

Abstract:

Hammam-e Shah of Isfahan was built in 1012 by shah Abbas the great 's order in Safavied era. This Hammam (bathroom) now is located at north east side of Naghshe-Jahan Square. Currently few evidences of tile have remained on dados. These evidences are limited to octagon and square tiles in different colours by certain geometric sort, blue tiles in brick form and other types of tiles.

Since that ancient Hammams have lost their past usability by the passage of time then keeping and maintaining these buildings is just possible through revitalizing. Revitalization also cause changes and interventions in proposing restoration plan while reconstructing architectural decorations including tiling.

In order to organize and access to visual unity and space aesthetics, we need to a plan for reconstructing dado tiling of Hammam-e Shah in general framework of Hammam revitalization so that meets expectations and needs of next usability according to the conciderations of Cultural Heritage organization.

Use of Gypsum plaster or lime and/or tile with neutral colors in broad parts of dado which lack tile evidences and results in lifeless Hammam in next usability were prevented in order to access visual integration and cohesion and also aesthetics in usability of this building.

Finally, the plan of dado tiling of Hamam-e Shah was performed according to the available evidences in Hammam(identifying plan and tile sorting) written sources, comparative-historical studies with other Hammams of the same era and remained evidences in these Hammams, and in general framework of revitalization plan and principle dominated on conservation science so that prevent distortion while reconstructing tiling.

Key words: Hammam-e Shah of Isfahan, tile, Naghsh-e Jahan square, Safavid period