

Eyvan Türbesi in Anatolia during the Seljuk and beyliks period

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- Abstract:

Iwan or Eyvan is an architectural unit with three sides closed and one side entirely open with a huge Arch, Islamic Architecture used Iwan In Mosques, madrasas, khans, Bimarstans, Zawaiya, Khanqa and a lot of other buildings, Iwan was also used as Funeral unit which was known as Eyvan turbe, it consists of two chambers: Iwan chamber and Mummies chamber, Such iwans have a rectangular space and are often opened from outside with a huge pointed or semicircular arch. They could also have a small and simple mihrab and some square-shaped or embrasure windows, Despite Eyvan turbe was common in turkey and has spread throughout Anatolia in Konya, Kayseri, Amasia, Afyon, tokkat, but were very rare outside Anatolia, Despite the simplicity of planning this type of shrines, it is considered one of the most famous layouts of funerary architecture. The Rum Seljuks dynasty was the golden era of the spread of the Eyvan Türbesi style, particularly in the seventh century AH, the thirteenth century CE, followed by the Beys Dynasty (the Turkmen Beyliks) but it was not preferred by the Ottomans. The importance of the research in shedding light on that unique type of mausoleums which were common in Anatolia and did not spread anywhere else except in Egypt; where there are two examples: Sadat al-Tha'alba (613 H / 1276 AD) and Alsnjan turbe, However, such a style was not popular in Sham and the Arab Maghreb, and try to identify the most important features and the Architectural Elements of this type of Shrines.

Keywords:

Iwan - Mausoleum - Anatolia - Seljuk - Beyliks