

Jeypore Portfolio of Architectural Details.

PART VII. STRING AND BAND PATTERNS.

This Portfolio contains 64 Plates, representing 326 examples of String and Band Patterns, of which 75 are coloured.

SHORT DESCRIPTIVE NOTES.

The following brief notes indicate the places and buildings from which each detail has been taken. For fuller descriptions of these buildings the reader is referred to Fergusson's *Indian and Eastern Architecture*; Tod's *Rajasthan*; Heber's *Journal*; the Reports of the Archaeological Surveys by Cunningham and Burgess; Carr Stephen's *Archæology of Delhi*; Burgess's *Architecture and Scenery in Gujarat and Rajputana*; and the volumes of the *Gazetteers of India, North-Western Provinces, Rajputana, &c.*

- Plate 1. Figs. 1, 2. **From the Jaya Mandir, Amber.**
Amber is situated in the hills five miles north of the present capital of the Jeypore State. From A.D. 1037 to 1728 it was the capital. There were no buildings of any pretension until A.D. 1592, when Maharaja Mansingh began to build. In A.D. 1690 Mirza Raja Jaysingh added several of the more beautiful halls, such as the Jaya Mandir. In A.D. 1728 Maharaja Sawai Jaysingh founded the modern capital, and removed the seat of government to it. Since that time Amber has been more or less deserted. The Sukh Mandir, Sohag Mandir, Jaya Mandir, and Jagatsarwanji buildings date from the 17th century.
- „ Figs. 3, 4. **From the Sukh Mandir at Amber.** See remarks above.
- Plate 2. Figs. 1, 2, 3. **From the Sukh Mandir at Amber.** See remarks above.
- Plate 3. Figs. 1 to 5. **From the Saraogi's Mandir, Jeypore.**
The Mandir or Temple, from which these patterns are taken, was erected by the Jain community in the early part of the 18th century, when Jeypore became the seat of government, A.D. 1728.
- Plate 4. Figs. 1, 2. **From Sanghaji's Mandir at Sanganer.**
Sanganer is 7 miles south of the town of Jeypore in Rajputana; formerly it was a walled town of importance, now it is almost deserted. The Jain temple, from which these details are taken, is the only building of any importance remaining.
- „ Fig. 3. **From the Saraogi's Mandir, Jeypore.** See remarks above, Plate 3.
- Plate 5. Figs. 1, 2. **From the Qutb, Delhi.**
The Qutb is the name applied to the collection of ruined buildings round the famous Qutb Minar, about 8 miles south of Delhi, some of which were erected in the 12th and 13th century. The Minar was begun by Qutb-uddin Aibak, and completed by Shams-uddin Altamsh, from A.D. 1200 to about A.D. 1220.
- Plate 6. Fig. 1. **From the Qutb, Delhi.** See remarks above.
- „ Fig. 2. **From the Masjid of Firuz Shah, Purana Kila, Delhi.**
The mosque in the old fort at Delhi, from which these patterns were taken, is supposed to have been built by Nasr-ud-din Tughlaq Shah in the year A.D. 1389. Firuz Shah is buried in the tomb close by.
- Plate 7. Figs. 1 to 6. **From Ala-ud-din's Gateway, at the Qutb, near Delhi.**
The tomb of Ala-ud-din Khilji is near the Qutb Minar. It was erected about A.D. 1310, and is about a century more modern than the other buildings of the place, and displays the Pathan style, says Fergusson, at its period of greatest perfection.
- Plate 8. Fig. 1. **From the Tomb of Altamsh, near Delhi.**
Shams-ud-din Altamsh was the most illustrious of the Slave Kings of Delhi. He died A.D. 1235. Fergusson writes: "Though small, it is one of the richest examples of Hindu art applied to Muhammadan purposes that Old Delhi affords." The outer walls of the tomb are faced with sandstone and the inner with red stone; the latter are also ornamented with marble bands and panels. In addition to the beauty of its details, it is interesting as being the oldest tomb known to exist in India.
- „ Figs. 2, 3. **From Buildings adjacent.** See remarks above, Plates 7 and 8.
- Plate 9. Figs. 1 to 5. **From the Masjid of Qutb-ud-din, Delhi.**
Qutb Sahib was the spiritual guide and trusted friend of Altamsh; he died A.D. 1236. There are other buildings and tombs around, some of marble beautifully ornamented, and of later date.
- Plate 10. Fig. 1. **From Buildings at the Qutb, near Delhi.** See remarks to Plates 5 and 6.
- „ Fig. 2. **From Sondarwala's Tomb, near Old Delhi.**
This is taken from one of the numerous old buildings in the vicinity of Humâyun's tomb.
- „ Figs. 3, 4, 5. **From the Tomb of Jamali, near the Qutb, Delhi.**
Shaikh Fazl-ullah, *alias* Jalal Khan, but better known by the name of Maulana Shaikh Jamali, was a great traveller, author, and poet. He was the favourite of four successive rulers of Delhi; he was in the height of his fame in the reign of Sikandar Lodi, and died in that of Humâyun, A.D. 1535. In the year A.D. 1528 he built a mosque and a room in the old village of Qutb Sahib, near Delhi. He died in Gujarat, and his body was brought to Delhi, and interred in the room mentioned above.
- Plate 11. Figs. 1, 2, 3, 5. **From the Masjid of Firuz Shah, Purana Kila, Delhi.** See remarks above, Plate 6, Fig. 2.
- „ Fig. 4. **From the Tomb of Jamali, near the Qutb, Delhi.** See remarks above, Plate 10, Figs. 3, 4, 5.