

PLATE XXVII.

(a)

A. 331. *KATĀH* written by Bahādur Shāh II.  
Lent by His Highness the Maharajah of Alwar.

(b)

A. 303. *KATĀH* in praise of the prophet Muhammad, written by Ābd-ur-rashīd, one of the great masters. He was a nephew and pupil of Mīr Imād. After the murder of his uncle, he came to India, to the Court of Shah Jahān, where he was appointed instructor to Dārā Shikoh, who became proficient in the art. He died about 1672 and was buried at Agra. A petition from him to Shāh Jahān, asking permission to be allowed to retire, is found at the back of picture C. 161 (Plate XXXVI b).

(c)

A. 302. QUATRAIN, written by Ābd-ur-rahīm in 1619. Ābd-ur-rahīm [was a famous calligraphist of the court of Jahāngīr, who had the title of *ambarīn qalam* (ambergris-pen).

(d)

A. 301. QUATRAIN, written by Mīr Imād. Mīr Imād of Kazwīn is one of the great masters. He lived the life of a *faqīr*, and was put to death by Shāh Ābbās of Persia (1588—1629 A.D.) on account of his Sunnī views. His writing was so highly esteemed in India that it is said that Shāh Jahān used to bestow a captain's commission on anyone who brought him a specimen of his work.

Lent by Qārī Ābd-us-Salām, of Alwar.

(e)

A. 326. *QĀTĀH*, written by Ibād-ullāh I'jāz Raqam Khān, a pupil of Mīr Panjah Kash, and one of the calligraphists of the court of Bahādur Shāh II. He also had the title of *zumurrud-qalam* (emerald-pen).

Lent by Mr. Raj Narayan, of Delhi.

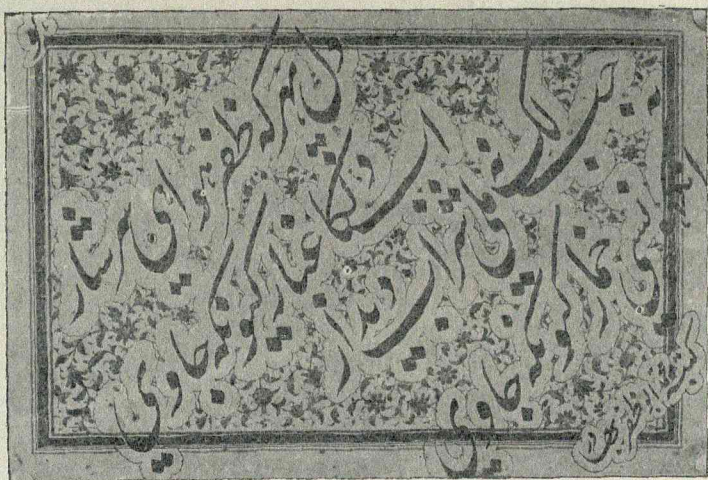
(f)

A. 323. *KARĪMĀ*, written by Āghā Mirzā in 1832.  
Lent by L. Bulāki Das, of Delhi.

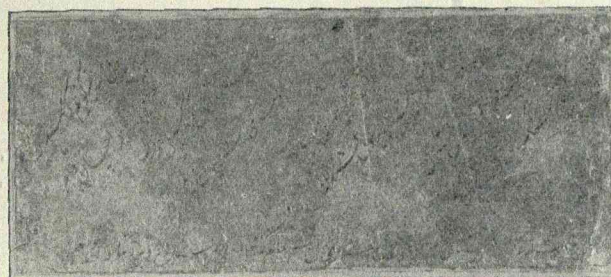
(g)

A. 297. An illustration from a copy of the Persian translation of the *Memoirs of Bābur*.  
Lent by His Highness the Mahārājah of Alwar.

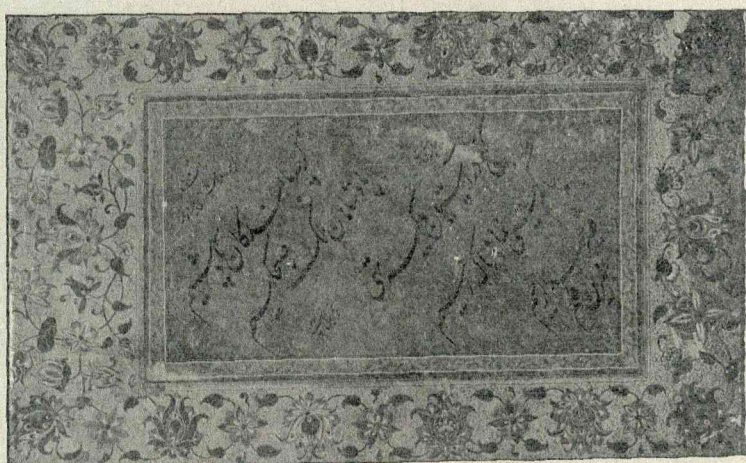




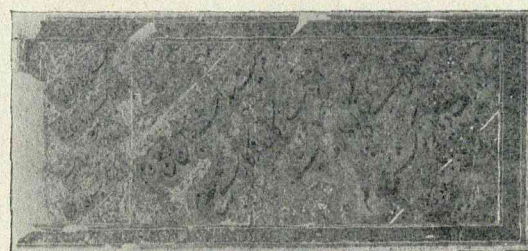
(a). A 331.



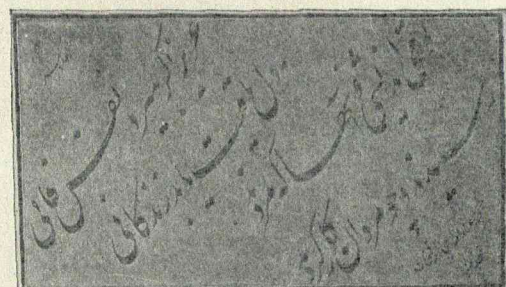
(b). A 303.



(c). A 302.



(d). A 301.



(e). A 326.

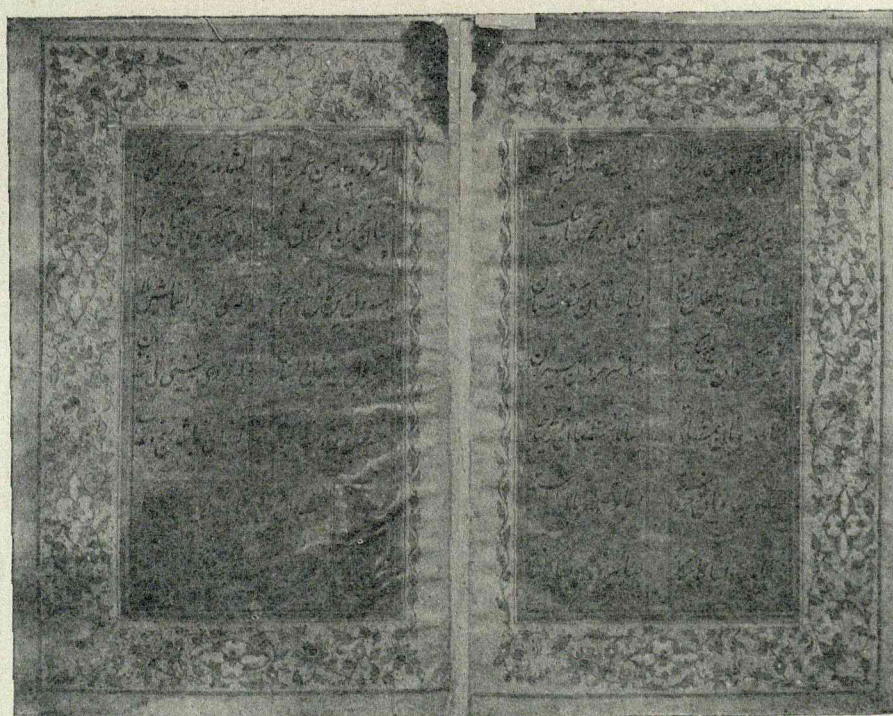


Photo. Mech. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(f). A 323.



(g). A 297.



## VI.—PICTURES.

Many of the pictures are of much later date than the persons they represent, but in the great majority of cases such pictures reproduce earlier portraits. Most of them bear inscriptions giving the name of the subject, but these cannot always be relied on. Where there are no inscriptions, and the identity of the subject cannot be established by comparison with other portraits, the only warrant for the descriptions given is, as a rule, the belief of the owner, which in some instances, no doubt, rests on family tradition. The study of Indian pictorial art is still in its infancy, and the dating of pictures is rendered extremely difficult by the frequency and accuracy with which old pictures are reproduced. With regard to portraits of royal ladies, Manucci gives a warning: "If anyone has produced such portraits, they should not be accepted, being only likenesses of concubines and dancing girls, etc., which have been drawn according to the artist's fancy."

### PLATE XXVIII.

(a)

C. 5. HAZRAT ĀLĪ, and his sons Hasan and Husain. Ālī was the son-in-law and cousin of the prophet Muhammad.

(b)

C. 61. MIR JUMLAH. A favourite of the Emperor Farrukh-siyar (see C. 180, Plate LVd).

(c)

C. 4. ALEXANDER THE GREAT (356—323 B.C.).

Invaded India in 326 B.C., and spent the hot weather in the country. He crossed the Indus near Attock, defeated Porus on the Jhelam, and advanced as far as the Beas. His troops refused to go any further, and after erecting on the eastern bank the famous "Twelve Altars," he turned south and made his way through the Punjab and down the Indus to the sea.

The portrait is, of course, an imaginary one. The features are, however, distinctly European, and it would be interesting to know the origin of this painting.

(d)

C. 58. QAMR-UD-DĪN KHĀN (see C. 190, Plate LVIIIa), Vizier of Muhammad Shāh. Killed at Sirhind in the battle in which Prince Ahmad Shāh defeated Ahmad Shāh Durrānī (see C. 217, Plate LIVc), in 1748 A.D.

All the above lent by the Lahore Museum.



PICTURES.

Plate XXVIII.



(a). C 5. Hazrat Ali and his sons Hasan and Husain.

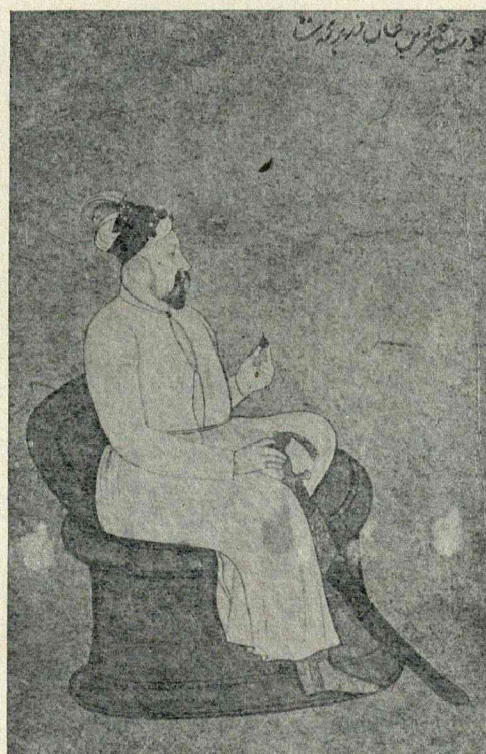


(b). C 6r. Mir Jumlah.



Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(c). C 4. Alexander the Great.



(d). C 58. Qamr-ud-din Khan.



PLATE XXIX.

(a)

C. 72. RAZIYYAH, SULTĀN OF DELHI (1236—1239 A.D.).

Daughter of Shams-ud-dīn Iltutmish (Altamsh), who left her in charge of the Government in preference to any of his sons, when absent on his southern campaigns. She succeeded her brother Rukn-ud-dīn. She "evinced all the qualities of a just and able sovereign," but the favour she showed an Abyssinian slave disgusted the nobility. A rising ensued, and she was defeated near Kaithal. The manner of her end is uncertain, but Ibn Batūtah says she fled away alone from the battle-field towards Delhi. She lay down to sleep in a field, wearied with her long ride, and was murdered by a rustic for the sake of her rich dress, and buried on the spot where her body was found. The tomb is still shown near the Turkman Gate of modern Delhi. She adopted male attire, and is always known by the masculine title of Sultān.

The portrait is, of course, imaginary and executed long after her time. The Queen carries a white hawk on her hand. White storks are depicted in the background, while in front is a stream in which are shown birds and fish.

Lent by the Delhi Museum of Archæology.

(b)

C. 55. MUHAMMAD SHĀH, Moghul Emperor (1719—1748 A.D.). (Also see C. 190, Plate LVIII *a*, and C. 197, Plate LIX.)

Born 1702 A.D. Set up by the Sayyid "King-makers" (see C. 45, Plate LII*a*), whose power did not long survive his accession. During his reign the southern provinces of the empire were lost, and Delhi was sacked by Nādir Shāh (see C. 54, Plate XXXIII *a*, and C. 197, Plate LIX), in 1739, after which the power and magnificence of the empire rapidly declined. Died in 1748, a few weeks after the engagement at Sirhind in which the Durrāni king (see C. 27, Plate LIV*c*) was repulsed by his son Prince Ahmad Shāh. Buried close to the shrine of Nizām-ud-dīn Auliya at Delhi.

Lent by the Lahore Museum.



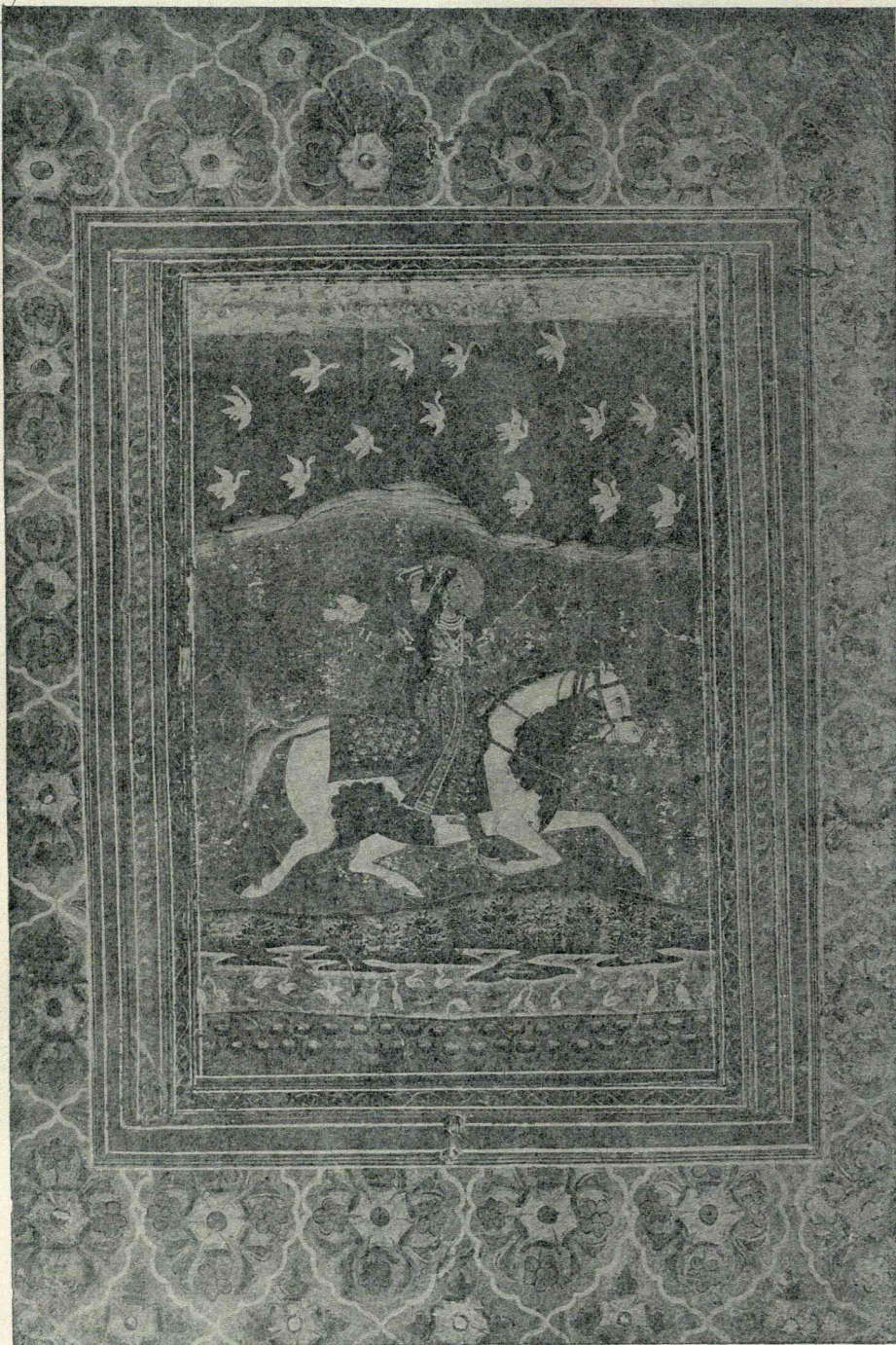
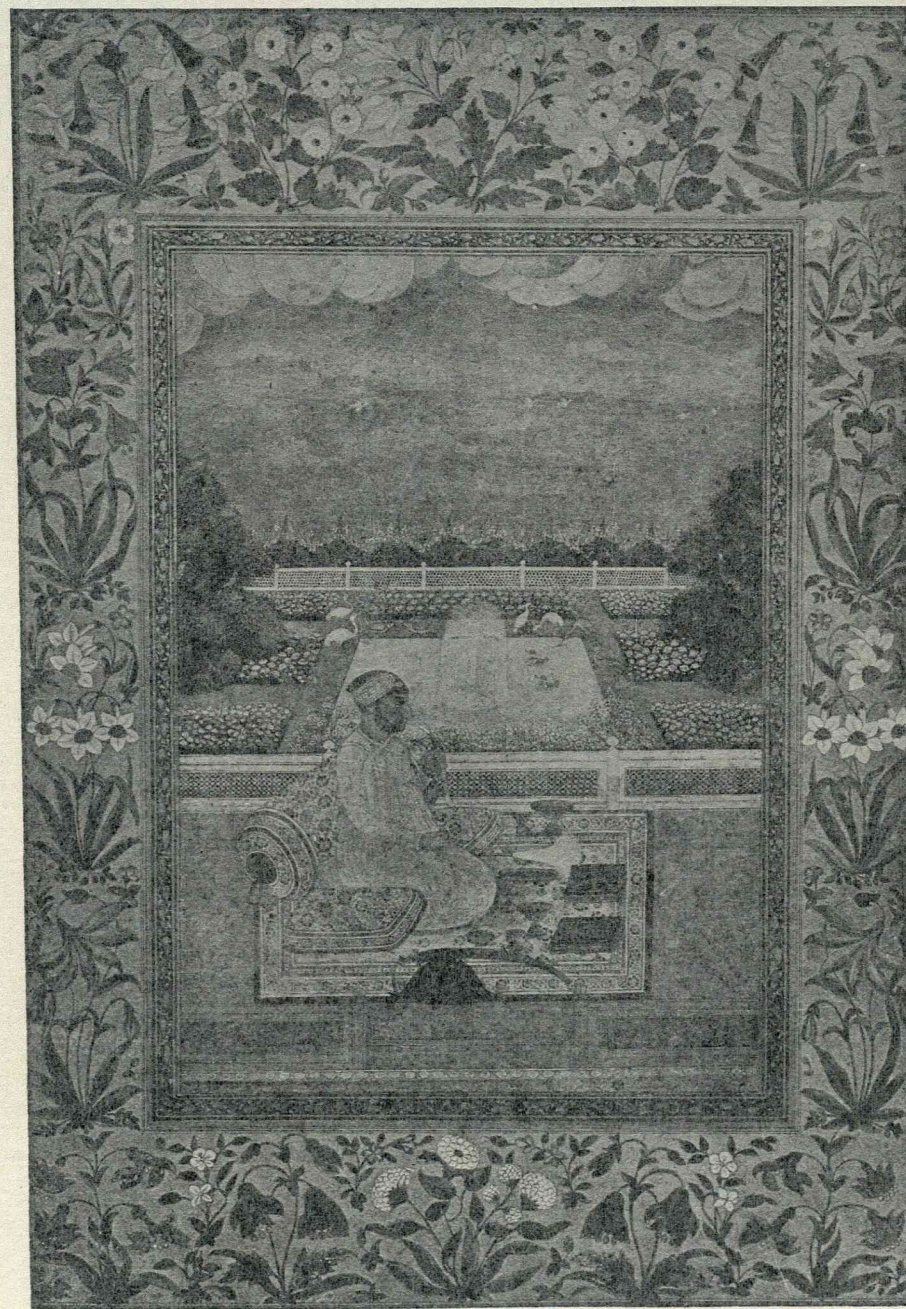


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(a). C 72. Razziyah, Sultan of Delhi (1236 - 39).



(b). C 55. Muhammad Shah.



PLATE XXX.

(a)

C. 76. AMĪR TĪMŪR (also see next plate) and the Turkish Emperor, Bāyazīd.  
Painted by 'Ālim, son of Muhammad Tālib, in the reign of Shāh 'Ālam.

Tīmūr is better known to European writers as Tamerlane, which is a corruption of *Tīmūr-i-lang* (Timur the lame). Born at Kesh near Samarkand in 1336 A.D. His father was the head of the Turkī tribe of Barlās. In 1370, after ten years of fighting, Tīmūr established himself as an independent sovereign at Samarkand. He established himself at Samarkand and thence conquered or overran Persia, Mesopotamia, Armenia, and Kurdistan, as well as a large part of Western Turkestan. In 1398, he descended on India and sacked Delhi, then ruled over by Mahmūd, the last of the Tughlaq kings. In 1402, he overthrew the Turkish Sultān Bāyazīd (Bajazet), whom he is said to have carried about in an iron cage. After the Greek Emperor and the Sultān of Egypt had acknowledged his supremacy, he returned to Samarkand. He died in 1405, when on the point of invading China, and was buried at Samarkand. He was the ancestor of the Moghul Emperors of Delhi (1526—1857 A.D.). Doubt has been thrown on the genuineness of the memoirs which pass under his name. English contemporaries—John of Gaunt (1340—1399) and Chaucer (1340—1400).

Lent by H. H. the Maharajah of Alwar.

(b)

C. 87. AKBAR, Moghul Emperor (1556—1605 A.D.).

Son of Humāyūn and a lady of Khurāsānī descent, whom Humāyūn married shortly after his expulsion by Sher Shāh Sūr in 1540 A.D. Born at Amarkot in the Sind desert in October 1542. After Humāyūn's restoration, he was sent to the Punjab with Bairām Khān against Sikandar Sūr, and it was while he was there that news was received of the death of Humāyūn. He ascended the throne at the age of thirteen, in 1556, with Bairām Khān as Regent. The last hope of the Sūrs vanished in November of that year with the defeat and death of Hīmū at Panipat. The Moghuls owed their restoration to Bairām Khān, but he conducted himself with such haughtiness and severity that in 1560 Akbar determined to "drop the pilot." He was only seventeen and a half when he took the government into his hands. The task before him was a heavy one. He could hardly count on the loyalty even of his own followers. The non-Moghul Muhammadan chiefs throughout the country were against him, and his title was not acknowledged except in the Punjab, and the country round Delhi and Agra. Until 1567, he was principally occupied in reducing his own officers to obedience. He then turned his attention to Rajputana, and captured Chitor in 1568. From there he passed on to the annexation of Gujarat in 1572. The conquest of Bengal in 1575 plunged him in difficulties with the Afghāns of that country, which were not settled till 1592. Kashmir submitted in 1587, Sind in 1591, and Kandahār in 1594. His troops suffered a serious reverse in the campaign against the Yūsufzaīs in 1586, when Raja Bir Bal (see C. 96, Plate XLVII c) was killed, and it took him thirteen years, from 1587 to 1600, to suppress the fanatical Roshaniyas in the hills to the south of Peshawar, but it may be said that by 1594, which marks the beginning of his Deccan campaigns, he had established his power north of the Narbada. The year 1594 was made memorable by the gallant defence of Ahmadnagar by Chānd Bibī, who purchased peace by the cession of Berār. The war broke out again, and in the second siege of Ahmadnagar in 1600 she was murdered by her own



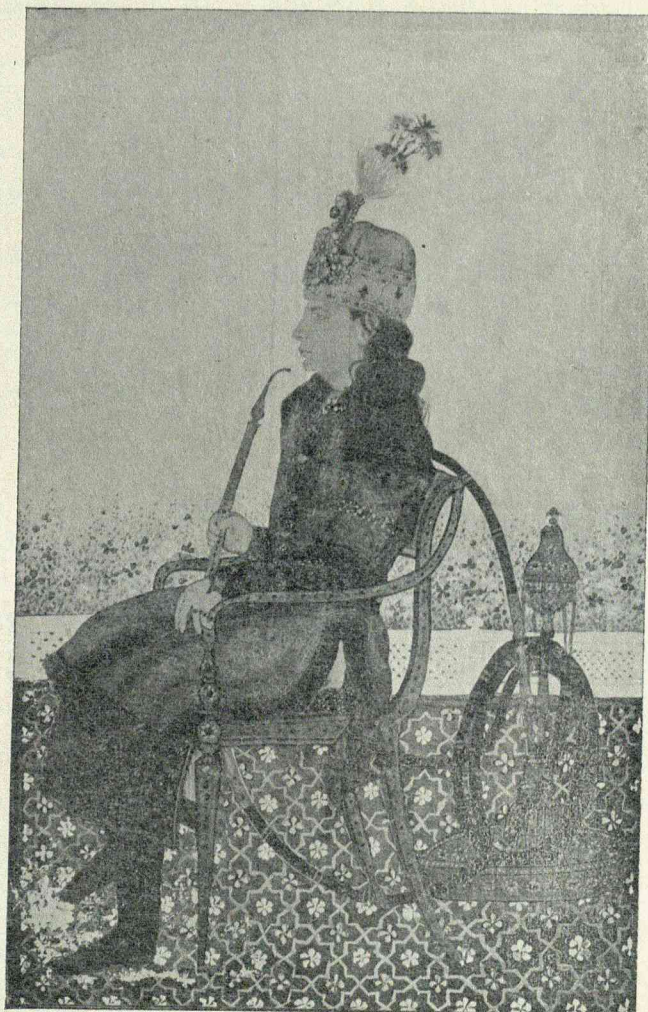


(a). C 76. Amir Timur and the Turkish Sultan Bayazid.



Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(b). C 87. Akbar.



(c). C 67. Mirza Salim.



followers, and the city stormed. Khandesh was annexed about the same time, and peace made with the kings of Golconda and Bijapur, who had espoused the cause of Ahmadnagar. The declining years of Akbar were clouded by the revolt of Prince Salīm (Jahāngīr) (see C. 112, Plate XLI*b*) in 1600, the murder of Abul Fazl (see C. 102, Plate XLII*d*) at his instigation in 1602, and the death of Prince Dānyāl early in 1605. His own end came in the autumn of that year.

According to western ideas, he was beyond compare the most enlightened of the Moghul emperors. From the first he set his face against bigotry and intolerance, and tried to conciliate all classes of his subjects. He rejected Islām, and promulgated the Dīn-i-Ilāhī, the divine Faith. He adopted and extended the land-revenue system of Sher Shāh. Among his buildings may be mentioned the Fort at Agra and Fathpur Sikri. In the *Ain-i-Akbari* of Abul Fazl we have a faithful record of his administration, court ceremonies, etc. He was a man of abounding physical strength and energy, and loved hunting. With all his greatness, his son tells us that he could neither read nor write. His reign was almost exactly contemporaneous with that of Queen Elizabeth (1558-1603) and he was born in the same year as Mary, Queen of Scots.

This picture is probably a most excellent and characteristic likeness of Akbar. The costume is flowered gold, and the sash richly jewelled. He is wearing a pearl necklace and bracelets, while the gold turban is also bound with a pearl circlet. He carries a jewel in his right hand, and his left hand rests on the hilt of a rich jewelled sword in a green sheath. He wears a blue-sheathed and jewelled *katār* (cf. A. 5, Plate V *l*) in his sash.

Lent by Mr. Imre Schwaiger, of Delhi.

(c)

C. 67. MIRZĀ SALIM (see C. 224*a*, Plate LX*a*), son of Akbar II. Died in his father's life-time. The custom of wearing the hair long came into fashion in the later Moghul Empire. The portrait shows unmistakeable European influence, and the artist has, perhaps unconsciously, given his subject quite European features.

Lent by the Lahore Museum.



PLATE XXXI.

(a)

C. 73. AMĪR TĪMŪR (see note on previous Plate).

The Emperor is clothed in green, with red sleeves, and is leaning against a crimson cushion. The throne, on which he is sitting, is of gold inlaid with precious stones. He is holding a crown in his right hand. There is an elaborate border to this picture.

Lent by H. H. the Maharajah of Alwar.

(b)

C. 35. DĀRĀ SHIKOH (see note on C. 156, Plate LII b), and the priest LĀL DAYĀL.

Dārā Shikoh was the eldest son of Shāh Jahān and Mumtāz Mahall. Born 1615 A.D. Died 1659. The history of the struggle with Aurangzeb, his defeat, his wanderings, and his death is well told by Bernier. His broad views on religion were made the pretext for putting him to death. He is buried at the mausoleum of Humāyūn. He was the author of some well-known works on subjects connected with religion.

Lent by the Lahore Museum.

(c)

C. 125a. IBRAHĪM ĀDIL KHAN.

Possibly intended for Ibrāhīm Ādil Shāh, King of Bijapur (1580—1626 A.D.). Nephew of Chānd Bibi (see note on C. 89, Plate XXXIII d).



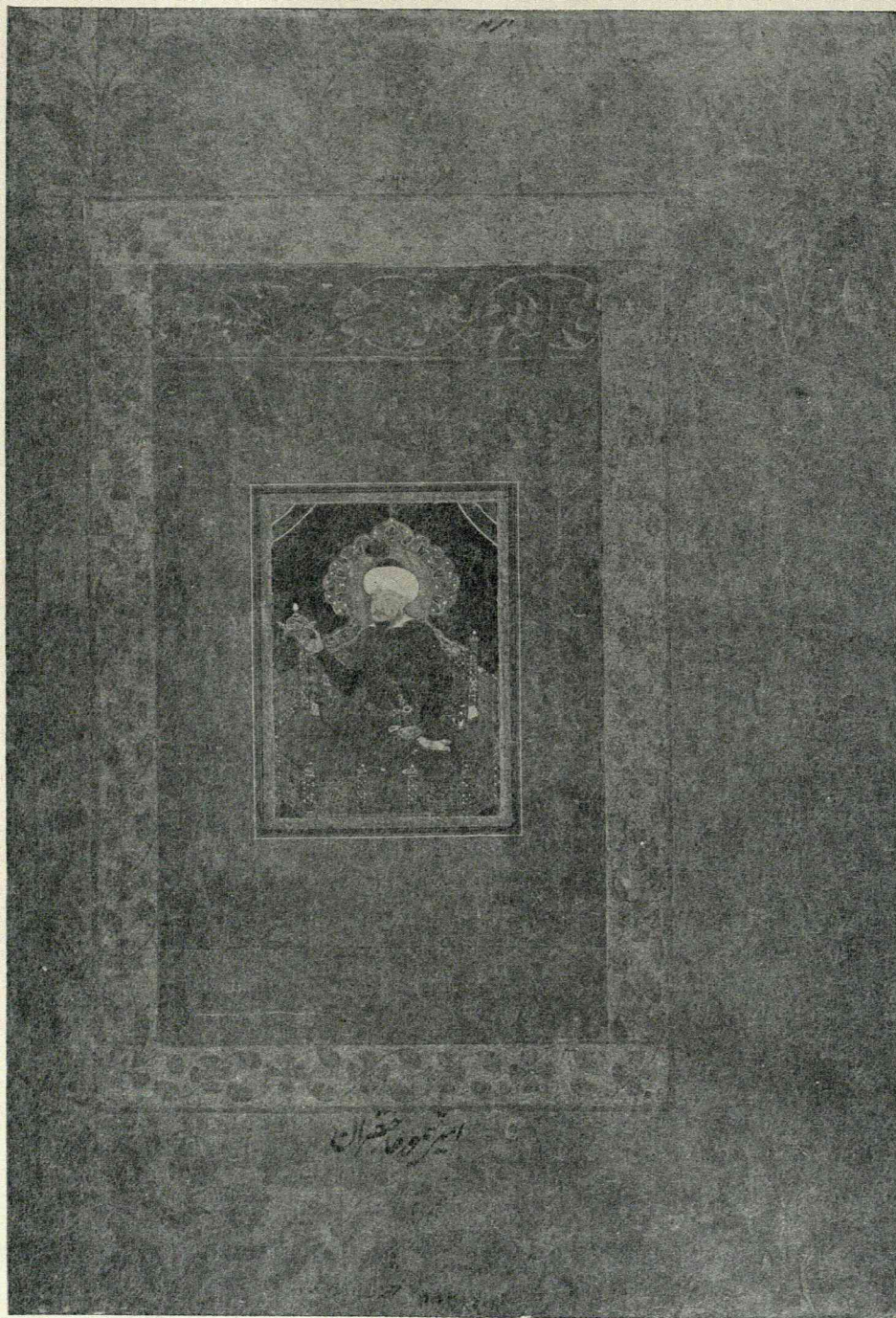


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(a). C 73. Amir Timur.



(b). C 35. Prince Dara Shikoh and the priest Lal Dayal.



(c). C 125a. Ibrahim Adil Khan.



PLATE XXXII.

(a)

C. 19. BĀBAR (see C. 20, Plate XXXIV *d*), sitting in darbār.

(b)

C. 7. CHINGIZ KHĀN.

This is labelled as a portrait of Chingiz Khān (Jenghis Khān), the Mongol Emperor, the greatest conqueror the world has known. His conquests extended from the Dnieper to the Pacific Ocean. He never undertook any regular expedition against India, though in 1221 A.D. he defeated Sultān Jalālud-dīn of Khwārizm on the Indus, and sent a force across the river in pursuit of him, which ravaged portions of the western Punjab. Born 1162. Died 1227. English contemporary—King John (1167—1216).

The portrait is certainly not one of the Mongol Emperor; it may probably represent a grandee of Akbar's court who bore the same name.

C. 7 and C. 19 lent by the Lahore Museum.



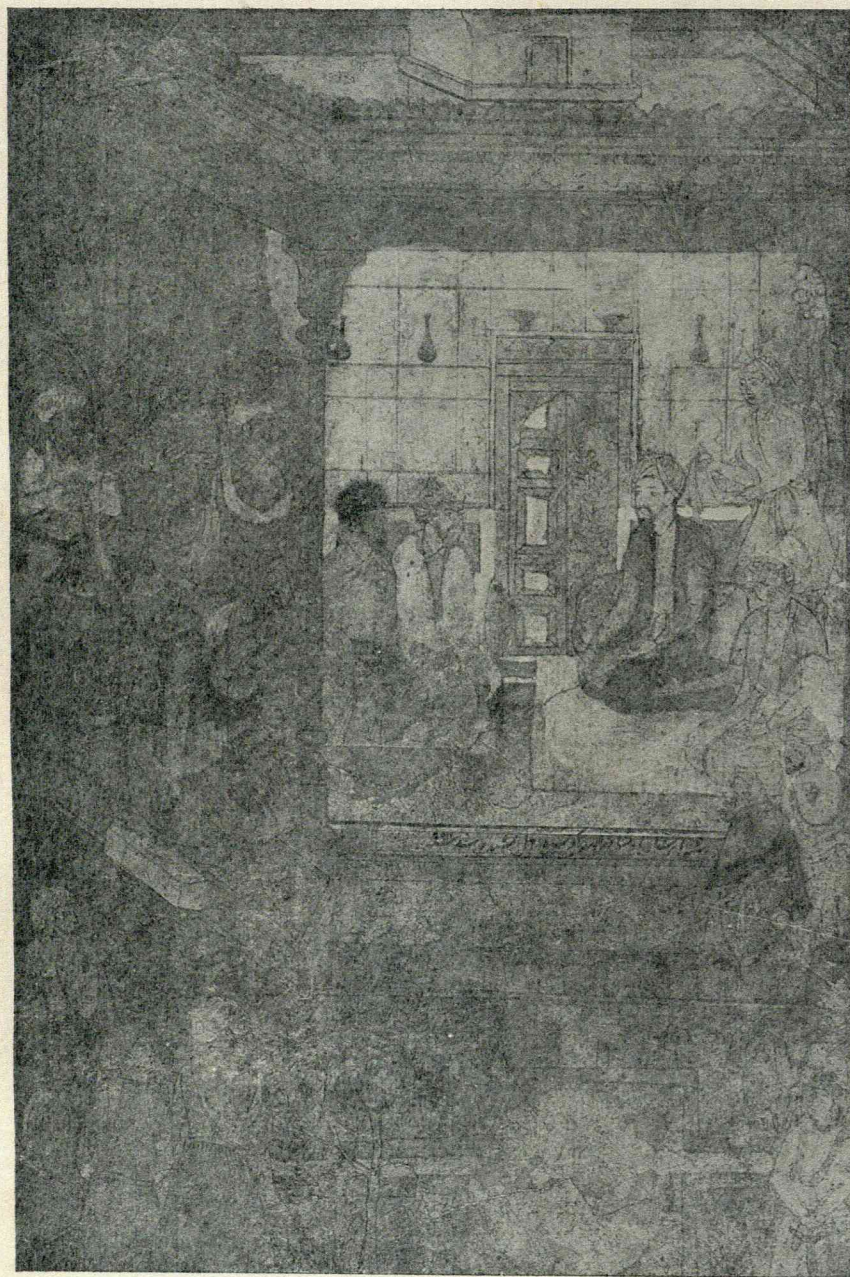


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(a). C 19. Bábar.



(b). C 7. Chingiz Khan.



PLATE XXXIII.

(a)

C. 54. NĀDIR SHĀH (c. 1687—1747 A.D.), (also see C. 197, Plate LXIX.)

A Persian robber chief, who expelled the Afghan usurpers from Persia in 1729, and restored the Safawī dynasty, but seven years later had himself proclaimed Emperor. He conquered Afghanistan, and in 1738 invaded India. Early in the following year, he defeated Muhammad Shāh (see C. 55, Plate XXIX *b*) at Karnāl, and sacked Delhi (see note on C. 409, Plate LXV *a*), carrying away a vast booty, including the Peacock Throne and the Koh-i-nūr. After his withdrawal from India, he extended his empire northwards to the Oxus, and made Mashhad his capital. In his later years, he became gloomy and savage, and was assassinated in 1747. European contemporaries—Marshall Saxe (1696—1750), Pope (1688—1744) and Sir Robert Walpole (1676—1745).

Lent by the Lahore Museum.

(b)

C. 88. AKBAR (see note on C. 87, Plate XXX *b*).

The Emperor carries a hooded hawk. The clothing is white except for the sash which is relieved with gold.

Lent by Mirzas Akbar Bakht and Mahmūd Bakht (of the ex-royal family of Delhi), of Benares.

(c)

C. 84. HUMĀYŪN, Moghul Emperor (1530—1540 and 1555—1556 A.D.).

Born 1508. Son and successor of Bābar (see C. 20, next plate). Driven out by Sher Shāh Sūr in 1540, but returned fifteen years later. Killed by a fall down the staircase at the Sher Mandal in the Old Fort. His tomb is a mile further south. The father of Akbar (see C. 87, Plate XXX *b*). English contemporary—Queen Mary I (1516—1558).

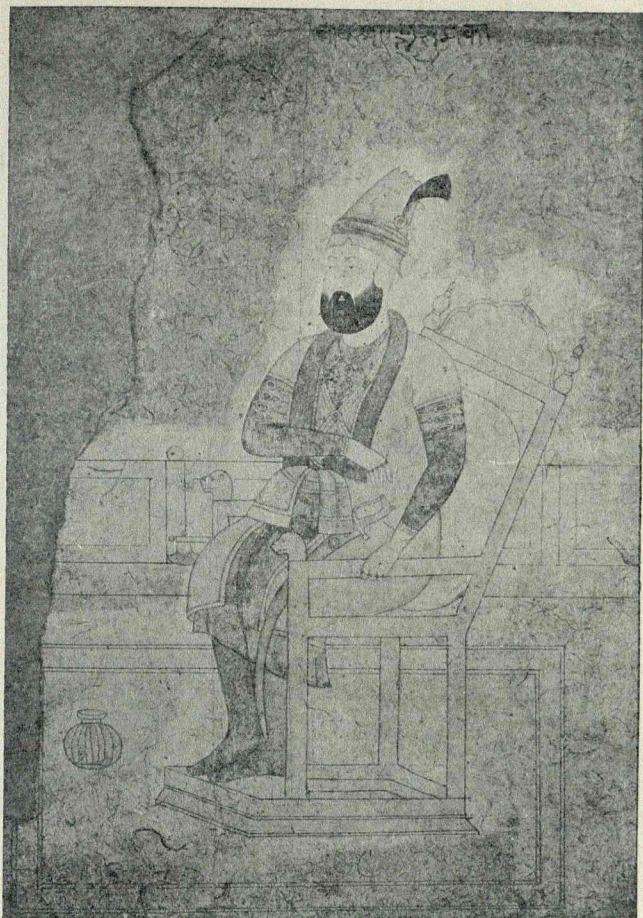
The picture is a comparatively modern one and its interest chiefly centres in the elephant fight which is shown in the background. A ring of soldiers encircles the animals and “catherine wheels” (*chakkar*) are being used to separate them. In Manucci’s account of the state elephants, he says that two men were specially told off “for the fireworks, and to assist the others if necessary.”

Lent by L. Kānji Mal, of Delhi.

(d)

C. 89. AKBAR (see note on C. 87, Plate XXX *b*).





(a). C 54. Nádír Shah, King of Persia.



(b). C 88. Akbar.



Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(c). C 84. Humayun.



(d). C 89. Akbar.



PLATE XXXIV.

(a)

C. 30. JAHĀNGIR, Moghul Emperor 1605—1627 A.D. (also see C. 112, C. 110, Plates XLIIa and b; C. 504, Plate XXXVIa, and C. 508, Plate XXXVIIIa), with a hawk.

Son of Akbar (see C. 87, Plate XXXb) and a Jaipur Princess, who received the title of *Maryam-uz-zamānī*. Born 1569, and named Salim, after Shaikh Salim Chishtī, as Akbar believed that it was to the prayers of that saint that he owed the blessing of a son. He gave his father a good deal of trouble, and in 1600 made a half-hearted attempt at independence. In 1602, he procured the assassination of Abul Fazl (C. 102, Plate XLIIb), an event which affected the Emperor very deeply. In 1605, he ascended the throne, and in 1611 married Nūr Jahān. Died in 1627 and is buried at Shahdara near Lahore. Like Bābar, he left Memoirs. Sir Thomas Roe, who visited his court as ambassador of James I of England, remained in India for three and a half years (1615—1618), and has left a very interesting account of what he saw. English contemporary—James I (1566—1625).

(b)

C. 20. BĀBAR, with a hawk (also see C. 19, Plate XXXIIa).

The first Moghul Emperor of Delhi (1526—1530 A.D.). Born in 1483, the fifth in descent from Amīr Timūr, he succeeded his father as king of Farghāna at the age of 12. Two years later he seized Samarkand, only to lose both it and his own kingdom. Fought with varying success for many years, but ultimately had to abandon everything north of the Hindu Kush. He had seized the kingdom of Kābul in 1504, and it was from there that he launched his attacks on India. His first invasion took place in 1519, and in 1526 he defeated the Pathān Sultān of Delhi, Ibrāhīm Lodī, at Pānipat. In 1527 he overthrew the Rājput confederacy under Rāna Sanga of Chitor at Khānua, near Bharatpur. Died at Agra and was buried at Kābul. His memoirs, which have been translated into English, are most interesting. European contemporaries—Henry VIII (1491—1547), Cardinal Wolsey (1475—1530), Pizarro (1476—1541).

(c)

C. 36. AURANGZEB'S ENCOUNTER WITH AN INFURIATED ELEPHANT.

An unfinished picture of this well-known incident. Shāh Jahān is in the top left-hand corner. Below Shāh Jahān are the princes Dārā Shikoh and Murād Bakhsh. The figures below Aurangzeb, are Mahābat Khān and Rāja Jai Singh.

C. 20, C. 30, C. 36, lent by the Lahore Museum.



PICTURES.

Plate XXXIV.



(a). C 30. Jahāngir.



(b). C 20. Bábar.



Photo-Mechl, Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(c). C 36. Aurangzeb's encounter with the elephant.



PLATE XXXV.

(a)

C. 113. PRINCE SALĪM (JAHĀNGĪR).

The prince is attired in green, embroidered with gold flowers. Flowers are growing on the ground over which he is riding. The background is green, while towards the top there is an effective treatment of orange-hued clouds.

The picture is attributed to Daswanth, one of the most celebrated painters of the period.

Lent by M. Muhammad Hāmid, of Delhi.

(b)

C. 93. AKBAR (?), as a boy, getting water at a well while returning from the chase. (Compare C. 110, Plate XLIIa.) The subject is a favourite one with Moghul painters. In the distance are seen a group of buildings and some troops, while there is a mango tree behind the well.

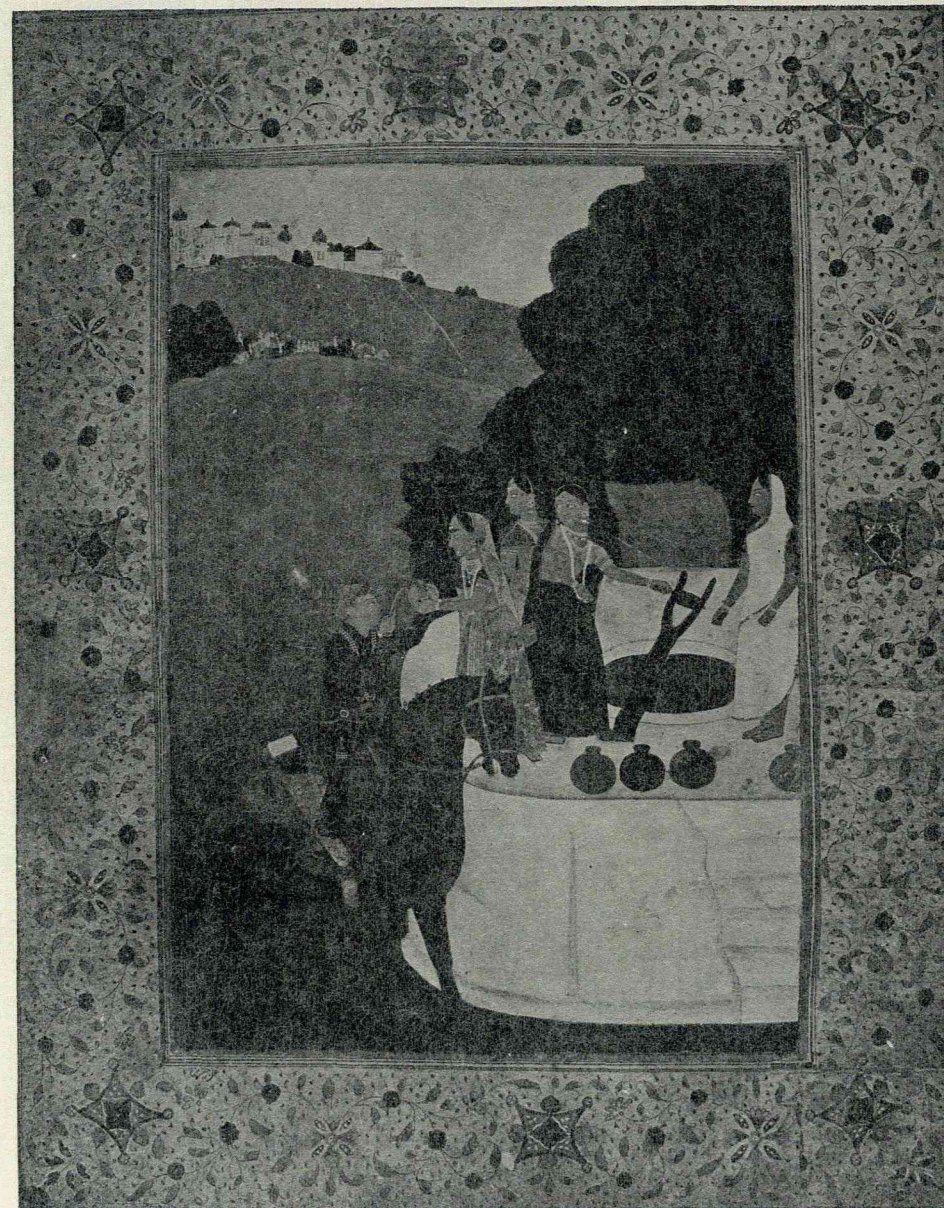
Lent by M. Muhammad Hāmid, of Delhi.





Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(a). C. 113. Prince Salim (Jahāngir).



(b). 93. Akbar as a Prince drinking at a well while returning from the chase.



PLATE XXXVI.

(a)

C. 504. JAHĀNGĪR (also see C. 30, Plate XXXIVa), and his grandson SHUJĀ', son of Shāh Jahān.

The Emperor is dressed in green, with a small surcoat of flowered gold, edged with fur. He carries a white hawk on his right hand and the bird's hood is in his left. Prince Shujā' is in crimson and carries a sword with blue scabbard. Both the turbans are orange coloured. Wild flowers are delicately portrayed in the foreground. C. 504, Plate LXXIIIb, the reverse of this picture, shows an Emperor (Shāh Jahān ?) at a lion hunt. The Emperor is just firing at the lion, which is lying in the waving grasses; his elephant is already trampling on one lion. The Emperor seems to be riding a special "*shikār*" elephant, its housings being comparatively simple. The *haudāh* of the other elephant, which carries the Emperor's "loader," is more splendidly attired than the larger elephant. The Emperor has probably ridden up on it to the scene of the hunt.

Lent by His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur.

(b)

C. 161. AURANGZEB.

On the reverse is a petition to the Emperor Shāh Jahān from the famous calligraphist Ābd-ur-Rashid (see note on A. 303, Plate XXVIIb), asking permission to retire from service and to live at Agra or Delhi.

Lent by M. Zahir-ud-din Khan, of Delhi.

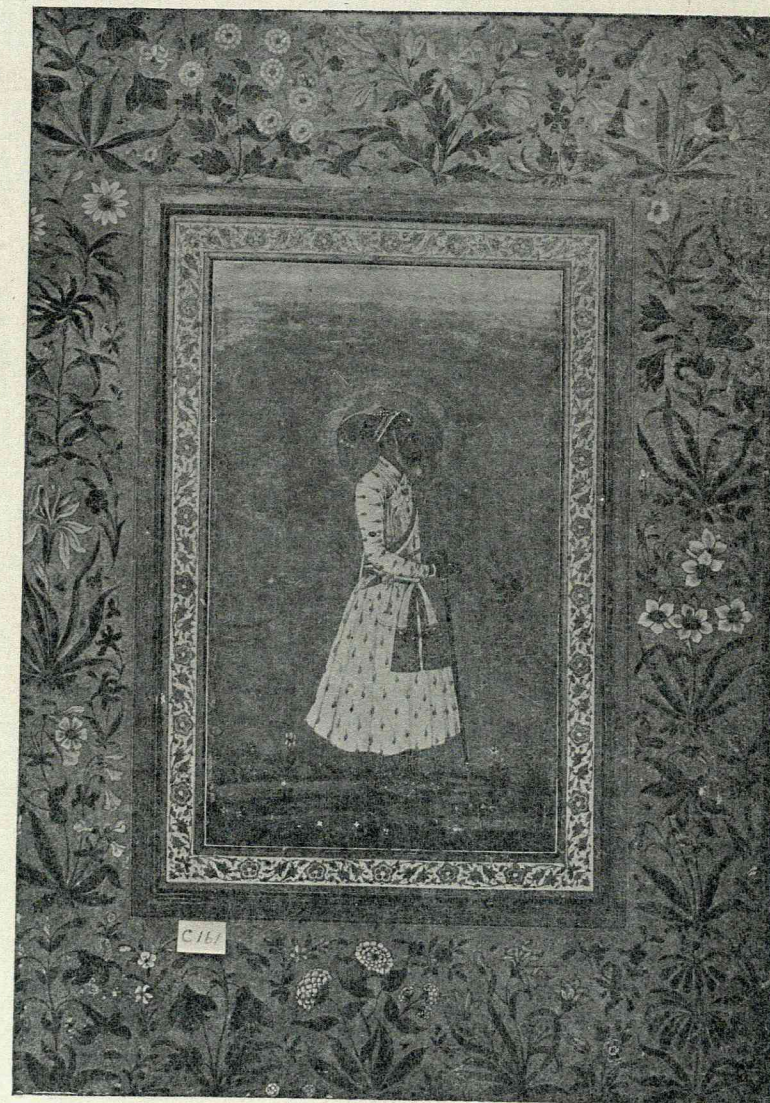


PICTURES.



Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(a). C 504. Jahangir and his grandson Shuja, son of Shah Jahán.



(b). C 161. Aurangzeb.



PLATE XXXVII.

(a)

C. 92. THE HOLI FESTIVAL in the SERAGLIO of AKBAR.

The Hindū festival of the Holī takes place in the spring and is made the occasion for a great deal of horseplay and not over-refined merriment. The squirting of red water, and the throwing of red powder, play a great part in the proceedings.

The picture is certainly not contemporaneous. Several of the ladies are seen squirting the red water over their companions.

Lent by H. H. the Maharajah of Alwar.

(b)

C. 117. JAHĀNGĪR AT THE *JHARŌKA*. (Compare C. 508 next Plate.)

The picture shows several of the most distinguished personages of the time of Jahāngīr. On the left of the spectator stand Mirzā Ābd-ur-Rahīm Khan, Khān Khānān, in orange (C. 104, Plate XLb), Sharif Khān, son of the famous painter Ābd-us-Samad, and himself a noble of very high rank (in green), and Rāja Karan of Udaipur (in pale yellow). On the other side, beginning from the top, are Rāja Mān Singh of Amber (with gold turban), Khān-i-Āzam (in brown), who is buried in the Chausath Khambah near the shrine of Nizām-ud-din, Mirzā Ghiyās, the Minister, Jahāngīr's father-in-law (C. 151, Plate XLIIIa), and the father of Nūr Jahān, Shaik Farīd, a well-known commander (in maroon), and Mirzā Shāh Rukh (in white with a sword), a brother-in-law of the Emperor. The man in red is Jahāngīr Qulī Khān, Governor of Bengal.

The *jharōka* (lit. "showing place") is found in all the palaces of the Moghul Emperors. The Emperor used to appear daily to his subjects from some prominent part of the palace, which in consequence received this name.

The picture is attributed to Basāwan, pupil of Ābd-us-Samad, one of the most famous painters of the period. The figure of Jahāngīr and that of the man (unnamed), in the lowest left corner of the picture appear to have been touched up at a later date.

Lent by M. Muhammad Hāmid, of Delhi.



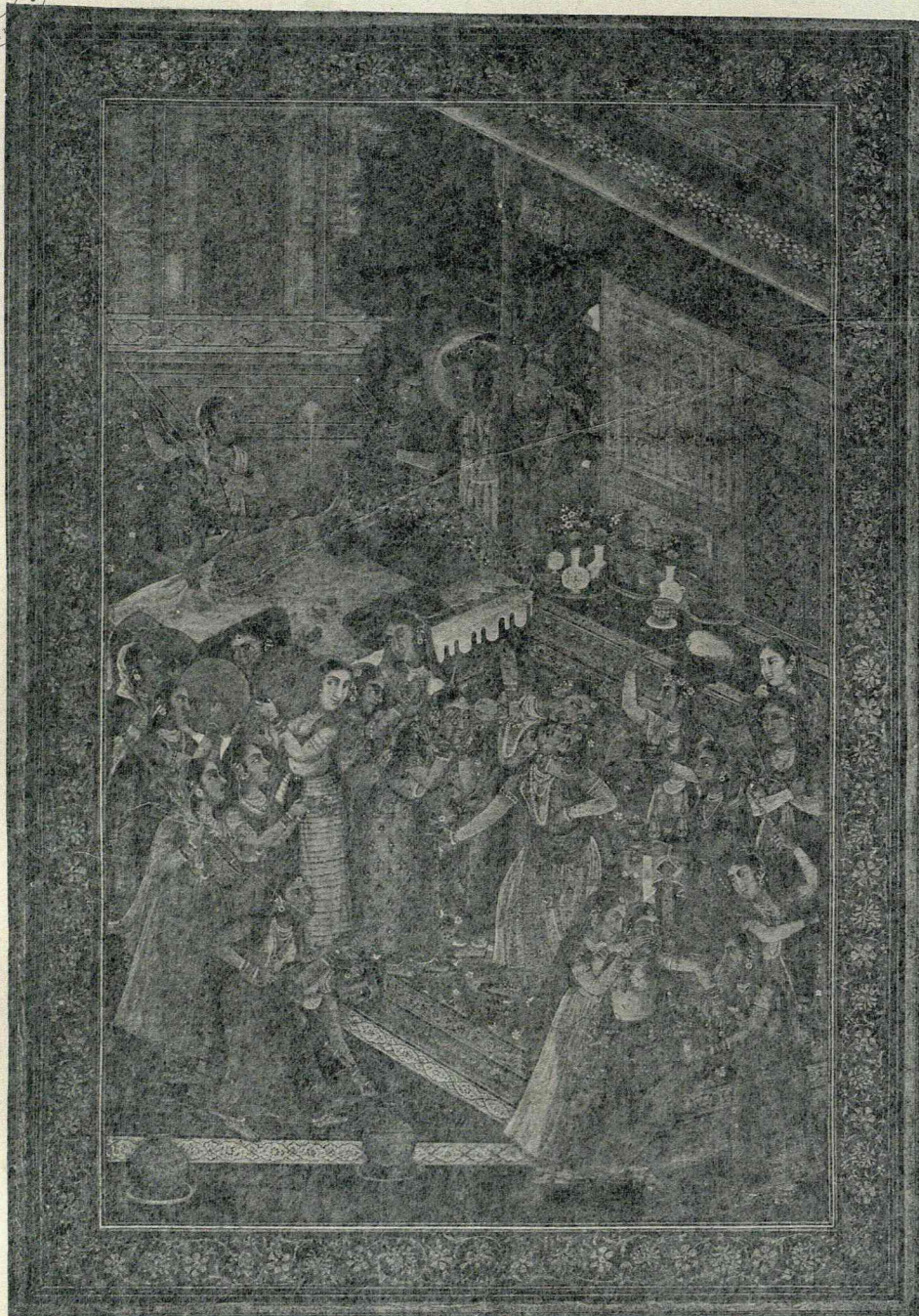
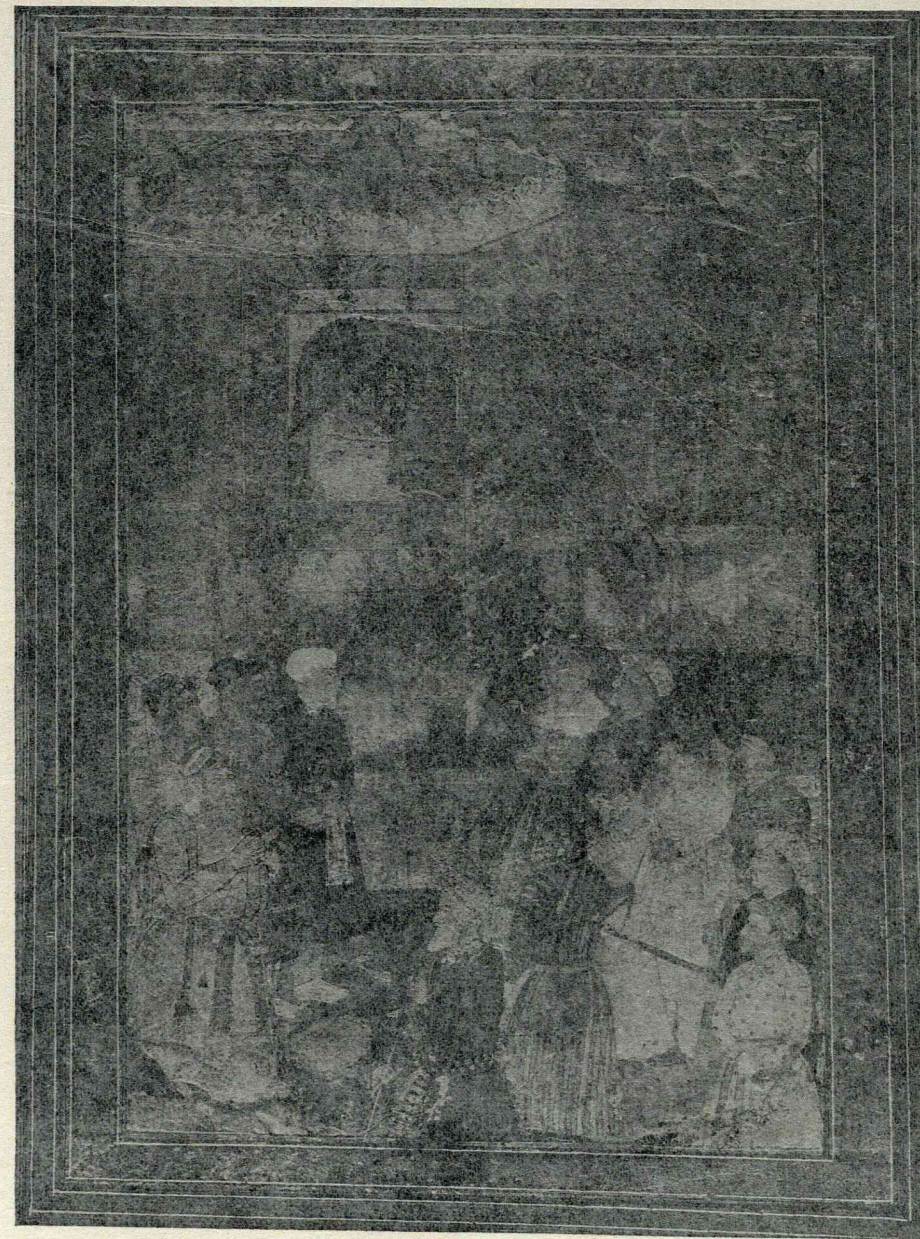


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(a). C 92. The *holi* festival in the Seraglio of Akbar.



(b). 117. Jahangir at the *jharoka*.



PLATE XXXVIII.

(a)

C. 508. JAHĀNGĪR AT THE *JHARŌKA* (see C. 117 previous Plate).

One of the most interesting pictures in the collection. To the left of the picture is seen the chain of bells, put up by Jahāngīr outside the palace at Agra, for the use of suppliants (also see next Plate). The arrangement of the buildings on the wall, however, does not tally with Jahāngīr's buildings at Agra, or for that matter Lahore, but the picture is interesting as showing the pierced screen that was usually placed on the outside walls of the Moghul palaces. To the left, is a pavilion with the curved "Bengali" type of roof. To the right, is a building with golden columns and resembling some form of "Audience hall," while below it three windows point to a series of underground chambers of which there is such a well-known example at Agra. The *jharōka*, in which the Emperor is appearing to the people gathered on the low ground below, is gilt roofed. To the left three attendants are seen bearing a *panjah* (see A. 241, 218, Plate XII *b*), and two other insignia, wrapped up in cloths. The names of those standing immediately under the *jharōka* are all given. Among the crowd in the foreground are noticed a Persian and an African negro. Attendants are keeping order, while musicians, with horns and cymbals, are contributing to the proceedings.

Lent by H. H. the Maharāna of Udaipur.

(b)

C. 153. NAWĀB HABSH KHĀN.

An Abyssinian officer of the time of Shāh Jahān.

The head dress is curious. The *khānda*, or long sword (see A. 3, Plate I *b*) is illustrated in this picture.

Lent by M. Muhammad Hāmid, of Delhi.



PICTURES.

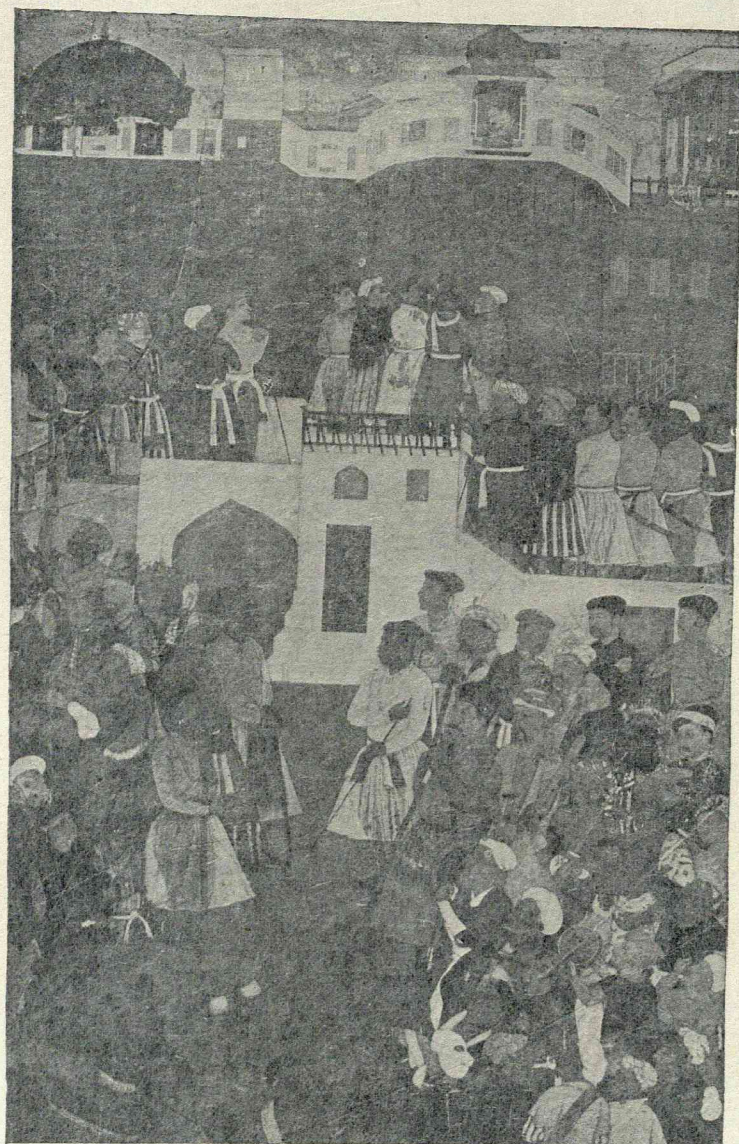


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(a). C. 508. Jahāngir at the *jharóka*.



(b). C 153. Nawab Habsh Khan.



PLATE XXXIX.

(a) and (b).

C. 115. JAHĀNGĪR AND HIS ANCESTORS.

Three angels are hovering above with crown, sword, and umbrella, emblems of sovereignty, for the house of Timūr, who is seen seated at the top of the picture, with a banner in one hand, and a sword and bow (in case) in the other. Next to him on the spectator's left is Miran Shāh Mirzā, his son, who is in turn succeeded by his son, and so on until we reach Bābar (see C. 20, Plate XXXIV*b*), the fifth in descent from Timūr (see C. 76, Plate XXX*a*). Above him is Humāyūn (see C. 84, Plate XXXIII*c*) and above him (top right-hand) Akbar (see C. 89, Plate XXXIII*d*).

In the centre is Jahāngīr (see C. 30, Plate XXXIV*a*) who has just transfixed the human head with an arrow, and is preparing to discharge another. An owl (a bird of ill omen) rests on the head. Two angels are offering Jahāngīr a sceptre and more arrows. The sceptre shows the influence of the West, as it is not an Eastern emblem of royalty.

Against the shaft of the spear, on which the head is fixed, is a musket. On the other side is a repetition of the device which appears on a larger scale on the reverse. Over it stoops a bird of paradise, a bird of happy omen.

The Emperor stands on a globe, which itself rests on the horns of a bull, which in turn stands on a fish. An inscription shows that this symbolizes the perfect balance of the affairs of the world in the time of Jahāngīr.

Close to the Emperor's right foot is the golden chain of bells, which he had erected in his palace for suppliants (see note on previous Plate). On it hang the scales of justice, which appear again at the bottom of the picture, where the lion is lying down with the lamb.

On the reverse the artist has constructed his picture round an impression of the seal of the Emperor. At the top is suspended the royal umbrella, on each side of which a bird of paradise hovers. Below are the scales of justice, while on either side are Mullās praying for his long life.



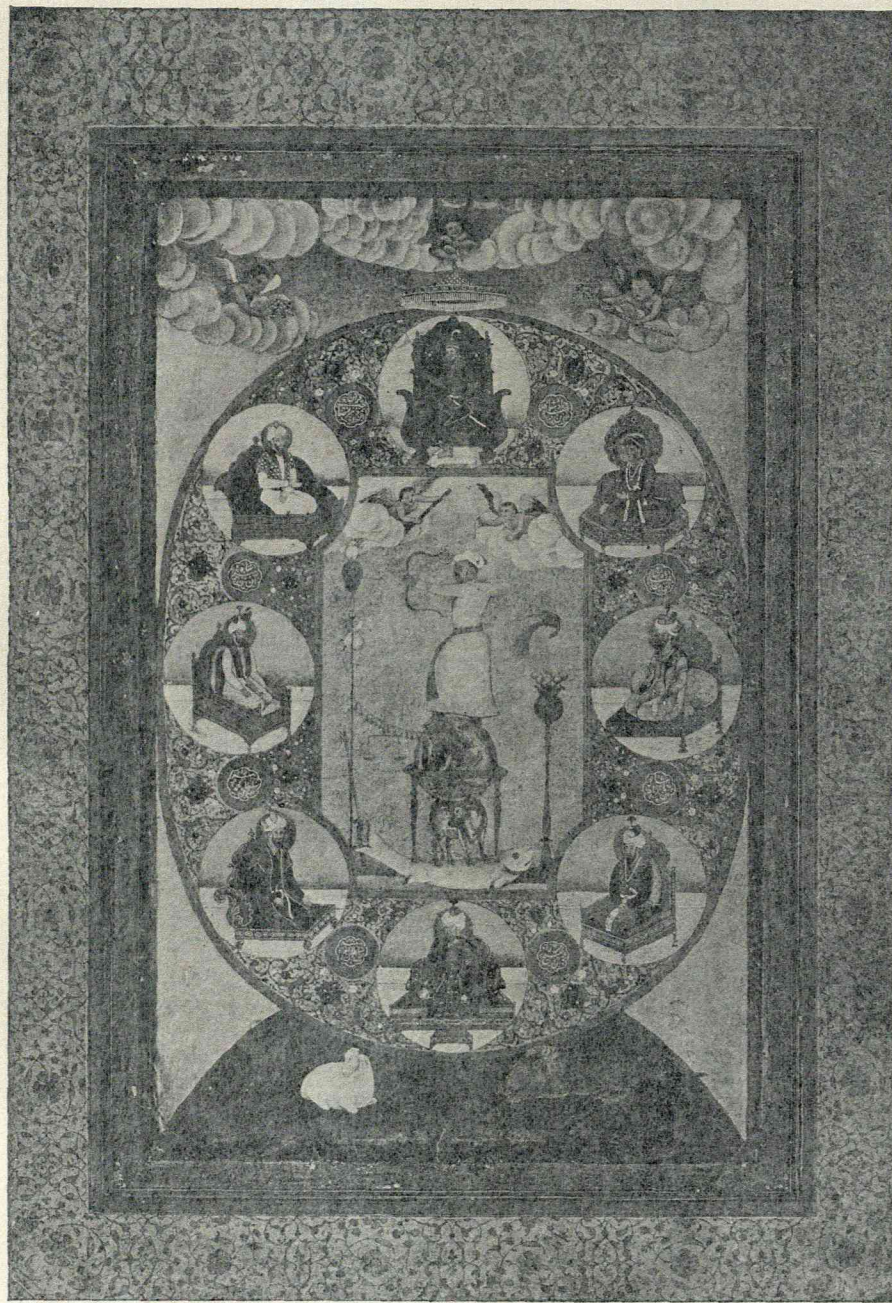
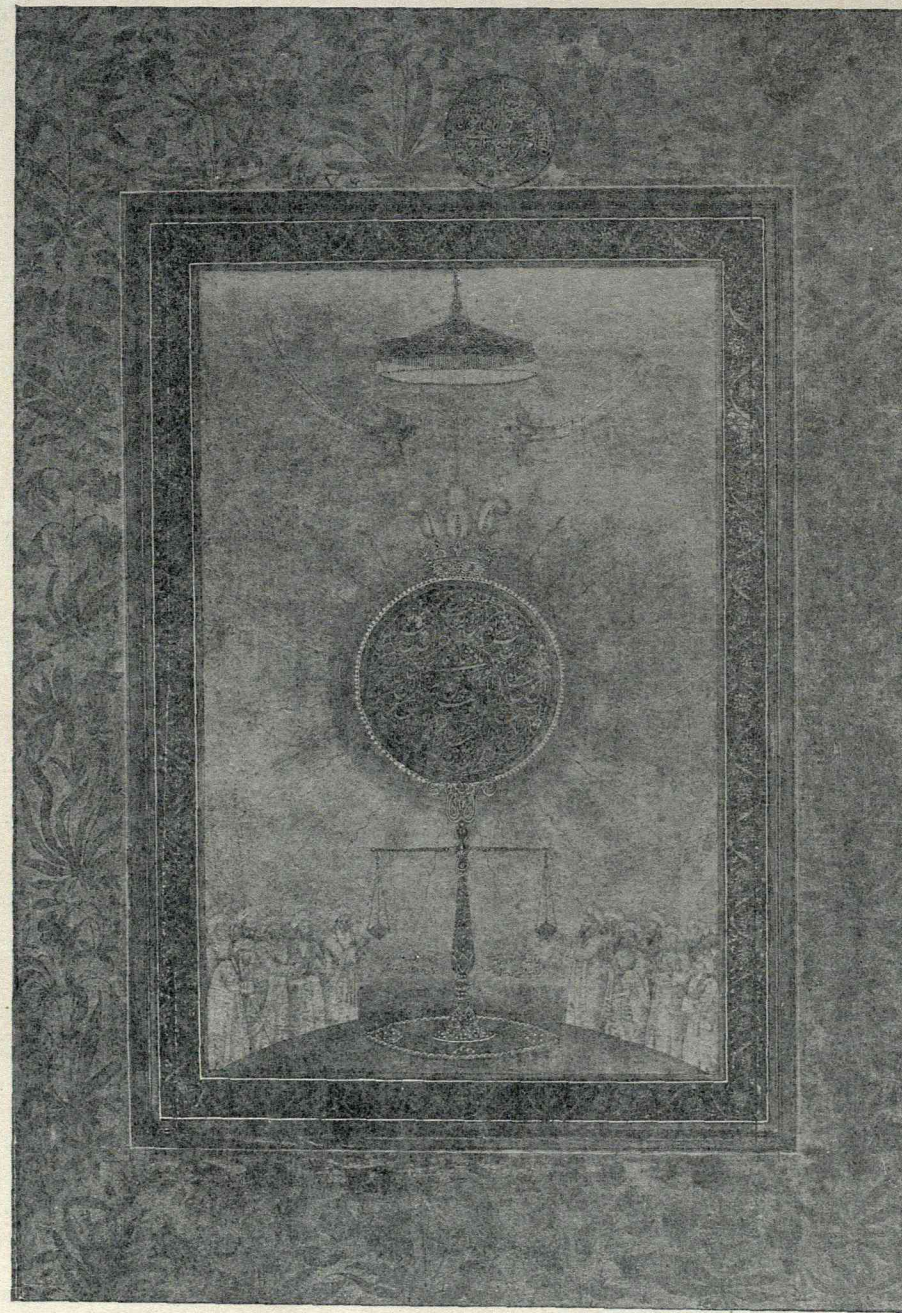


Photo-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(a). C 115. Jahangir and his ancestors.



(b). C 115. Reverse.



PLATE XL.

(a)

C. 530. IFTIKHAR KHĀN as a youth (also see C. 529, Plate LI<sup>1</sup>).

A nephew of Mahābat Khān (C. 511, Plate XLIV<sup>e</sup>). Killed in the battle in which Aurangzeb defeated the Imperial troops under Rājah Jaswant Singh in 1658 A.D., on his march towards Agra.

Dressed in flowered white, with green and gold turban.

(b)

C. 104. MIRZĀ ĀBD-UR-RAHĪM KHĀN, KHĀN KHĀNĀN.

Son of Bairām Khān. Born in 1556 A.D. On his father's death in 1560, Akbar took charge of him.

He became perhaps the most famous of all the grandees of the Moghul Empire. When he was only 26, he suppressed the rebellion of Sultān Bahādur in Gujarāt. Eight years later, he conquered Sind. He fought with distinction in the Deccan, and took Ahmadnagar in 1600. Under Jahāngir, he was less successful, and the part he played in the intrigues for the succession did him little credit. He died in 1626, and was buried at Delhi, near the tomb of Humāyūn. He was a man of culture like his father, and translated the memoirs of Bābar into Persian. He was famous for his magnificent generosity.

The picture is attributed to Hāsham, a well-known painter, but these ascriptions should be regarded with some suspicion. There are notes on the picture of the colours to be used in finishing it.

Lent by the Delhi Museum of Archæology.

(c)

C. 105. RAJĀH BĪR SINGH DEO, chief of ORCHHA.

The murderer of Abul Fazl (see C. 102, Plate XLII *d*).

Lent by M. Muhammad Hāmid, of Delhi.

(d)

C. 509. NŪR-UD-DĪN QULĪ.

*Kotwāl* of Agra under Jahāngir. Served also under Shāh Jahān and was murdered in 1631 A.D.

C. 530 and C. 509 lent by H. H. the Maharāna of Udaipur.



PICTURES.

Plate XL.



(a). C 530. Iftikhār Khan.



(b). C 104. Mirza Abdur-Rahim Khan, Khan Khanan.



Photo - Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(c). C 105. Rajah Bir Singh Deo.



(d). C 509. Nur-ud-din Kuli.



PLATE XLI.

(a)

C. 110. PRINCE JAHĀNGĪR, (?). getting water at a well, on his return from the chase (cf. C. 93, Plate XXXV b).

The Emperor is in green, as are his attendants, one of whom bears the gun, the other carrying an orange-hooded hawk.

A city is represented in the distance.

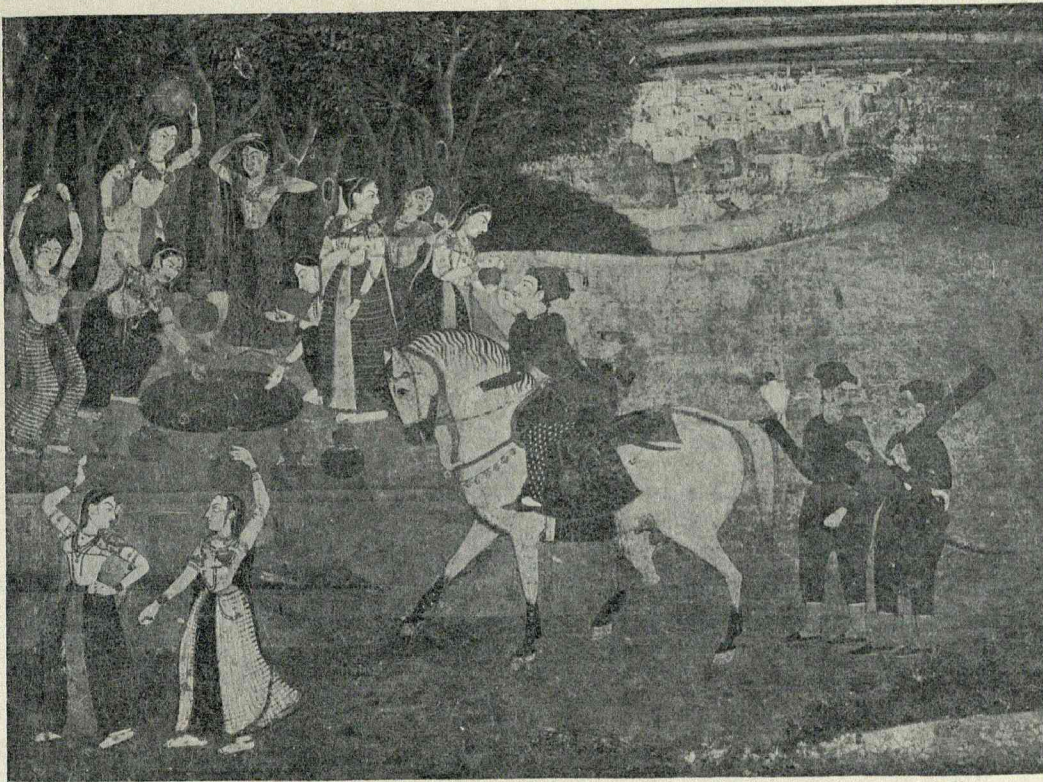
Lent by L. Bulāki Das, of Delhi.

(b)

C. 112. JAHĀNGĪR (above) (see C. 30, Plate XXXIVa) and PRINCE KHUSRAU (below). Prince Khusrāu was the eldest son of Jahāngīr. Born 1587. Died 1622. Buried at Allahabad.

Lent by Mr. Imre Schwaiger, of Delhi.





(a). C 110. Jahāngir (as a Prince) drinking at a well on his return from the chase.

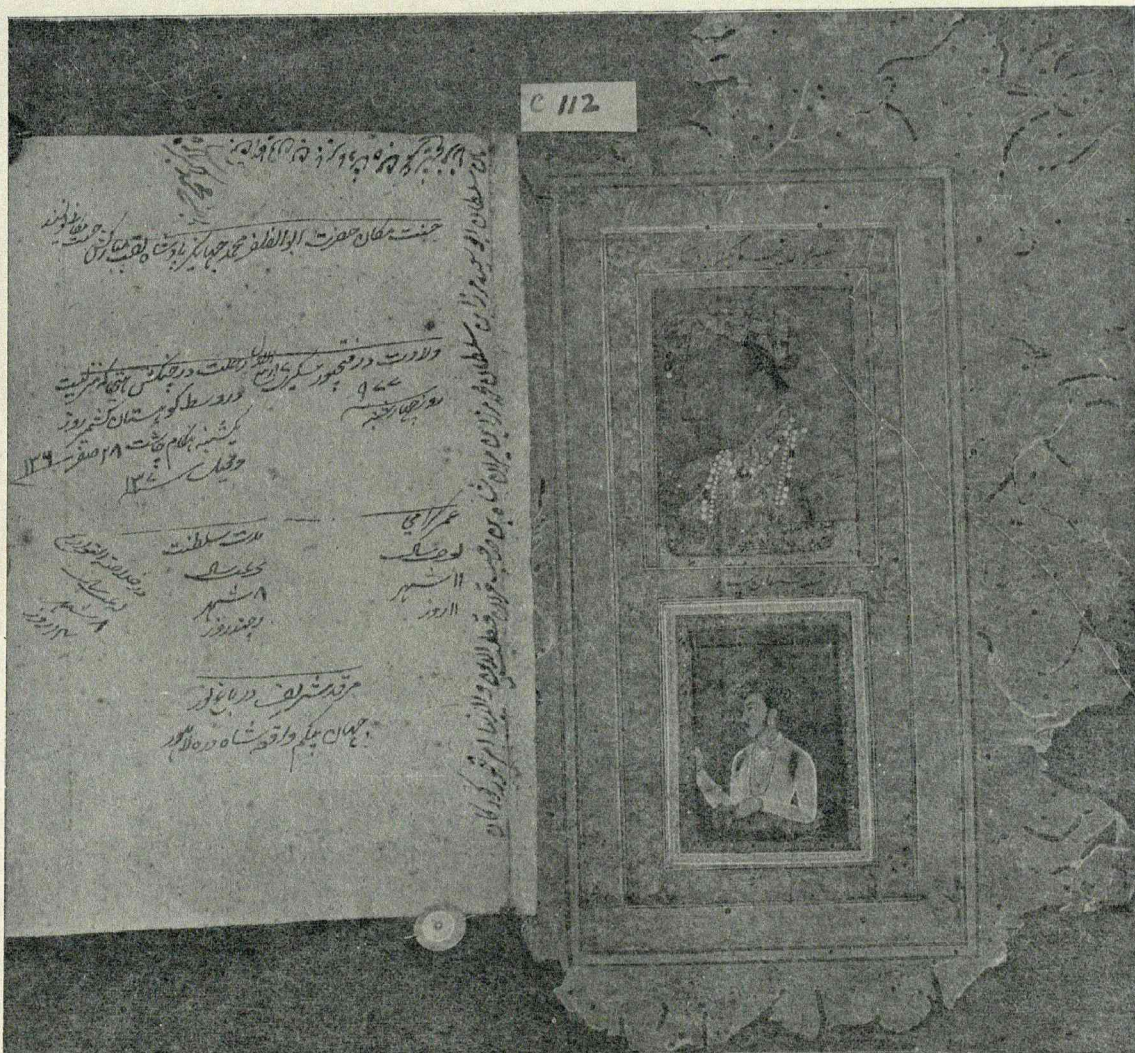


Photo-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(b). C 112. Jahāngir and Prince Khusau.



PLATE XLII.

(a)

C. 125. PRINCE SHAHRYĀR (see C. 513, Plate LIc). Son of Jahāngīr. Married the daughter of Nūr Jahān by her first husband 'Alī Qulī Beg (Sher Afgan Khān).  
Lent by Mr. Imre Schwaiger, of Delhi.

(b)

C. 132. SHĀH JAHĀN, Moghul Emperor (1627—1658 A.D.) (see C. 130, Plate XLIVb, C. 136, Plate XLVa).

Born 1592. Son of Jahāngīr and Jodh Bāī. In 1614 compelled Amr Singh, Mahārāna of Mewār (Udaipur), to sue for peace, and in 1621 subdued Malik Ambar, the Abyssinian, who had established himself on the ruins of the kingdom of Ahmadnagar. Goaded into rebellion by the intrigues of Nūr Jahān, he was driven from the Deccan to Bengal, and from there back again to the Deccan, where he submitted to his father in 1625. Ascended the throne in 1627. Exacted tribute from the kingdoms of Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Golkonda, but was less successful in his campaigns on the north-west frontier. In 1657, his serious illness precipitated a conflict between his sons, which ended in the success of Aurangzeb, the removal of his brothers, and the deposition of Shāh Jahān, who passed the remaining years of his life in captivity at Agra. He died in 1666, the year of the great fire of London. The most magnificent of all the Moghul Emperors. Builder of the Tāj Mahall at Agra, the present city of Delhi (called after him Shāhjahānābād), with its fort and Jāmi' Masjid, and the tomb of Jahāngīr at Lahore. Buried in the Tāj. European contemporaries—Charles I. (1600—1649), Oliver Cromwell (1599—1658) and Mazarin (1602—1661).

This painting is attributed to Chatr Man, and dated the 1st year of the reign. The colours on this picture are only partly indicated. The Emperor is standing on a low throne overlooking a river, on the farther bank of which is what appears to be a walled garden, enclosing a tomb or mosque.

Lent by the Delhi Museum of Archaeology.

(c)

C. 101. RĀJAH BĪRBAL (see note on C. 96, Plate XLVIIc).

(d)

C. 102. ABUL FAZL.

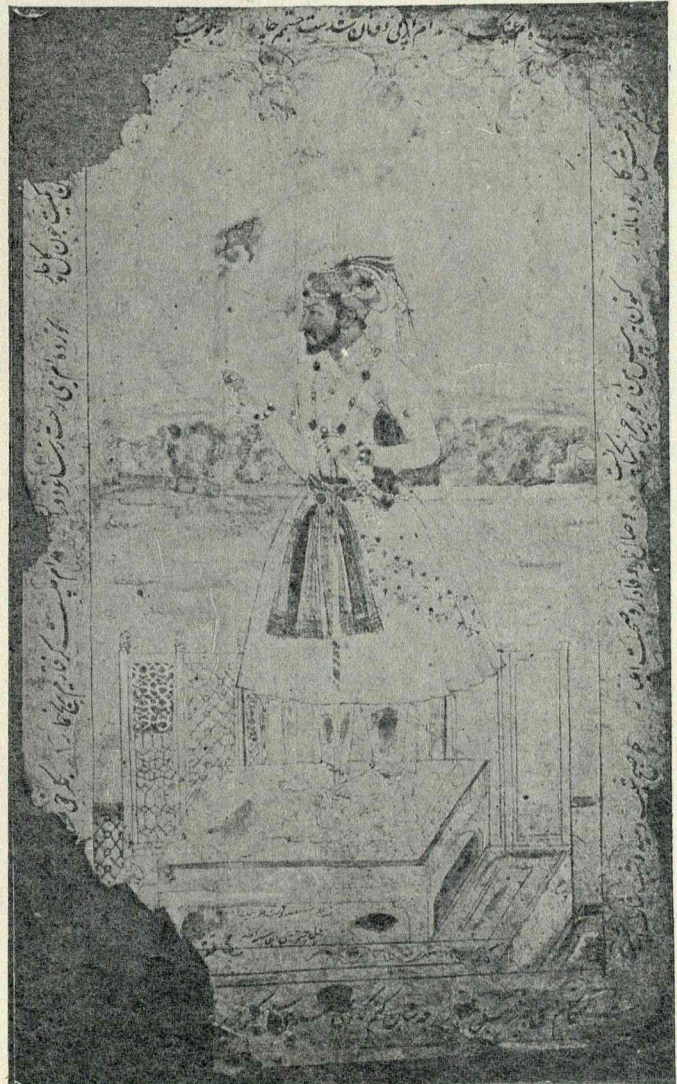
Born 1551 A. D. Son of Shaikh Mubārak, a man of vast learning and broad views, and brother of Faizī, the poet laureate, who introduced him to Akbar's court. Akbar found, in his learning and acuteness, a weapon uniquely adapted for breaking the power of the orthodox *Ūlamā* at court. He took a leading part in the famous Thursday evening discussions, and ultimately persuaded Akbar to declare himself the spiritual guide of his people. The promulgation of the new religion, the Dīn-i-Ilāhī, or Divine Faith, followed. The Muhammadan prayers were abolished at court, and a new era was introduced. Abul Fazl spent five years in the Deccan and showed himself a capable soldier and administrator. He was murdered by Bīr Singh Deo, chief of Orchha (see C. 105, Plate XLe), on his return, at the instigation of Prince Salīm (Jahāngīr), who justifies the act in his memoirs on the ground that Abul Fazl was an enemy of the Prophet. The date of the murder was 1602. Abul Fazl was the author of the *Akbarnāmah* and the *Ain-i-Akbari*, and he is regarded as the greatest Indian master of Persian prose. The picture is almost certainly not one of Abul Fazl. The sitting posture seems conclusive proof that the portrait is of some late celebrity, while the costume is comparatively modern, perhaps dating from the early 19th century.

Lent by Khwajah Mamūd Husain, of Delhi.





(a). C. 125. Shahryār.

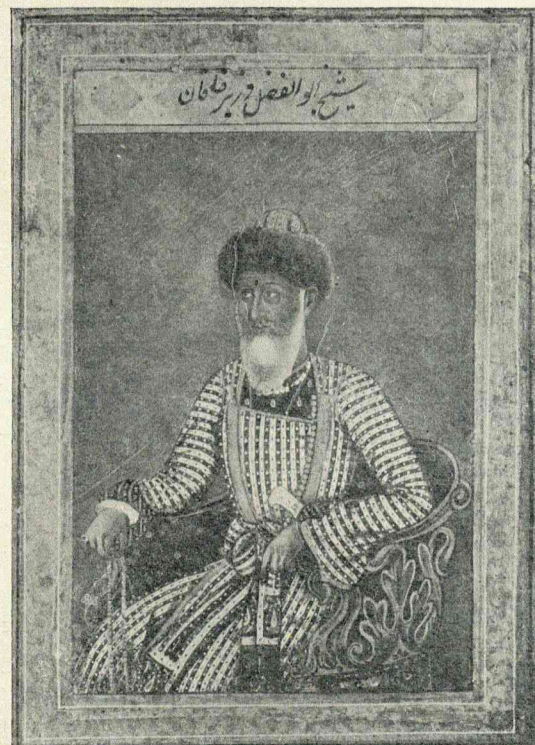


(b). C. 132. Shah Jahān.



Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(c). C. 101. Birbal.



(d). C. 102. Abul Fazl.



PLATE XLIII.

(a)

C. 151. ITIMAD-UD-DAULAH (GHIYĀS BEG) (also see C. 117, [Plate XXXVII]). A refugee from Persia. Father of Nūr Jahān and Asaf Khān (C. 506, Plate LI *d*). Minister of Jahāngīr. Died 1621 A. D., and is buried in a beautiful mausoleum at Agra.

The background of the picture is black. The blue cloak is fur-collared and embroidered with a conventional gold pattern. Turban white. Flowers are delicately shown on the ground. The border of the picture is an exceptionally elaborate one.

Lent by L. Bulāki Das, of Delhi.

(b)

C. 241. DOST MUHAMMAD KHĀN, AMĪR OF KĀBUL, and two of his officers. Dost Muhammad Khān was displaced by the British in favour of Shāh Shujā' in 1839, and went to India, but returned in 1842 and reigned till 1863.

Lent by L. Bulāki Das, of Delhi.





Photo.-Mechl, Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(a). C 151. Itimad-ud-Daulah (Ghiyās Beg).



(b). C 241. Dost Muhammad Khan, Amir of Kábul, and two of his officers.



PLATE XLIV.

(a)

C. 498. AKBAR going out hunting on an elephant, with one of his sons.

The Emperor is in white with an orange sash. The boy is in green and attendant carries a crimson flywhisk. The *mahāwat* is in pale yellow. Bells are suspended from the *haudah* of the elephant. Manucci says, "all the elephants move with bells attached to their body, serving to warn passers-by and give them time to move and get out of the way; for when an elephant runs, or merely walks, he does not stop like a horse would." In front are attendants with a white hawk, matchlock and a sword in a crimson cover. Wild fowl are flying in the background.

For other portraits of Akbar see C. 87, Plate XXXb; C. 88, Plate XXXIIIb; C. 89, Plate XXXIIIa, and C. 96, Plate XXXVb.

Lent by H. H. the Maharāna of Udaipur.

(b)

C. 130. SHĀH JAHĀN (see C. 132, Plate XLIIb).

An old *jhilli* tracing.

Painters often made these tracings of their pictures on fine vellum (*jhilli*). They were handed down as heirlooms from father to son, so that the picture might be reproduced as required. A very faint inscription on the picture shows it to have been painted in the first year of Shah Jahān's reign.

Lent by Mr. J. P. Thompson, I.C.S.

(c)

C. 511. MAHĀBAT KHĀN.

One of the most distinguished of the nobles of the reigns of Jahāngīr and Shāh Jahān. He was a Persian by origin. After the accession of Shāh Jahān, he was given the title of Khān Khānān. Died in 1634, and was buried at Delhi.

He is shown riding a chestnut horse and endeavouring to catch a black buck by hooking it with his bow.

Lent by H. H. the Maharāna of Udaipur.

(d)

C. 209. SHĀH ĀLAM, Moghul Emperor, 1759—1806 A. D.

Born 1728. Son of Ālamgīr II (see C. 207, Plate LVI. a). Had to fly for his life from Delhi in 1758 to escape the clutches of Ghāzī-ud-dīn. On the death of his father in 1759, he was recognized as successor, but did not return to his capital till 1771. In the meantime, the government was in the capable hands of Najib-ud-daulah, who died in 1770. The Emperor was engaged in the eastern provinces, and in 1765 ceded the Diwanship of Bengal, Behār and Orissa to the East India Company. For some years after that he kept a sorry court at Allahabad, and in 1771 returned to Delhi. He had with him a very efficient servant in Najaf Khan (see C. 214, Plate LXXIa), who conducted his affairs with considerable success until his death in 1782. The next twenty years was the period of Maratha supremacy, broken only, when Sindhia's control was relaxed, by the terrible episode of Ghulām Qādir's short-lived success. In 1788, he took possession of the palace. Enraged at the Emperor's denial of the existence of any buried treasure, he blinded him with his own dagger, but two months later was driven out by the Marathas, and put to death by slow torture. In 1803, the Maratha power at Delhi was broken by the victories of Lord Lake (see C. 260, Plate LXXIVb), and the administration of Shāh Ālam's territories passed to the British. He died in 1806, and was buried at the shrine of Qutb-ud-dīn at Mahrauli.

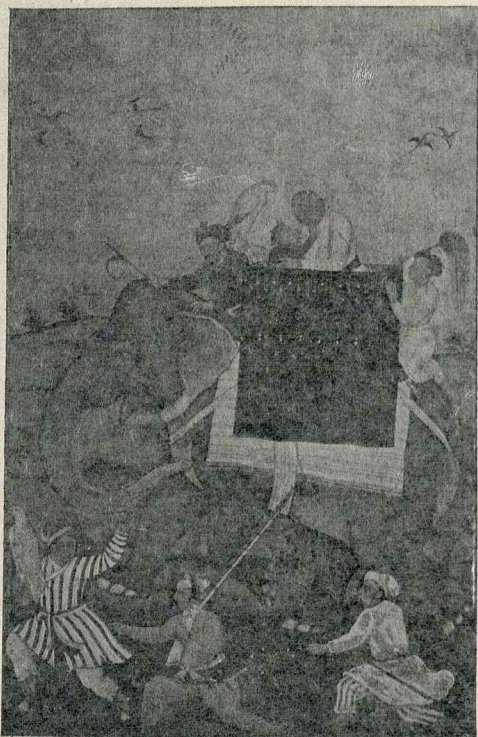
The Emperor is wearing green, red shoes, and a green and gold turban. The background is light green.

Lent by Mr. Imre Schwaiger, of Delhi.

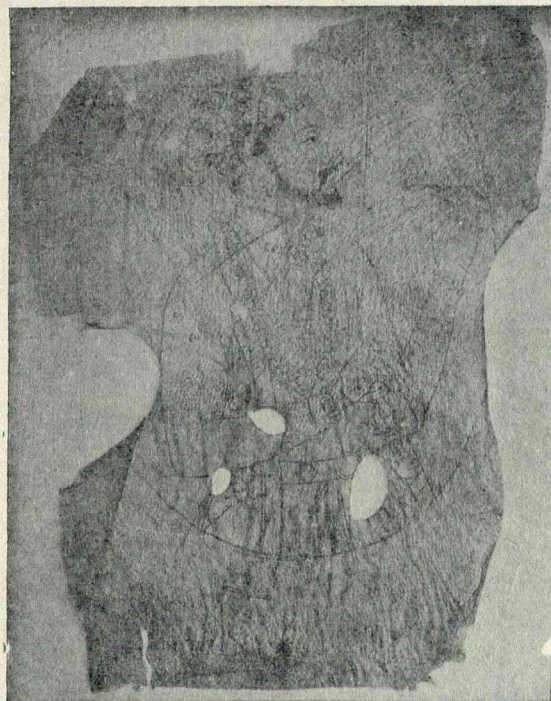


PICTURES.

Plate XLIV.



(a). C 498. Akbar going out hunting with one of his sons.



(b). C 130. Shah Jahán.



Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(c). C 511. Mahábat Khan.



(a). C 209. Shah Alam.



PLATE XLV.

(a)

C. 136. SHĀH JAHĀN (see C. 132, Plate XLIIb).

Attributed to Pirāg.

The picture is unfinished, and the final colouring is only slightly indicated. On the horse's fore-leg 'safed (white)' has been written, to show how it was to be finished.

Two birds are flying in front of the Emperor and there are two others behind, which look like hoopoes. The accoutrements of the horse and its rider are very carefully drawn.

Lent by L. Bulāki Das, of Delhi.

(b)

C. 171. MIRZĀ MUĪZZ.

An immigrant from Persia who held important offices under Aurangzeb.

This is a beautiful picture.

The overcoat is green, gold-edged and embroidered with gold flowers. The fur round the neck seems to be a sort of stole, worn separately. The under garment is white, embroidered with gold, the sash embroidered with tulips, and the sheath of the sword, red.

Lent by Mr. Imre Schwaiger, of Delhi.

(c)

C. 172. NĀMDĀR KHĀN.

An officer of Dārā Shikoh (see C. 35, Plate XXXIb, and notes on C. 156, Plate LIIb), after whose death he joined Aurangzeb. Governor of Agra.

The only colour in the picture, which is unfinished, is a faint indication of pink on the turban. The picture is interesting, as it shows the original lines of the artist's drawing.

Lent by Mr. Imre Schwaiger, of Delhi.

(d)

C. 517. SULTĀN MUHAMMAD, eldest son of Aurangzeb. Died in captivity in 1676, during his father's lifetime.

Orange robe ornamented with red flowers.

Lent by H. H. the Maharāna of Udaipur.





(a). C. 136 Shah Jahán.



(b). C. 171. Mirza Muizz.



Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(c). C. 172. Námdár Khan.



(d). C. 517. Sultán Muhammad.



PLATE XLVI.

(a)

C. 164. AURANGZEB (Ālamgīr I), Moghul Emperor (1658—1707 A.D.).

Third son of Shāh Jahān (see C. 132, Plate XLIIb) and Mumtāz Mahall. Born in 1618, he was appointed Governor of the Deccan in 1636. Transferred to Afghanistan in 1647, he commanded the disastrous expedition to Balkh, and made two unsuccessful attempts on Kandahar. He returned to the Deccan in 1655, and gained some easy successes against the kingdoms of Golconda and Bijapur. In 1657, the serious illness of Shāh Jahān was the signal for an internecine struggle among his sons for the throne. Aurangzeb emerged triumphant, deposed his father, put to death his brothers Dārā Shikoh (see C. 35, Plate XXXIa) and Murād Bakhsh, and drove the third brother Shujā' into Arakan, where he disappeared. The rise of the Maratha power under Sivājī (1627—1680) was meanwhile changing the face of affairs in the Deccan. Bijapur and Golconda became his tributaries and the Moghul generals could make little head against him. Aurangzeb himself took the field in 1681, and during the last 26 years of his long life never once set foot in his capital. He conquered Golconda (see C. 166, Plate XLIX) and Bijapur, but his operations against the Marathas were fruitless. He died at the age of 88 at Ahmadnagar, and was buried in a simple tomb at Khuldabad near Aurangabad. In spite of his courage, his untiring energy and his great ability, the commencement of the decline of the Moghul Empire must be dated from his reign, though its external magnificence survived until the sack of Delhi by Nādir Shāh in 1739. His failure has often been ascribed to his uncompromising zeal for his faith. There is a saying that Akbar planted out the seedling of empire, Jahāngīr watered it, Shāh Jahān enjoyed its fruit, and Aurangzeb uprooted it. He built the Motī Masjid (Pearl Mosque) in the Delhi Fort, and his letters in Persian are still regarded as models of elegance.

Contemporary events in England—the Civil Wars, the Commonwealth, the Restoration and the Revolution. In France Louis XIV reigned from 1643 to 1715.

An uncoloured *jhillā* tracing. The two people shown on the right, one of whom from his appearance seems to be a Rājput Chief, are proffering daggers to the Emperor, who is holding a book in his left hand (probably the Qurān). Across his knees lies his small sword, probably a *Zafar-takyaḥ* (see A. 178, Plate VIII b), while another larger sword lies beside him on the *Dīwān*. Aurangzeb is often represented in a prayerful attitude and holding a *Qurān*. (Compare C. 156, Plate LII b.) For further pictures of Aurangzeb see C. 355 and 356, Plates L a and b, C. 160, Plate XLVII a, and C. 112, Plate XLVIII.

Lent by Khan Bahadur Mir Nasir Ali Khan, of Delhi.

(b)

C. 385. THE DĪWĀN-I-KHĀS. DELHI FORT.

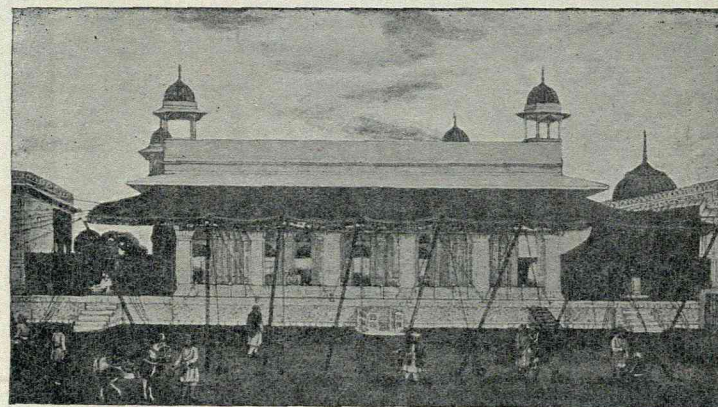
Showing the scarlet awnings and screens. The low balustrade between the outer row of columns has now disappeared, as has also the small marble projecting feature in the centre of the plinth. The kiosks are shown as gilded. The gilded copper of these was taken away and sold after the occupation of the Fort by the British in 1857.

Lent by the Delhi Museum of Archaeology.





(a). C 164. Aurangzeb.



(b). C 385. The Diwán-i-Khás, Delhi Palace.

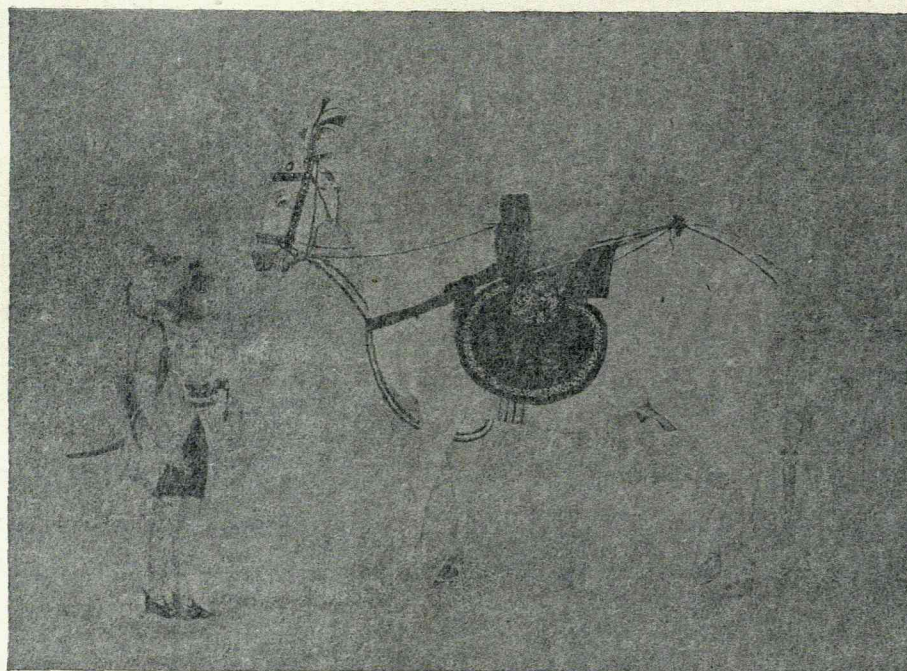


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(c). C 145. A favourite horse of Shah Jahán.



(d). C 501. Shahbáz Khan, Kambo.





(c)

## C. 145. A FAVOURITE HORSE OF SHĀH JAHAN.

The horse is white, with pink saddle and gold harness. The page is in white with green breeches.

Lent by Professor Ghulām Yazdāni, of the Rajshahi College.

(d)

## C. 501. SHĀHBĀZ KHAN, KAMBO.

He passed part of his early life as a *faqīr*, but afterwards rendered distinguished military service to Akbar. He acquired enormous wealth, and it is said that no less than ten of his servants received a lakh of rupees apiece as their yearly salaries. He died in 1599 A. D.

The principal figure is attired in a cream robe, striped with gold. His turban is orange coloured. To the right, an attendant, wearing a cream flowered coat, bears a sword in a green cover. The man to the left is dressed in orange. The cushions are green and the balustrade red. A golden huqqah stands on the pavement which is adorned with *pietra dura* work.

Lent by H. H. the Maharāna of Udaipur.



PLATE XLVII.

(a)

C. 160. AURANGZEB (see note on C. 164, Plate XLVI), as a young man.

The oval background of the miniature is dark green; the red coat fur-edged: the turban pink, black and gold.

The multi-coloured "surround" of the picture is a most elaborate one.

Lent by Professor Ghulām Yazdāni, of the Rajshahi College.

(b)

C. 131. SHĀH JAHĀN. Another old *jhilli* tracing.

(See C. 130, Plate XLIVb.)

(c)

C. 96. THE EMPEROR AKBAR AND BĪRBAL.

Akbar holding a hawk is seated under an umbrella, one of the emblems of sovereignty, while above are two birds of paradise, the birds of happy omen. The Emperor is attired in gray, and wears a pearl necklet and pearl-handled knife. Beside him is lying a short sabre, probably the *zafar-takyah* (see A. 178, Plate VIIIb). Bīrbal, who stands behind the gold throne, is wearing green with a grey turban. Bīrbal was originally a poor minstrel, but his quick wit and ready tongue won Akbar's favour and affection. His sayings are still quoted. He was killed in the disastrous expedition to Swat in 1586.

Lent by Mirzas Akbar Bakht and Mahmūd Bakht (of the ex-royal family of Delhi) of Benares.

(d)

C. 255c. ĀBDULLĀH KHĀN.

This picture seems more characteristic of the Sayyid King-maker than C. 45 (see Plate LIa). Possibly that picture is wrongly described.

The picture is very vividly coloured. The coat is red, embroidered with gold flowers, the trousers are orange with green stripes, the shoes blue and yellow. The hilt of the sword is blue. The background of the picture is dark green.

Lent by H. H. the Maharāna of Udaipur.

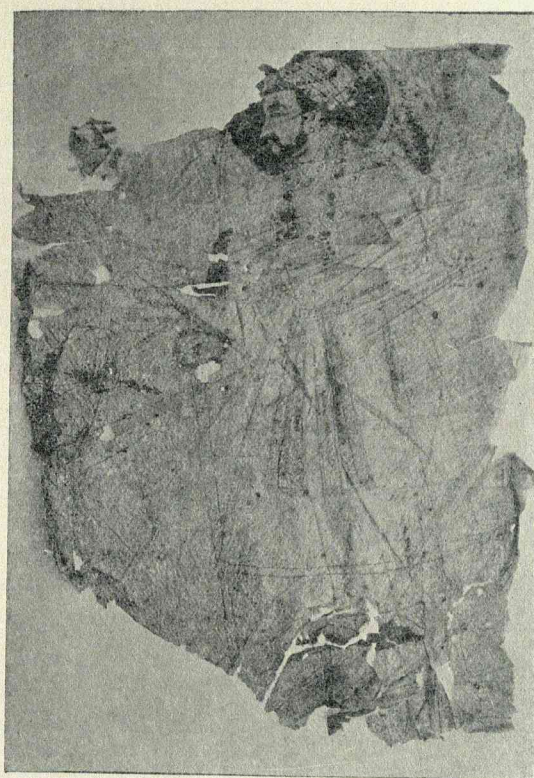


PICTURES.

Plate XLVII.



(a). C 160. Aurangzeb as a young man.



(b). C 131. Shah Jahán.



Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(c). C 96. Akbar and Birbal.



(d). C 255 c. Abdullah Khan.



PLATE XLVIII.

C. 162. AURANGZEB (see note on C. 164, Plate XLVI) as a prince.

Aurangzeb is wearing black chain armour, arm-pieces, breast-plate and helmet. The horse's trappings are of gold cloth, embroidered with flowers, and its head is covered with a black leather(?) head piece. The end of the horse's tail is dyed red. Behind are attendants, the first of them carrying a flywhisk made of peacock's feathers.

The attendant in the bottom left-hand corner of the picture carries a bag of coins, perhaps for distribution as bounty. In the distance in front of the horse are seen cavalry and artillery marching in line, while behind them are seen two hills, topped by Forts.

Lent by Mirzas Akbar Bakht and Mahmūd Bakht (of the ex-royal family of Delhi), of Benares.



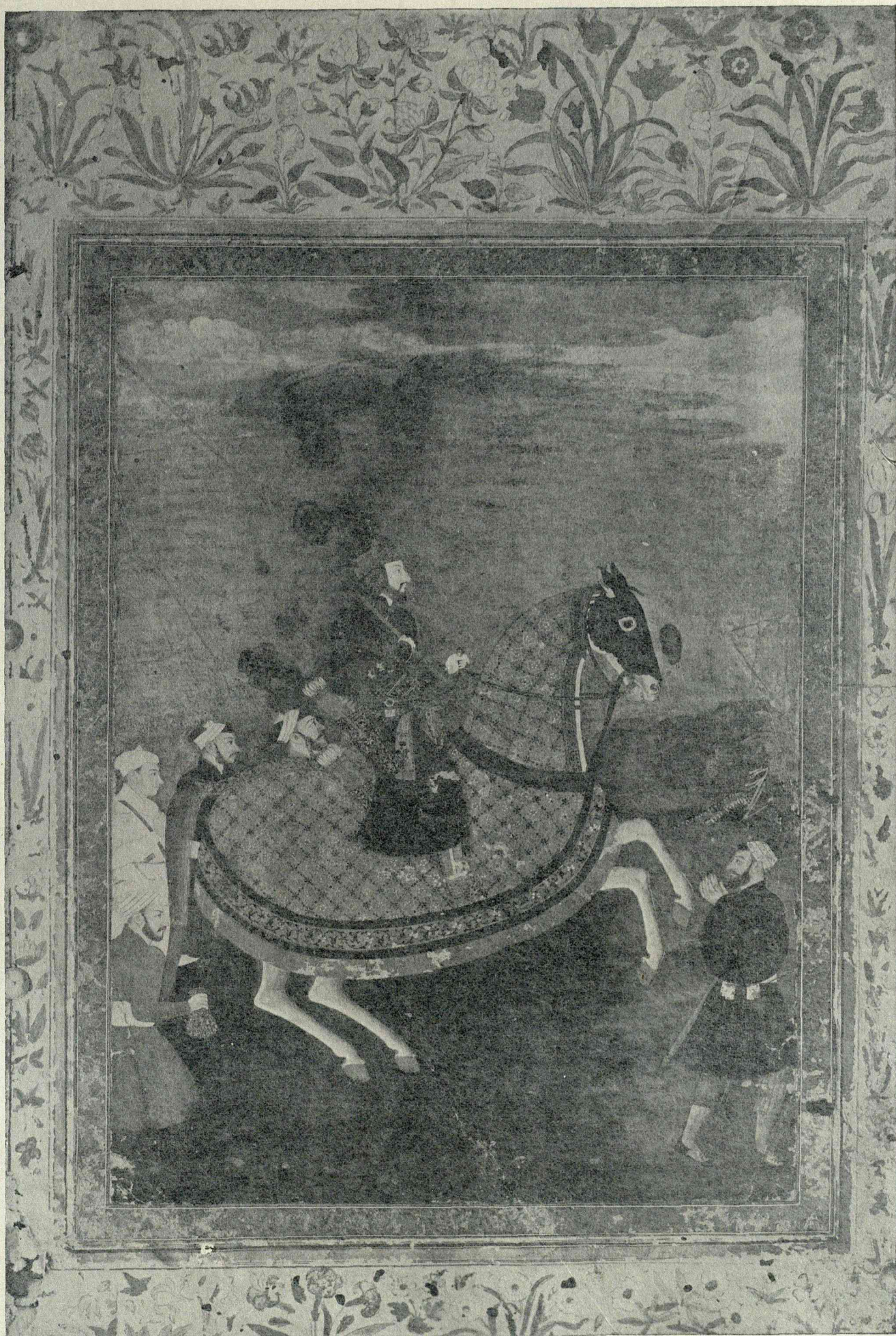




PLATE XLIX.

C. 166. THE SIEGE OF GOLCONDA BY AURANGZEB (see note on C. 164, Plate XLVIa).

The Emperor is seated in a litter, reading the Qurān. One prisoner has just been beheaded, and an attendant holds the severed head in his hand. Another prisoner is standing before the Emperor. The ear-rings on the severed head, and those he is wearing are of the same pattern, which suggests what his fate will be.

Behind the Emperor stand a row of officers, among them a European. They are all watching the proceedings of the Emperor with interest.

To the right above the Emperor are the European mercenaries and their Indian officer, while there is another European standing in the group behind the Emperor. To the left of them are some cavalry, some of whom are wearing corslets of scale-armour. The European gunners are hard at work serving the guns, and an elephant is seen pushing a gun into position. On the left of picture stand elephants carrying the *māhī o marātīb*, the royal Insignia (see note on 'Standards and Insignia,' section II, page 27).

Lent by Mirzas Ahsan Akhtar and Akbar Bakht (of the ex-royal family of Delhi), of Benares.



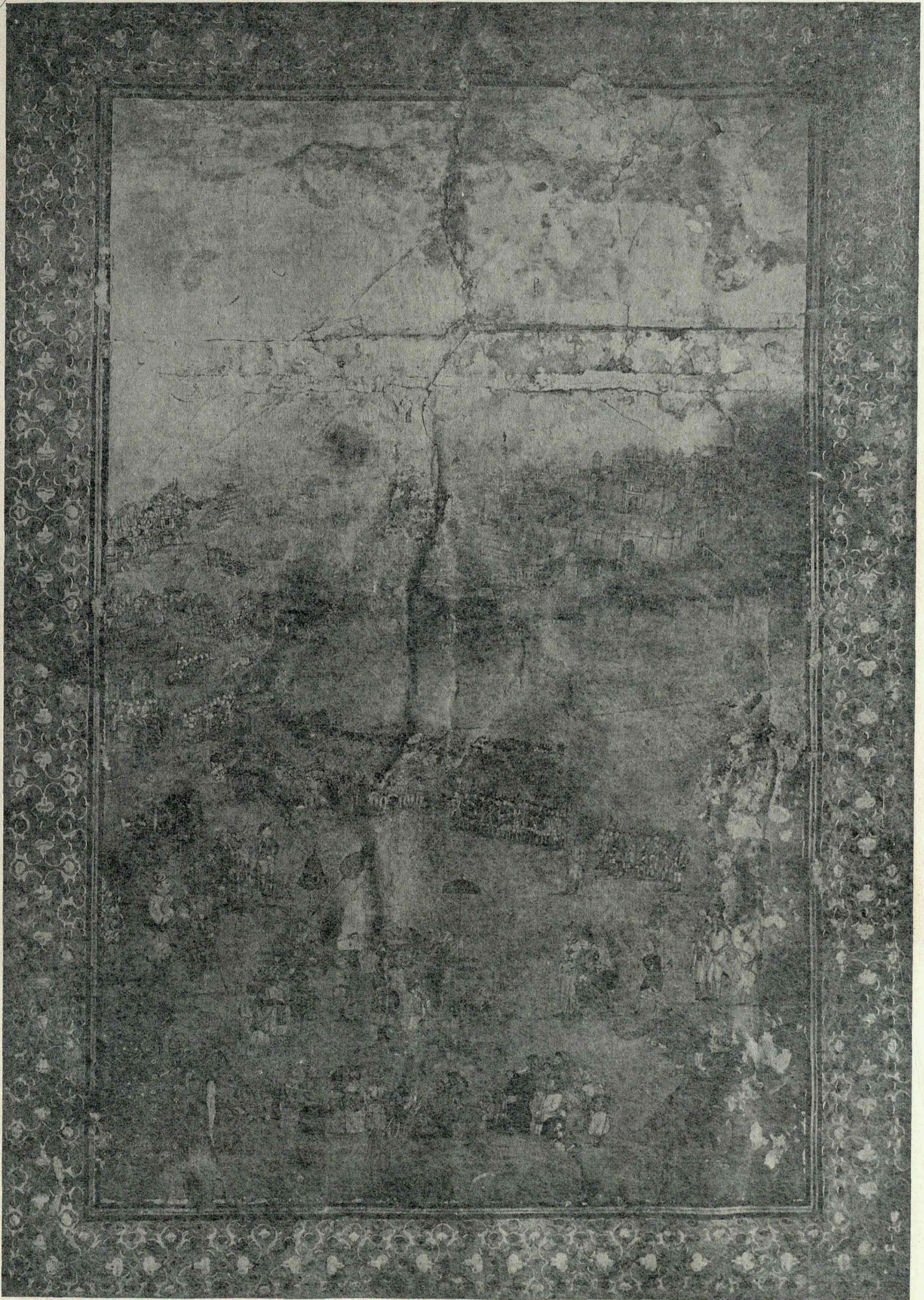


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

C 166. The siege of Golconda by Aurangzeb.



PLATE L.

(a)

C. 356. AURANGZEB IN DARBAR.

In this picture, the Emperor is seen sitting in a raised recess at the back of a "Hall of Audience." To his right, is depicted Prince Bahādur Shāh (see C. 175, Plate LVa, and C. 47, Plate LIIIb), his son and successor, and to the left Prince Āzam Shāh, his third son. In the middle, and standing on a raised dais in the act of presenting a petition to the Emperor, is Asad Khān, the Prime Minister. He was also Prime Minister in the reign of Bahādur Shāh I. The figure standing beside him on the dais is unnamed.

To the left are standing Nawāb Rohilla Khān, Khalilullāh Khān and Sipahdār Khān; to the right the names of only two are given—Amīr Khān (the second), and Fatehāllāh Khān the last of the four.

In the outer enclosure Mahābat Khān (see C. 511, Plate XLIVc), Rashīd Khān, Zabardast Khān and Mun'im Khān are standing on the right. The last man is not named. To the left are Ibrāhim Khān, Zulfiqār Khān, and S adullāh Khān. The last two are unnamed. Outside the railing are ushers and mace bearers. This picture, like No. C. 355 below, clearly shows the railing separating the different ranks of those attending the Darbar.

C. 355. The same.

At the top of the picture are seen attendants bearing the *māhī-o-marātīb* (see note on Standards and Insignia, Section II, page 27). Two elephants bearing *haudahs* are seen on the left. The personages immediately in front of the Emperor are, two of them at least, strangers, as is evident from their features and different type of head-dress. Behind the Emperor are attendants bearing the *panjaks* (see A. 241, 218, Plate XIIb), trident (see A. 244, Plate XIIb), scales of justice and other symbolical insignia.

In the foreground are musicians, ushers with wands and *chobdārs* (mace-bearers).

This picture also shows the railing which separated the various ranks of those attending the Darbar.

C. 355, 356 lent by H. H. the Maharāna of Udaipur.



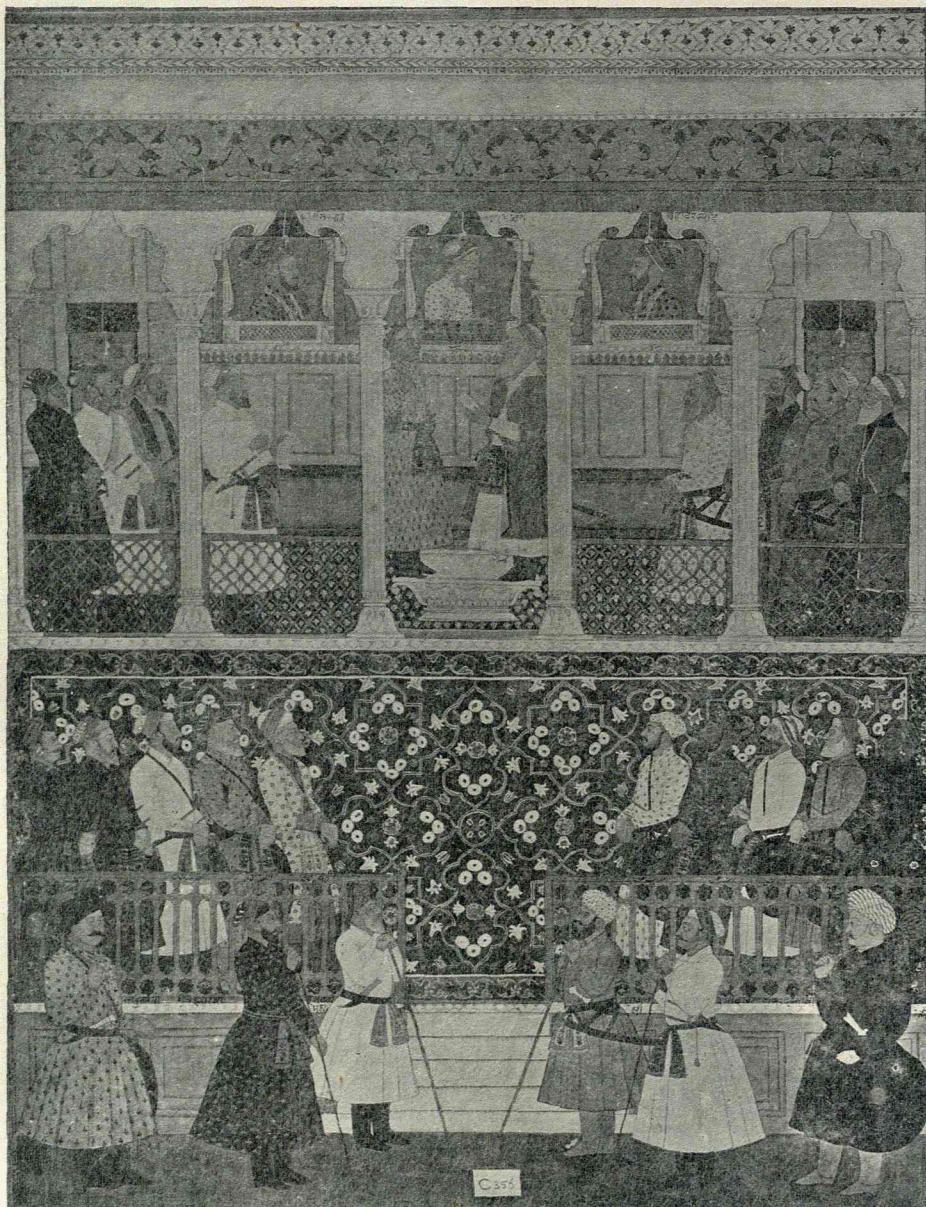
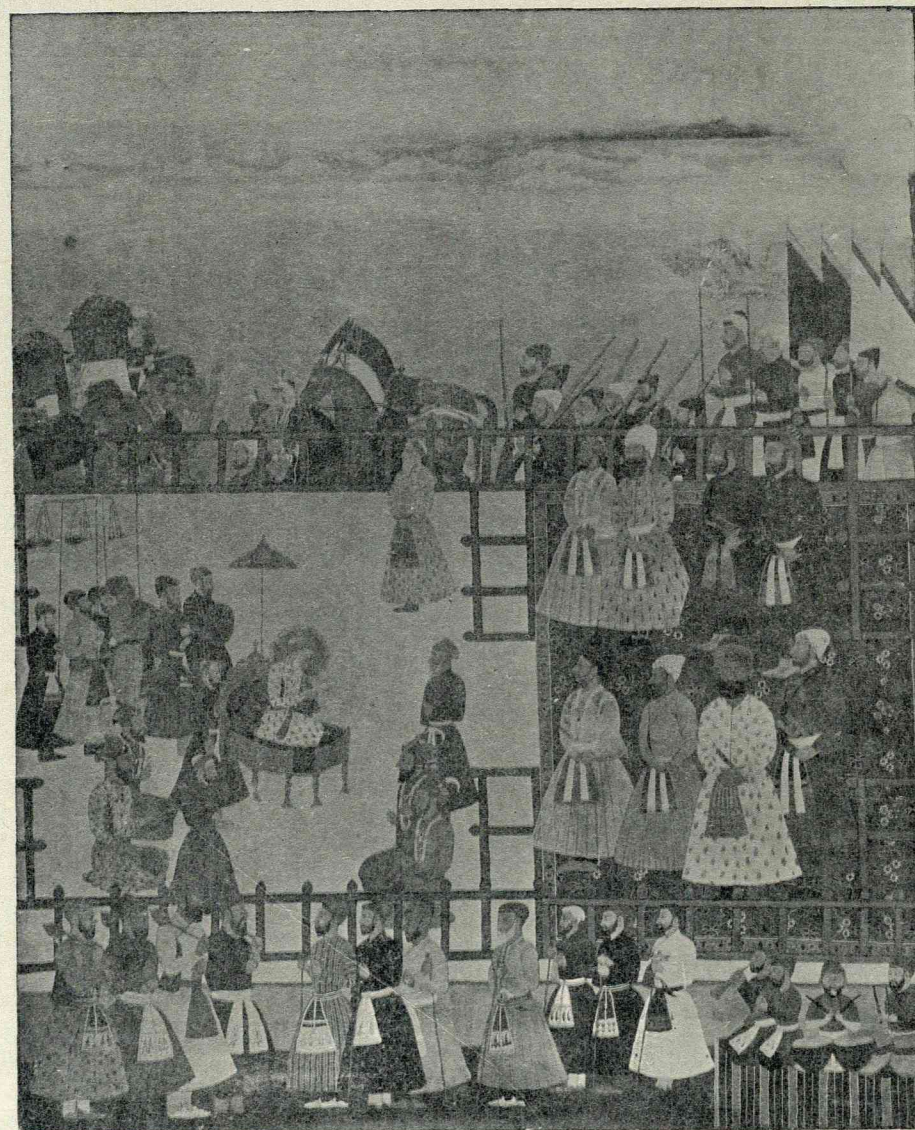


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(a). C 356. Aurangzeb in Darbār.



(b). C 355. Aurangzeb in Darbār.



PLATE LI.

(a)

C. 45. SAYYID ĀBDULLĀH KHĀN, QUTB-UL-MULK (also see C. 255c, Plate XLVII*d*).

One of the "King-maker" brothers, who overthrew Jahāndār Shāh (see C. 495a, Plate LVII), and set up in succession Farrukh-siyar (see C. 180, Plate LV*d*), Rafī'-ud-darajāt, Rafī'-ud-daulah and Muhammad Shāh (see C. 55, Plate XXIX *b*, C. 190, Plate LVIII *a*, and C. 197, Plate LIX). In the year following the accession of Muhammad Shāh, the younger brother, Husain Āli Khān, was assassinated. Ābdullāh revolted, and proclaimed yet another prince as Emperor, but was defeated and taken prisoner. He did not long survive his downfall, and died in 1723.

English contemporaries. The date of his birth is not known, but he died the year after the Duke of Marlborough, and four years before George I.

Lent by the Lahore Museum.

(b)

C. 529. IFTIKHĀR KHĀN (see C. 529, Plate LI *b*).

White dress; gold sash, ornamented with tulips. White and gold turban.

(c)

C. 513. SHAHR-YĀR (see C. 125, Plate XLII *a*).

The robe is orange coloured, and ornamented with gold flowers. Gold turban and sash.

(d)

C. 506. ĀSAF KHĀN.

Born C. 1571 A.D. Son of Ītimād-ud-Daulah (see C. 151, Plate XLIII*a*), brother of Nūr Jahān, the wife of Jahāngīr, and father of Mumtāz Maḥall, the lady of the Tāj. Prime Minister of Jahāngīr and Shāh Jahān. His tomb is at Shāhdara near Lahore. A Persian by birth and a man of great culture. Died 1641. European contemporaries—Ben Jonson (1573—1637), and Cardinal Richelieu (1585—1642).

The gold coat is embroidered with tulips. The sash is of white and gold. The trousers are striped orange and gold; the shoes black. An orange handkerchief is suspended from the breast. The dagger is jewel-hilted with a red sheath.

(e)

C. 528. MUKARRAM KHĀN SAFAWĪ.

Held various appointments of secondary importance during the reigns of Shāh Jahān and Aurangzeb, and died in 1669.

Dressed in white and green. Orange and white turban.

(f)

C. 523. ISLĀM KHĀN.

The same difficulty exists in regard to this picture as in the case of C. 522, Plate LII *c*. There were four Islām Khāns known to fame in the 17th century.

C. 506, 513, 523, 528, 529 lent by H. H. the Maharāna of Udaipur.



PICTURES.

Plate LI.



(a). C 45. Sayyid Abdullah Khan.



(b). C 529. Iftikhār Khan.



(c). C 513. Prince Shahryār.



Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(d). C 506. Asaf Khan.



(e). C 528. Mukarram Khān Safawī.



(f). C 523. Islam Khan.



PLATE LII.

(a)

C. 525. ĀLI MARDĀN KHĀN.

A Kurd by birth. Succeeded his father as Governor of Kandahar, then a Persian possession, in 1625 A.D. In 1637, he made it over to the Moghuls, and entered the service of Shāh Jahān. Honours were showered on him. He was made Governor of Kashmir, and afterwards of the Punjab as well. Later he was sent to Kābul, and saw a good deal of fighting in Afghanistan. Died in 1657 and was buried at Lahore. In 1639, when he was Governor of the Punjab, a canal was constructed from the point where the Ravi issues from the mountains, to Lahore, a distance of 100 miles, and in the following year, he undertook the laying out of the famous gardens of Shālamār near Lahore. The canal by which water was brought into the Fort at Delhi is attributed to him, and he is said to have introduced into Indian architecture the bulbous "Tartar" dome, of which examples may be seen in the Jāmi' Masjid at Delhi and the Taj at Agra.

Lent by H. H. the Maharāna of Udaipur.

(b)

C. 156. AURANGZEB (ĀLAMGĪR I), Moghul Emperor (1658—1707).

The Emperor appears to be seated in a sort of *jharōka* (see C. 117, Plate XXXVII), and is in an attitude of meditation. He is reading a small crimson-backed book, most probably the Qurān.

Lent by Khan Bahādur Mir Nāsir Ali Khan, of Delhi.

(c)

C. 532. SĀD-ULLĀH KHĀN.

Vizier of Shāh Jahān, "the most able and upright minister that ever appeared in India." (Elphinstone). Died in 1656 A.D.

(d)

C. 526. DĀRĀB KHĀN.

Son of Mirzā Ābd-ur-Rahīm Khān, Khān Khānān (C. 104, Plate XLb). Joined Shāh Jahān in his rebellion, and was captured and beheaded. His head was sent in a cloth to his father by Mahābat Khān (see C. 511, Plate XLIVe), as "a present of a melon." He was put to death in 1625 A.D.

(e)

C. 522. SAIF KHĀN.

There were three persons who had borne this title during the reigns of Akbar, Jahāngīr and Shāh Jahān. It is impossible to say which of them this picture represents.

(f)

C. 502. TĀNSEN.

The famous musician. Flourished in the time of Akbar and was employed by him. Died in 1588 A.D. His tomb is at Gwalior.

C. 502, 522, 526, 532 lent by His Highness the Maharāna of Udaipur.



PICTURES.

Plate LII.



(a). C 525. Ali Mardán Khan.



(b). C 156. Aurangzeb.



(c). C 532. Sadullah Khan.

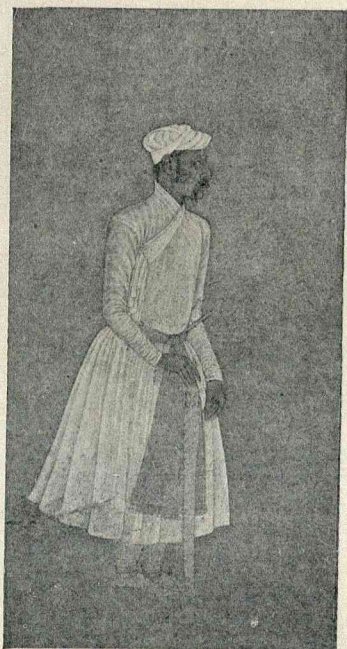


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(d). C 526. Dáráb Khan.



(e). C 522. Saif Khan.



(f). C 502. Tansen.



PLATE LIII.

(a)

C. 531. MIRZĀ NAUZAR.

An officer of high rank under Shāh Jahān. Famous for his generosity. Died in 1663 A.D. In white dress. Gold and white turban and sash.

(b)

C. 47. BAHĀDUR SHĀH I, Mogul Emperor (1707—1712) (see C. 175, Plate LV<sub>a</sub>, and C. 356, Plate La).

Bahādur Shāh I was the son and successor of Aurangzeb. He had to fight for the throne, and his brothers Āzam and Kāmbakhsh both lost their lives in the struggle. He is buried near the shrine of the saint Qutb-ud-dīn at Mehrauli. He built the Moti Masjid (Pearl Mosque) there.

Lent by the Lahore Museum.

(c)

C. 24. MULLĀ DU-PIYĀZAH. A celebrated wit and eccentric of Akbar's court. He was born in Arabia and came to India in the train of one of Humāyun's generals. He was called Dū-piyāzah from his fondness for a dish of that name,—a meat stew flavoured with onions.

Lent by the Hon. Mr. A. Earle, C.I.E., I.C.S.

(d)

C. 255e. KHALĪL-ULLĀH KHĀN.

Was with Jahāngīr when he was confined by Mahābat Khān, and rose to high office under Shāh Jahān. He was present at the battle between Aurangzeb and Dārā Shikoh on the side of Dārā (see note on C. 164, Plate XLVI<sub>a</sub>), but remained purposely inactive throughout the engagement. Under Aurangzeb, he became Governor of the Punjab. Died in 1662 A.D.

The coat is pink, embroidered with gold flowers. The sash of gold, embroidered with iris flowers. The shoes are crimson, and the scabbard of the sword green.

The background of the picture is light green.

C. 531 and C. 255e lent by H. H. the Maharāna of Udaipur.





(a). C 53f. Mirza Nauzar.



(b). C 47. Bahadur Shah I.



Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(c). C 24. Mulla Du-Piyah.



(d). C 255 e. Khalil-ullah Khan.



PLATE LIV.

(a)

C. 246k. BEDĀR BAKHT.

Son of Ahmad Shāh (see C. 201, Plate LVIII *b*), was set up as Emperor by Ghulām Qādir in 1788 A.D., but after his fall was seized and put to death by order of Shāh Ālam. The picture is that of a boy, but the verse at the top seems to have been written while he was actually on the throne, some years after the picture was painted.

The picture is a good one considering its late date.

(b)

C. 255b. FAZL-ULLĀH KHĀN, son of Siyādat Khān.

Lived in the time of Shāh Jahān and Aurangzeb.

The turban is gold. The sword belt and straps red and the sash of gold, embroidered with a red tulip.

(c)

C. 217. AHMAD SHĀH DURRĀNĪ (C. 1722—1773 A.D.).

An Afghān chief, who rose to high office under Nādir Shāh (see C. 54, Plate XXXIII *a*), on whose assassination, in 1747, he was proclaimed king at Kandahar. He invaded India several times, annexed the Punjab as far as Sirhind, and in 1756 sacked Delhi. In 1761, he defeated the Maratha confederacy at Pānipat in one of the most decisive battles ever fought on Indian soil. European contemporaries—Frederic the Great (1712—1786) and the Young Pretender (1720—1788).

Lent by Thākur Kesri Singh, of Jaipur.

(d)

C. 255a. JA'FAR KHĀN.

This is probably a portrait of Ja'far Khān, who was a nephew of Asaf Khān (C. 506, Plate, LI *d*), and held at different times during the reign of Shāh Jahān, the Governorships of the Punjab, Delhi and Sind. At the end of Shāh Jahān's reign, he sided with Aurangzeb, who appointed him Governor of Malwa, and in 1663 Grand Vizier. Died in 1670 A.D.

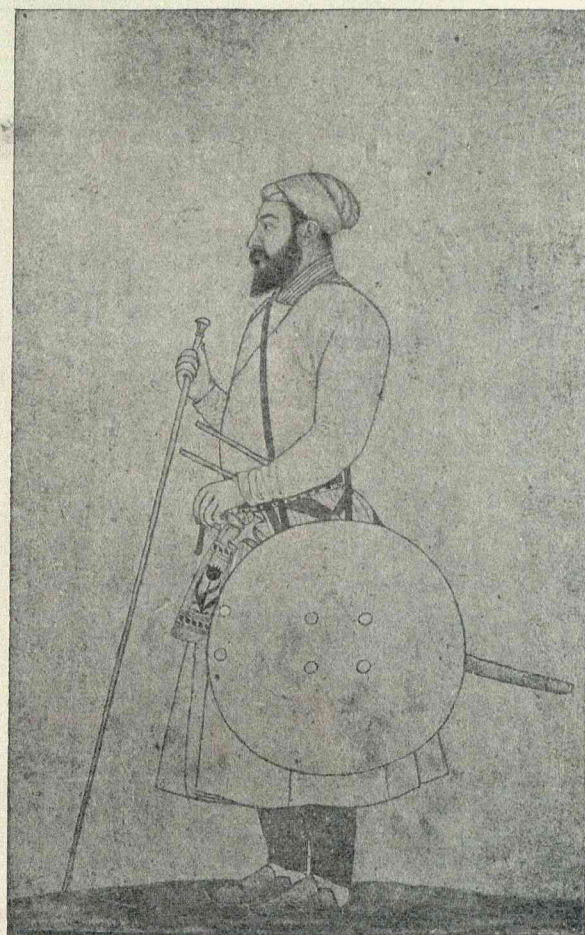
The colours of this picture are only faintly indicated.

C. 246k, 255a, 255b lent by H. H. the Maharāna of Udaipur.





(a). C 246 k. Bedār Bakht.



(b). C 255 b. Fazl-ullah Khan.



(d). C 255 a. Jafar Khan.



(c). C 217. Ahmad Shah Durrāni.



PLATE LV.

(a)

C. 175. BAHĀDUR SHĀH I (see C. 47, Plate LIII<sup>b</sup>), with one of his nobles. The Emperor is the figure on the left.

Lent by Mirzas Akbar Bakht and Mahmūd Bakht (of the ex-royal family of Delhi), of Benares.

(b)

C. 226a. BAHĀDUR SHĀH II, Moghul Emperor (1837—1857 A.D.), as a young man.

The last of the Moghul Emperors, and the nominal head of the mutineers. Was sent to Rangoon after his trial in 1858 and died there in 1862.

Lent by Khwajah Mahmūd Husain, of Delhi.

(c)

C. 512. BĀQAR KHĀN.

A Persian immigrant, who owed his advancement to his marriage to the niece of Nūr Jahān. He became Governor of Multan, and died in 1637 A.D.

Lent by H. H. the Maharāna of Udaipur.

(d)

C. 180. FARRUKH-SĪYAR, Moghul Emperor, 1713—1719 A.D.

The creature and the victim of the Sayyid "King-makers." (See note on C. 45, Plate LIa.)

He was deposed and blinded and probably murdered. Buried in the tomb of Humayun. Attired in dark green, embroidered with gold flowers. The lower portion of the horse is coloured red. The attendant is in white.

Lent by Mr. Imre Schwaiger, of Delhi.

C. 216. HUSAINĪ BEGAM, wife of Shāh Ālam.

This little portrait shows strong European influence, both in its draftsmanship, and in the features of the lady represented.

Lent by L. Bulāki Das, of Delhi.





(a). C 175. Bahadur Shah I with one of his nobles.



(b). C 226 a. Bahadur Shah II as a young man.



(c). C 512. Baqar Khan.



Photo.-Meehl, Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(d). C 180. Farrukh-Siyar.



(e). C 216 a. Husaini Begam, wife of Shah Alam.



PLATE LVI.

(a)

C. 207*f*. ĀLAMGĪR II, Moghul Emperor (1754—1759 A.D.), and one of his nobles.

Son of Jahāndar Shāh (see C. 495*a*, Plate LVII). Ghāzī-ud-dīn Khān, after deposing and blinding Ahmad Shāh, proclaimed Ālamgīr Emperor. Five years later Ghāzī-ud-dīn Khān had him decoyed out almost alone to the Kotla of Fīroz Shāh and there murdered. Buried in the tomb of Humāyūn. During his reign Ahmad Shāh Durrānī (see C. 217, Plate LIV*c*) sacked Delhi.

The Emperor is seated on a jewelled throne and is wearing crimson. The nobleman standing in front and wearing cream with a gold turban is proffering some gift. Above the throne, which is standing on a gorgeous flowered crimson carpet, is a canopy of the same colour. The background of the picture is light green.

Lent by Mr. Imre Schwaiger, of Delhi.

(b)

C. 276. AN UNKNOWN LADY.

The portrait is a most interesting one, as showing the costume worn by Moghul ladies of the court.

The lady carries a lotus flower.

Lent by Mr. Imre Schwaiger, of Delhi.





Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(a). C 207. Ālamgir II. and one of his nobles.



(b). C 276. An unknown lady.



PLATE LVII.

C. 495*a*. JAHĀNDĀR SHĀH, Moghul Emperor (1712-13 A.D.)

Son and successor of Bahādur Shāh (see C. 47, Plate LIII*b*, and C. 175, Plate LV*a*). Overthrown by the Sayyid "King-makers" (see note on C. 45, Plate LI*a*), and put to death. Buried in the tomb of Humayun.

In the background troops are seen on the march.

Lent by H. H. the Maharāna of Udaipur.



PICTURES.



Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

C 495a. Jahándár Shah.

Plate LVII.



PLATE LVIII.

(a)

C. 190. MUHAMMAD SHĀH (see C. 55, Plate XXIX*b*), with a group containing some of the most distinguished men of the time.

On the extreme left of the picture stands Rājah Jai Singh Sawāī (ob. 1743 A.D.), the founder of Jaipur and builder of several observatories, among which was the Jantar Mantar at Delhi. Next to him is Samsām-ud-daulah, Khān Daurān Khān, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Karnāl in 1739, when Nādir Shāh (see C. 54, Plate XXXIII*a*) defeated the Delhi forces under Muḥammad Shāh. Next to him and rather behind is Āzīm-ullāh Khān, and in front of him stands Iʿtimād-ud-daulah, the vizier, better known as Qamr-ud-dīn Khān (see C. 58, Plate XXVIII*d*), who was present at the battle of Karnāl, and was killed by a cannon-ball when praying in his tent during the successful action fought at Sirhind by Prince Ahmad Shāh against Ahmad Shāh Durrānī (see C. 217, Plate LIV*c*), in 1748. Beyond him is Nizām-ul-mulk, the founder of the Hyderabad State (ob. 1748), who also was present at the battle of Karnāl. On the right the lowest figure is that of Zafar Khān, better known as Roshan-ud-daulah. Above him is Burhān-ul-mulk, better known as Saʿadat Khān, the Governor of Oudh and ancestor of the Nawābs and Kings of that province, who fought at Karnāl and died the day before Nādir Shāh's massacre at Delhi in 1739. The furthest up the picture on the right is Muzaffar Khān. Like his brother, Samsām-ud-daulah, he was killed at the battle of Karnāl.

Lent by the Edward Museum, Bhopal.

(b)

C. 201. AHMAD SHĀH, Moghul Emperor (1748—1754 A.D.).

Son of Muhammad Shāh. Born 1725. As a Prince, he earned distinction by defeating the Durrānī king Ahmad Shāh (see C. 217, Plate LIV*c*), at Sirhind in the beginning of 1748, a month before his accession. As king, he devoted himself to pleasure and was ruined by the intrigues of his principal officers. He was deposed and blinded by Ghāzī-ud-dīn in 1754, and died in 1775. During his reign the Punjab was ceded to Ahmad Shāh Durrānī.

Lent by L. Bulāki Das, of Delhi.





Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(a). C 190. Muhammad Shah with a group of nobles.



(b). C 201. Ahmad Shah.



PLATE LIX.

C. 197. MUHAMMAD SHĀH (see C. 55, Plate XXIX*b*) and NĀDIR SHĀH (see C. 54, Plate XXXIII*a*).

A moonlight scene representing the two Emperors seated together on a throne surrounded by ladies of the seraglio and their attendants. Nādir Shāh is wearing a fur-edged Persian cap of conical shape and his coat is fur-edged.

Lent by L. Bulāki Das, of Delhi.





Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

C 197. Muhammad Shah and Nādir Shah.



PLATE LX.

(a)

C. 224a. MIRZA SALĪM (see C. 67, Plate XXXc).  
Son of Akbar II. Died in his father's lifetime.  
The colours are only faintly indicated.  
Lent by the Delhi Museum of Archaeology.

(b)

C. 226. SADIQ, a famous wrestler of the time of Akbar II.  
Lent by M. Abdul Karīm, of Delhi.





Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(a). C 224 a. Mirza Salim.



(b). C 226 Sadiq (a famous wrestler in the time of Akbar II).



PLATE LXI.

(a)

C. 247. BEGAM SAMRU. This extraordinary woman was the daughter of a Muhammadan in the Meerut district, and was born about 1751 A.D. She married the adventurer Walter Reinhard, known as Samru Sahib, who in 1778 placed his force of mercenaries at the disposal of the Emperor of Delhi, and settled at Sardhana near Meerut. He died in the same year, and the Begam succeeded to the position he had held. In 1781 she became a Roman Catholic. Her troops were largely officered by Europeans, and from 1787 to 1792 George Thomas (see C. 256, Plate LXIX) was in her service. In 1793 she secretly married one of her officers, le Vaisseau or Vaissoult, whose haughty manners soon provoked a mutiny. He fled with the Begam, but they were overtaken. The Begam stabbed herself, and her husband, thinking she was dead, blew out his brains. The Begam's wound was but slight. She was captured and deposed, and spent several days chained to a gun. She owed her rescue and restoration to Thomas, whom she had been preparing to attack when the mutiny broke out. In 1803, her troops fought against us at Assaye, but with the collapse of Sindhia she made her submission. She died in 1836, and there is a fine monument to her in the Church she built at Sardhana. Bishop Heber, who saw her in 1825, describes her as "a very little, queer-looking old woman, with brilliant but wicked eyes, and the remains of beauty in her features." She was a woman of great spirit, and more than once took the field in person. The long list of her benefactions bears witness to her piety, but she was capable of great ferocity, and on one occasion she flogged two offending slave-girls till they were unconscious, and then buried them alive.

Lent by L. Kānji Mal, of Delhi.

(b)

C. 235. THE TRUMPET-MAJOR of Bahādur Shāh II.

Lent by Khan Bahādur Mir Nāsir Ali Khan, of Delhi.

(c)

C. 240. AMĪR KHĀN, NAWĀB OF TONK.

Freebooter and Pindārī leader. Recognized as a territorial chief by the Company. Died 1834 A.D.

Lent by Khwajah Mahmūd Husain, of Delhi.

(d)

C. 244. RĀJAH RĀM MOHAN ROY.

A Bengali Brahman, and religious reformer. Visited England, and was employed as agent there by Akbar II. Died in England. His remains were interred at Bristol. Founder of the Brahmo Samāj.

Lent by L. Bulāki Das, of Delhi.



PICTURES.

Plate LXI.



(a). C 247. Begam Samru.



(b). C 235. The Trumpet-major of Bahadur Shah II.



Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(c). C 240. Amir Khan, Nawab of Tonk.



(d). C 244. Rajah Rám Mohan Roy.



PLATE LXII.

(a)

C. 251. NAWĀB SHAMS-UD-DĪN KHĀN, of Firozpur-Jhirka.  
Hung for his share in the murder of Mr. William Fraser (see below) in 1835 A.D.  
Lent by Khwājah Mahmūd Husain, of Delhi.

(b)

C. 252. MR. WILLIAM FRASER (1784—1835).  
Entered the service of the East India Company in 1799. Resident at Delhi 1830—1835.  
Murdered at the instigation of Nawāb Shams-ud-dīn Khān of Firozpur (see above). A most interesting account of the events which led up to the murder is given by General Sleeman in his *Rambles and Recollections*. Mr. Fraser was second-in-command of Skinner's Horse, and distinguished himself at the siege of Bharatpur in 1826. He is buried in the churchyard at Delhi, and the touching inscription on his grave was written by his friend Lt.-Col. James Skinner (C. 258, Plate LXIXc).  
Lent by Khwājah Mahmūd Husain, of Delhi.

(c)

C. 231. MIRZĀ JAWĀN BAKHT.  
Favourite son of Zinat Mahall and Bahādur Shāh II, who did their best to get him recognized as Heir-Apparent. He was a mere boy at the time of the Mutiny, and shared his father's exile to Rangoon, where he died in 1884.  
European influence is strongly marked in this picture. The colours are only faintly indicated.  
Lent by Mr. J. P. Thompson, I.C.S.

(d)

C. 234. MIRZĀ MUGHAL.  
Son of Bahādur Shāh II. Leader of the mutineers. Killed by Hodson.  
The picture is uncoloured. The prince is wearing an European uniform.  
Lent by Khwājah Mahmūd Husain, of Delhi.

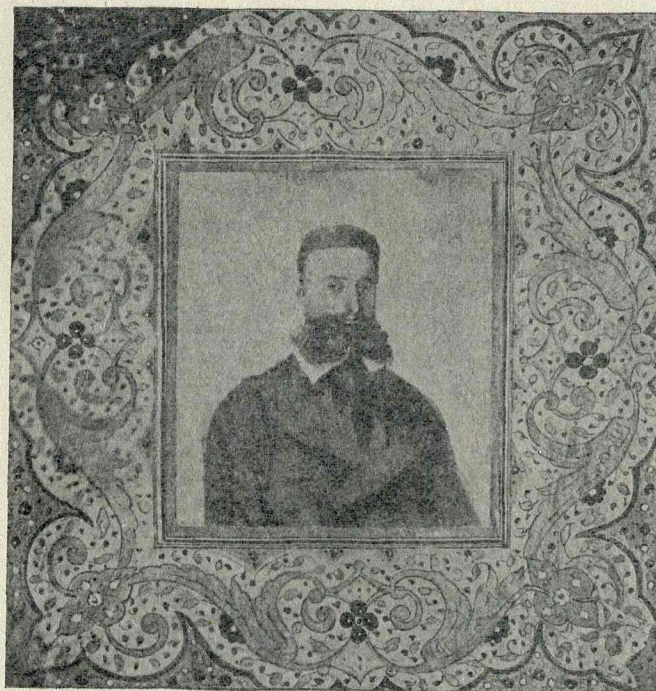


PICTURES.

Plate LXII.



(a). C 251. Nawab Shams-ud-din Khan.



(b). C 252. Mr. William Fraser.



Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(c). C 231. Mirza Jawan Bakht.



(d). C 234. Mirza Mughal.



PLATE LXIII.

(a)

C. 154. BHĪM KAUR.

A member of the Udaipur family, and a faithful adherent of Prince Khurram (Shāh Jahān). On the picture is written what appears to be a quotation of something said or written by Shāh Jahān.

“The best of my servants, while I was Prince, were Mahārajah Bhīm and Rājah Bikramājit. They both died in my service.”

The picture, which is attributed to Nanha, is unfinished.

Lent by L. Bulāki Das, of Delhi.

(b)

C. 178. LĀL KAUR.

Mistress of Jahandār Shah (see C. 495a, Plate LVII). Originally a dancing-girl, she gained great influence with the Emperor, and caused great scandal at Delhi by her conduct.

Lent by M. Muhammad Hāmid, of Delhi.

(c)

C. 253. HINDŪ RĀO.

Hindū Rāo was the brother of Baiza Bai, the wife of Daulat Rāo Sindhia of Gwalior. He died in 1855. His house on the Ridge, which had previously belonged to Mr. William Fraser (see C. 252, Plate LXIIb), is well-known in connexion with the siege of Delhi in 1857.

Lent by L. Kānji Mal, of Delhi.





(a). C 154. Bhim Kaur.



(b). C 178. Lal Kaur.



Photo-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(c). C 253. Hindu Rao.



PLATE LXIV.

(a)

C. 254. A NAUTCH PARTY AT HINDŪ RĀO'S HOUSE.

Hindū Rāo (see C. 253, Plate LXIIIc) was popular with the British residents of Delhi, and this picture contains portraits of several British officers. One of them is smoking a huqqah, and his huqqah-bearer, whose business it was to prepare the huqqah for smoking, is standing behind him. In the old days, Englishmen used to take their huqqahs with them, even to dances. It was a deadly insult to step over another man's huqqah-snake, and it is said that more duels arose from incidents of this kind than from any other cause.

Lent by Khwājah Mahmūd Husain, of Delhi.

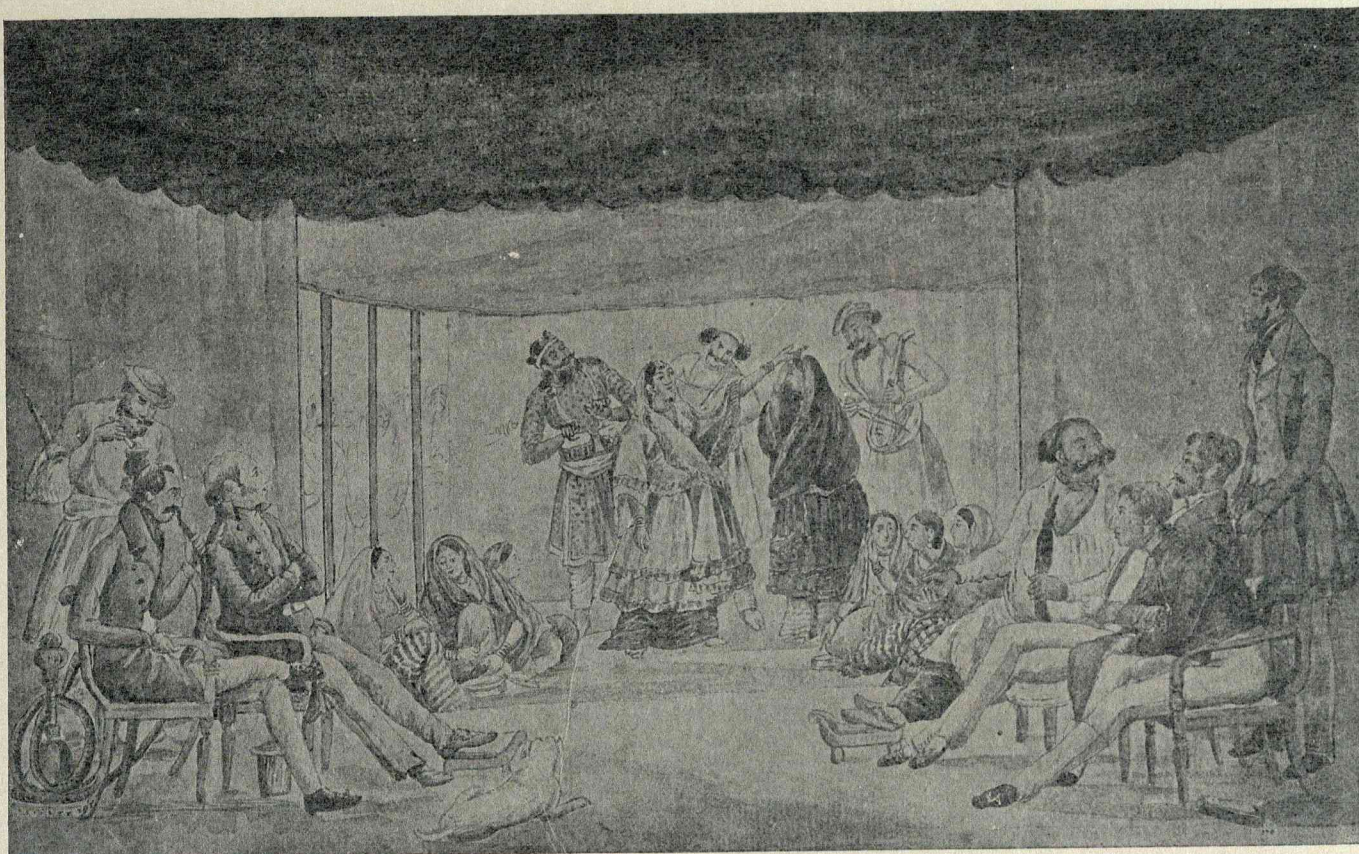
(b)

C. 410. BELFRY.

This is said to have stood formerly in the Chāndnī Chauk, Delhi. The bastard style of architecture, in which it was built, was popular during the times of Akbar II and Bahādur Shāh II.

Lent by L. Bulāki Das, of Delhi.





(a). C 254. A nautch party at Hindu Rao's house.

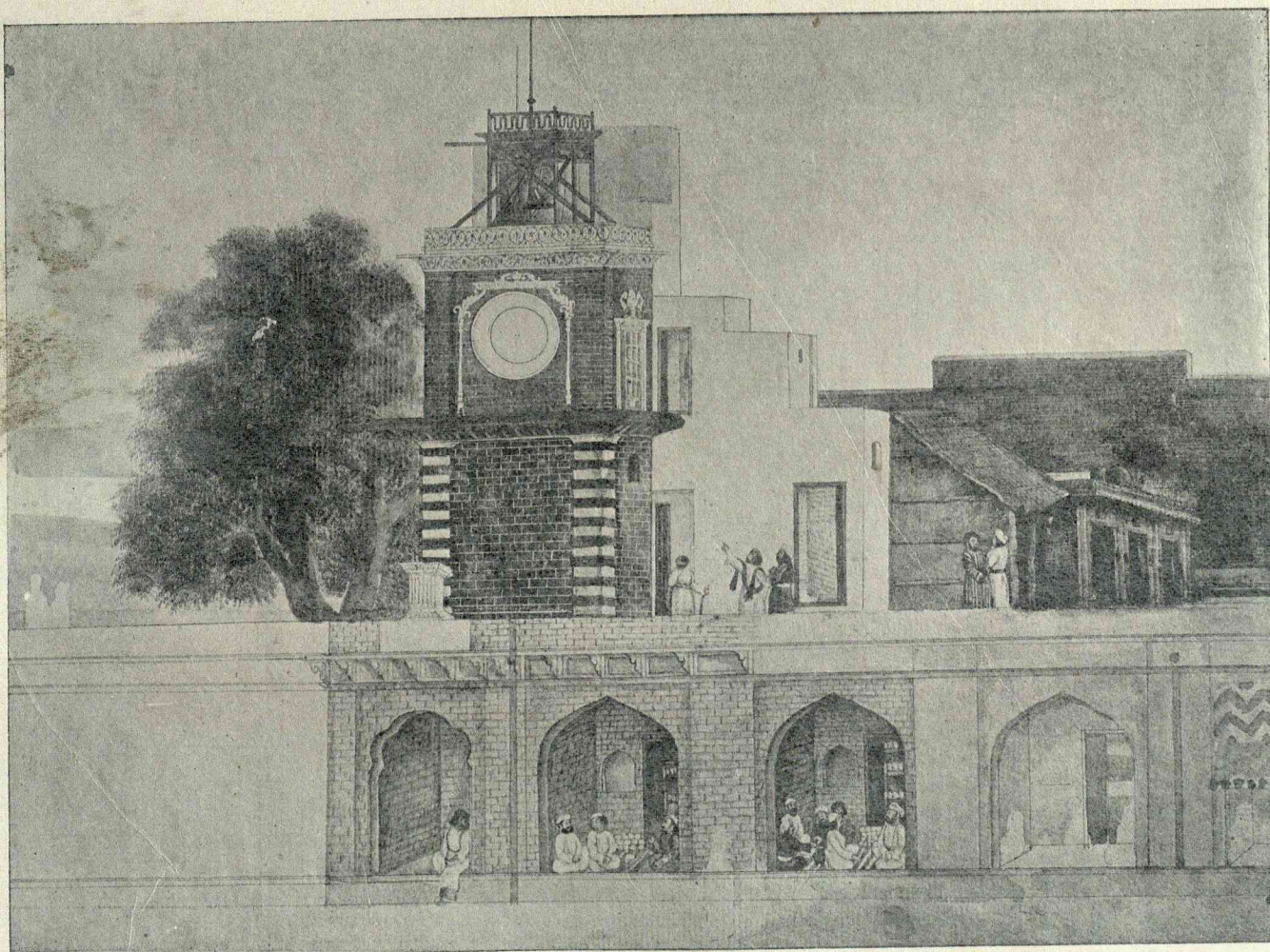


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(b). C 410. Belfry said to have stood formerly in Chāndni Chauk.



PLATE LXV.

(a)

C. 409. THE *KOTWALI* (CENTRAL POLICE STATION) and THE GOLDEN MOSQUE of Raushan-ud-daula.

The Moghul *Kotwālī* is still used as the central police station of the city. The mosque was built in 1721, and it was from the platform in front of it that Nadir Shāh watched the massacre (see note on C. 54, Plate XXXIIa).

Lent by L. Bulāki Das, of Delhi.

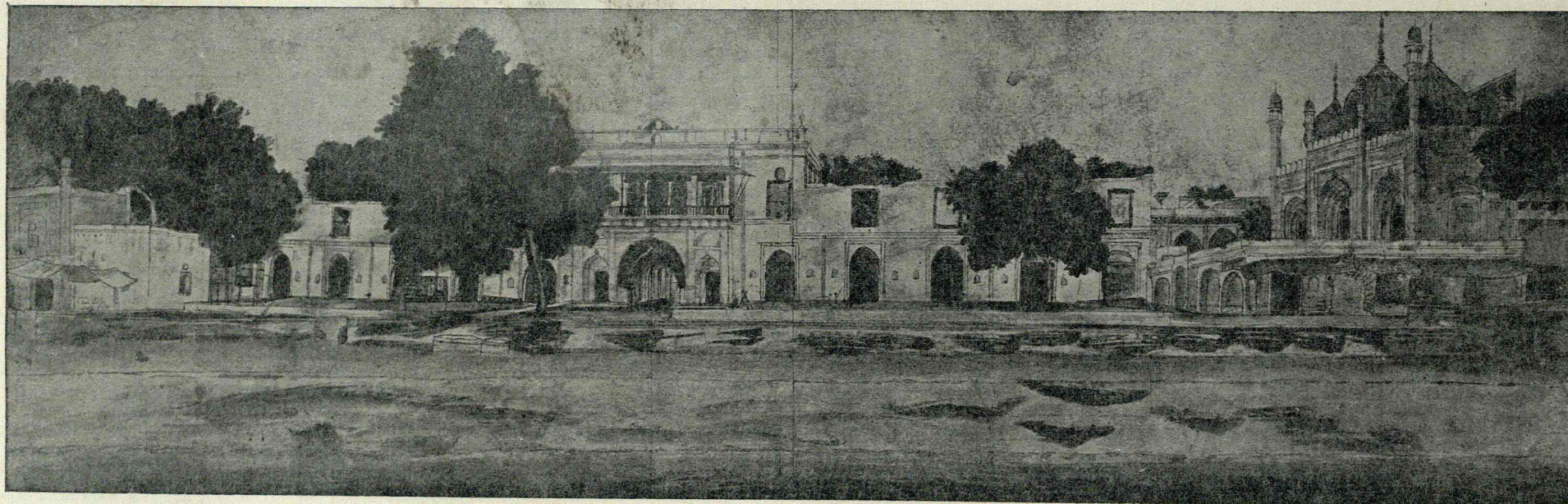
(b)

C. 397. SALĪMGARH, THE FORT and THE NIGAMBOD GHĀT.

The view shows the old bridge, constructed by Jahāngīr between Salīmgārḥ and the Main Land, and which was removed to make way for the new railway bridge. The marble slab, recording the construction of this bridge by Jahāngīr in 1031 A.H. (1621 A.D.), is now in the Delhi Museum of Archæology.

Lent by L. Bulāki Das, of Delhi.





(a). C 409. The *Kotwali* (Central Police Station), and the Golden Mosque of Raushan-ud-daula, in the Chandni Chauk, Delhi.

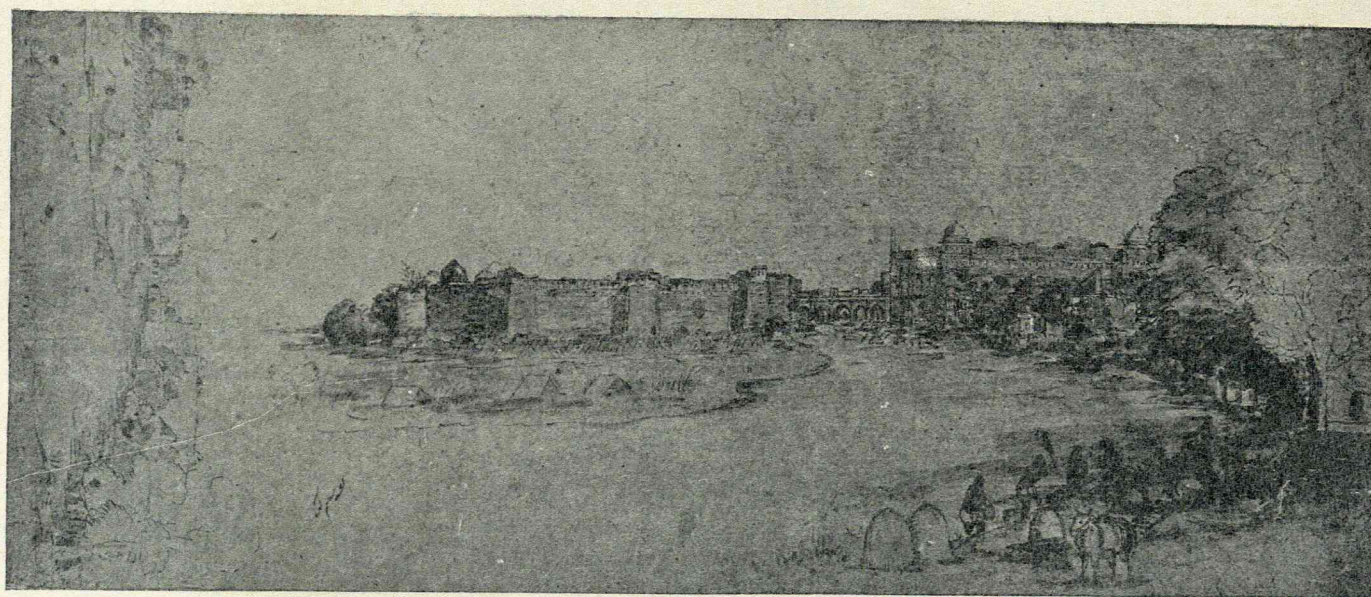


Photo. Mechl. Dept., Thomason College Roorkee.

(b). C 397. Salimgarh, and Nigambod Ghât, Delhi.



## PLATE LXVI.

## C. 422. THE RIVER FRONT OF THE QUDSIYAH GARDEN PALACE.

The picture is one from "Daniell's Oriental Scenery." It bears the date 1795. Thos. Daniell, R.A., F.R.S., was in India from 1784 to 1794. This façade has now disappeared, although the garden remains. The mediocre quality of the late Moghul Architecture, of which this palace is an example, is in marked contrast with the earlier work in the Fort.

The palace was built by Qudsiyah Begam, the dancing girl who became the wife of Muhammad Shāh (see C. 55, Plate XXIX *b*), and the mother of Ahmad Shāh (1748—1754) (C. 201, Plate LVIII *b*). On the deposition of her son, both he and she were blinded by order of Ghāzī-ud-dīn Khān.

Lent by Mr. J. P. Thompson, I.C.S.



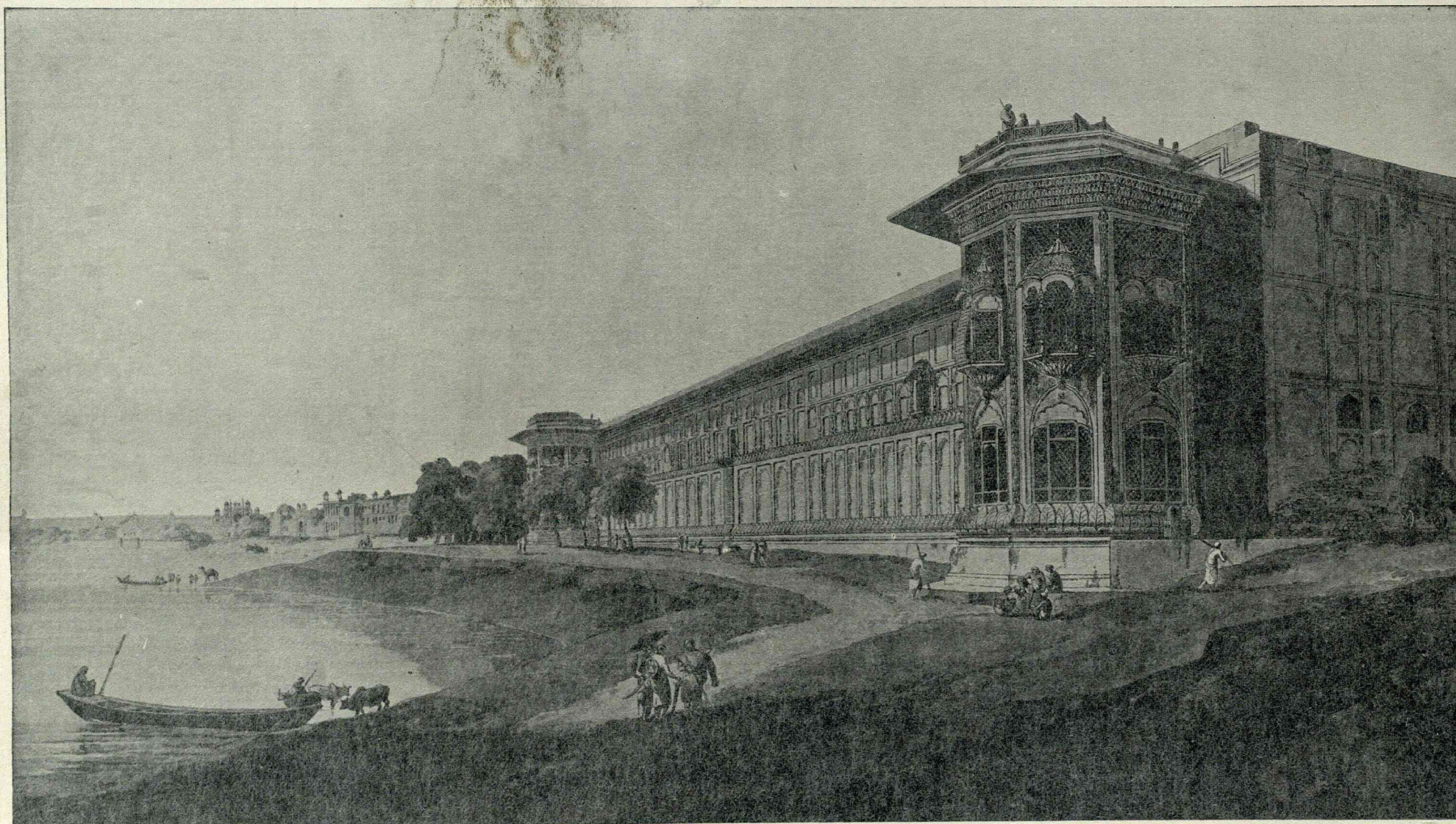


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

C 422. The River Front of the Qudsiyah Garden Palace.



PLATE LXVII.

C. 389. JESUS CHRIST.

The history of this picture is not known. The suggestion that the miniature was taken out of some illuminated missal, and affixed in the centre of the illuminated mounting, seems the most probable one.

Lent by Mr. Imre Schwaiger, of Delhi.



PICTURES.

Plate LXVII.

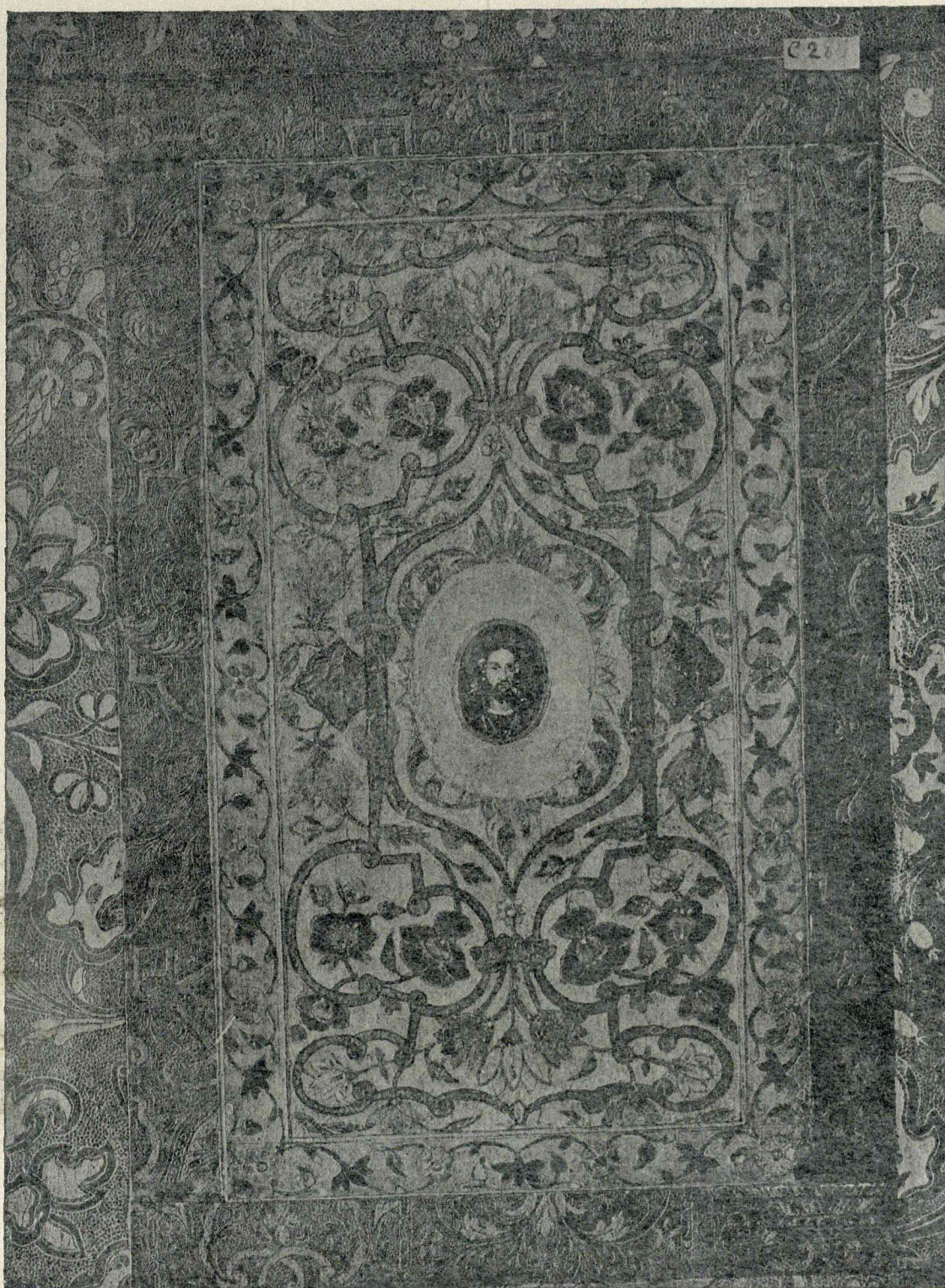


Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

C 289. Jesus Christ.



PLATE LXVIII.

(a)

C. 293. FATEH ĀLI SHĀH, King of Persia (1797—1834 A.D.).  
Lent by M. Muhammad Hāmid, of Delhi.

(b)

C. 227. THE PEACOCK THRONE of Bahādur Shāh II (Akbar II ?).  
When Akbar II returned the visit of the Governor-General, the throne was taken over to the Residency for his use.  
Lent by L. Bulāki Das, of Delhi.

(c)

C. 28. A EUROPEAN SOLDIER. Possibly one of the suite of Sir Thomas Roe, ambassador from James I to Jahāngīr (1615—1618 A. D.).  
Lent by the Lahore Museum.

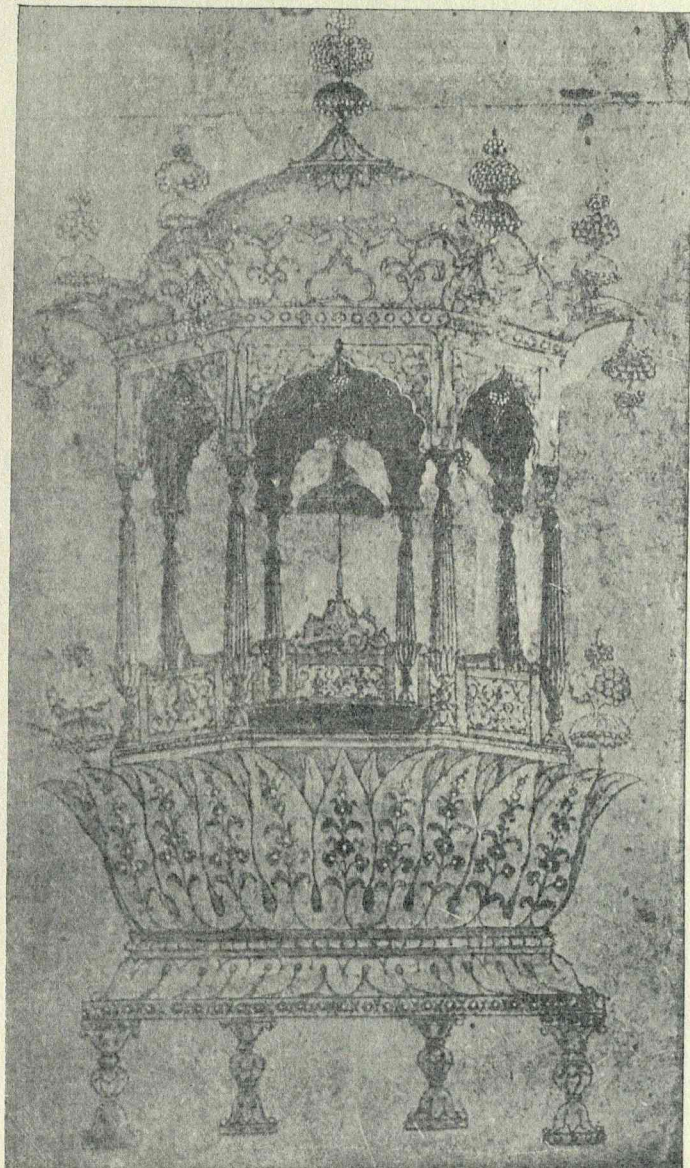
(d)

C. 286. AN UNKNOWN LADY.  
Smoking a huqqah. The sketch is very delicately rendered, the colours, except for the face, being merely suggested.  
Lent by Mr. J. P. Thompson, I.C.S.





(a). C 293. Fatah Ali Shah, King of Persia (1797-1834).

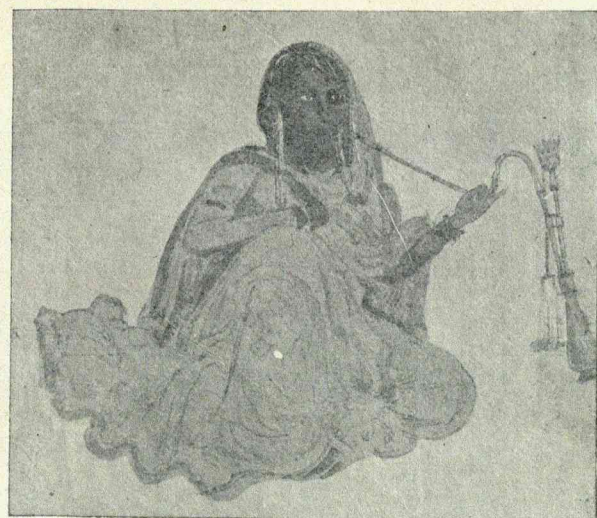


(b). C 237. The peacock throne of Bahadur Shah II.  
(Akbar II. ?)



Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(c). C 28. A European soldier.



(d). C 286. An unknown lady.



PLATE LXIX.

(a)

C. 290. THE VIRGIN MARY WITH MINISTERING ANGELS.

A night scene. The Virgin Mary is seated on a rock beside a fire. Near her is a book and a lighted candle. Angels are offering wine and food. In the distance there appears to be the shrine of some holy man or friar to whom other angels are making offerings.

Christian subjects were not uncommon in the time of Jahāngīr.

Lent Mr. by Imre Schwaiger, of Delhi.

(b)

C. 267. LORD ELLENBOROUGH (1790—1871).

Governor-General of India (1842—1844). Withdrew from Afghanistan and annexed Sind. Recalled on account of differences with the Directors.

(c)

C. 258. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES SKINNER, C.B.

Born in 1778 A.D., the son of a Scotch officer in the Company's service, and a Rājputnī captive. In 1796, he entered the service of Sindhiā just before the retirement of de Boigne, and saw a good deal of fighting, but was dismissed along with the other officers of British descent on the outbreak of war with the Company in 1803. Took service under Lake on condition that he should not be employed against his old master, and was given the command of a body of Perron's horse, which had come over after the battle of Delhi. Accompanied Lake in his pursuit of Holkar to the Beas in 1805. At the close of the war, his corps was disbanded, but in 1809 he was again employed in the settlement of Hariāna. For the Gurkha and Pindāri wars (1814—1817), the strength of his corps was raised to 3,000 men. In 1826, he served with distinction at the siege and storming of Bharatpur, and in 1831 was summoned with his regiment to the meeting between Maharajah Ranjit Singh, of Lahore, and the Governor-General (Lord W. Bentinck) at Rūpar. In 1828, he had received the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in His Majesty's service and had been made a C.B. He lived mostly at Hānsi, which was the headquarters of his corps, but he had a fine house inside the Kashmir Gate at Delhi. He died at Hānsi in December 1741, and his body was brought to Delhi to be buried in St. James' Church, which he had built in fulfilment of a vow made when lying desperately wounded on the battle-field of Uniyāra. It was said of his funeral that none of the Emperors was ever brought into Delhi in such state as "Sikandar Sahib." The present representatives of his corps are the 1st. D. Y. O. Lancers (Skinner's Horse) and the 3rd Skinner's Horse.

Lent by Mr. J. P. Thompson, I.C.S.

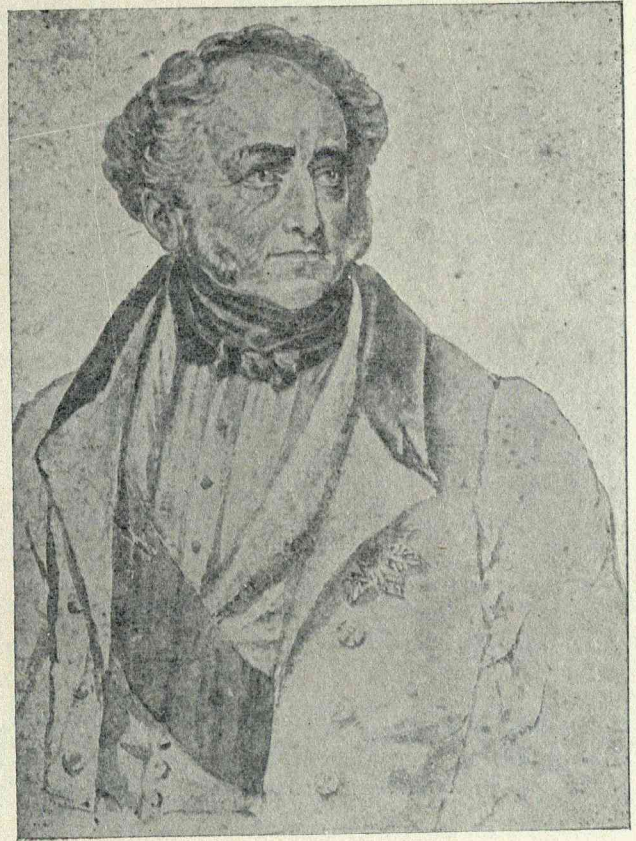


PICTURES.

Plate LXIX.



(a). C 290. The Virgin Mary with ministering angels



(b). C 267. Lord Ellenborough.



Photo-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(c). C 258. Lieutenant-Colonel James Skinner, C. B.



(d). C 261. Sir David Ochterlony, Bart.





(d)

C. 261. SIR DAVID OCHTERLONY, BART (1758—1825).

Appointed Resident at Delhi in 1803. Victor in the Gurkha campaign of 1814—1816. Resident at Delhi again in 1822. His action in regard to Bharatpur disapproved by Lord Amherst, who superseded him in favour of Metcalfe in 1825. Died, heart-broken at his supersession, in July 1825. A great figure in northern India.

Lent by Mr. J. P. Thompson, I.C.S.



PLATE LXX.

(a)

C. 268. LORD GOUGH (1779—1869).

Served in the Peninsula and China. Commander-in-Chief in India 1843—1849. Was in command throughout the Sikh Wars. "Said to have commanded in more general actions than any British officer in the century, the Duke of Wellington excepted."

(b)

C. 265. SIR HENRY FANE (1778—1840).

Commander-in-Chief in India (1835—1839). Objected strongly to the first Afghan war, and resigned his appointment. Died on the voyage home.

(c)

C. 256. GEORGE THOMAS.

A Tipperary sailor, born in 1756 A.D. Landed at Madras about 1781. After serving various chiefs in southern India, in 1787 he came north, and took service with the Begam Samru (C. 247, Plate LXI*a*). He left her in 1792, and after six years of active service under Appa Khandi Rao, a Maratha leader, in the country north and west of Delhi, he conquered Hariāna and established himself as an independent chief at Hānsi. Fought with varying success against Jaipur, Bikanir, Jind, Patiala and Udaipur, carried his arms as far as the Sutlej, and offered to conquer the whole of the Punjab for the British. His power excited the apprehensions of Perron, who held Delhi and the Doab as Sindhia's lieutenant, and after some fruitless negotiations a strong body of Perron's troops under Bourquin advanced into Thomas' territory. After some initial successes, Thomas plunged into a long debauch, and allowed himself to be surrounded. Many of his troops deserted him, and his provisions failed, but he cut his way through the enemy at the head of 300 men, and made his escape to Hānsi (see note on A. 288, Plate XXIV*c*) where, after a gallant defence, he capitulated in December 1801. He died in the following August and was buried at Berhampore in Bengal. His memoirs were published after his death.

Lent by Mr. J. P. Thompson, I.C.S.

(d)

C. 266. LORD AUCKLAND (1784—1849).

Governor-General of India (1836—1842). Recalled on account of the disasters in Afghanistan.

These four charming miniatures if, as it is presumed, they are the work of Indian artists, show with what facility they adapted themselves to European art.

Lent by Mr. J. P. Thompson, I.C.S.



PICTURES.

Plate LXX.



(a). C 268. Lord Gough.



(b). C 265. Sir Henry Fane.



Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(c). C 256. George Thomas.



(d). C 266. Lord Auckland.



PLATE LXXI.

(a)

C. 214. MIRZĀ NAJAF KHĀN.

A Persian who claimed descent from the Safavī kings. Joined Shāh Alam at Allahabad about 1760. Returned to Delhi with him in 1771, and managed affairs with success till his death in 1782. With him perished the last hope of the Moghul Empire. He is buried near the tomb of Safdar Jang, a few miles south of Delhi.

This painting only too unmistakably shows that, with the decline of the empire, the quality of its art likewise suffered. There is a lack of that refinement and delicacy about the later work which are the chief characteristics of the earlier paintings. The colours, too, are cruder, and the pictures of this date are apt to be on the whole larger and evidently less laboriously executed.

Lent by L. Kānji Mal, of Delhi.

(b)

C. 317. A GROUP OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

"Picture of the Sahibs of the Council" is written in the middle of the picture, and on the back is "Warren Hastings Bahādur Viceroy of India." The central figure is not Warren Hastings. Possibly it is a picture of Lord Hastings (Governor-General, 1813—1823), and some officers of his time.

The first three, and the last but one, are wearing red coats, the other two wearing blue ones. In the background is a lake or river over which boats are crossing, while to the left is what looks like a church tower, built in the European style.

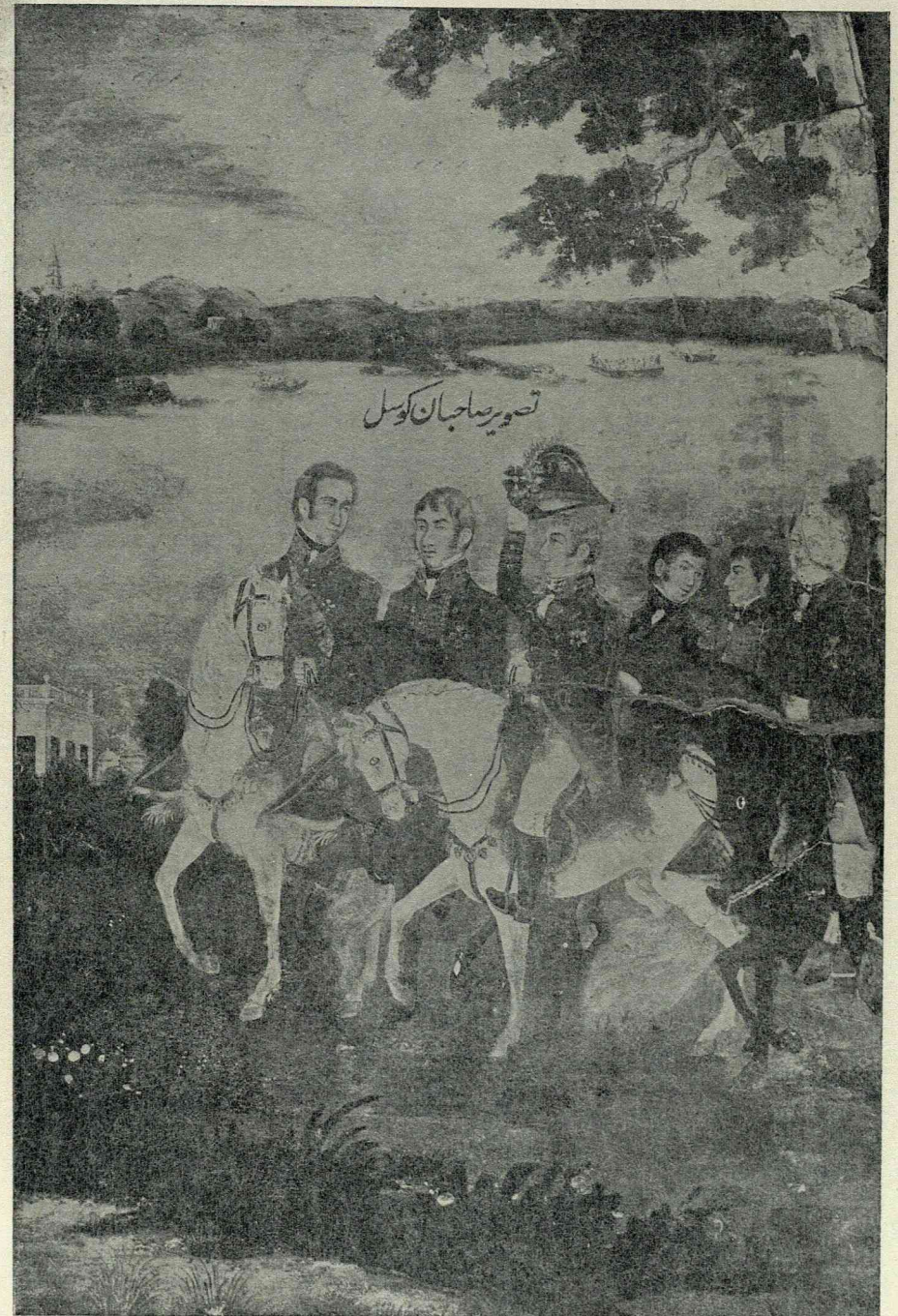
Lent by M. Abd-ul-Karīm, of Delhi.





Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(a). C 214. Mirza Najaf Khan.



(b). C 317. A group of British officers.