

# Tomb-Garden, a Symbol of Indian Classical Mausoleum

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Reza Kasravi

M. A. in Architecture kasravi\_r@yahoo.com

Interest of the Muslim kings of India to the Persian Garden was to the extent that even after death search paradise in the world of garden, and build tomb in the midst of garden. They due to the good memories of Persian gardens such as Samarkand and Kabul try that with a symmetrical arrangement of the atmosphere and current water create a land where their soul is calm. This action makes the garden as a Not-so-symbolic space becomes a place to keep mention and display the power of the Mughal rulers. This trend in Indian tomb-garden shows that Indian classical monuments in the Islamic period have appeared in tomb-garden. Thus the tomb-garden, has become one of the most important physical legacies of Islam in India, and is the manifestation of the glory of Indian tomb architecture in Mughal era.

Building of tombs in the Indian garden tombs Hindi or in the center of garden, such as the Humayon tomb-garden in Delhi, Bebi-ka tomb-garden in Aurangabad and Akbar Tomb in Sikandra, or along one of the sides of gardens, like the Taj Mahal in Agra were built. The tomb-garden of Humayon Tomb on the elevated lines in the crossing place of two central garden spaces is located. Tomb architecture in terms of physical structure is very similar to the Persian garden palace, but in the atmosphere and viewing is different. Garden is quadrangular, the campus has been divided into nine squares and the central square is considered for construction. The remaining eight squares are called "Char-

bagh", are divided into four sections, and four Broad Street in front of the stairs to four directions of the garden has been extended. The streets in the South and West reach to the two large gates. Accordingly, it can be said that however, geometric order, symmetry and the arrangement of building in the garden are features inspired of architecture of Persian gardens, but from the perspective of valuation, the tomb is important, not the garden. This issue appears twice in tomb-garden of Bibi-ka, because in the main axis, the wall on both sides of the street of garden has been drawn that will attract attention from the atmosphere of garden to the tomb monument architecture.

According to conducted studies and the examples mentioned above, Common feature of tombs of Muslim kings of India can be classified as follows:

1. Stay away from the chaotic urban (organic)
2. Sharp boundaries tomb with surrounding tissue
3. Being Index building of tombs
4. According to comply with the geometrical features of Iranian architecture, especially the gardens (being imported)
5. Being luxury of building to express the greatness

Based on the above discussion, it can be said that the Muslim kings of India have chosen Persian Garden as an ideal place to achieve immortality. The selection suggests Iranian Garden Making tradition in the garden tomb, that Existence a clear and legible geometry is of its inherent characteristics, as a means to display power.