

- Plate 14. Fig. 1. From the Raju Masjid, near the Qutb, Delhi. See remarks to Plate 10.  
 „ Figs. 2 and 3. From the Tomb of Khan Khanan. See remarks to Plate 13.
- Plate 15. Figs. 1 and 2. From the Raju Masjid, near the Qutb, Delhi. See remarks to Plate 10.  
 „ Figs. 3 and 4. From a Building at Fathpur Sikri.  
 Fathpur Sikri is about 24 miles from Agra. It was founded by the Emperor Akbar, A.D. 1571—1586, but was abandoned within 50 years of its foundation in favour of Delhi. It was enriched by magnificent architectural works in the time of Akbar and Jahangir. See Plates 7, 18, 19, 23, 27, 28, 36, 56, 57, and 58.
- Plate 16. From the Raju Masjid, near the Qutb, Delhi. See remarks to Plate 10.
- Plate 17. From the Tomb of Khan Khanan, Delhi. See remarks to Plate 13.
- Plate 18. Figs. 1 and 2. From the Tomb of Isa Khan, Delhi.  
 Isa Khan was a nobleman of the court of Sher Shah Sûr. The Mosque and Tomb were built A.D. 1547.  
 „ Figs. 3 and 4. From a Building at Fathpur Sikri. See remarks to Plate 15.
- Plate 19. Figs. 1 and 2. From the Tombs of Chumari and Muniari.  
 These are small buildings situated near the tomb of Humayun in the vicinity of modern Delhi, and were probably erected about the 16th century.  
 „ Figs. 3 and 4. From a Building at Fathpur Sikri. See remarks to Plate 15.
- Plate 20. Fig. 1. From a Building near the Qutb, Delhi.  
 „ Figs. 2 and 3. From the Masjid of Firuz Shah, Delhi. See remarks to Plate 6.
- Plates 21 and 22. From the Tomb of Tagai Khan, near Nizam-ud-din's Tomb, Delhi.  
 About five miles from modern Delhi is a small village called Nizam-ud-din, in which is a collection of burial places and small mosques; from one of these this plate has been taken. Nizam-ud-din lived A.D. 1232—1324. See Plate 31.
- Plate 23. Fig. 1. From the Tomb of Batasa Wala, Delhi.  
 This is a small building situated near Humayun's Tomb, not far from modern Delhi, and is supposed to have been erected about the 16th century. See Plates 24 to 28, and 31.  
 „ Figs. 2 and 3. From a Building at Fathpur Sikri. See remarks to Plate 15.
- Plate 24. Fig. 1. From the Tomb of Batasa Wala. See remarks to Plate 23.  
 „ Figs. 2 and 3. From the Masjid of Firuz Shah. See remarks to Plate 6.
- Plate 25. Fig. 1. From the Tomb of Batasa Wala. See remarks to Plate 23.  
 „ Figs. 2 and 3. From the Masjid of Firuz Shah. See remarks to Plate 6.
- Plate 26. From the Tomb of Batasa Wala. See remarks to Plate 23.
- Plate 27. Fig. 1. From the Tomb of Batasa Wala. See remarks to Plate 23.  
 „ Fig. 2. From the Masjid of Firuz Shah. See remarks to Plate 6.  
 „ Fig. 3. From a Building at Fathpur Sikri. See remarks to Plate 15.
- Plate 28. Figs. 1 and 2. From the Tomb of Batasa Wala. See remarks to Plate 23.  
 „ Figs. 3 and 4. From a Building at Fathpur Sikri. See remarks to Plate 15.
- Plate 29. 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 built a mosque and a room in the old village of Qutb Sahib, near Delhi, in A.D. 1528, and died in 1535 in Gujarat, but his body was brought to Delhi and interred here.
- Plate 30. From the Masjid of Nizam-ud-din, near Delhi.  
 Nizam-ud-din lived A.D. 1232—1324. His tomb is about five miles from modern Delhi, in a small village of this name, in which is a collection of burial places and small mosques. He was a noted Muhammadan saint. The body lies in a marble sarcophagus enclosed within a pierced marble screen.
- Plate 31. Fig. 1. From the Tomb of Tagai Khan, near Delhi. See remarks to Plate 21.  
 „ Fig. 2. From the Tomb of Batasa Wala. See remarks to Plate 23.
- Plates 32, 33 and 34. From an Enclosure near Jamali's Tomb, Qutb, Delhi.  
 There is a small open courtyard near the Qutb, surrounded by a wall, in which it is stated some of the queens of the royal house of Delhi were interred. These plates shew the patterns round the recesses in the wall.