The mystical couplets poet

The tomb of Baba Taher is built in the contemporary era and is located in Hamedan, Baba Taher Square. Baba Taher who lived around the late 4th and early 5th centuries, is one of the greatest poets and mystics of his time. He lived most of his life in poverty. He is one of the most famous Iranian couplet poets. Time has not been able to remove his passionate couplets from memories, which are written with the accent of Laki. In addition to his couplets, there are other works remained including two Gheteh, some Ghazal, a collection of Arabic Aphorisms and a book called *Finally*. Baba Taher, in the collection of Arabic alphabets, has expressed his mystical beliefs as the knowledge of wisdom, remembrance, worship, excitement and affection. The collection consists of 420 mystical remembrances in fifty seasons, with a conclusion in various subjects. The book finally consists of two parts, the first part of which is a treatise about Aphorisms in the mystical and Sufi beliefs, and the second part is a treatise titled Al-Fotuhat Al-Rabbani fi Esharat al-Hamadani, which seems to be Janni Beik Hamedani’s opinions. Inside the tomb, there are 24 couplets beautifully carved on 24 stones and located in the lower part of the inner area of the tomb. In addition to his couplets, there are other works remained including two Gheteh, some Ghazal, a collection of Arabic Aphorisms and a book called *Finally*.

Tomb of Baba Taher in Hamedan, located in the center of a rectangular, beautiful, fresh square with a cyan prismatic octagonal dome above a low hill. The roof of the tomb is decorated with mosaic tiles. The height of the tomb, which overcomes the vast area of city, is 25 meters from the street. In 1344, the construction of the building was completed with a combination of the architecture of the past and present era and around the building there is a green and beautiful environment. The eight columns of the tower, the tombstone, the floor and the stairs of the tomb are carved out of granite stone, and the main building is 10x10 meters wide with a set of prisms, with entrance portions of light. The facade and the carpet of the tomb of Baba Taher is made of stone and there are inscriptions of tiles inside it.

Inside the tomb, some couplets of him are written on 24 pieces of marble. Two brass slabs are also installed on the inside, which one of them is the name of the Founding Board of the National Association of National Monuments and the other one is the name of some of the characters who is buried next to Baba Taher. The total area of the tomb and the surrounding garden is about 8950 square meters. Baba Taher’s sensational poems are written in pleasant Lory accent and represents the sensitive and sad soul of this mystic, which attracts sensitive people.

Over the ages, this building has witnessed numerous destruction and reconstruction. In the 6th century, a brick octagonal tower was built on the grave of Baba Taher, later destroyed by time. At the time of first Pahlavi, Hamadan municipality built a new building instead of the old one, which was mostly bricks. During this rebuilding, a tile plate of the 7th century, which is now held at the Museum of Ancient Iran, was obtained. On this cyan tile, verses of the Holy Quran are written in the bold Kufi calligraphy. The construction of the new building in the 1344 was done by the efforts of the National Monuments and Municipality of Hamedan and by Architect Mohsen Foroghi. The new tomb is a magnificent masterpiece of the new age architecture, the original design of which is a combination of the architecture of the 7th and 8th centuries and the present era. This work was registered on May 21, 1376 with the registration number 1870 in the list of national works of Iran.

Sturdy standing in history

One of the works left from the reign of the ancient kings of Iran in this part of the country, which is located in Hamedan city, is a Lion stone statue known as stone of lion. The present city of Hamadan has been the center of the kingdom of the Medes and the summer capital of the Achaemenids. Nevertheless, there are little remains since that time, and this statue is one of the most important ones. During the reign of Medes and Achaemenids, the construction of these sculptures was very important because they believed in spells, and they believed that this statue would have remove disasters and calamities from the city as Ibn-e-Faqih Hamedani (282 AH) wrote in Al Baldan's about this lion: one of the wonders in Hamedan is a lion statue made of stone on the gate of the city. It's said to be an amulet for the cold, and it is a work by Roman Bellinas master of spells. When Ghobad sent him to relieve the spell of the city's pests, it is said they were stayed in the way cause of snow and cold, but as soon as this spell was presented as the lion, the cold went down and the work went up.

The genius of Iranian Islamic arts

The mosque is one of the buildings of the Qajar period and the construction of it starts at 1253 AH. Hamedan Jameh Mosque has multiple entrances. The mosque has a rectangular square plan with four elevated verandahs decorated with simple and suspended bricks and tiles. The main Shabestan of the mosque has 55 columns. This building was registered with the number of 1733 on March 26, 1973 in the list of historical monuments.