

- Plate 12. Figs. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6. From the Masjid of Firuz Shah, Purana Kila, Delhi. See remarks to Plate 6, Fig. 2.
- " Fig. 4. From the Tomb of Sondarwala, near Old Delhi. See remarks to Plate 10, Fig. 2.
- Plate 13. Figs. 1, 2. From the Masjid of Firuz Shah, Purana Kila, Delhi. See remarks to Plate 6, Fig. 2.
- " Fig. 3. From the Tomb of Jamali, Delhi. See remarks to Plate 10, Figs. 3, 4, 5.
- " Fig. 4. From the Fort at Agra.
The Fort at Agra was built by Akbar about A.D. 1566, and contains an imposing group of buildings of red sandstone.
- " Figs. 5, 6. From a Building near the Qutb, Delhi.
There is a collection of ruined buildings near the Qutb Minar, about 8 miles south of Delhi. Some of these were erected about the 16th century; others before this, probably 12th or 13th century. See remarks to Plate 5.
- Plate 14. Figs. 1, 2. From the Tomb of Isa Khan, near Delhi.
Isa Khan was a nobleman of the court of Sher Shah Sûr. The mosque and tomb were built A.D. 1547.
- " Fig. 3. From the Purana Kila, near Delhi.
The walls and gates of the Purana Kila, or Old Fort of Delhi, are supposed to have been built by Humâyun in the early part of the 16th century, while the buildings inside the Fort are said to belong to the reign of Sher Shah Sûr, the father of Salim Shah, and are about the most perfect existing specimens of Pathan architecture.
- " Fig. 4. From the Tomb of Jamali, near the Qutb, Delhi. See remarks to Plate 10, Figs. 3, 4, 5.
- Plate 15. Figs. 1 to 5. From the Tomb of Nizam-ud-din, near Delhi.
Nizam-ud-din lived A.D. 1232—1324. He was a noted Muhammadan saint; his tomb is about 5 miles from modern Delhi, in a small village of this name, in which is a collection of burial places and small mosques. The body of the saint lies in a marble sarcophagus enclosed within a pierced marble screen. The sanctity of the shrine still attracts pilgrims from all parts of India. The work shewn in this plate is probably of later date.
- Plate 16. Figs. 1 to 4. From the Thana near Nizam-ud-din's Tomb, Delhi. See remarks above, Plate 15.
- Plate 17. Figs. 1, 9. From a Tomb, near Nizam-ud-din's Tomb, Delhi. See remarks above, Plate 15.
- " Figs. 2, 3, 7, 10. From the Masjid of Firuz Shah, Purana Kila, near Delhi. See remarks to Plate 6, Fig. 2.
- " Figs. 4, 5, 6, 8. From the Tomb of Jamali, near the Qutb, Delhi. See remarks to Plate 10, Figs. 3, 4, 5.
- Plate 18. Fig. 1. From the Tomb of Jamali, near the Qutb, Delhi. See remarks to Plate 10, Figs. 3, 4, 5.
- " Fig. 2. From Sondarwala's Tomb, near Old Delhi. See remarks to Plate 10, Fig. 2.
- " Figs. 3, 4. From the Sultana's Quarters, Fatehpur Sikri, near Agra.
Fatehpur Sikri is about 24 miles west of Agra. It was founded by the Emperor Akbar, A.D. 1570—1586, who intended it to be the permanent seat of the Mughal Court. It was enriched by magnificent architectural works in the time of Akbar and Jahangir, but was abandoned within 50 years of its foundation in favour of Delhi, owing, it is believed, to its being found to be unhealthy. Nearly all the buildings here are of red sandstone, which is quarried in the neighbourhood. The building from which these patterns were taken is in the portion of the Palace occupied by the Sultana Ruqiyah, the wife of Akbar, who died A.D. 1626.
- Plates 19 to 22. From the Tomb of Itimad-ud-daulah, Agra.
Itimad-ud-daulah was the father of the celebrated Nur Jahan Begum, the favourite wife of the Emperor Jahangir. He was a Tartar by birth, and came over from Persia to India in the reign of the Emperor Akbar. He was raised to the rank of Vizier in the time of Jahangir, with the title of Itimad-ud-daulah, and died A.D. 1621. He is buried near Agra, in a garden which he made during his lifetime, where a splendid mausoleum of white marble, inlaid with mosaics, was built A.D. 1628 by his daughter, Nur Jahan, over his remains.
- Plates 23, 24, 25. From Buildings in the Garden of Itimad-ud-daulah, Agra. See remarks above, Plates 19—22.
- Plate 25. Fig. 2. From Tomb at Sikandra, near Agra.
This is, perhaps, the most characteristic of Akbar's buildings. The lower storey measures 320 feet each way. The total height is a little over 100 feet. There are four terraces; within and above the last is a white marble enclosure, 157 feet each way; the outer wall consists of marble trellis work, inside a colonnade also of marble. In the centre, on a raised platform, is the tombstone of the founder, a beautiful work of arabesque tracery in white marble.
- Plates 26 to 28. From Buildings in the Garden of Itimad-ud-daulah, Agra. See remarks above, Plates 19—22.
- Plate 29. Figs. 1 to 11. From the Taj Mahal at Agra.
No building in India, probably, is so well known, or has been more frequently described, than the Taj. To attempt here any detailed or adequate description of this magnificent mausoleum would exceed the limits of this work. It may be briefly noted that it is built of white marble, and stands on a platform about 22 feet high and 313 feet square on the bank of the river Jumna. At each corner of this terrace is a minaret 137 feet high, of exquisite proportions. In the centre of this marble platform rises the mausoleum, 186 feet square, with the corners cut off to the extent of 33 feet 9 inches. The central dome is 58 feet in diameter, 80 feet in height, 139½ feet to the springing, from the garden level; under it is an enclosure formed by a screen of trellis work of white marble. The Taj was erected by Shah Jahan over the remains of his favourite wife Nur Jahan, who died in the Dekkhan A.D. 1630. It occupied nearly 20 years in construction.

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