

A Comparative Study of Charbagh School and Mosque Decorations and Central Mosque of Esfahan

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Abstract: Central mosque of Esfahan is one of the most magnificent monuments of the Islamic period and one of the most graceful Islamic mosques that now a days consists of several parts, each representing a particular period in architecture evolution process; the first mosque was built on the ruins of the Sassanid period but it has reached its peak of evolution during Al-e Booye and Safavid eras. Charbagh school and mosque are the magnificent monuments of Isfahan in Safavid era and they are also the pinnacle of Safavid art and decorations. The present study tends to use comparative analytical methods, library and field studies of the two monuments. The investigations conducted in this study showed that Charbagh school and mosque are similar to the buildings of the previous eras but their beauty and elegance have reached their climax which made this mosque as the masterpiece of Safavid era. Considering that different parts of the mosque were constructed in different periods, the entire parallel of the building has been kept. Contingency of porches or Shabestan and the like bring elegance to the mosque and school and keeps integration of Charbagh school and mosque.

Key words: Tiling, mosque, school, Charbagh school and mosque, central mosque of Isfahan, Islamic art, Iranian architecture

INTRODUCTION

Architecture is one of the branches of art of human civilization that has been attended across centuries by human societies and people has tried to expand its evolution; among which religious architecture is bears a special place; mosque is regarded as the place of prayers and worship and the most important Islamic monument for worships. Study of architecture is mandatory to know the Islamic architecture of each period.

Education in Iran before and after Islam bears an especial importance and it has always been on the same trend; during the early Islamic centuries it has been just prior to the formation of schools of Education and Sciences. The training requirement became more apparent upon development of cities and population growth and it provided an introduction to the establishment of schools that can be essential for community. Great mosque of Esfahan is one of the most important historical buildings which today includes different parts of each one represents a specific period in the architectural art of eras are the primary mosque on the ruins of the Sassanid period is related to the work in the period has reached its development peak during Al-e Booye and Safavid eras.

Charbagh school and mosque, also called Soltani school and gets the last Safavid Isfahan in the era of the magnificent monument that according to many researchers has been both a mosque school time (Pirnia

2006). Safavid period is one of the most brilliant eras of art, especially in the fields of architecture after four Islam mosque is the mosque of Isfahan gardens and both of the remaining works from this period that are painted and stairs in the estuary have significantly due to the above questions in mind historical evidence arises of funds to differentiate these two engravings and painted red the construction of the index? In this study, we performed library based studies into valid internet site and two motifs of the sample we analyzed and finally we look, evaluate and compare research results.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Method doing research in the study of comparative analytical studies is a library of resources available in a variety of books available and valid internet sites and other similar sources in architectural decoration is used.

Introduction of buildings

An introduction to charbagh school of Isfahan: Charnagh school and mosque of Isfahan is called Soltani School or King's Mother School. It is called Soltani because it was built in era of Shah Soltan Hossein and called Charbagh because it is located at Charbagh Street. It is called King's Mother School because mother of Shah Soltan Hossein denoted several inns, markets and economic centers to which (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1: Outer cover of charbagh dome

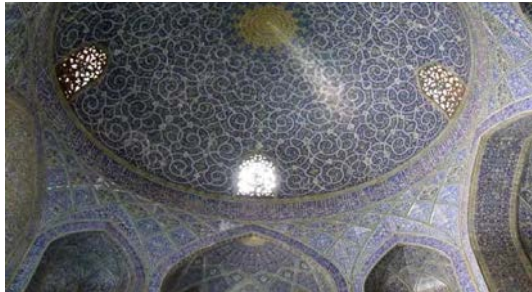


Fig. 2: Exterior cover of charbagh school dome



Fig. 3: Interior cover of charbagh school dome

Charbagh School bears four porches with an area of the school about 8500 m² and its dimensions are about 95×90 m large and beautiful patio and the dome of the Minaret are located in the South side and the two sides with a height of 38 m two minarets porch. The dome is of the two-cover type and is very beautiful. The one line written inscription on the inside and outside of which is seen and is one of Charbagh Schools that scrolls with white tile bearing azure field (Pirnia, 2007). This well formed dome with Islamic decorations in yellow and black shows glorious azure field, constructed on a net of woods (Pirnia, 2007) (Fig. 2 and 3).

The interior dome inside the school, including the vestibule and entrance include minarets and rooms. The most beautiful part is the tiled vestibule entrance to the school. In middle school, corridors are covered with precious stone. The blessings be upon the fourteen innocents dated on the calendar year 1110 were carved. All internal surfaces of the smaller pieces are decorated with tiles.

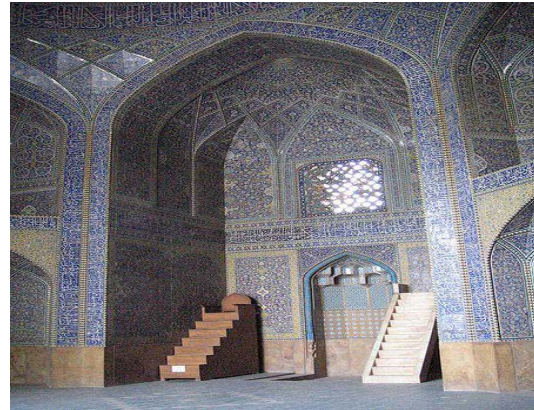


Fig. 4: Mehrab and pulpit of charbagh school



Fig. 5: Charbagh school and mosque

A fabric made of marble pulpit twelve steps school and carvings of the best examples of art and masonry. In those days the school is very beautiful this exquisite sanctuary the inscription above the pulpit in line Abdul islands (Tajbakhsh, 1999) (Fig. 4).

School garden four tiling: Tiling school garden and four scrolls, including the most beautiful and the most diverse of the scrolls have been quite a lot of Safavid painted the tiling is given in different parts of the building have been written to the various techniques of NLP can be over wood view. Examples of this can be considered a tiling of the inscription on the inside of the dome and the minarets of the nave North view home school (the market) the Interior of Northern and Eastern porch of the vestibule, also see the corner of which (Fig. 5).

The mosque of Isfahan: Jame mosque of Isfahan's Friday mosque or the most important and oldest religious buildings of the mosque is a vast historical collection with dimensions 140×170 m in the northeast of the city of Isfahan next to the old square and next to the old square. Today, it consists of several parts of NLP such as the dome of the Taj Mulk dome, porch and four courtyards



Fig. 6: Jame (central) mosque of Esfahan



Fig. 7: North mosque of the jameh mosque of Esfahan

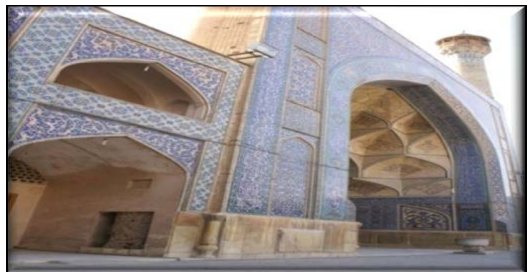


Fig. 8: South porch

round which the nave altar Mozaffari, each school represents a period in the Islamic architecture of garlic are special (Fig. 6).

Great mosque of Esfahan is that Ivan has four different porches over the course of about the apron North porch added. North porch is called Soffeh Darvish and comes from the Seljuk period and it has been decorated as well as Safavid era in plasterwork (Pirnia, 2007) (Fig. 7-9).

The porch has a reputation in the name of East apprentice in the frame on the veranda of the Seljuk period, tiling is the Western porch decorated in the name of a famous Professor of hanging from the Seljuk period that experts (Pirnia, 2007) (Fig. 10).

Middle part of Jame mosque of Isfahan has two square-shaped pond is one in the center of the apron onto the polygon in the northern part of it. An important

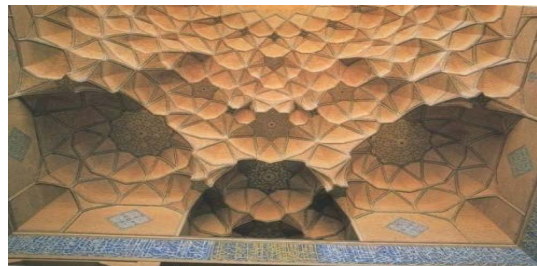


Fig. 9: North porch

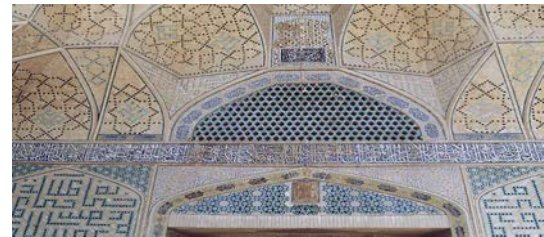


Fig. 10: Western porch

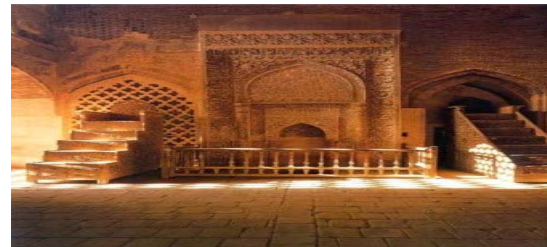


Fig. 11: Mihrab of oljaitou

element of Islamic architecture is in stairs for the primary on the porch, then also a fuller shape seen in other parts of the mosque. The most famous of the famous mosque of the dome of the dome to the North dome and Mulk mosque was known as the earthen dome. The dome of the mosque is Mulk when still figure that was added to the Abbasid period was built around an atrium and there separated from the rest of the dome had been building and possibly a prayer house for nobles and officials and Nobel was to separate prayer for security reasons were willing Malek system 15 m dome in diameter. Earth dome of the Prophet's fan believe that far more valuable as an aesthetic and a certain precision and unity in Ann designs 5.19 m and 5.10 n-m height. Working space under the dome painted brick in combination with Sirloin Mazidi have been implemented on the perfect proportions of this series, they are without any part of the hidden elements stay. Great mosque of Esfahan is the altar of the mosques are the most numerous in the sanctuary below long avash South dome in North Western porch Oljaitou porch in the command located made Patriarch of this altar decoration of plaster work examples (Fig. 11).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The grand mosque has two minarets that are parties to the South porch and the Fed mgherns along with the inscription on the ground working brick tiling is seen the most famous mosque of Esfahan is the Minbari pulpit to pulpit altar which is dependent on the Oljaitou of wood made from exquisite wood cutting tasks has been worn (Pirnia).

A comparative look at the hanging of the mosque-mosque of Isfahan on Friday or that the earliest monuments of Iran ambiguity (archaeologist) in the case of the mosque and painted my NLP writes: (days when you see Jame mosque of Isfahan went and placed under the dome and I realized that all in the Gonbad is because under this dome of the well can be indestructible masterpiece okhlaghaneh and the greatness of the Iranian mosque Ann believe) as well as in the several hanging garden among the most positive four school levels of the tiling is in most parts of the building for a variety of roles, a treasure of art panache tiling has become a testament in Safavid drawings and other decorations include in cardamom in Chinese wooden lattice work and etching and silver with marble, all of its kind that is intriguing. Continue to look at the hanging technique and initial sample of two types of content we index the construction payment.

Technique: painted decorations in tiling tiling closer to whatever the Safavid; color variations have more glazed tiles from the mineral colors gets to use reasonable which was very diverse. For decoration of buildings such as a tile mosaic of color and the color of the seven golden ones Glass and Mau in various forms and dimensions of the world of beauty and creativity has supplied all of these, along with the beautiful carvings rather than an Islamic land held in place and rests in Chahar Bagh school tiling a wider of the Jameh mosque of Isfahan and in most internal surfaces such as Ivan, the letters, the official ratings of the South front of the dome in the upper internal space on top of a minaret and part of the fuselage and part of the dome or cylinder used as a hanging scrolls.

Tiling in the mosque of Isfahan in the South porch which is the owner of the famous dome and medical Web Mulk peripheral frame in the way NLP is decorated tiles that corresponds to the period of Safavid and Soffeh as well as in the Eastern porch that is known of the original tiling apprentice period ironwork Seljuk. The inscription tiling corresponding to the period of the Patriarch on the head at the entrance of the nave in the grand mosque of Esfahan is the Patriarch can be eye-sight.

Wooden hanging in a different era, different architects were usually wooden hanging this painted usually in parts of the building were application moisture and termites. They are spared the Muslim when using wood for Windows and are enjoying have been such as Jigsaw, diaphoretic, carving, inlay and painting on wood has built an incredible miracle. The man in the comments usually uses wood and in different fields including: wooden window in the wooden pulpit and wooden. Several hanging with different motifs and have been working can see. According to the tastes of the people there were several who, like painted wooden lattice, inlaid wood, Guinea, each according to the elegance in any part of the building uses. Perforation Chinese knot Chinese wooden window in different parts of the above the houses there is a minaret and the current are usually established. Guinea are usually painted on a wooden building on the existing inside there.

The painted rock from the past of certain standing stones dot the far building is human because in all parts of Africa is disrespecting Sang is found at the beginning of the rock stratum as the head of the Harbor was used as the main building structure was the low application of has artists and architects of his own with the techniques of painted stone as often. In the meantime the mosque of Isfahan school is a comprehensive Charbagh of the decorations out of the Bay. Half-columns and carvings from the King in and arrangement of stone and tile in the tile in from the masterpiece of this technique in school four pot in columns garden. The entrance and stone inscription found in North Eastern front porch in a simple stone carvings in the form of examples in the school garden. In the garden of a large vestibule school located within a four-stone monuments, very elegant calligraphy and art masterpiece masonry that and floor is covered with marble vestibule. A small window around the node in the school established in four garden stones have been netted.

Seraglio in Isfahan in alshta a bit secluded space mahfouzi Mosque is for prayer ceremonies in the winter. The arch is a marquee on the columns are sawed Len in the Arch of each NBA projected that the cavity should be a piece of white marble has been prepared so that the sunlight into the open nave space. Eastern mosque that Ivan is called apprentice medical Web that marble is Ivan integrated labor around the top of the plaque is written inscription and baked. At the end of the eastern side of the mosque Friday, leading a life that is located the historical inscription to the reign of Sultan Mahmud Al-Ivan.

Painted plasterwork of the Islamic monuments in the interior decorations of plaster that has an abundance of

artists to your taste and liking the highs in this sticky substance have shown one of the most resplendent plaster decorations in the great mosque of Isfahan in the sanctuary dome the following long-term not Mulk but also in the North of the Western porch in the Oljaitou ruler of the Patriarch placed the altar made of stucco decoration samples. ACETO in two by two column-bearing arch niche of small embedded Ann and bow tip top sharpness is attached to them. the very altar of the muzonhestnd components and proportions the decoration of plasterwork written line Ann Vogel geometric shapes have been used.

North to read the name of the fountain head Ann gets medical Web Darvish to the Seljuk period, it seems that during the Safavid renovation also bricking also plasterwork has been painted. The nave of the Mosque: this is the nave which is based on circular columns with plasterwork and very beautiful. The dome of the 40 columns around it is situated in the South of the mosque and at a distance of 485-465 years AH. The dome in the reign of the Seljuk vizier and the Malekshah made of rare examples of Seljuk era buildings. The porch in front of the dome is located at the beginning of the 6th century brick

AH has been built and the roof of the coarse combination. This dome has a splendid decorative designs made of brick and plaster. But, in the school garden and four different techniques with an eye painted plasterwork that Islamic Iranian architects of flux is tasteful in this school façade making using porches and plasterwork to the eye in the decoration of the established and seen that school on Abbey field and vegetable motifs with brown.

Gold is up on the plaster for stairs with arabesque motifs employed in the decoration of the riverbank wall heater available in beautiful osar established by Shah Sultan Hossein is also used four school gardens painted metal hanging metal leaf garden in two of the original four schools including the best examples of the noble art of Safavid etching industry. Installation date in the year 1126 EM is mentioned about this in the book written by Alsanin events (at the end of the city of Derry which were installed Awal Rabie of silver to the school were made for mobarakeh Soltani twenty I spend RS800 Royal silver) the lyrics are in English and in Arabic line has been outstanding with later to protect the trustee's SID in silver at the time of Alraqyn in the year 1327 AH wooden installed (Table 1 and 2).

Table 1: Comparison decorations
Charbagh school and mosque





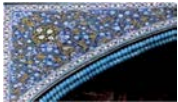

















Charbagh school and mosque		Jame mosque of Esfahan			
Images	Position in building	Images	Position in building	Techniques	Types of decorations
	Ivan, quater interior dome and part of the cylindrical dome as the inscription Over the entrance porch roof dome and minarets		Porches and interior view of dome	Seven color Marquetry	Tile
	The pier and minarets over the entrance		Walls, domes and minarets	Maghali	
	Rounds of overhead and rounds of Mihrab		Under the roof of the porch roof dome	Fetileh	
	Over the entrance chamber view Heater of Shah chamber		Oljaitou Mihrab	Plasterwork	Plaster
	In Mogharnas and nodes and storage chambers for school		Oljaitou Mihrab	Painting on plaster	
	Decorating porches		Decoration of porches	Golding on plaster	

Table 2: Continuing to implement ornaments ornaments

Charbagh school		Jame mosque of Isfahan			
Images	Position in building	Images	Position in building	Techniques	Types of decoration
	Two part door	---	---	Etching Tapestry	Metal
	On main door of school	--	--	Pot	
	Ivan top of the octagonal minarets courtyard houses and rooms	--	--	Reticular	Wood
	Wooden rooms on the South porch in the yard at the Northern entrance		On the old yard	Carving	
	The inscription engraved in the upper booths school entry		Inscription	Carving	
	Flower columns at the entrance inscription		The columns of the nave	Carving	Stone
	Small windows around the school chambers		--	Reticular	

A comparative look at the hanging of the mosque at the conclusion of the four school gardens and great mosque of Isfahan the following can be noted: in the Safavid Shia religion recognized by the other schools increase otadad regresses regresses historical Safavid thollat to its peak and as we see four school garden after years of still retain their user and for the seminarians' education and implications. Phot of scale school garden in the style of the four porch following the Seljuk period, Ilkhani has also been customary that the great mosque of Isfahan this enormous monument in this work period but four periods each mosque of Isfahan in the porch to the school have been added Charbagh, i.e., fully Safavid decorated one.

CONCLUSION

Effective glory and decoration of mosques architecture schools to buildings can be pointed out that four school gardens as well as tiling with tasteful art eventually took to the tiling experience flotsam but various painted mosque plasterwork of the Seljuk period, exquisite tiling painted wooden decorations and marble stones. In the course of the mosque has a different model for other religious monuments painted plasterwork with the most beautiful masterpieces of period painting up to the altar to be Patriarch Oljaitou. Do check with answer and question this article was the result of that on some

types of elements cleans stairs matching geometric motifs, different techniques building lines, tiling work, school garden plasterwork affected four of the Jameh mosque of Isfahan. But, the issue for was seen hanging in all.

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