

- Plate 35. **From the Zanana Mahal in the Fort, Agra.**
The Palace buildings are interesting as a monument of the domestic life of the past, and beautiful as specimens of pure domestic Saracenic art; and in the opinion of Fergusson "are, perhaps, even more interesting than the similar buildings of Delhi." The Fort was built by Akbar about A.D. 1566, and additions were made by Shah Jahan, A.D. 1640. See Plates 37 to 44.
- Plate 36. **From the Quarters of Raja Birbal's daughter, Fathpur Sikri.**
Birbal was one of Akbar's courtiers. Originally poor, he was taken into favour on account of his wit and agreeable conversation. He fell while in command of an expedition on the North-West frontier, and perished with 8,000 of his men. The details shewn in this plate are taken from a building known as the quarters of his daughter, in the Zanana or female part of the Palace. See remarks to Plate 15.
- Plates 37 to 44. **From the Zanana Mahal in the Fort, Agra.** See remarks to Plate 35.
- Plate 45. **From the Tomb of Itmad-ud-daulah, near Agra.**
The tomb of Itmad-ud-daulah stands in a garden near Agra, which he made during his lifetime. He was the father of the celebrated Nur Jahan Begum, the favourite wife of the Emperor Jahangir. He was a Tartar by birth, and came from Persia. He was raised to the rank of Vazir by Jahangir, with the title of Itmad-ud-daulah, and died A.D. 1621. The tomb is a splendid mausoleum of white marble, inlaid with mosaic, and was built by his daughter Nur Jahan, A.D. 1628.
- Plates 46 to 55. **From the Masjid of Khan Daulah Khan at Gwalior.**
This is situated to the north of the Andheri Pol, inside the city of Gwalior, and is a building of the 16th century.
- Plate 56. Fig. 1. **From the Mosque of Rani Sipara at Ahmedabad.**
This mosque was erected in A.D. 1514 by the mother of Abu Bakr Khan, son of Muhammad Shah Sultan. It is built of cream-coloured sandstone, and is justly considered a gem. See Plates 57, 58.
- „ Figs. 2 and 3. **From a Building at Fathpur Sikri.** See remarks to Plate 15.
- Plate 57. Fig. 1. **From the Mosque of Rani Sipara at Ahmedabad.** See remarks to Plate 56.
- „ Figs. 2 and 3. **From a Building at Fathpur Sikri.** See remarks to Plate 15.
- Plate 58. Fig. 1. **From the Mosque of Rani Sipara at Ahmedabad.** See remarks to Plate 56.
- „ Figs. 2 and 3. **From a Building at Fathpur Sikri.** See remarks to Plate 15.
- Plate 59. Fig. 1. **From the Tomb of Shah Alam, Ahmedabad.**
Shah Alam died in A.D. 1475, and his tomb was erected by Taj Khan Nariyali, a nobleman of Mahmud's court. A century later the dome was gilded and the tomb beautifully ornamented by Asaf Khan, the Vazir of Jahangir, and brother of the Sultana Nur Jahan. The mosque was built by Muhammad Shah Badakshi; the assembly hall was built by Muzaffar Shah III., but partly destroyed by the British army during the siege of Ahmedabad in 1780. The group is marked architecturally by a gradual transition of style.
- „ Fig. 2. **From the Tomb of Sultan Mahmud Begada, at Sarkhej near Ahmedabad.**
About five miles to the west of the city, with its lake, mosques, tombs, &c., forms a beautiful group near Ahmedabad. From A.D. 1459 to 1511 it was one of the favourite resorts of Sultan Mahmud Begada.
- Plates 60 and 61. **From the Tomb of Shah Alam, Ahmedabad.** See remarks to Plate 59.