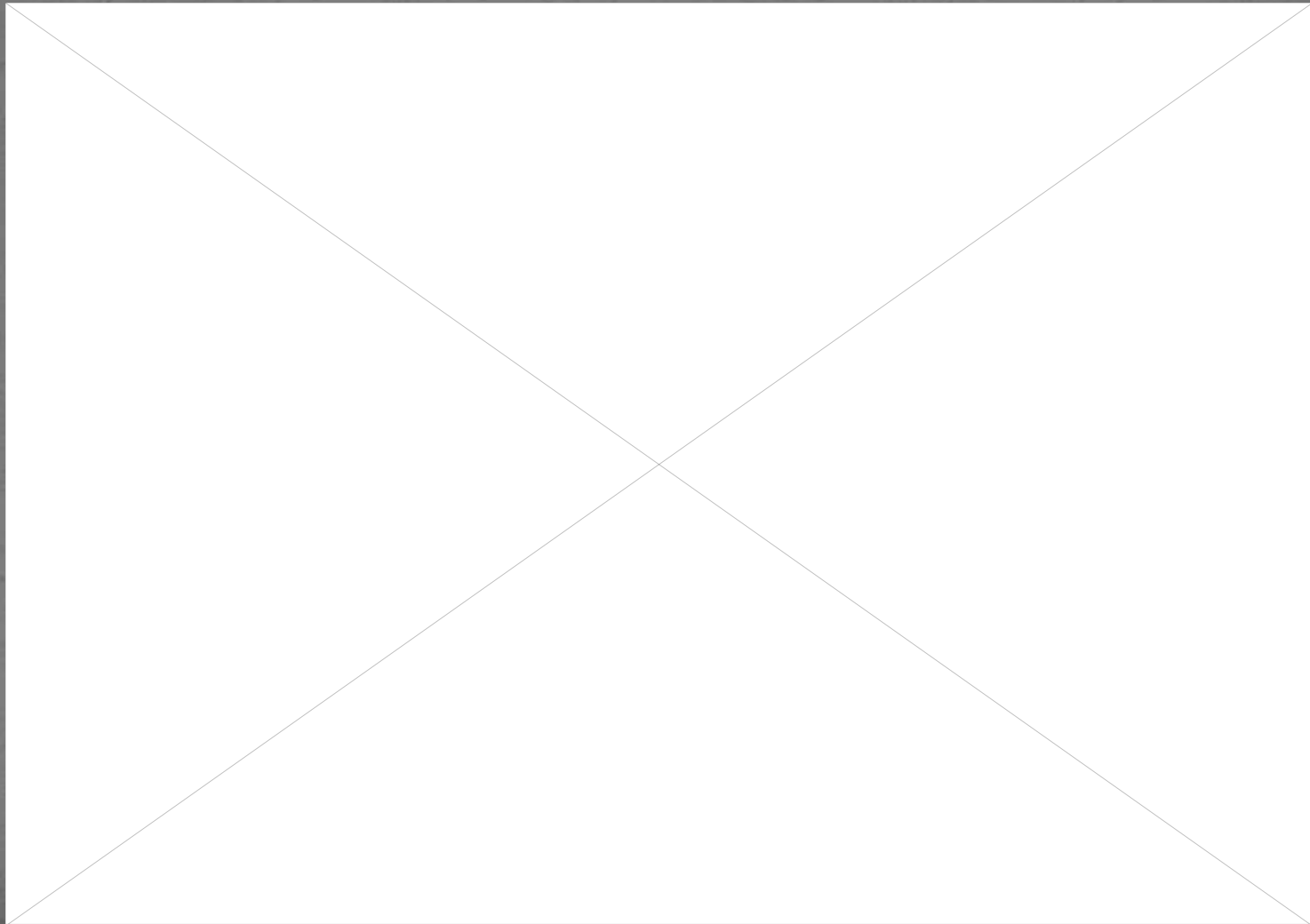


Mausoleums of Neyshabour and Hamedan

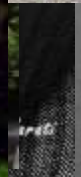
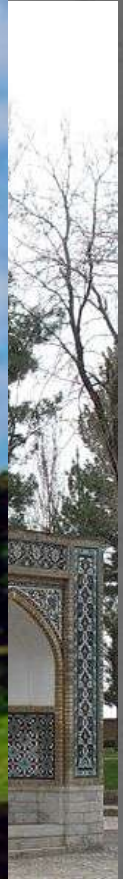
S. Pouriya Hosseini
Bahareh Mahmoodi

دو بیٹی های بابا طاهر



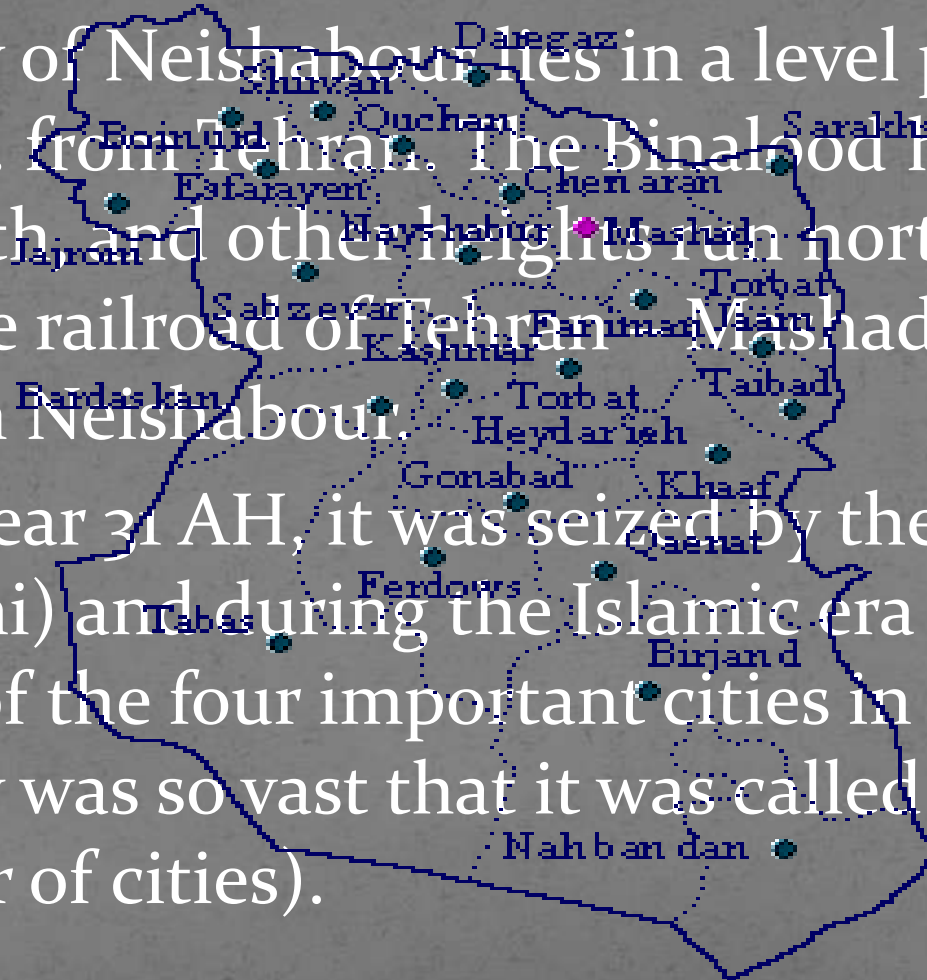
Overview of Presentation

- Hakim
- Dr. Ho
- Buildin
- A
- Ba



City of NEISHABOOR

- The city of Neishabour lies in a level plain and is 768 km. from Tehran. The Binalood neights are to the north, and other heights run northwest of the city. The railroad of Tehran Mashad passes through Neishabour.
- In the year 31 AH, it was seized by the Ottomans (Osmani) and during the Islamic era held its own as one of the four important cities in the province. The city was so vast that it was called Omol-Belad (mother of cities).



آرامگاه حکیم عمر خیام در

نیشابور Omar Khayyam Mausoleum in Neyshabour



می خور که به زیر گل بسی
خواهی خفت

بی مونس و بی حریف و بی
همدم و جفت

ز نهار به کس مگو تو این

راز نصفت

آنان که محیط فضل و
آداب شدند

در جمع کمال رشمعین شب تاریک
اصحاب شدند ببردند برون

گفتند فسانه ای و در
Those who pursue the scientific way
In a different language display
حواب شدند

Their ignorance and the way they pray
They too one day shall be dust and clay

Omar Khayyam

- Born 28th of Ordibehesht 427 (Solar Hejri), 18th of May 1048 in Neyshabour
- Main interests:
 - Mathematics
 - Astronomy
 - Poetry
- During his life time, Which one of the above was Khayyam's main area of expertise?

Omar Khayyam - Astronomy

- Journey to Esfahan during Sultan Jalal al-Din Malekshah Saljuqi
- Esfahan observatory
- Jalali Calendar
 - Why new calendar?
 - Taxing Problems based on Lunar Calendar
 - Significance
 - The most accurate calendar
 - 1 day error every 5000 years
 - Based on Solar year

Omar K

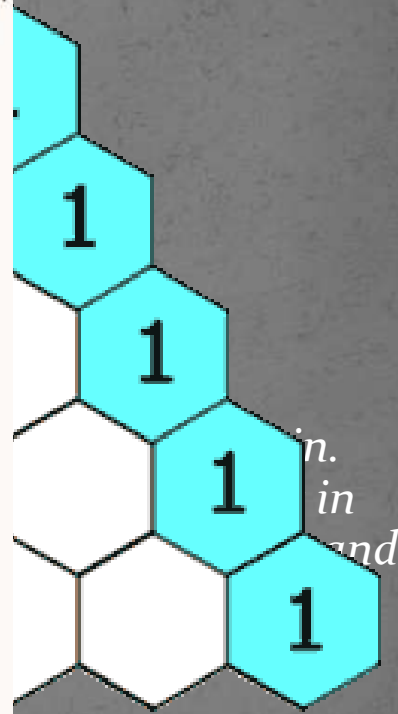
- The unknown
- Shay = T
- Latin =
- Abbrevi
- Khayyam
- Initializin

“Whoever thinks
No attention should
appearance. Alge
six of Book two of
—Omar Khayyar

هذه مسائل في حساب الجبر والهندسة المشتملة على الفروع من الحساب
شديدان تقسم بسبع دوائر اربعة اقسام على نقطتين على قطر مثلث ونخرج عمودين
على نقطتين فيكون نسبة اذلة الى نسبة اذلة الى نسبة اذلة ومركز الدائرتين واه نصف القطر
نصف القطر فانزلنا اننا قد افهمنا حتى نرى العقل المدبر للمسلمين
تركيب على ذلك الصفة فصيدي دائرة اربعة دوائر كرهاة ونخرج اذ
نصف القطر فانزلنا اننا قد افهمنا حتى نرى العقل المدبر للمسلمين
نصف القطر فانزلنا اننا قد افهمنا حتى نرى العقل المدبر للمسلمين
نصف القطر فانزلنا اننا قد افهمنا حتى نرى العقل المدبر للمسلمين

بينه الهندس في توفيرة الاصول ضرب اربعة دوائر على قطر مثلث ونخرج عمودين
على نقطتين فيكون نسبة اذلة الى نسبة اذلة الى نسبة اذلة ومركز الدائرتين واه نصف القطر
نصف القطر فانزلنا اننا قد افهمنا حتى نرى العقل المدبر للمسلمين
نصف القطر فانزلنا اننا قد افهمنا حتى نرى العقل المدبر للمسلمين
نصف القطر فانزلنا اننا قد افهمنا حتى نرى العقل المدبر للمسلمين

ics



Omar Khayyam - Poetry

- First book of Khayyam was published 50 years after he died
- Ruba'i (رباعی)
 - In Arabic = Arba = Four
 - Two line long piece of poetry with the rhyme falling at the end and the middle

این کوزه چو من عاشق
زاری بوده است

گویا ترانه‌های خیام در زمان حیاتش به واسطه تعجب مردم مخفی بوده و تدوین نشده و تنها بین یکدسته از دوستان هم‌رنگ و صمیمی او شهرت داشته یا در حاشیه جنگ‌ها و کتب اشخاص باذوق بطور قلم‌انداز چند رباعی از او ضبط شده ،

و پس از مرگش منتشر گردیده [است]
صادق هدایت این دسته که بر گردن او

می‌بینی

دستی‌ست که بر گردن یاری

بوده‌ست

Omar Khayyam – Poetry [cont'd]

- What is so special about the Poetry of Khayyam?
 - Drinking wine
 - Not for getting drunk, but for better use of life and getting rid of sadness
 - Life Cycle and movement of material
 - Wondering and Questioning about life
 - Certainty in dying
 - Discovering the truth and fear of telling the truth

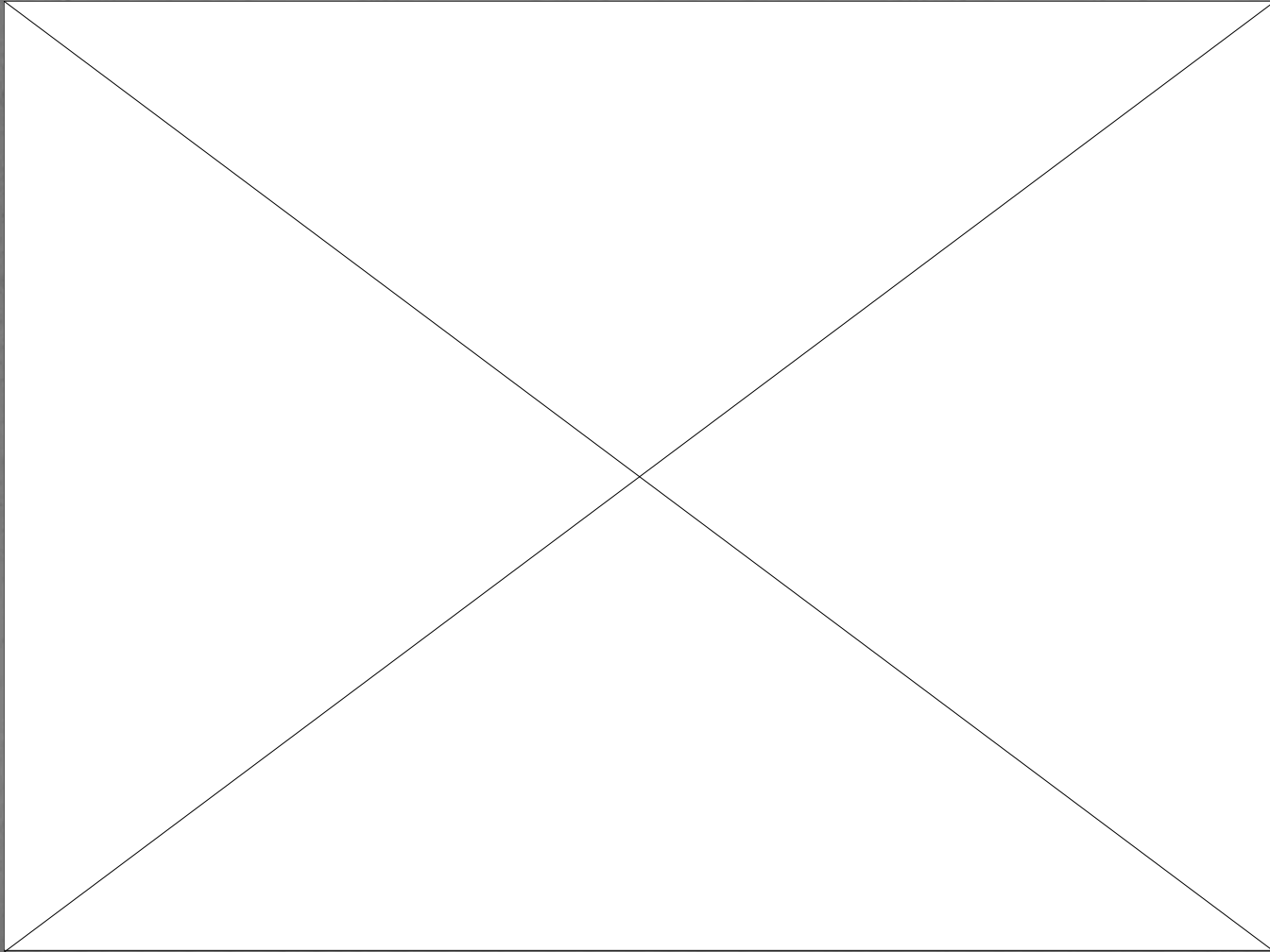
ایام زمانه از کسی دار
نگ
کو در غم ایام نشیند دل تنگ
چون آبر به نوار قول در آینه لاله
می نوشد بر لبش زین آینه لاله
می آید شکست نتیجه چهار و هفتی
چنین مجرا وجود آمده بیرون ز نهفت
ن لاله حسن و زین هفتی
ن روح و پستی حسن این کجاست
هر کس سحر که هن از سر تلفوا کفند
کاین سحر از روی آمدن نیست
م بسد که در طربخانه خاک
تا از این تو سبت آید

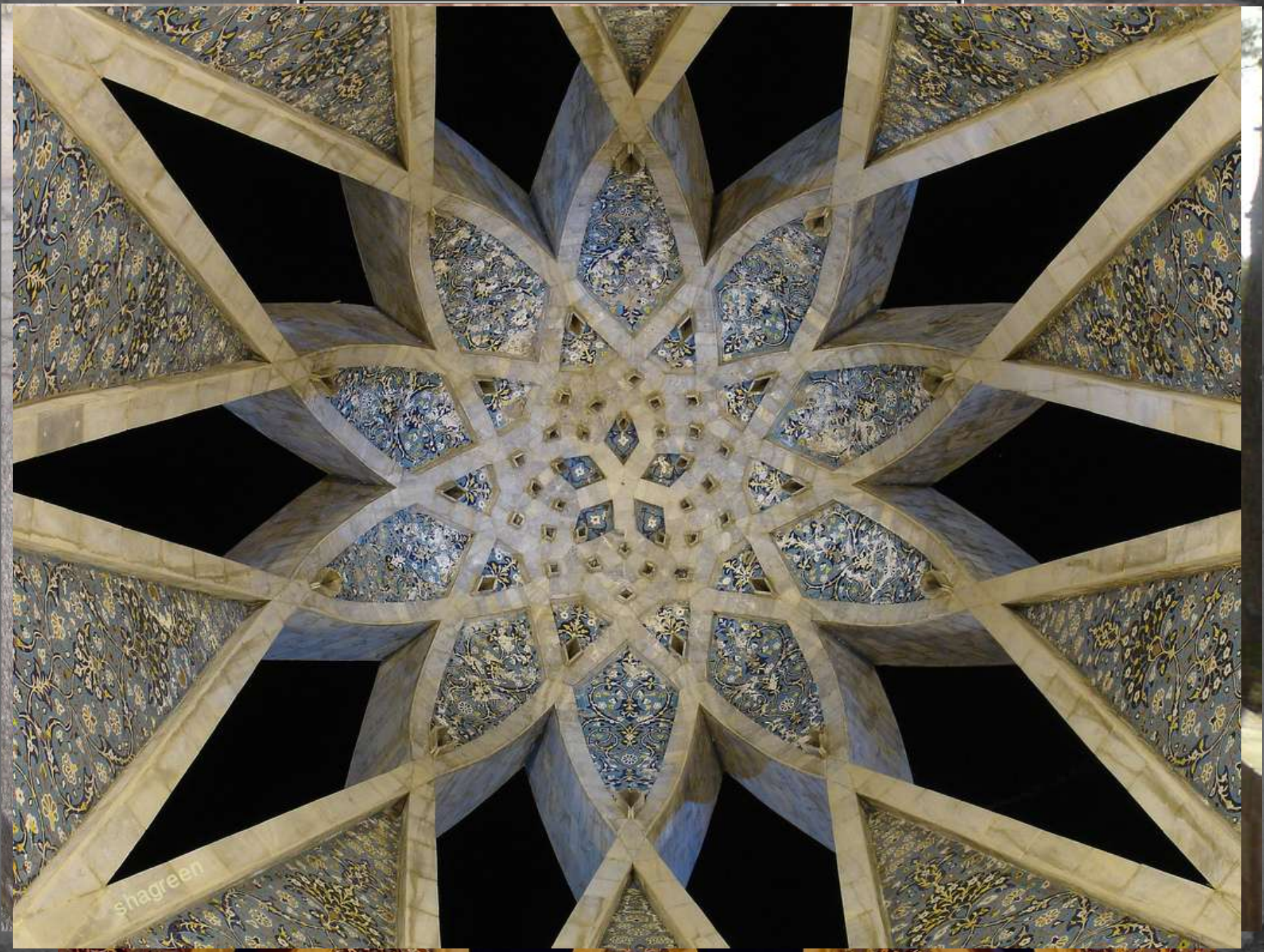
Dr. Hooshang Seyhoun

- Born 1299 in Tehran
- Graduated from Tehran Art School in Architecture in 1319
- He is “The father of Iran’s post-modern architecture”
- His work include:
 - Abu-ali Sina Mausoleum
 - Baba Taher Mausoleum
 - Khayyam Mausoleum
 - Kamal ol Molk Mausoleum
 - Nader Shah Mausoleum
 - Sepah Bank in Tehran
 - Toos Cultural Center
- He has several publications, and a new style of painting

Dr. Hooshang Seyhoun

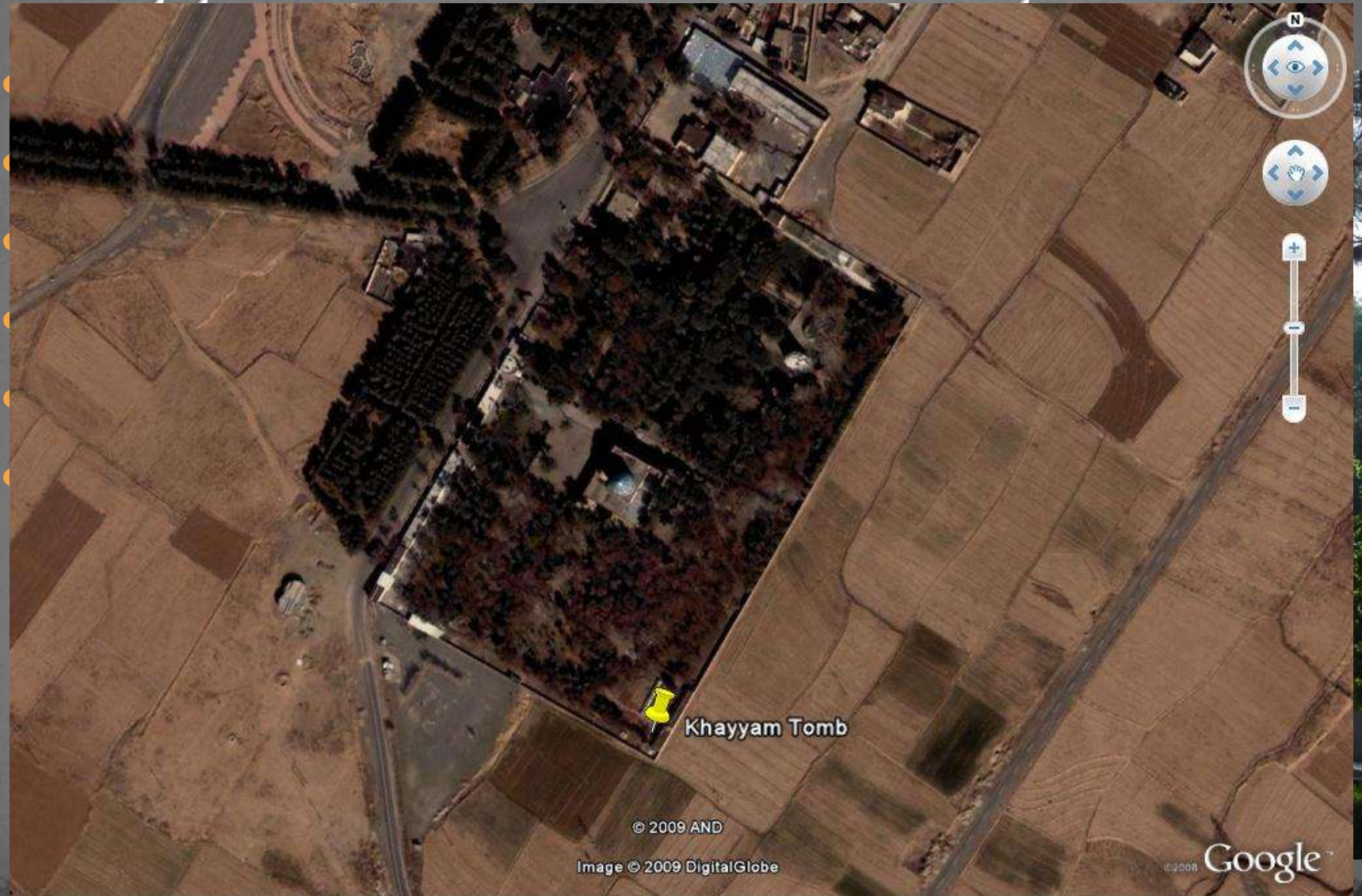
از زبان خودش....





shagreen

Khayyam Mausoleum – Why ...?



آرامگاه عطار نیشابوری

در نیشابور
ATTAR NEISHABOURI

Mausoleum in Neishabour

هفت شهر عشق را عطار
گشت

ماهنوز اندر خم یک

کوچه ایم

مولوی



ATTAR NEISHABOURI

- Faridodin Mohammad ibn Ibrahim Attar.
- He was born in about 1119 AD in Kadkan, a village near Neishabour.
- Attar traveled widely in East, from Mecca to Mesopotamia.
- He was killed, during Mongol invasion to Iran, in about 1230 AD.



ATTAR'S WORKS

- ❖ Elahi-nameh
- ❖ Mosibat-nameh
- ❖ Tazkeratol-olia
- ❖ Manteqol-teir
- ❖ Asrar-nameh
- ❖ Khosro-nameh

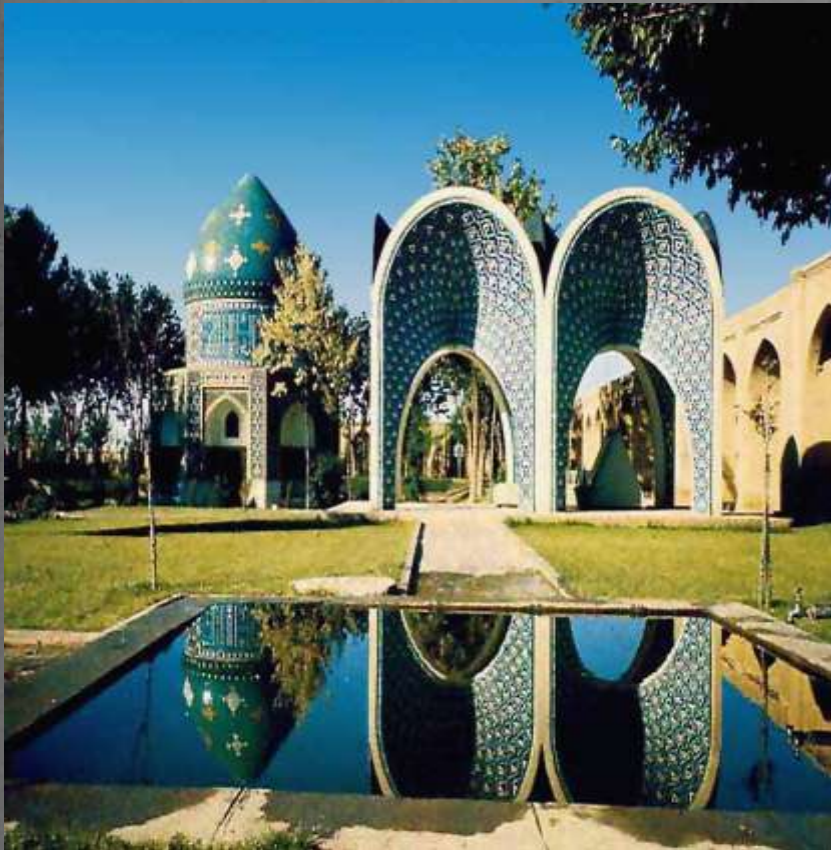


Mausoleum of Attar Neishabouri

- Tomb of Attar is located in south of Neishabour at the place where presently contains the shrines of "Imamzadeh Mahrough"; "Ghanbar Hakim Omar Khayyam" and "Attar".
- Its first construction was built by the supreme judge Yahya ebn Saed.
- It fell in ruin in Timurid period. Later on, a mausoleum was installed on it by Amir Alishir Navai, the sage minister of Sultan Hossein Baiqara.
- It was restored and completed thanks to the efforts of National Monuments Society in 1962.



Mausoleum of Attar Neishabouri



- Its tombstone is made of black headstone, on which verses in Thulth script are carved.
- This structure is octagonal in shape with a tile worked onion shaped dome.
- It has 4 entrances, the northern one is the main entrance.
- This historical structure has been tastefully adorned with colored tiles and carvings.
- The interior site is covered by plaster and has four seats.
- The Mausoleum is located in a garden covering an area of about 119 sq. m.
- The grave of the well known painter Kamalol Molk is also situated in a part of this garden.

Mausoleum of Attar Neishabouri

- A column-shaped stone (rock) placed above the tomb of the poet.
- This stone used to be situated in a brick-made wall, but this wall is demolished today.
- The mentioned stone is placed within the dome , has 3 meters height from the ground, and it is believed that there is also another 3 meter of this stone inside the ground.



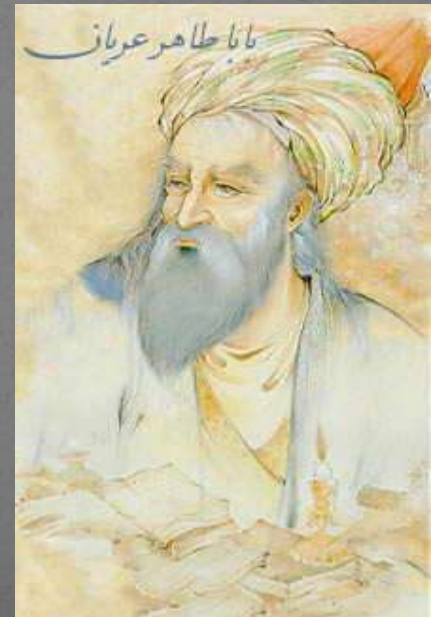


آرامگاه بابا طاهر

عربیانه Baba-Taher Ouryan Mausoleum in Hamedan

بی ته یارب ببستان گل
مرو یاد
اگر رو یاد هرگز کس مبو
یاد

بی ته گر دل بخنده لب



Baba-Taher Ouryan Mausoleum

- The tomb is located on a hill in the north west of Hamadan. The structure was constructed in the years 1967-1970.
- This tomb is on the basis of an octagon.
- Eight pillars of the tower, stone slabs of the tomb and its base, together with the steps and the surrounding paved area, are all of sculptured granite.



Baba-Taher Ouryan Mausoleum



- The main structure is to the dimensions of 10m. x10 m. and has entrances along with light sutures.
- The facade and flooring of the structure is of stone, and inscriptions are worked with tiles.
- Within the internal area are 24 pieces of marble affixed, each having a verse from the poems of this reputed personality.
- The park surrounding the mausoleum has magnificent flowers and winding paths.



Thank you!

