

Abstract

Tombs and memorial buildings are one of the most numerous historical works remained in Islamic architecture of Iran, and provide a good field for artists to yield their artistic ideas proportional to buildings. The construction of these buildings was based on the two types including the domed square and sepulchral towers, increased after fourth century of lunar hegira with the establishment of Al-e-Buya dominion and the local north-east governments of Iran, and was paid special attention to it in next periods, specifically in Seljukid and after that Ilkhanid eras.

Based on this, Saveh city and its suburban like many areas of Iran, have numerous tomb buildings that some of them belongs to the Seljukid and Ilkhanid eras. It is studied the investigation of the process of tomb architecture in Saveh and its suburban, considering the vicissitude of Saveh from the beginning of Seljukid era to the end of Ilkhanid era and the presence of great persons from this city in the court of existing governors and their impact, also Political, economical and religious changes of the zone regarding the recognition of the changes in architecture and its adornments. In addition, the effect of this buildings of Islamic architecture on urban and rural context of the studied area is done by widespread studies and checking overhead pictures. The results include: using architecture style prevalent in the construction of tomb buildings in Seljukid and Ilkhanid eras in saveh and its suburban located in the paths to this city and the efflorescence of this city in this period by the presence of persons of Saveh and Aveh in the court of their governors. But, regarding to studies, the existence of these buildings in the formation of contemporary residential context has no effect and all the studied buildings remain as a single building far from urban and rural residential context.

Key words: Saveh – Aveh – Tomb buildings – Seljukid – Ilkhanid