CHAPTER VII
CRITICAL STUDY OF THE GULBARGA MONUMENTS

The field study of the monuments reveals various architectural elements of different periods of Gulbarga. At Gulbarga 63 monuments were constructed during the period of 300 years from about 1325 A.D. to 1703 A.D. The monuments of this period may be classified into four groups. They are: 1) Tughlaque period; 2) Bahamani period; 3) Adil Shahi of Bijapur and 4) Mughals. Here an effort is made to critically study the monuments of these periods.

Tombs

There are a large number of tombs located within the habitation of the city. The graves are erected in them. Besides, the graves are located in the tombs or Dargas or Mosques.

The tombs may be divided into two types. They are; 1) Single chamber tombs and 2) Double-chamber tombs. Most of the tombs have a single chamber with one or two or three openings. Usually the western wall of the tomb meant for prayer is invariably closed. The double chamber tombs are scarce. For instance the tombs of Dawud Shah and Firoz Shah of Bahamanies in the Haft Gumbaj locality have only twin chambers each. This type of twin chambers are located at Firozabad near Jewargi in Gulbarga district, and at Ahmedanagar in Maharashtra etc.
The tombs may be classified into royal tombs, merchants' tombs, women's tombs, saints' tombs, children's tombs, bachelors' tombs, officers' tombs, thives' tombs etc. The tombs of the royal members of the Bahamanies are built in the areas of Shah Bazar, Khalandharkan and Haft Gumbaj at Gulbarga. For example, the tombs of Hasan Gangu Bahamani and his son Muhammed Shah I and his prime minister as well as the son-in-law of his son Malik Saifuddin Ghori are located in Shahbazar. Whereas the tombs of other kings of the Bahamanies such as Mujahid Shah, Dawud Shah, Ghiyasuddin, Samsuddin Firoz Shah, Muhammad Dawud II as well as of the teacher of some kings of the Bahamanies and one child are located in Haft Gumbaj locality. The tombs of some officers like Kalandar Khan, a governor during the period of Ahmed Shah I when Bidar became the capital of the Bahmani, are located near Sikandaria Masjid.

A few tombs like Chor Gumbaj and some anonymous tombs in Sultanpur etc. are the officers' tombs at Gulbarga. The tombs of the saints whether bachelor or married are called Dargas. There are several such Dargas of these periods located in Gulbarga. Among them the Dargas of Saint Hazrath Sheik Shirajuddin Junedi, Bande Nawaz, Akbar Hussani, Kabullahahusaine (Rozai Monuvere), Rukmuddin Tola, Issamuddin Tekburana, Jamim Ansari, Minajuddin are important.

There are a few women's tombs in the locality. The tombs of Khunjamasabee and Zachcha bibi are important. The tomb of the
former is called Darga. There are some bachelor tombs of the saints in the locality. They are Seer-e-Sultan and Hazrath pir Baha-u-din Langadh Bund, which are also called Dargas. There are a few thieves’ tombs in the area. An anonymous tomb in the premises of Bande Nawaz darga is called thief’s tomb.

It may be noted that some of the tombs are surrounded by prakara wall. For example the Bande Nawaz Darga, Sheik Rozai mosque and Bada mosque have prakara walls. It may be discerned that the prakaras are built round some important Dargas or mosques.

Mosques

It may be noted that some of the mosques have small chambers attached to the western central wall. These chambers look like the garbhagrihas of Hindu temples. For instance, only one mosque called Hirapur mosque has a small square chamber at the rear western central wall. Its chamber has two domes one above the other. The upper dome is erected over four columns which looks like a balcony. The mosques are often attached with rooms meant for lodging or halls meant for feeding purposes. The Sultanpur Langarkhan mosque is attached with horizontal rooms at the northern side which served the purpose of lodging and boarding. Similarly on either of the gate of the Hirapur, mosque are built with rooms for lodging purposes. Perhaps, these mosques were used as sarans for the travellers and pilgrims. The addition of the rooms for some important mosques was introduced at the end of
the 14th century A.D. Sultanpur mosque belongs to the 14th century and it is the earliest mosque there.

The study of the architectural details of some monuments indicates certain additions and alterations made in the subsequent years. For instance, the great mosque in the fort built in 1358 A.D. during the period of Hasan Gangu Bahmani and his son Muhammad Shah I. A record which was fixed in place of the earlier inscription states that the mosque was built by Yusuf Adil Shahi of Bijapur (16th century A.D.). The study shows that the imposing gate attached on the northern side of the mosque as well as the Darga attached on the eastern side of the mosque and some minor repairs of the mosque were added during the period.

Medium

The monuments are usually built with dressed stones and mortar. The medium for the construction of the monuments is schist stone, mortar and bricks. The schist stone used for erecting the columns or building the massive high walls etc.

The walls, domes etc., of the monuments both inside and outside are usually plastered with lime. In the earliest stages i.e., during the period of Tughlaques and in the earlier period of the Bahmanies, the monuments were not coated with thick mortar work. Three tombs of Noorbagh area of the Tughlaque period, Bodka Gumbaj, the tombs of Allauddin Hasan Gangu Bahmani, Muhammad Shah I and Mujahid Shah are good examples in this
regard. The remaining monuments have thick mortar work, some with varieties of decorations.

Plinths

Most of the monuments, like tombs and mosques, are built on high platforms. The high platforms of some tombs are made of lime and mortar. For instance, Chor Gumbaj is located at the centre of a platform. It may be noted that some mosques and tombs have high platforms. The big mosque in the fort, Sultanpur mosque, Shah Bazar Mosque, Khunde Masabi Darga, are built on high platforms. It may be noted that the Shah Bazar Mosque has a big entrance gate with a flight of steps on three sides. In between the prayer hall and the entrance gate of the mosque is a spacious open court-yard. It has a prakara with high walls. At the plinth level in front of the monuments, specially to some mosques, ponds were added. The Hirapur mosque, built during the period of Chand Bibi of Adil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur, is the best example.

Ground Plan

The ground plan of the tombs or Dargah are usually in square form but rarely they are in octagonal shape. For example the tomb of Khadar Bhasha in a field near Sultanpur and an anonymous tomb in payan are built in octagonal shape. It may be noted that the latter tomb has no dome but right from the plinth to the wall is in octagonal shape. Besides, it has four open gates. Whereas the former tomb is in octagonal shape only on the exterior wall
but not on the interior side. Besides, it has no high platform. The remaining tombs are in square shape.

In the ground plan, the niche in the western central wall of the mosque is meant for prayer which is called Qibla. The exterior projected wall part of the Qibla is called Simla. These two are usually provided to the mosques and the walls of the Idgahs. But the big mosque in the fort has no Simla. It may be noted that the mosque was constructed during the rule of the founder members of the Bahmani dynasty. But the Qiblas and the Simlas were not provided on many tombs or Dargas.

The prayer hall of the mosques or Idgahs are invariably facing towards the east. The mosques of Gulbarga consist of one or two prayer halls with varied bays or dimensions. The prayer hall of the great mosque in the fort consisting of 98 bays of three dimensions are constructed at the sides, the other at the main wall and the third at the rare and middle side. The hall is divided into two halls. There is a separate square pavilion at the rare side of the prayer hall or in front of the western central wall of the mosque. This type of ground plan with two halls may be compared to Solakambha mosque with 83 bays belonging to Ahmed Shah of Bahmani at Bidar (G. Yazdani, 1947; p.XVI). The prayer hall of Hirapur mosque and Langar ki Masjid have the arches even at four corners which is a noteworthy feature of Bahmani architecture.
Walls

The walls of the secular or religious monuments are invariably adorned with arches on both sides. The fortresses, the Dargas, mosques, tombs etc., have usually high massive plain walls. The tombs of the 14th century and early part of 15th century A.D. have sloping high massive walls.

The walls of the secular or religious Muslim monuments are invariably adorned with arches on the exterior and the interior. The walls of these monuments are usually thick and high. It may be noted that the tombs of the earlier period have high sloping massive walls. This feature can be seen in the tombs of Haft Gumbaj area, HassanGangu Bahmani, Muhammad Shah I, Malik Saifuddin Ghori etc. Besides, above the arches in the spandrils and interior of the tombs of the walls are stucco and richly cut plaster work. These feature can be seen in the tomb Sultanpur mosque, anonymous tomb near Sultanpur mosque, Firozshah tomb, Sultanpur mosque etc. The stucco and profuse cut plaster monuments are the features of Iranian origin.

Gates

The gates called Kamans were erected at different places in the city during the period. The gates consist of arches with guard-rooms at the side of the passage. The gates are usually built with dressed stone. But the gate located in the complex of Bande Nawaz Darga has square massive high pillars at the sides. It may be noted that the animal figures lion, peacock and
elephant are shown over the arch on both sides. This is the feature of Adil Shahi of Bijapur.

Western Central Wall

The study of the interior western wall of some mosques and the Dargas brings out several decorative motifs like the calligraphy writing of holy verses of the Quran, pilaster-cut motifs with pot to pot designs, leaves and medallions. The calligraphy writing of holy verses of the Quran, Allah, names of prophets Muhammed, Four Khalifas, Abubaqar, Umer Faruq, Usman Ghani, Hazrath Ali, Fathima, Hassan and Hussaini are decorative. So are the pilaster motives with vertified flutings and pots as shown in big mosques at the fort. Besides, the niche of the Qibla has concave flutings. The holy verses of the Quran are written on the western central wall of the Dargas of Bande Nawaz, Child Tomb, Chor Gumbaj, anonymous tombs, Akbar Hussaini, Khubla Hussaini Roza Munnawara, Badi Masjid, Siddi Ambar, Khunja Masabi and the tombs of Firoz Shah, Langar Ki Masjid, Hirapur mosque, Alamgir Masjid etc. In addition to this, floral design and chain drops of verses of the Quran are shown on the western central wall at Siddi Ambar mosque. The Bande Nawaz Darga, Firoz Shah tomb, Child tomb and Chor Gumbaj are decorated with the leaf and the circular medallions Besides the holy verses of Quran are also written on the southern wall of the tomb. In the Mujahid Shah tomb only circular medallions are shown. In Hirapur mosque not only Holy verses of the Quran but also chain drops and floral decoration are shown. In the Alamgir masjid are the medallions and floral decoration are made.
Regarding the location of the monuments near the premises of some mosques, the burial tombs or dargas are located in the area. The darga is attached to the eastern side of Great Mosque in the fort at Gulbarga. Such examples can be seen in several mosques of the place.

Arches

The various types of arches are provided to the monuments of the place. The arches are provided usually at the gates as well as on the walls both exterior and interior of the mosques or dargas. The study of the monuments of Gulbarga indicates eight types of arches. The diagrams of all eight varieties are given in figure No. 1. The arches are usually erected over the columns of the prayer hall of the mosques and the entrance gates or at the walls or the Dargas or tombs. For instance, the arches of the three mosques, such as Shah Bazar Masjid, Sultanpur Masjid, and Kamal Mujard, as well as anonymous tombs are erected over elongated square columns of schist stone. However, the bottom portion of the arches over the columns have straight cut (Fig. No. 1). In the second type, the arches of six monuments in the entrance gate of the Great mosque at the fort, Akbar Husaini Darga, Langer ki Masjid, Hirapur mosque, Sultanpur mosque, Bande Nawaz, and one anonymous tomb are erected over bricks columns. But the bottom portion of the arches have curved out (Fig. No. 1, 1).
The third type of arches made out of full brick and mortar in simple form are seen in four monuments. They are interior arches of the Bada mosque (1372 A.D.) in Momminpura, Alamgir mosque, Chor Gumbaj and the anonymous octagonal tomb near Sultanpur. The fourth type of arch is similar to the third as said above. The side edge of the arch has two offsets in which the middle is in weavy form. This is purely a stucco work. Some of the tombs like anonymous tomb near Sultanpur mosque etc. have thick stucco work at the sides of the arches at the entrance gate. The stucco work is made for the medallions as well as the offsets of the arches. This type of arches are seen in anonymous tombs near Kanchin Mahal, Siddi Ambar mosque and Siddi Ambar Darga etc. Besides, pilasters or pillars of the arches have also two plain offsets. (Fig. No. I, 4).

The first type of arch is broader at the centre, pointed at the top and slightly bent inside at the bottom. This type of arches are erected over brick pillars or pilasters to Sikandar masjid (Fig.No.I,5). The sixth type of arch has three offsets like overlappings at the edge side. In between the first and the second offsets small elliptical form beaded chain are designed. The pilaster of the arch has similar three plain offsets. This type of arch is seen at Hirapur masjid. (Fig.No.I,6) etc. The seventh type of arch has two plain offsets at the edge side. But on the upper side of the arch is an arch-shaped window. The pilasters of the arch has pot to pot designs (Fig.No.I,7). This type of arches are shown in Chor Gumbaj. The last eighth type of
arch is erected on short pillars which is made out of dressed stones. The bottom portion has floral motif like design. (Fig.No.I,8). This type of arch seen at to Afzal Khan mosque (Photo No.9). It is interesting to note that the doorjambs of the dvara of some tombs have plain shikhas or pot to pot designs. This type of doorjambs are fixed in the tomb of FirozShah etc. This is the feature of the Hindu temples. The walls especially high massive walls of some monuments look like double storeyed buildings. The varieties of arches in different rows are adorned on the walls at the lower and the upper portions on both interior and exterior sides. Such type of arches seen in to the walls of Chor gumbaj, Firoz Shah tomb etc. But the upper series of arches are adorned with stone trellises in the twin tomb of Firoz Shah tomb, Chor Gumbaj etc. This feature may be compared to the tomb of Firozabad.

Thus the study of the arches of the upper portion indicate mainly two types. One without offsets and the other with offsets or overlapping arches with designs. Some arches are flanked with or without medallions or spendrils at the upper sides. Whereas the arches erected over the pillars or pilasters are plain. The pillars or columns are made with brick/dressed stones with or without pilaster or elongated smooth square stones. The pillared arches used in the mosques and the pilaster arches are used at the gates of the tombs or dargas.
Domes

The study of the monuments indicates that varieties of domes were erected over the mosques or the tombs or the dargas. The domes of the place may be divided into six types. They are: 1) Semi-circular dome; 2) Flat roof domes; 3) Hemispherical dome; 4) Shala type dome; 5) Pyramidal dome; 6) Oval shape dome; 7) Circular shape dome and 8) Convex flutings dome. The big mosque at the fort has two type of domes. All the 88 bays of the prayer hall of the Great mosque at the fort have 88 smaller type of domes in semi-circular form (Fig.No.II,1). Besides, the domes of bigger size are at the four corners and over the pavilion hall of the big mosque. These two types of domes are capped by bronze kalasas. These domes are designed with lotus figures whereas the domes on three rear sides of the prayer hall are in Shala type of domes or cone-like domes.

In the first semi-circular dome type, there are about five variant domes. They are one with trapism cross erection at the base to the middle. In the middle portion the arched heads are shown at frequent intervals. (Fig.No.II,4). This type of dome is erected over an anonymous tomb in payan. It is capped by a kalasa. The second type is a light variant of the first. Therein the floral decorations are shown between the parallel lines at the base of the dome (Fig.No.II, 6). This type of dome is erected at Bande Nawaz Darga, anonymous tomb in payan and Darga Sirajuddin Jinaidi. Another dome is semi-circular form with concave arched heads over the floral decoration at the
This type of dome is erected over the anonymous tomb in payan. Another in semi-circular dome is capped by a small square knob with *kalasa* at the centre (Fig.No.II,11). There is one more semi-circular dome with petals at frequent intervals at the base. (Fig.No.II, 12).

The second flat shaped dome is scarce. It is seen at an anonymous tomb in *payan*. But flat roofs are erected at the Hirapur mosque, Sultanpur mosque and Siddi Ambar mosque. The ceilings of these domes are designed with chain drops at the four corners from the central lotus decoration. The flat type of vault dome like Sultanpur mosque seem to be the model of cave architecture of Ajanta and Ellora (Percy Brown, 1956) etc.

The third type of hemispherical domes are erected over certain tombs. Besides, the arched heads are shown at frequent intervals at the base (Fig.No.II,3). This type of domes are erected at the tombs of Chand Sultan and the anonymous tomb of payan. Another is a variant of the above. It has a cone-shaped cap at the centre. (Fig.No.II,8). This type of dome is erected to Kamal Mujarrad mosque.

The fifth type of pyramidal domes are scarce. This type of domes are erected over 50 chambers which have small square opened halls. They are guard-rooms located near the western gate of the fort. The Khalandar Khan tomb has this type of dome (Fig.No.II,13). The sixth type of oval-shaped domes are also
scarce. The base of the dome has floral designs at frequent intervals in between two lines at the middle of the dome (Fig.No. II,5). This type of dome is erected over an anonymous tomb in Payyan.

The seventh type of circular domes are also scarce. At the base of the dome, the concave elongated petals are shown at frequent intervals. (Fig.No. II,9). This type of dome is erected over Afzaikhane mosque. This type of domes may be compared to the domes of Adil Shahi of Bijapur. The eighth type of dome with convex flutings on the exterior is erected on an anonymous tomb.

Ceilings

The ceilings of the domes have a variety of features. The ceiling of the pavilion dome of the Great mosque in the fort has lotus decorations filled with colour paint. The ceiling of Firoz Shah tomb has concave flutings with intricate work as well as leaves and medallions on the western chamber. These features can be compared to the exterior of the Gtub Minar at Delhi. (Percy Brown, p. V). The concave flutings are filled with painting. The ceiling of the dome of Chor Gumbaj has lotus decorations filled with paint. At the base of the domes of some tombs inside the mosques have circular bands as well as leaves and medallion decorations. The ceilings of the vaulted roofs at Hirapur and Sultanpur mosques have lotus decorations at the centre and chain drops.
Squinches

The squinches are provided at the corners at the lower level of the domes usually supporting the weight of the domes either in the mosques or tombs or dargas. Varieties of squinches are used in the monuments here. The squinches at the interior corners may be divided into four main parts. They are: 1) peg in ascending order form 1:2:3:4:5, (Fig. No. III, 1); 2) vertical or rectangular form squares; (Fig. No. III, 2); 3) semi-circular arch form only at the upper level with 4 to 5 variations (Fig. No. III, 3 to 5 and 7 to 10) and 4) arches from the ground level (Fig. No. III, 6).

The first type squinche has smaller uniform size pegs fixed one above the other in ascending order in a form of projection in the ratio of 1:2:3:4:5 at the corners of the arches at the top. This is the earliest feature adopted in the area. This feature can be seen in the Great mosque (1358 A.D) of the fort that was built during the period of Hasan Gangu Bahmani. It is also seen in the Kamal Masjid (15th century A.D.), anonymous tomb (15th century A.D.) in payan and Sikandar Masjid (15th century A.D.). This feature seems to have appeared in 1358 A.D. and not continued after the 15th century A.D. in the area.

The second type of squinche is in square or rectangular form which is shown at the corners. This feature can be seen in Alamgir mosque (1703 A.D.), Badi masjid (1372 A.D.), Siddi Ambar masjid (15th century A.D.), Hirapurmasjid (1585 A.D.), Sheikh Roza mosque (14th century A.D.), Khankha of Bande Nawaz (14th century
A.D.), Afzal Khan mosque (17th century A.D.), an anonymous tomb (17th century A.D.) in payan area. The story of the feature indicates that this type of squinch was introduced in the third quarter of 14th century A.D. and it became a usual feature of the Indo-Islamic architecture in the Deccan afterwards.

The third type of squinch is semi-circular, usually erected at the corners on the upper sides only. This type of squinches are erected over the pavillion hall of Great mosque in the fort (1358 A.D.), Khunjamasa bi darga (1425 A.D.), Chor gumbaj (1420 A.D.) tomb etc. In this type there are several minarets. They are the arch with pegs at the bottom (Fig.No.III,3). Besides the arch 3-4 offsets or overlappings (Fig.NO.III 4-5). This feature can be seen in the Bande Nawaz Darga (1422 A.D.), Akbar Hussain Darga (15th century A.D.), Sheikh Rozai Darga (14th century A.D.), Mujahid Shah tomb (1375 A.D.). This feature was common during 14th and 15th centuries A.D. There. Another is a variant of the above i.e., the one corner arch contains a row of two smaller arches and in between the two smaller arches the rosette designs are shown. (Fig.No.III, 7-9). This feature can be seen in the two anonymous tombs in payan area, Chand Bibi tomb, etc.

The fourth type of squinch has a narrow elongated arch from the ground level to the top. Besides, the rosette are shown over the arch. (Fig.No.III,6). This feature may be seen in an anonymous tomb (17th century A.D.) in payan area.
A study of the above said squinches indicates that in the earlier period peg and arch types were used. In the later period the decorations like rosettes, offsets or overlappings and the multiplication of arches were emerged.

Minarets

The minarets of the bigger size may be classified into two types. One is cylindrical and the other is octagonal in shape. The minarets of the Darga consist of cylindrical tall pillars with two platforms and are capped by a dome. The minarets are built with dressed stones and mortar. The flight of steps are arched at the interior level to go to top level of the minars. Minarets are erected at the sides of the gate of (Pl. No. Fig. No. IV, 10) the Darga or at the entrance of some mosques and the house of the saint Bande Nawaz family there. The minarets of the house or mosques of these types have ---the structure.

The minarets in octagonal shape are seen in the facade of the Hirapur mosque and Afzal Khan mosque. Two tall minarets of the gate or Rauzai Sheikh built by Yusuf Adil Shahi of Bijapur has balconies.

The smaller size minarets shown are usually erected at the four corners of the roof of the tomb or Darga or mosque. The minarets may be divided into three main types. The minarets of early monuments of the place have flutings. The minarets are
invariably capped by domes. They are: 1) octagonal type; 2) cylindrical and 3) minarets with tomb models.

The first type of minarets are in cylindrical shape (Fig. No. IV, 10) with multi-vertical flutings (Fig. No. IV, 16, 20, 3, 5, 6), horizontal bands (Fig. No. IV, 19) and sometimes it is divided into cylindrical and octagonal shape (Fig. No. IV, 5). These features can be seen in Alamgir mosque, Siddi Ambar mosque, Sultanpur masjid, Badi masjid, Sultanpur mosque, Shahbazar mosque and Langer ki masjid etc.

The second type of minaret is in octagonal form capped by domes. This feature can be seen in Hirapur mosque, Afzal Khan mosque, Shahbazar mosque etc. (Fig. No. IV, 4, 8, 7, 12). The third type of minaret is capped by tomb models. This feature can be seen in the Chand Bibi tomb etc. (Fig. No. IV, 13).

Arched heads/Kangoorlas

The arched heads are placed in a row at the parapet of the roof excepting usually at the four corners. The arched heads may be classified into two types: 1) plain arched heads and 2) floral decoration heads. In the arched heads category, there are two more types: 1) arched heads at frequent intervals and 2) small minaret between two arched heads. The first type can be seen over the fortresses, Haft Gumbaj, Chor Gumbaj, Badi Masjid, Sheikh Roja mosque, Khankha of Bande Nawaz, anonymous tombs in payan etc. The second is the variant of the first. These can be seen only at Chand Sultan tomb.
In the second type the flower heads are with minimum two (Fig.No.V,10) to three (Fig.No.V,4,8,6,9) petals with blunted ends or pointed ends or six petals with pointed ends (Fig.No.V,5) and a few broader head-base with two blunted petals (Fig.No.V,10). These features can be seen in several monuments. The floral head types are appended to be innovated gradually in the later periods.

Chchajjas

The chchajjas are erected over the arches of the facade of tombs or Dargas or mosques or gates. The chchajjas may be classified into two types. They are; 1) Bracket in the form of a trunk of an elephant; 2) Kapita cornice like capital form.

In the first type the bracket is in the form of trunk of an elephant holding the weight of the chchaja. The floral decorations are made at the sides (Fig.No.VI,1). This type can be seen in Kamal masjid, Langer ki masjid etc.

In the second type the chchajjas are held by the capitals i.e., kapita and the end of each tier has the depiction of Kumbha. (Fig.No.VI,3 and 4). This can be seen in Sheikh Rojai mosque, anonymous tomb, in payan and Sultanpur etc., whereas the mosque of Afzalkhan inside the Bande Nawaz Darga the chain made of stone is hanging freely from the lower side of the chchhajja. (Fig.No.VI,4). Another is a simple one. It has no decoration. This can be seen in an anonymous tomb in payan area. The study
of the chchajjas indicates that the simple arc with kumbha design is the earliest of 14th the century. The model of the elephant trunk is used in 15th century. The others are used in the 17th century A.D. Obviously the decoration was gradually increased even to the chchajjas.

Pranalas

The pranalas i.e. outlets are invariably fixed at the top position of the tombs or Dargas or mosques. In several monuments the pranalas are damaged and holes are retained. These pranalas are fixed for sending rainy water outside from the roof.

Graves

There are several types of graves placed either in the tombs or Dargas. The graves may be classified into royal and saints graves called mazars. These mazars are usually made out of black stones. The mazars of males have semi-circular form at the top but flat form for the females. But the child graves are usually in small shape. For the other people the graves are of khalar type.

The base of certain domes of the mosques or tombs have horizontal projections which like cap. This type of projection can be seen in Abdul Fathe Mosque. Besides, the base or the parapet wall of some buildings have stone jalis which are in rosette design.
Miscellaneous

There are other monuments like Idgahs, wells, gates, chillas, fortresses, bastion, graves etc. in the area. Among them the walls of the Idgahs are in north-south orientation and facing south. The walls are adorned with arches. A pavilion is attached to it which has a flight of steps. The wells of the period are adorned with arches. The massive high walls of the fort are capped with arched heads at frequent intervals. The holes are made to put the guns in the walls. The gates are adorned with arches. The burjs are usually in circular shape and rarely rectangular form. The Daulat burj is located near the Great mosque in the fort, is of a rare variety. Regarding the mint area, no traces of it are found in the Asnabad locality but many coins of the period have been found. The barudh khanas have arch type roofs and simple walls and gates. There are 50 guard rooms with pyramidal domes, which are noteworthy. The guns of alloyed metal are interesting for study.

The above study indicates two type of ground plans; one in square or rectangular and the other in octagonal. Besides, a cell or chamber attached and one more pavillion in the prayer of the mosque are rare features. The varieties of arches either erected over the pillars or pilasters etc. There are six types of domes. Among the pyramidal, shala type are scarce. There are four types of squinches. There are, the peg form, the arch form, the rectangular form etc. The rectangular form is a common feature. Regarding the minarets of big size there are two
varieties. One in cylindrical, and the other in octagonal and square. The smaller minarets, arched heads and the chchajjas have various features. Besides, at the beginning stage appeared limited decorations and was gradually developed in the subsequent ages. Regarding the ceilings of the domes some have concave flutings with intricate designs which are resembling the features of Qhutub Minar. Thus the critical study of the Gulbarga monuments provide the architectural development of the Tughlaque, Bahmanis, Adil Shahis and the Mughals.