Appendices
APPENDIX - 1

PLATE - 1

JAMI MOSQUE:-- I have shown ten plates of Jami mosque from these plates it became clear that the building plan on which the building is constructed you can see it on plate no.1 (A) the plan of the above mentioned mosque is rectangular in shape, and the other thing attached to its plans are one of the courtyard and in the centre of this courtyard there is a well for water purpose. Hence on the western side there is a Qibla wall and on the remaining three sides there are vaulted sunk arches or cloisters, in the front side there is an Asokan pillar and on the south side there is a building which was commonly known as Zenana gallery.

Coming on another plate no.1 (B) we can see the main gate of entry in the Jami mosque. It has also an important feature that its entrance gate way is on the north side while in other mosques the main entrance is on the eastern side of the buildings.

Another plate no.1(C) one can judge its high plinth raised to 176.5 inches and the front view of the Jami mosque highlights its double storey. Besides the main entrance there are fifteen steps leading to entrance and on all the three sides.

In the next plate no.1 (D) an effort has been made to highlights above mentioned courtyard with a well and its surroundings. The water of the well was also utilized for the purpose of ablution-making before offering prayers.

Another plate no.1 (E) shows the inner portion of the main entrance.
Another plate no.1 (F) shows the main features of the above mentioned mosque tapering turrets which were used by Firuzshah in the construction of this mosque with the purpose so that there should be extra strength and stability to the mosque.

Another plate no.1 (G) highlights some lines inscribed on a slab of stone which gives us information about the mosque and Asokan pillar which was brought from Thopra.

Another plate no.1 (H) obviously represents the binding material utilized in the construction of the mosque that is rubble and lime mortar, plastered with red sand stone.

In the last plate no.1 (I) there is seen the pyramidal building of Asokan pillar. So untidily in the above mentioned nine plates one can understand the internal and external architectural features including the binding material and the surrounding of the Jami mosque of Firuzshah Tughlaq.

**PLATE - II**

**Kali Mosque situated at Nizamuddin area:** Here in the context of this kali mosque I have shown nine plates showing different features of the mentioned mosque. However the plate no.2 highlights its building plan. The plan of this mosque is rectangular in shape, divided into four courtyards and there re three gateways by five flights of steps, and particularly with their rounded bastions throw out from each corner, the entire composition having a fortress like.

Another plate no.2 (A) one can see the inscription on the eastern gateway of the mosque. The above inscription is simply inscribed in
Arabic language and describe about the different aspect like the name of the architect and date of the construction of the mosque.

The plate no.2 (B) and (C) again highlights a written inscription can be easily understood.

Another plate no.2 (D) shows the southern gate of the Kali mosque and all the things building material, white marble arched gate is clearly visible.

In another plate no.2 (E) there is the Qibla wall with Mehrab and in one side of a pulpit, hence the whole Mehrab and pulpit newly painted and made with white marble is clearly seen.

Another plate no.2 (F) shown the main prayer hall of the Kali mosque and in front of it there are three gateways attached to it.

The other plate no. 2(G) simply highlights the two concrete stone pillars.

The last plate no.2 (H) highlights a view of tapering turrets is shown and it is quite clear that one can see the external wall of the mosque and the stones and binding material in its construction is clearly visible.

PLATE -III

RUINS OF THE QADAM SHARIF MOSQUE OF FIRUZSHAH TUGHLAQ:- However I had tried to highlight the above mentioned mosque even though it is now in ruined condition so first plate no.3 highlights the gateway of the ruined Qadam Sharif mosque. There is no arch used in the gate but two pillars and a straight slab beam above them is quite visible.
In other plate no.3 (A) one can easily show the ruined building material like good quality stones are now scattered situation.

PLATE -IV

KHIRKI MOSQUE:- There are eleven plates which I have highlighted in context of different architectural features of the Khirki mosque. In the first plate shown the plan of the Khirki mosque it is quit clear. It is rectangular in shape and divided in to four courtyards and there are three entrance gateways of Khirki mosque.

Next plate no.4 (A) the view of main entrance is visible with its two lofty pillars attached on both sides of the gateway of main entrance.

In another plate no.4 (B) shows style of the roof of the mosque hence in this plate the architectural features are clearly seen.

Another plate no.4(C) shows inner courtyards in front of the various pillars of the Khirki mosque is clearly seen.

In another plate no.4 (D) the complete structure of the roof of mosque highlighting some bulbed like structure looking like multi domed mosque.

In other plate no.4 (E) highlights the external wall of the mosque its parapet and building material.

In another plate no.4 (F) shown the stairs made up of good quality of stone leading to roof of the mosque.

Another plate no.4 (G) shows the window structure with a jail for the purpose of the sun light.
In other plate no.4 (H) shows the technique of fixing recessed arches, the key stone arranged in a systematic order with voussoirs.

In plate no. 4 (I) shows the double storey building.

In other plate no.4 (I) there one can see a unique lofty tapering turrets attached to the external walls of the gateways of the mosque.

**PLATE -V**

**KALAN MOSQUE AT TURKMAN GATE**-There I have highlighted in plates in context of the internal and external architectural features of this mosque. The first plate no.5 simply highlights the front side of above mentioned mosque with long stairs attached from the ground. However it is the recent repaired structure and on both sides of the gate two lofty tapering turrets like structure are also visible.

In the next plate no.5(A) the complete plan of the Kalan mosque is rectangular in plan and built over a platform or high plinth (176.5 inches), the staircase leading to the mosque d contains 28 stairs, and every third stair is larger than other stairs.

In the next plate no.5 (B) there one can saw its renovated interior view and in front of it a courtyard, a water house enwalled with white marble had been clearly shown.

Other plate no.5(C) there is shown an inscription inscribed in an Arabic language on the eastern gateway of the above mentioned Kalan mosque, it shows the date of the construction and name of the architect who built this mosque.
Another plate no.5 (D) showed the recent written in Urdu script which highlights the date of construction and its location is quite clear and easily understandable.

Another plate no.5 (E) there is shown the technique of four Iwan plan and vaulted arch.

Next plate no.5(F) there is shown the structure of Mehrab inform of prayer hall and in the right side of the mihrabs there is shown the structure of Minber (pulpit) for reading the khutba and structure made with white marble recently renovated.

Another plate no.5 (G) the small gate of the chamber is shown. These were the side chambers utilized for residential purposes of the Imam or any other who can stay under Islamic laws.

In another plate no.5 (H) one of newly painted tapering turrets of the Kalan mosque has been shown quite clearly.

PLATE -VI

BEGUMPURI MOSQUE:- there I have highlighted seven plates in context of different architectural features of the Begumpuri mosque. In plate no. 6 it is highlights the main entrance gateway to the Begumpuri mosque, and above the gate on its roof, bulb like structure is visible, there is a long stairs attached to the gate is clearly seen.

Another plate no.6 (A) the building plan of the Begumpuri mosque is clearly highlighted its plan is based upon on Firuzian architecture.
In another plate no.6 (B) I have tried to highlight the main prayer hall along with multi pillars in it and in front of prayer hall there is a vast courtyard is clearly seen.

In the next plate no.6(C) here the structure of the tapering turrets outside the main prayer hall is quit visible.

Other plate no.6 (D) the technique of vaulted arches and four Iwan plan with double pillars of the Begmpuri mosque.

In another plate no.6 (E) it represent multi domed roof with true arches used in it.

In other plate no.6 (F) the building material like a good quality of Stone has been shown in the plate.

**PLATE -VII**

**KALU SARAI MOSQUE IN RUINED CONDITION:-** Here I have made an attempt to highlight the possible architectural features of the above mentioned Kalu Sarai mosque which is now in ruined condition. I have highlighted two plates in this regard.

In plate no.7 the external walls of the gate now in ruined conditions but yet represents its true arch can be see in one side of the bushes.

In the next plate no.7 (A) I tried to highlight the structure and technique of four Aiwan plan of ruined Kalu Sarai mosque which is clearly visible in the plate. But over all now this mosque is completely in ruined conditions. And at this time could not make its structural and architectural estimate in its ruined condition.