side of the school to be seen. Decorating the main entrance (atrium) With today tile work The colour turquoise, Blue, white As well as statements And the verses Formed, In the middle of the forehead entrance Phrase "Tomb of Haj Agha Syed Masoom Shah-Rokni" Written in hieroglyphics And the around entrance Quranic verses nasta'liq White In the Blue background Painted. Eastern View the courtyard of the shrine including a wall a width of 50 cm and a height of 3.60 m. That the tomb's floor on the street side separates. Moreover Half of the wall Concrete block and the other half with bricks and cement that the in 1983 AD. By Cultural Heritage city of Dezful was implemented. South View The courtyard of the shrine Including sub Entrance And two arcades Arc wishbone To the right of And an elephant ear (Phil cover) On the left side entrance is located, It is worth mentioning That the walls The south side of the courtyard Such as walls East side And at the same time Have been built. West View the Court shrine including sub entrance And the 14 Rectangular form porch is entrance porch Width of 3 m. And the a height of 3.90 arc wishbone Is, Floor porch Brick In the dimensions of $25 \times 25 \times 25$ cm And the within the ceiling With chalk Cover. In the upper part of entrance porch Building decoration

with geometric motifs as back side is used. It should be noted the cross vault porch Entrance wishbone Horn vault is used. Entrance porch No 5 Tile decoration Has been The upper Entrance "The tomb of the late Haj Seyed Mohammad Sharif dignity" And on the sides String " يا " " يا آخر " الله " With Tile The colour of turquoise, blue, white and ... Is used. Within this porch Ancestry, one deceased 14 by Baba Rokn Al-Din Will With tile work is shown. Following the porch 4 Rectangular form room With a width of 3 meters And height of 3.90 m. Zigzag arc is Iron Gate Hotel Crescent arc Width of 1.20 m And height of 2.10 m Contract. Level difference porch To Court the shrine 30 cm above is located. The northern view porch Holy entrance in the middle And two Rectangular form rooms on the sides Is located. Entrance chamber a width of 2.40 m. And a height of 3.40 m. Arc wishbone on two floors has been built. On the upper floor Rooms on each side two windows with curved arches is shown. North Porch In the upper Entrance Decorative mosaics with geometric motifs the back side White, black, turquoise Used. North Porch Dated 1971 has been Moreover In the cornice Tooth decorations mouse is used. In the Porch Symmetry Is respected. South View Shrine entrance porch in the middle And two Rectangular form rooms on both sides of Is located. South side porch 4 arcades Arc wishbone on two levels to the depth of 20 cm There is, In the upper part of the side rooms of the south porch Has windows Crescent arc Is. South porches In the upper entrance tile work decoration Using the geometric motifs And written, In the upper porches Has seven rectangular frame Tayyip names "Allah", "Mohammad", "Ali" "1419" "Fateme" "Hasan" "Hossein" In Kufic to the colours blue, turquoise, white, black is engraved. Eastern and western facades Shrine entrance porch were quite similar to each other, Has seven porch In two floors On each side of The building of the Shrine The stairs Exactly in the middle This rooms Passes. entrance stairs Has a less width And in the upper Entrance stairs Superstratum The phrase " الله بهتر " ¹² In Kufic In black On white background Engraved In view of the upper part Entry chambers Building decorations With geometric motifs On the back side is decorated. In view of the eastern porch Dome roof is shown. In the first chamber to the right a niche with Arc wishbone with tile work and verses of praise

¹³ "بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم 2/ قل هو الله احد 3/ الله الصمد 4/ لم يلد و لم يولد 5/ ولم يكن كفن احد /"

In nasta'liq to white on blue background Engraved In the two-storey cornice the tooth mouse is used. Notably, That in four exterior Said Rack dome 12 left Seen With turquoise mosaic tiles is decorated.

4-2-6-3 facade and interior decorating

The northern corridor to the narrow rectangular shape with dimensions of 3.19 × 30.3 m and descends to the Court the shrine is 30 cm higher. The body of the atrium of marble plinth with a height of 1.20 meters white and the floor has been built of marble white and brown Is covered, The body of the inner wall of the atrium building with decorative geometric motifs within them the names of the Imams of the hieroglyphics engraved To white on a blue background cover this part of the atrium ceiling is covered with stucco. On both sides of the atrium ceiling views with zigzag arc and three rounds of that the arc with Turquoise tile work is visible. Within, the atrium operation with brick and glazed tile border with turquoise arches used in the building decorative geometric motifs have been used as a Crusader.

Porch to jointly narrow rectangular shape with dimensions of 69 × 4 m and the difference of 30 cm above the floor of the shrine is. Throughout the body and the floor of the brick porch roof with white chalk is used. Regular square-shaped dome house differences in dimensions 6 × 6 cm 40 cm lower level with the Court shrine. Floor newly built house with marble floors and the dome walls covered with plaster.

¹²The authors read for the first time

¹³The authors read for the first time

Four corners of the giant dome house earrings are used in the dome home vault views in two floors zigzag arc implemented. Under the roof dome decorated bowl used to the shape the so-called local stalactite decoration is this layout of the ceiling are visible.

2. RESULT

Some of the personalities buried in the building, not religious roots to the survival and sustainability over time, have shaped his religious name Dezful most holy shrines, built In the Timurid period and subsequent extensions added to it;The elders have met with Timur, Timur Therefore, when passing through the city of Dezful And knowledge of their death, due to their devotion, ordered the construction, the buildings on their tombs;And pieces for the elders allocated (eg old Rudband Shah Rukn al-Din). The restoration of buildings was the Safavid Shah Abbas II (such as Sheikh Ismail and Shah Rukn al-Din and Rudband Ghasri);the materials are brick and limestone coated with Louis and milk (Steny materials And native) is. Therefore, according to these religious places and made lasting local architecture and atmosphere fit the climatic conditions and the environment can look to designers to create special importance and place.

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