



BADR-AL-DĪN TABRĪZĪ

BADR-AL-DĪN TABRĪZĪ, architect and savant active in Konya in Anatolia during the third quarter of the thirteenth century. He is described by Aflākī (I, p. 389) as the architect (*me'mār*) of the tomb of the great mystic poet Jalāl-al-Dīn Rūmī (d. 1273). He came to Anatolia probably as one of those Iranian craftsmen and men of learning who sought refuge in Asia Minor after the Mongol invasion of Iran in the middle of the thirteenth century. The *Manāqeb al-'ārefīn* states that Badr-al-Dīn possessed, in addition to skills as an architect, knowledge of astrology, mathematics, geometry, spells and magic, alchemy, philosophy, and the cultivation of citrus (I, p. 141). A disciple (*morīd*) of Rūmī, Aflākī (I, p. 387) lauds him as “the second Socrates and Greek Plato.” After Rūmī’s death, he is said to have been charged by the Saljuq amir, ‘Alam-al-Dīn Qayşar, with the construction of a tomb for the saint, apparently of the *ayvān* type, which is known today as the Yeşil Qubbe (Green Dome) because of the addition of a turquoise-faience riveted tower over the original structure during the Qaramanid period (800/1397-98).

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