



Introduction and Analysis of the Architecture of the Tomb of Sultan Ibrahim Reza in Darmian City and Reading the Relics of its Historical Writings

Ali Asqar Mahmoodi Nasab ¹& Seyyed Rasool Mousavi Haji ²& Abed Taghavi³
(189-213)

Abstract

The study of Islamic Period buildings in Iran proves the presence of countless religious and non-religious tombs that are scattered in most parts of this border and region. As one of the most important elements of Islamic-Iranian architecture, these buildings have a special diversity, so that their study reveals the architectural and decorative features of each period. Tomb for religious Personalities in Iran has received more attention than other Islamic countries; the reason for this is the role of tombs and its integration with the customs and religion of Muslim Iranians, and this is the reason that justifies the continued popularity of religious tombs in Iran. In this research, the architecture of the tomb of Sultan Ibrahim Reza located in Abgarm village of Darmian city, South Khorasan province will be introduced. In the present article, while introducing and analyzing the architecture of the building, motifs and decorations, inscriptions and memorabilia of the building are discussed. The present article is based on a descriptive-analytical method and its findings are partly through the study of library resources and the other part is done in the field. The main question of the research is in what period this building was built and what are the salient features of the building architecture? According to the inscription of the building and short reports made by previous scholars, the construction date of the building dates back to the Safavid period, while by studying and analyzing the architecture of Timurid buildings in Khorasan, it probably dates back to the late Timurid period. The tomb of Sultan Ibrahim Reza is a two-storey building with four porches and a magnificent dome. Among the architectural features of the building are symmetry, the use of various arches and magnificent inscriptions on the body of the building, which provide complete information about this building over a long period of time.

Keywords: Tombs of Sultan Ibrahim Reza, Timurid - Safavid, Architecture, Inscription.

Received: 12, July, 2019; Accepted: 11, March, 2022

doi
10.22059/jarcs.2021.280274.142706
Print ISSN: 2676-4288 - Online ISSN: 2251-9297
<https://jarcs.ut.ac.ir>

1. Ph.D. Candidate in Archeology, Mazandaran University, Babolsar, Iran.

2. Corresponding Author Email: Seyyed_rasool@yahoo.com
Professor, Department of Archeology, Mazandaran University, Babolsar, Iran.

3. Assistant Professor, Department of Archeology, University of Mazandaran, Babolsar, Iran.

Interdiction

The study of Islamic Period buildings in Iran proves the presence of countless religious and non-religious tombs that are scattered in most parts of this border and region. As one of the most important elements of Islamic-Iranian architecture, these buildings have a special diversity, so that their study reveals the architectural and decorative features of each period. In this research, the architecture of the tomb of Sultan Ibrahim Reza will be introduced. In terms of location of this tomb in South Khorasan province, Darmian city, Gezik section (easternmost part of the city and adjacent to the Afghan border) and located in the village of Abgarm and based on the point (utm) in latitude and longitude 0243998/3644094 and altitude It is located on average 1325 meters above sea level (Fig 1). The existence of many historical monuments from prehistoric to Islamic periods shows the importance of this region from the east of the country and the borders of the land of Qohestan. Among the monuments of this region, we can mention the ruins of Shah Vali, the area of Abbasabad Pal, the area and castle of Tabas Messina, the castle of Muslims, the castle of Patang, the castle of the mosque of Hendvalan, and so on. The main research questions are: 1- In what period was this building built? 2- What are the features of the building architecture?

The tomb of Sultan Ibrahim Reza is built in the north-south direction with dimensions of 19 × 20 meters (area 380 square meters) and the architecture of the building consists of different parts such as porch, dome space, room and water storage. In terms of plan, this building is quadrangular and the interior space in which the tomb is located is square and with an area of 91.2 square meters has a dome cover (shape 1). The tomb of Sultan Ibrahim Reza is built on two floors and in the form of four porches, all four porches leading to the dome of the building, which today, except for the west and east entrance porches, the two north and south entrances are blocked (Fig 3). The entrance porch on the north side of the building has a higher height than the other sides, the porch on the south side is smaller than the others and the height of the west and east sides is the same and symmetrical. Access to the first floor is possible through a staircase from the west and east sides, each side of which is designed with porches and leads to each other. The dome that is located on top of this tomb has been turned into a circle from a square perimeter and a dome has been made through a sequencing (Fig 7). The depth of corner construction used in the building is 1.5 meters and its dome is designed and built as a shell (saber moghadam, 1997: 4). One of the important features in the construction of the dome of the building is the use of sequencing, which is the main feature of the architecture of the Timurid period (HillenBrand, 2010: 294 & Blair and Bloom, 2007: 99). Inside the porches, the north, west and east sides of the three gypsum lattice windows are worked with a crescent arch that provided light inside the building. The door of the porch on the west and east sides of the building is inlaid and these wooden doors have two leaves and an inscription that shows the construction of the building and its builder (Fig 5). The inscription engraved on the east and west doors shows the name of the door manufacturer and its construction date to 1890 AD. Manuscripts have been written on the inner walls of the dome of the tomb of Sultan Ibrahim Reza. These relics are the heart of the pilgrims' writings, some of which belong to the Safavid period and some of which belong to the later periods, which have been written in ink with Nasta'liq, Nasta'liq broken, Naskh and Sols lines. The most important topics of these manuscripts are: memorabilia, Quranic verses and chapters, prophetic hadiths, references to historical events and poems on various topics, especially the praise of the Prophet, Imams and the person buried in the tomb. The inscriptions cover a period of 370 years, so that the oldest identified inscription dates to 1568 and 1594 AD and the newest inscription dates to 1938 AD (nasrabadi, 2003- Fig 10-20). The date of construction of the tomb of Sultan Ibrahim Reza, according to the inscription of the western porch, dates back to the early Safavid period (1495 AD- Fig 2).

Conclusion

By observing the architecture, we find that its architectural style is taken from the architectural features of the Timurid period, and after this inscription, repairs have been done in the building. Regarding the architecture of the building, as it was said, this tomb had four porches and the entrance of all four porches directly entered the central dome. The north porch of the building was higher than the other porches. An example of such a high porch that is used as an entrance can be seen in the landmarks of the Timurid period (Hattstein And Delius, 2004: 417-423), including the shrine of Mullah Kalan Monastery, the tomb of Qasim Anwar (O'kane, 2007) and the local architecture of the Qohestan region in the tomb of Turanshah Sarayan (mahmoodi nasab, 2014: 209) and even the mosque of Hendvlan Clearly seen (O'kane, 2007: 268). However, as it was said, the main porch of the building is closed and today it is possible to enter the building from both the east and west porches, and the fact that the inscription is inside the west porch can be said to have been restored in 1495 AD. The north porch is blocked and the west and east porches are used as the main entrance and the inscription is installed in the same (west) porch, creating the suspicion that the building was built in the Safavid period. But another reason could be that the year of construction began at the end of the Timurid period and its completion is in the Safavid period, and for this reason the year of construction is mentioned on the inscription and the inscription is installed in this porch. However, it can be said that the centrality of Herat during the reign of the kings of the Timurid period and the proximity of Herat to the region of Qohestan and the late Timurid period of government is limited to Khorasan, the construction of these buildings in this region was not ineffective, including buildings in this period A landmark in the cities and villages of Qohestan, including the Qayen Grand Mosque, the tomb of Turanshah Sarayan, the tomb of Gol Khosf, the mosque of Handwalan, the mosque and the tomb of the four domes of Afin, etc., which is one of the interesting points. This period is built between buildings.

Special elements and features of Sultan Ibrahim Reza architecture, such as porch, dome, the presence of tombstones with inscriptions and monuments of historical writings written on the wall, this building as one of the last buildings with Timurid architecture style built in Khorasan, Counted.