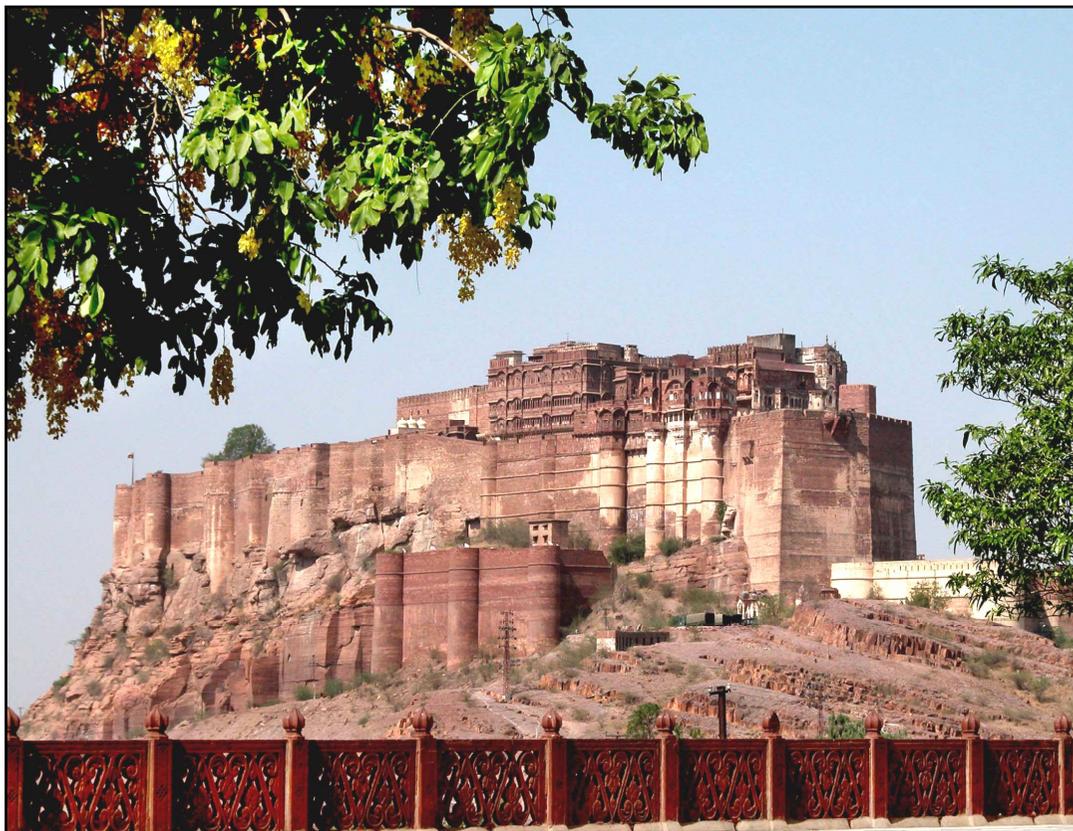
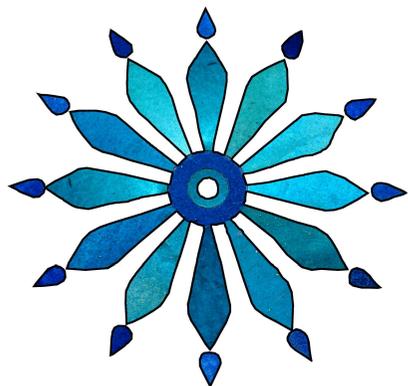




XI. Constructions convergentes au Rajasthan.



*Frise du mausolée Itimad ûd Daulah à Agra.
Forteresse rajpoute du Mehrangarh de Jodhpur.
Fleur d'émail bleue incrustée dans le mur de la forteresse de Jahangir à Orcha.
Fleur peinte sur bois au palais de Shah Jahan au Fort Rouge d'Agra.*

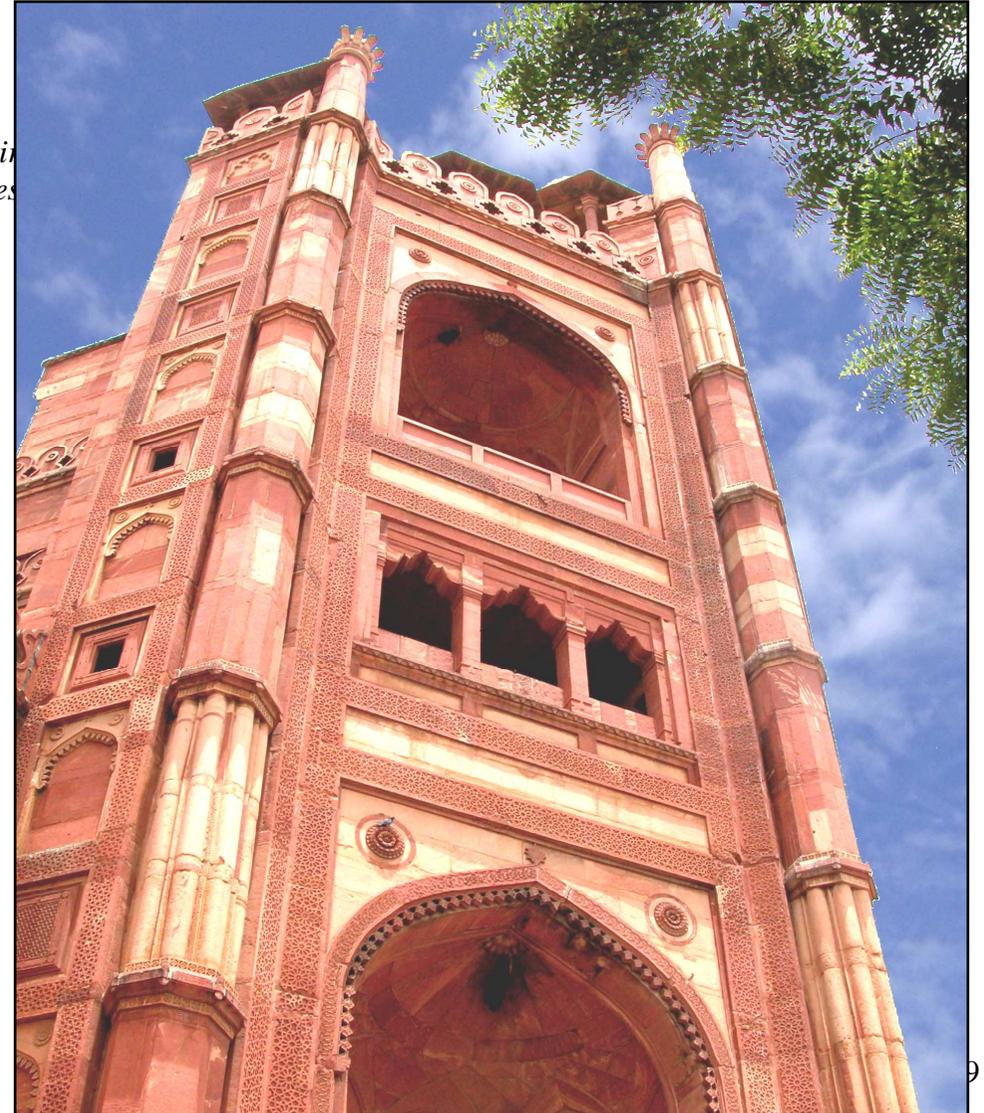


*Porte Sublime (ou Porte de la Victoire)
à Fatehpur Sikri et détail d'une des
incrustations de l'iwan.*

Coupole côtelée de verre du palais d'Udaipur.

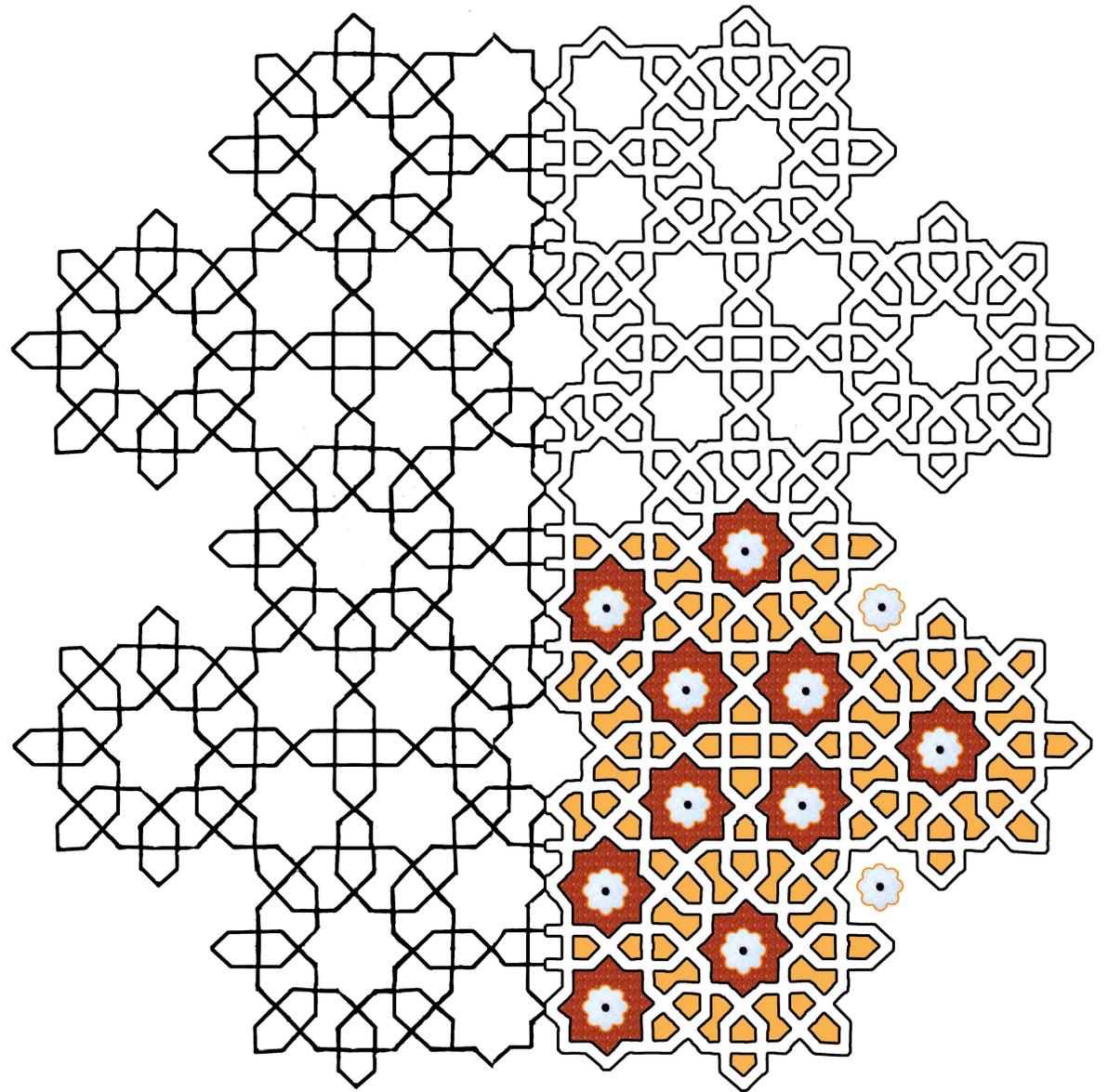
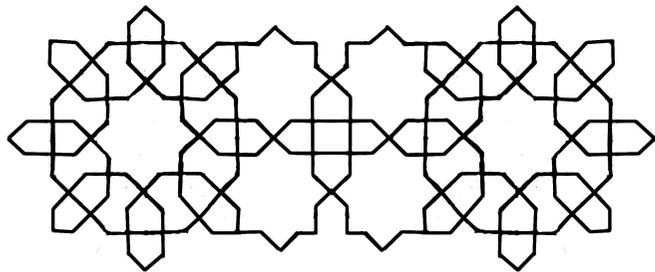
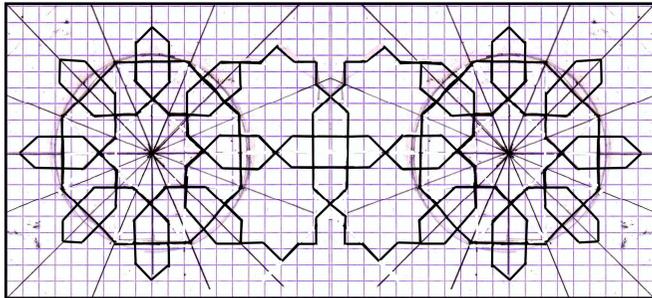


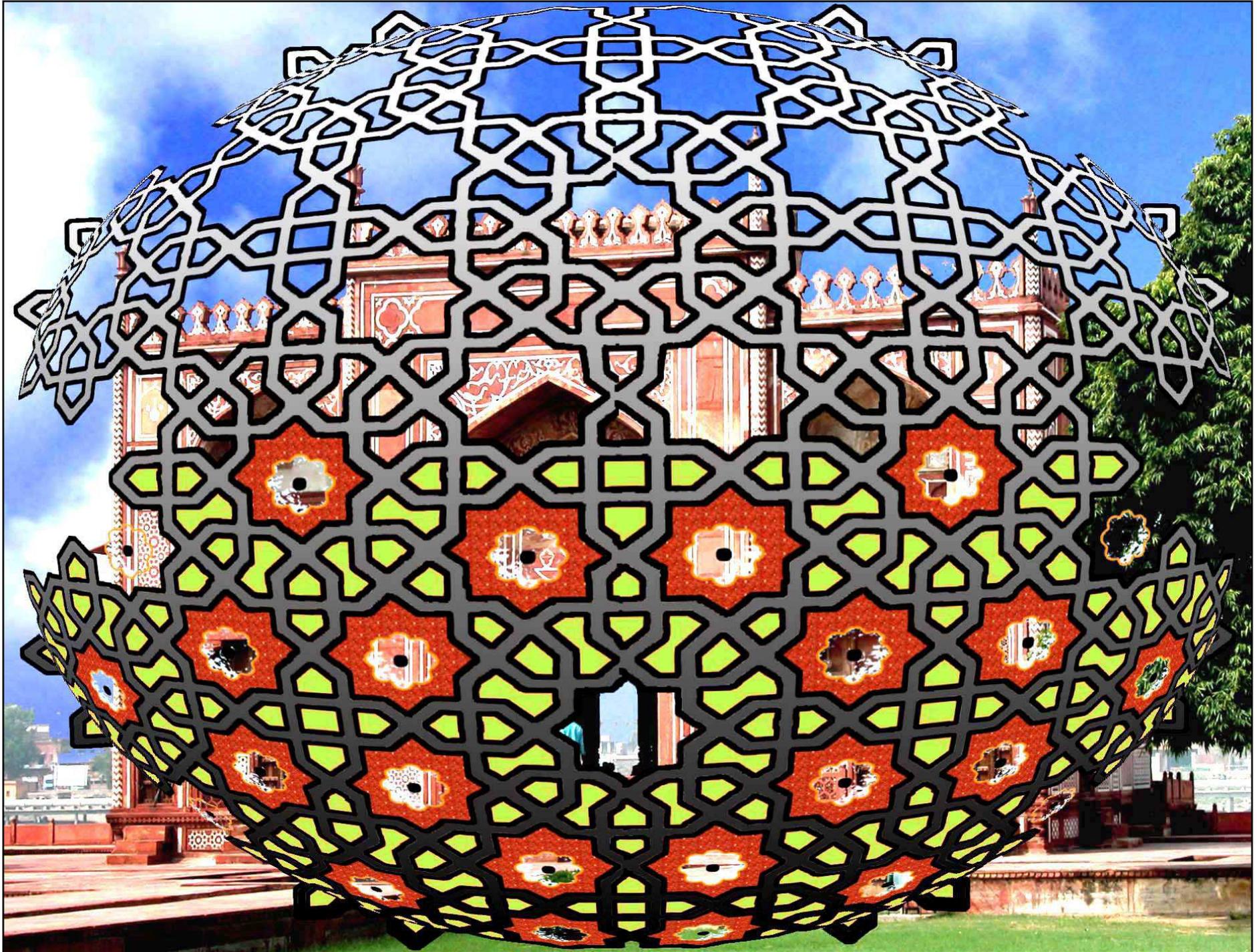
*Incrustations géantes
de la tombe d'Akbar à
Sikandra.*



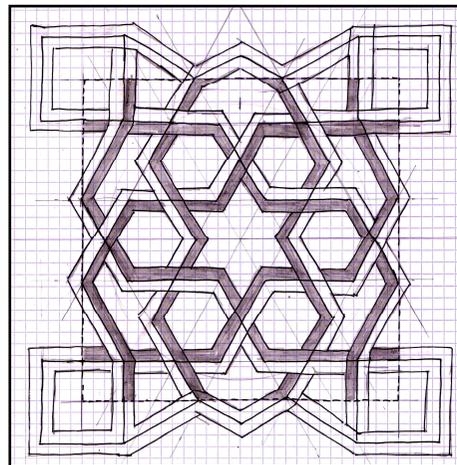
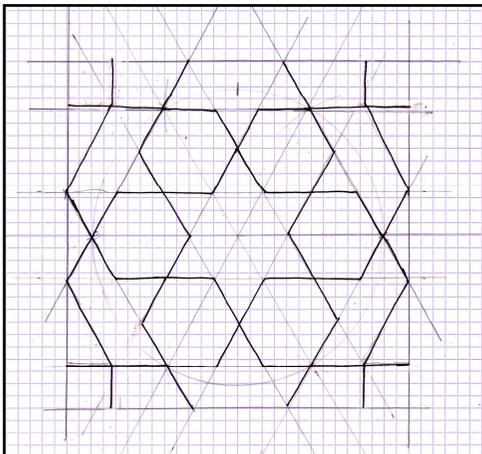
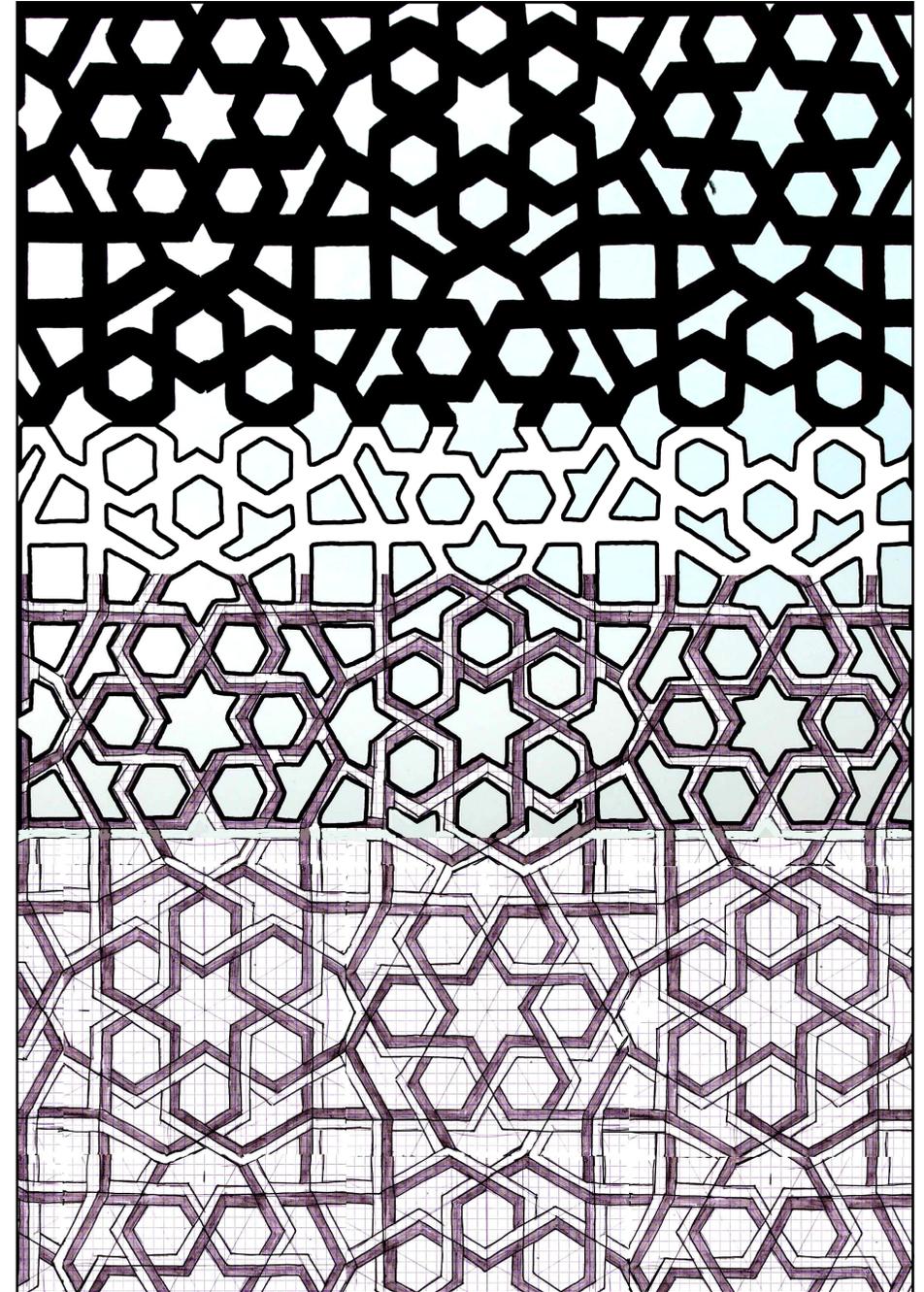
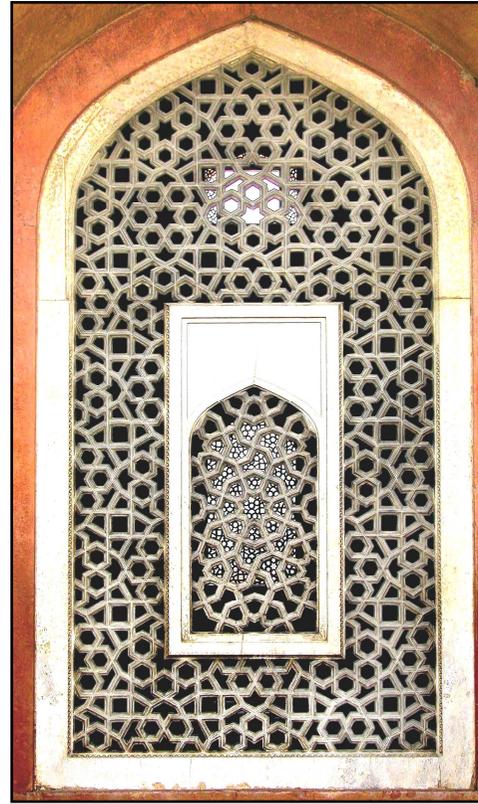
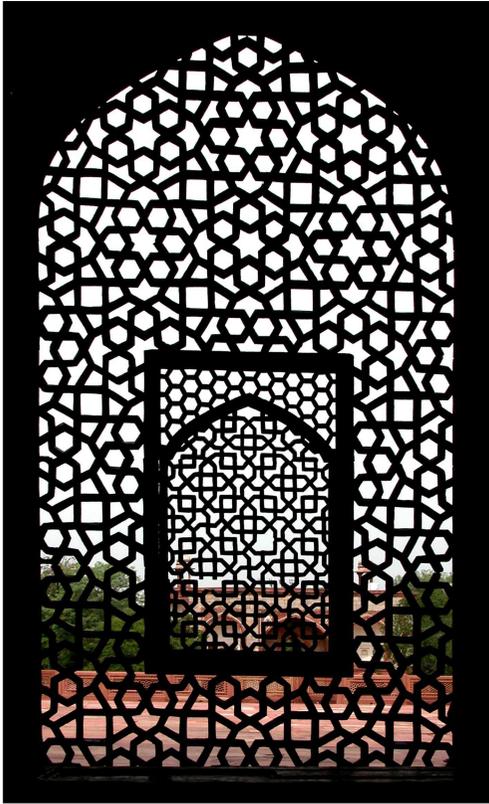


- Mausolée d'Imam Daulah à Agra.
- Pavage construit par la translation d'un sur-module octogonal avec une étoile à huit en son centre.



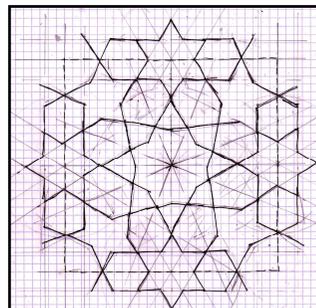
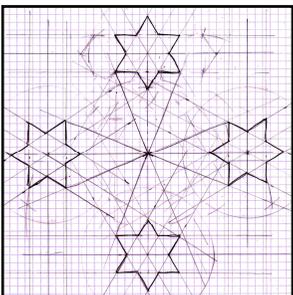
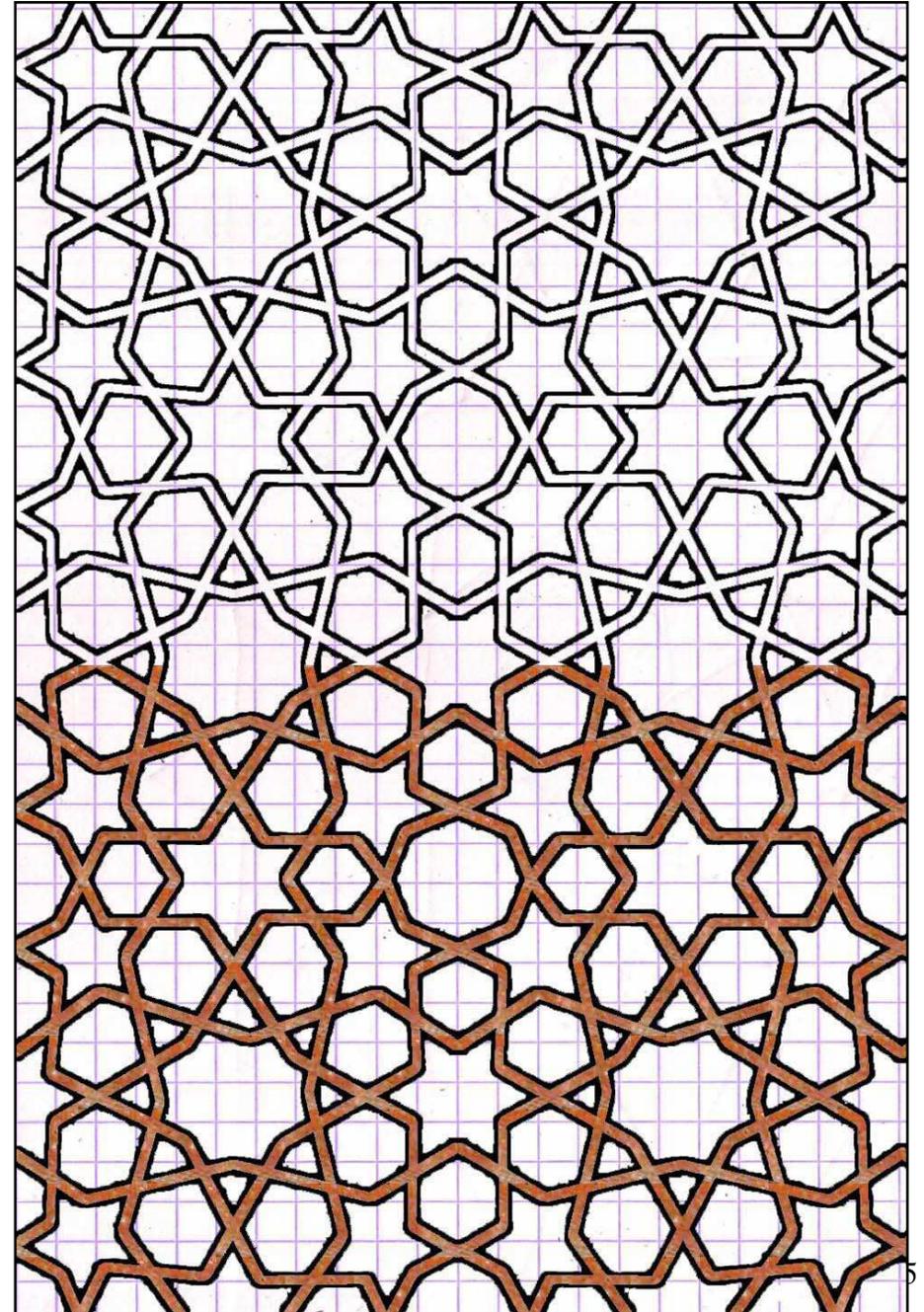
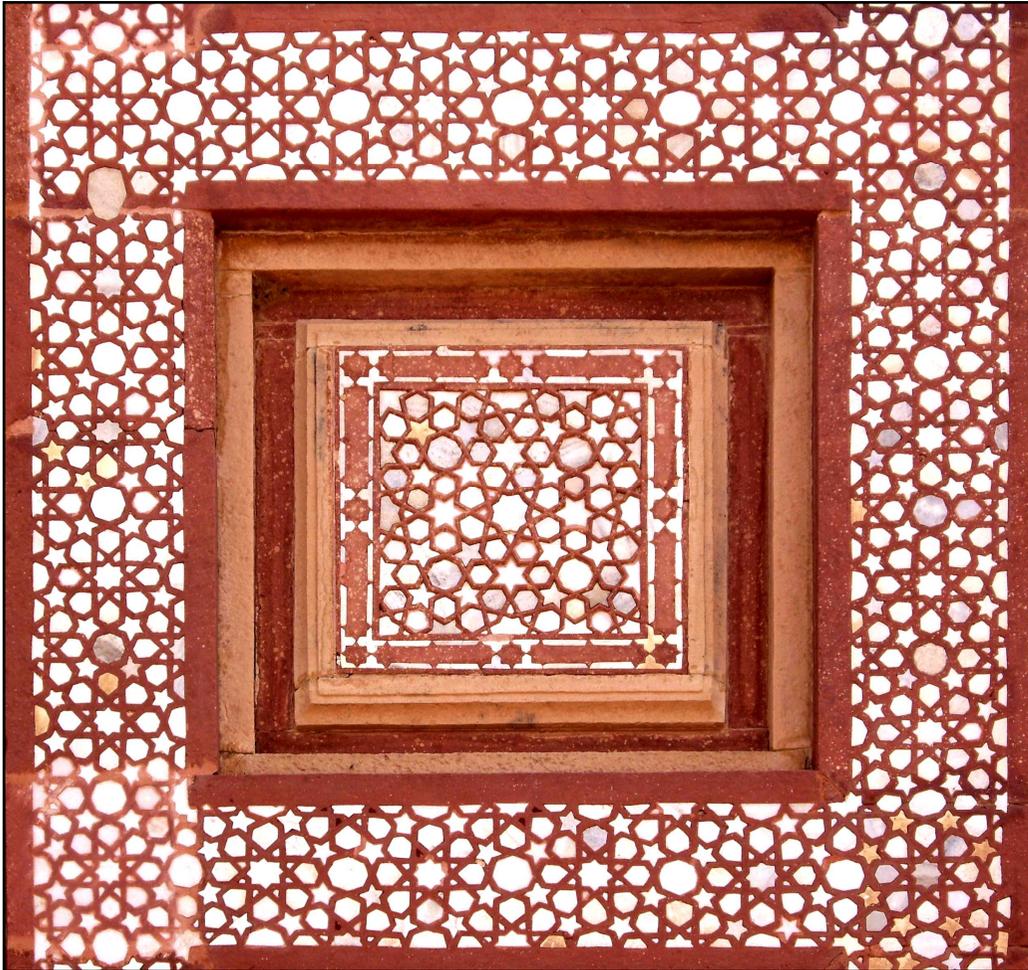


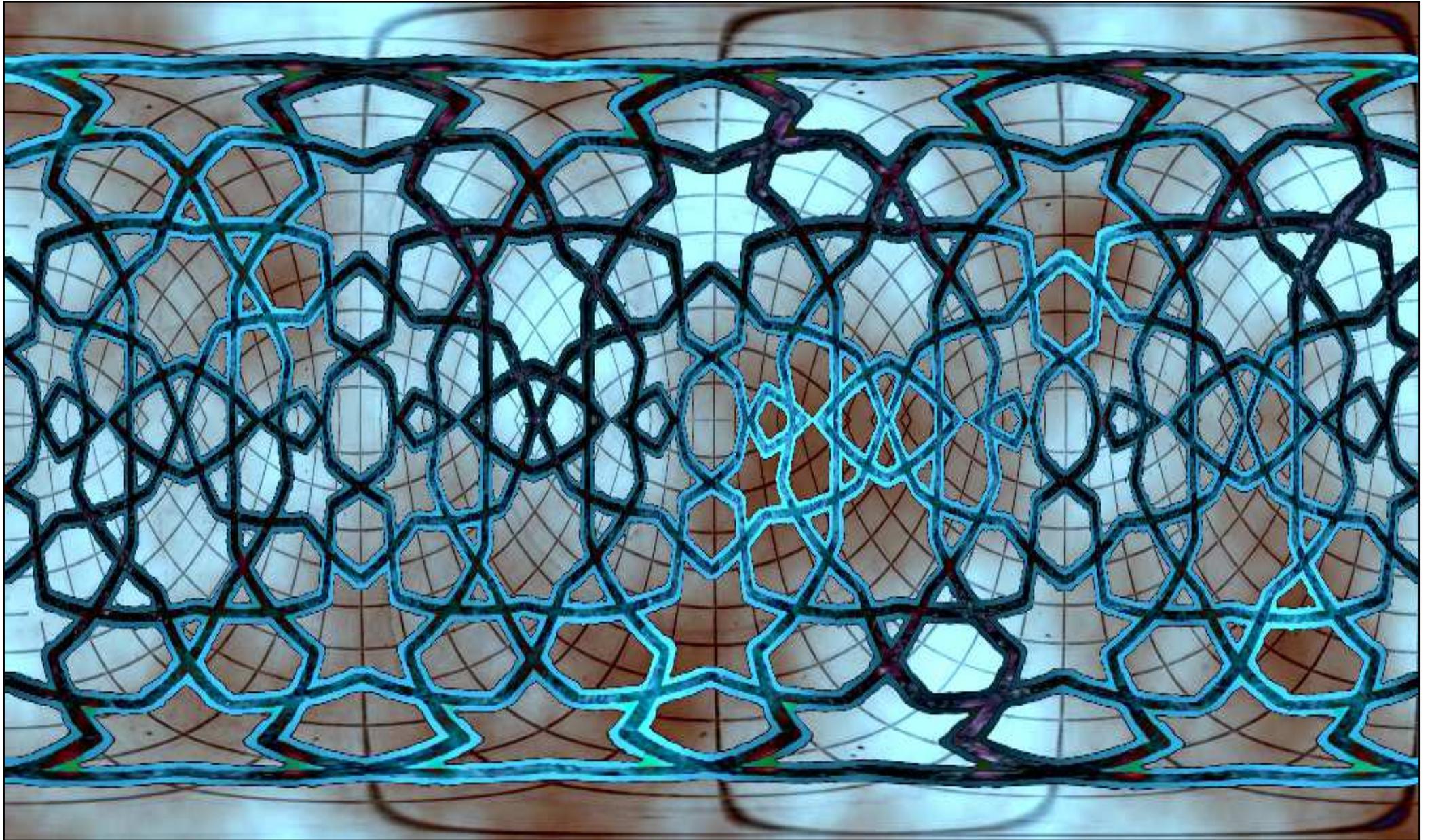
- Jalis du mausolée du Barbier près de la tombe d'Humayun à Delhi.
- Sur-module formé autour d'une étoile à huit et formant un pavage par translations.



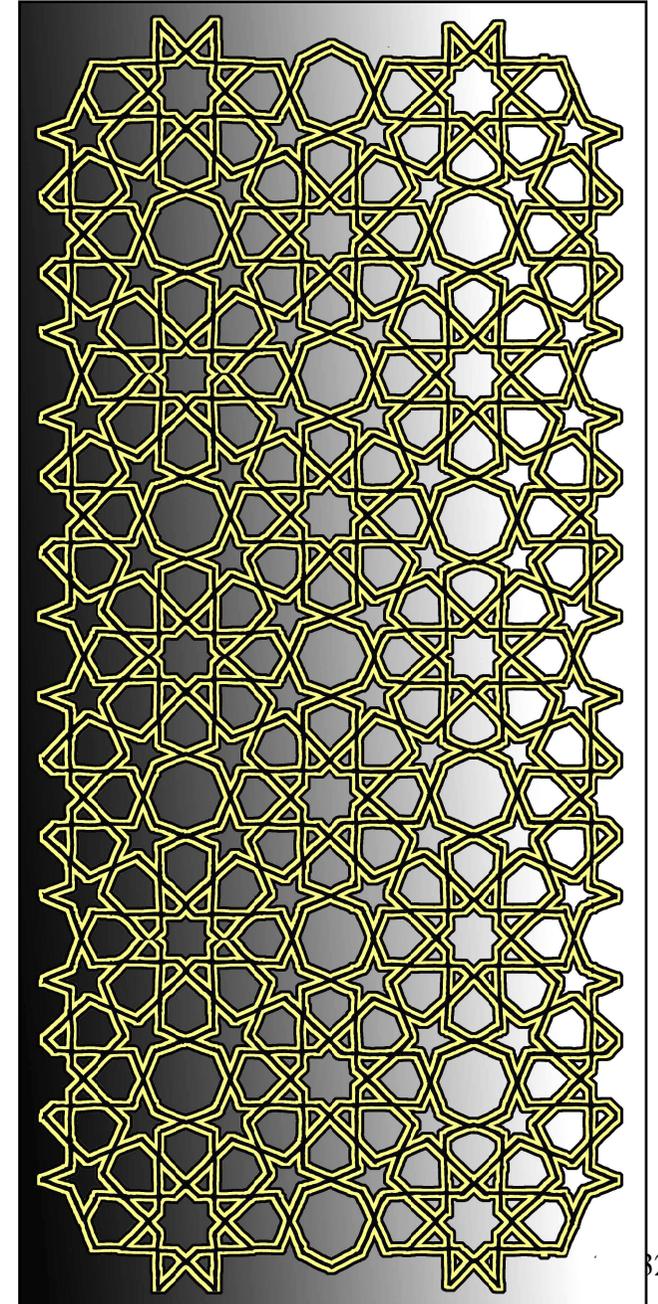
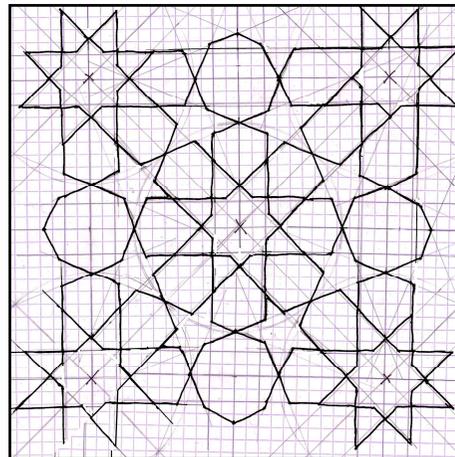
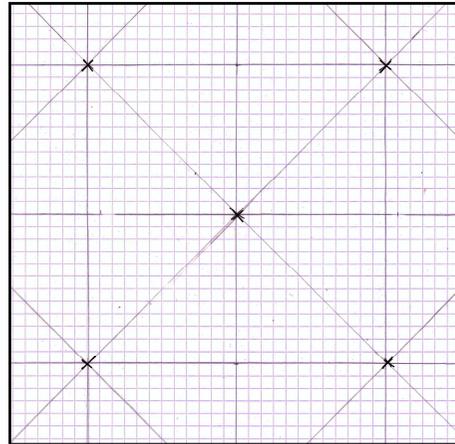
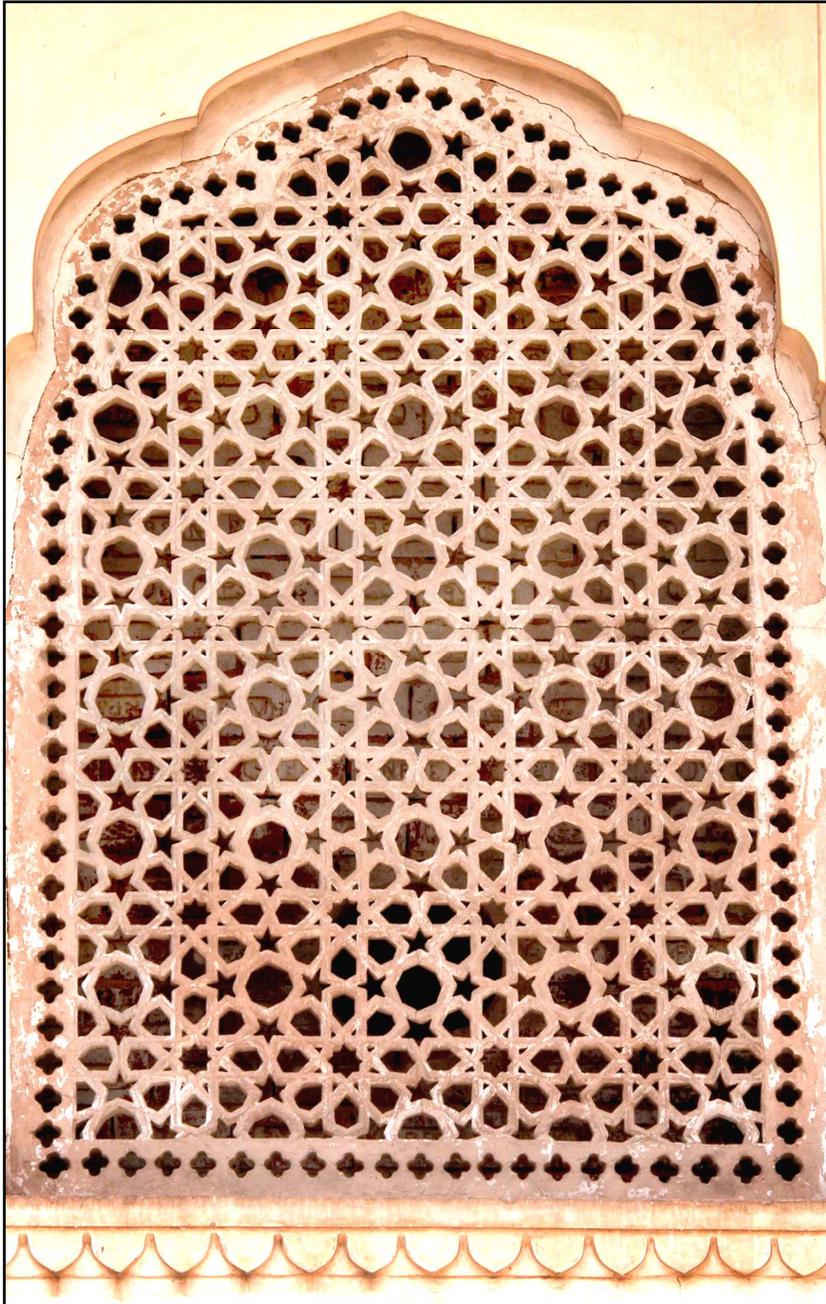


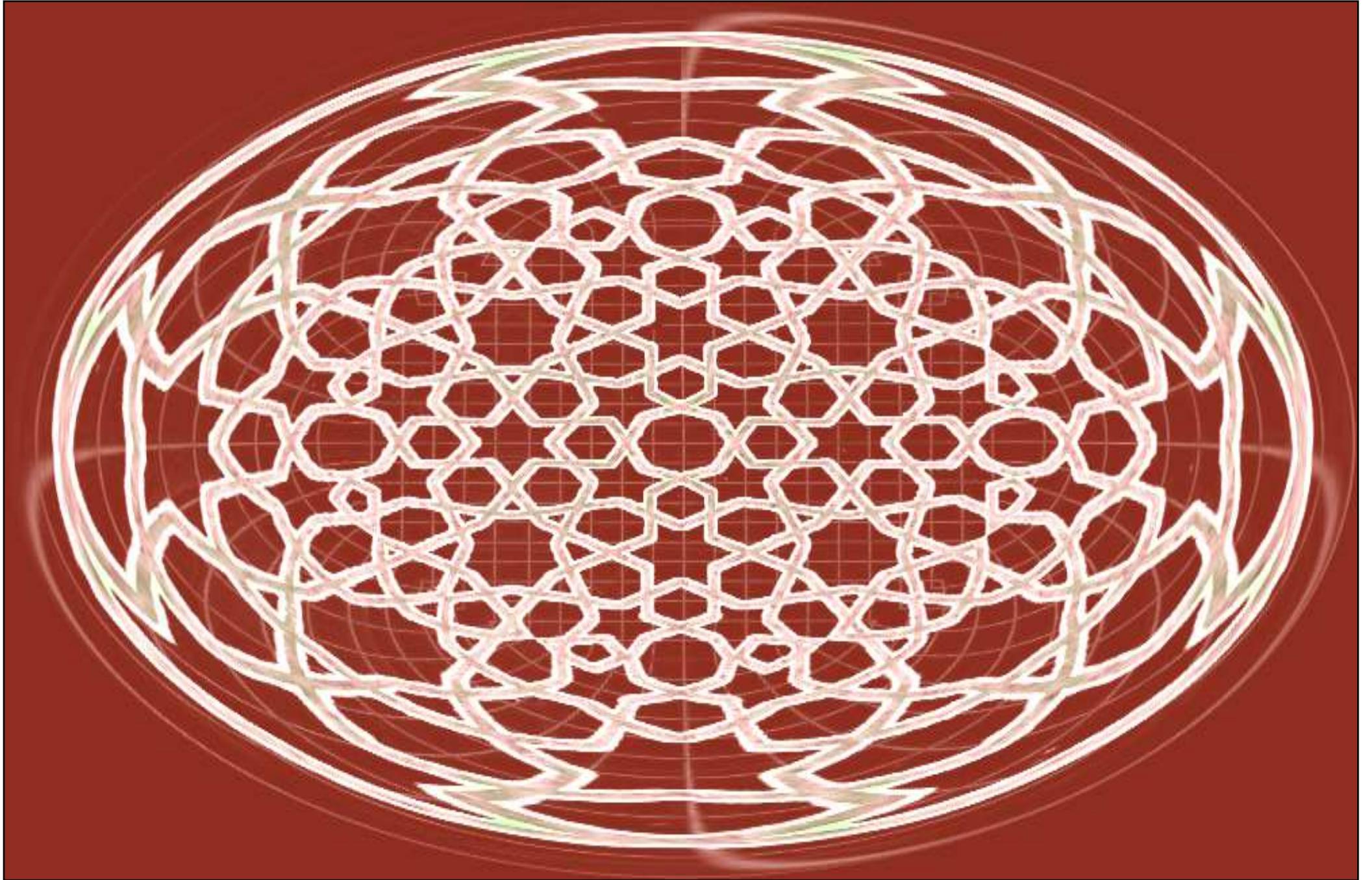
- Panneau de la Porte Royale de la Jama Masjid (Mosquée du Vendredi) de Fatehpur Sikri.
- Pavage obtenu par un sur-module formé d'une couronne d'hexagones autour d'une étoile à huit.



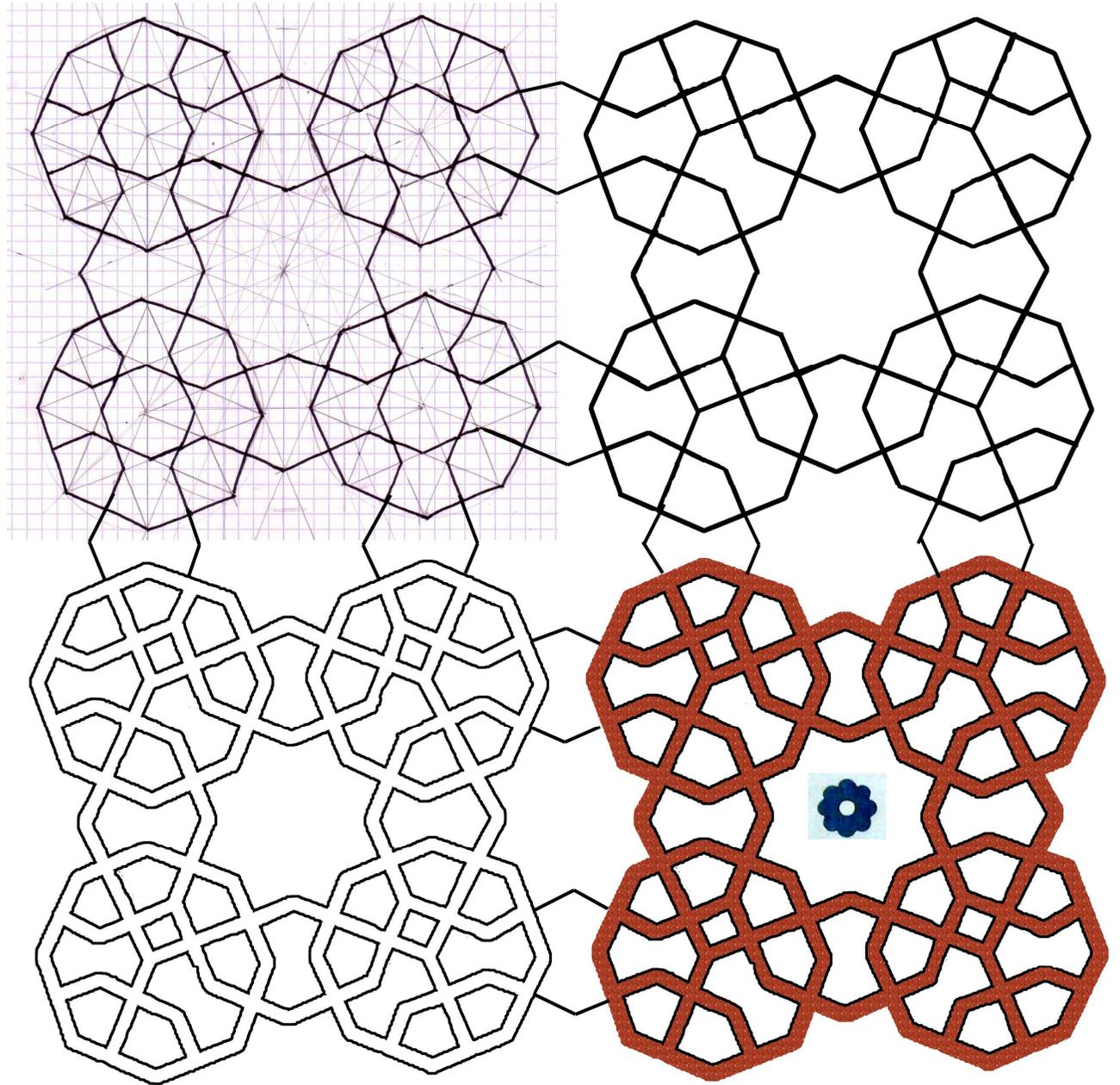
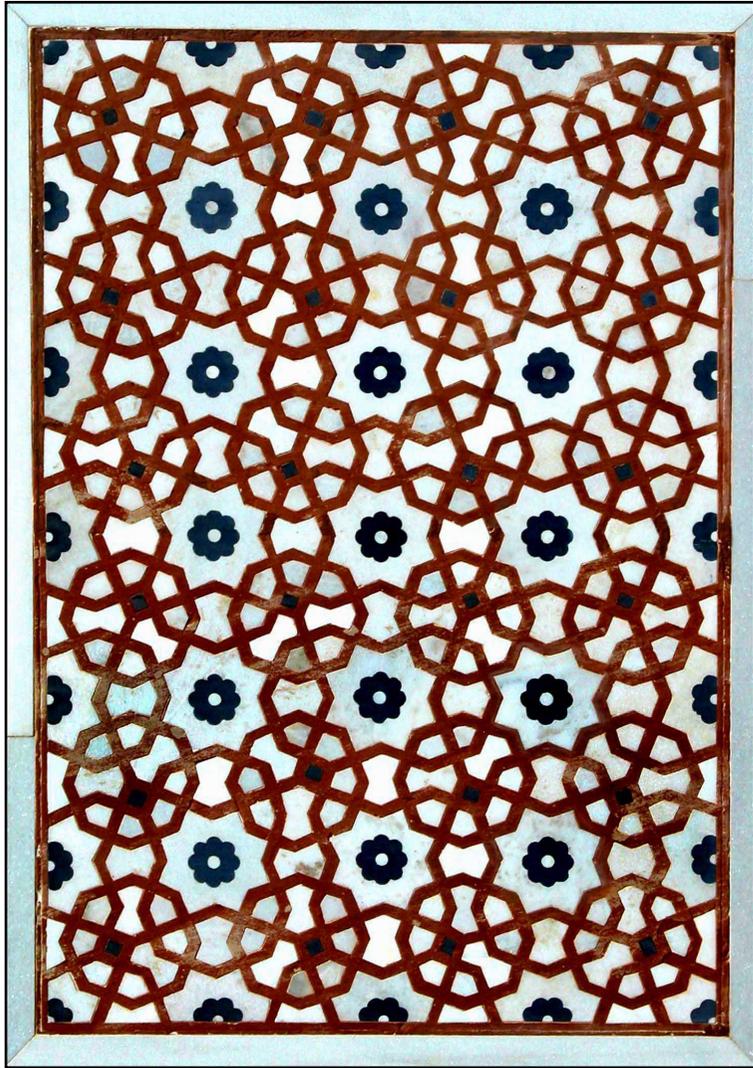


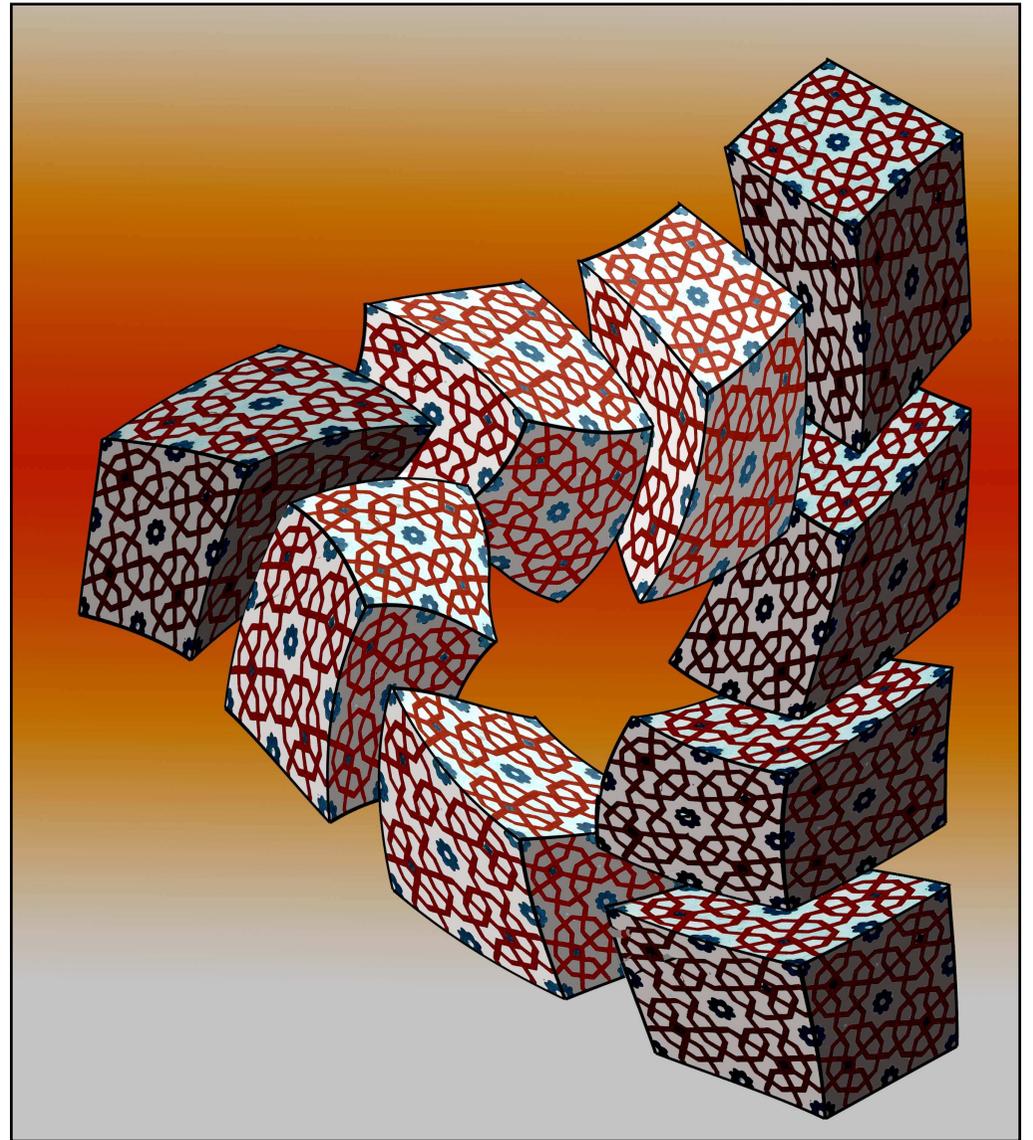
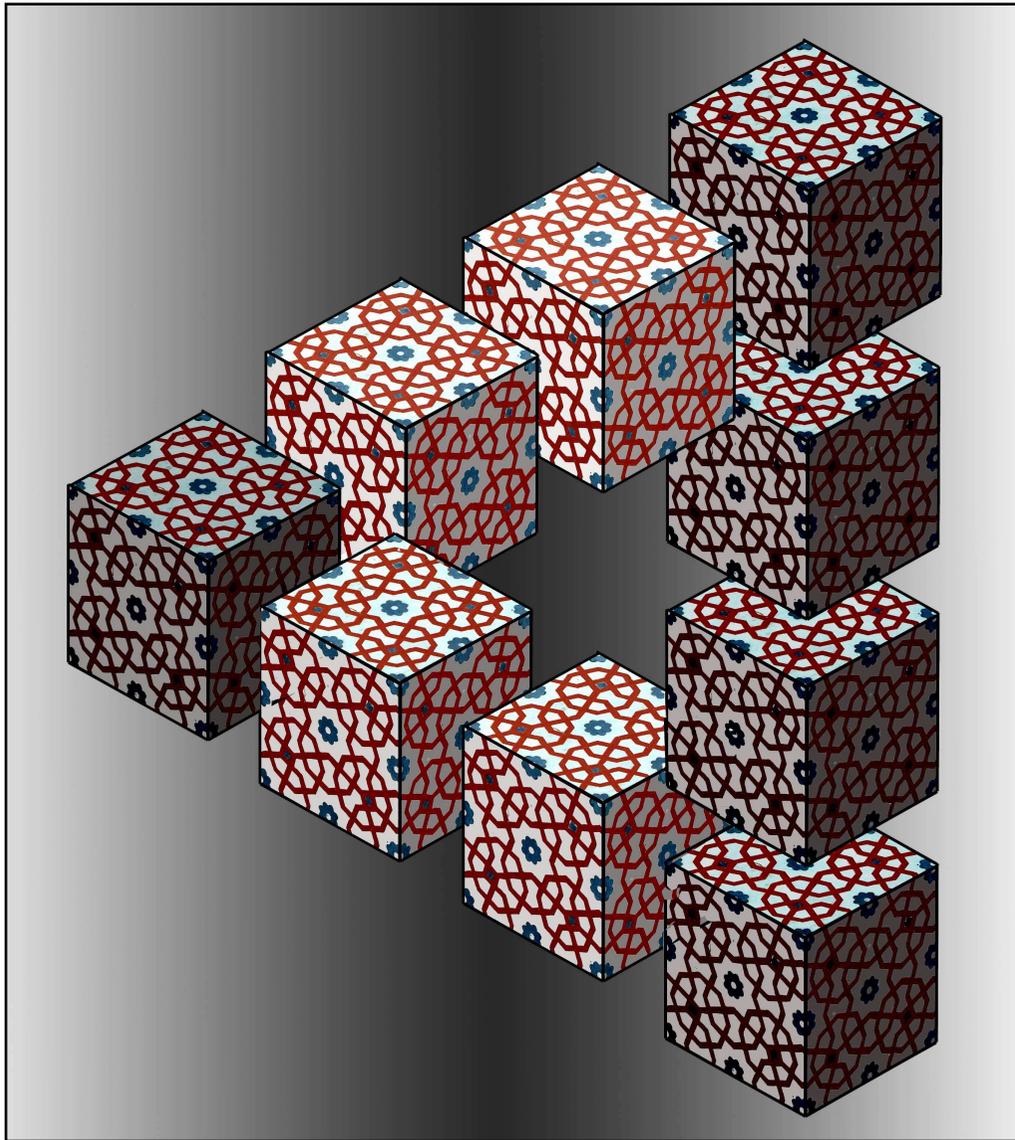
- Jalis du City Palace de Jaipur.
- Composition d'étoiles à huit et d'octogones pour former le sur-module permettant par translations de construire le pavage.



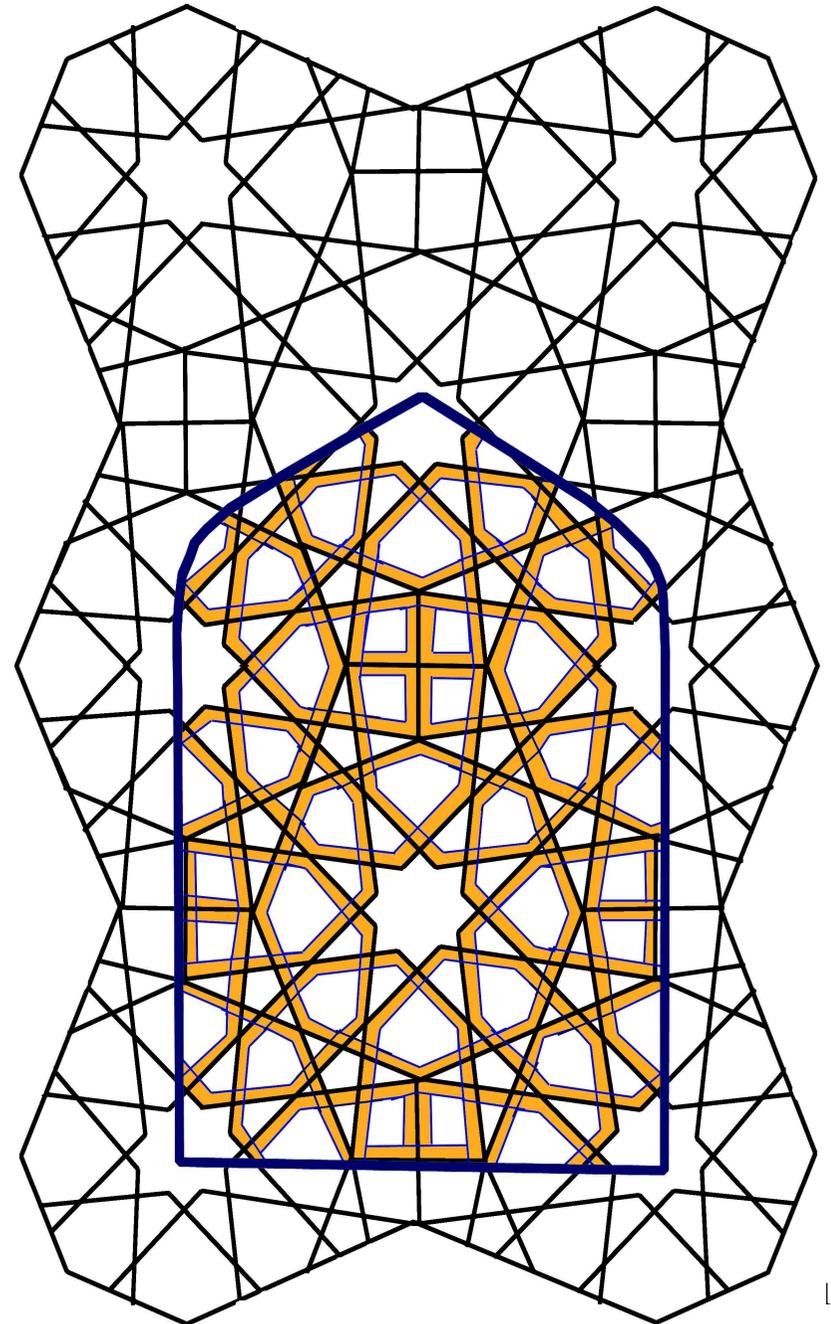
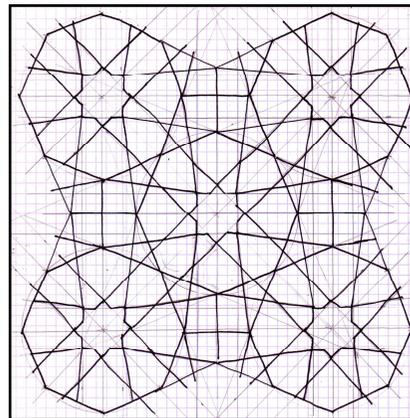
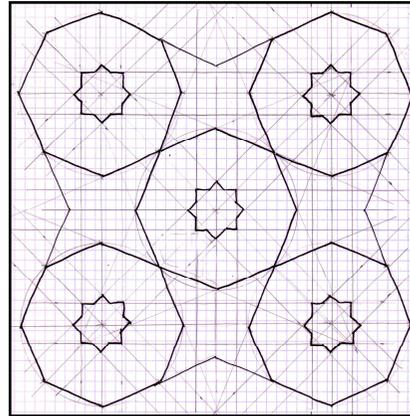
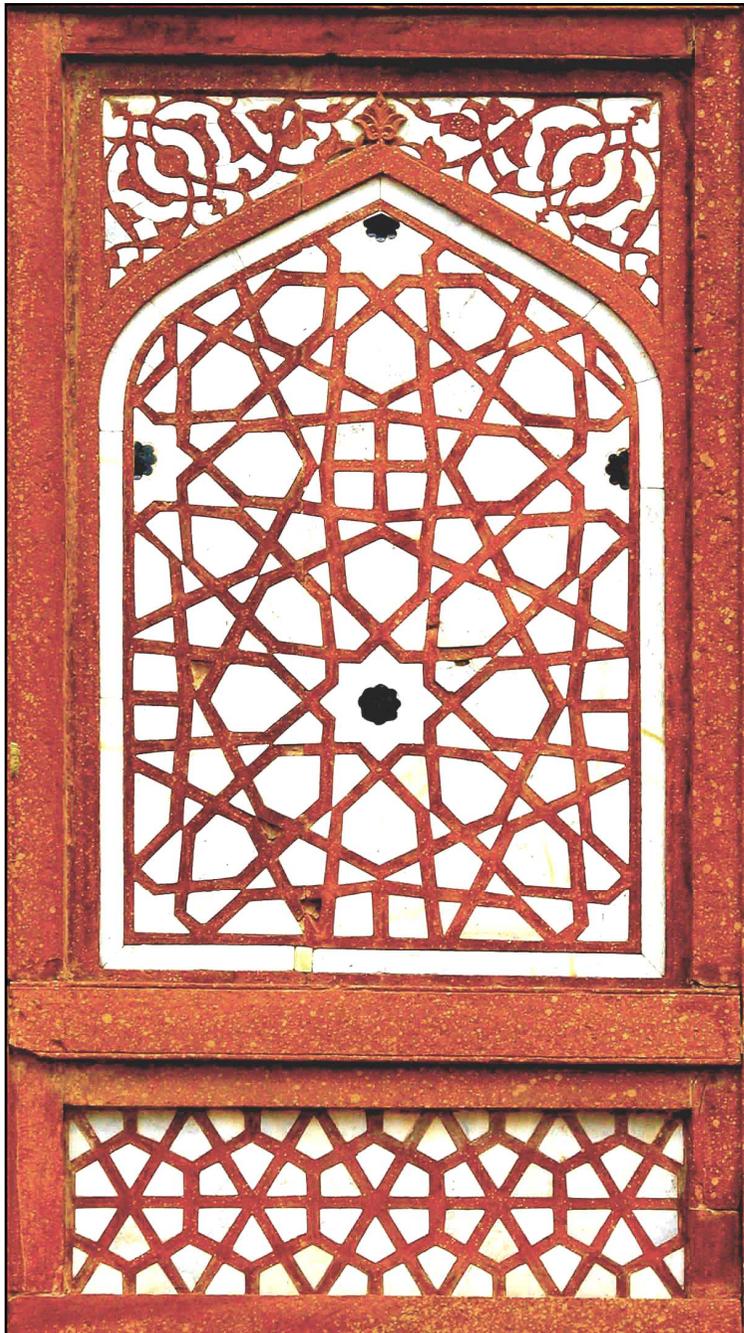


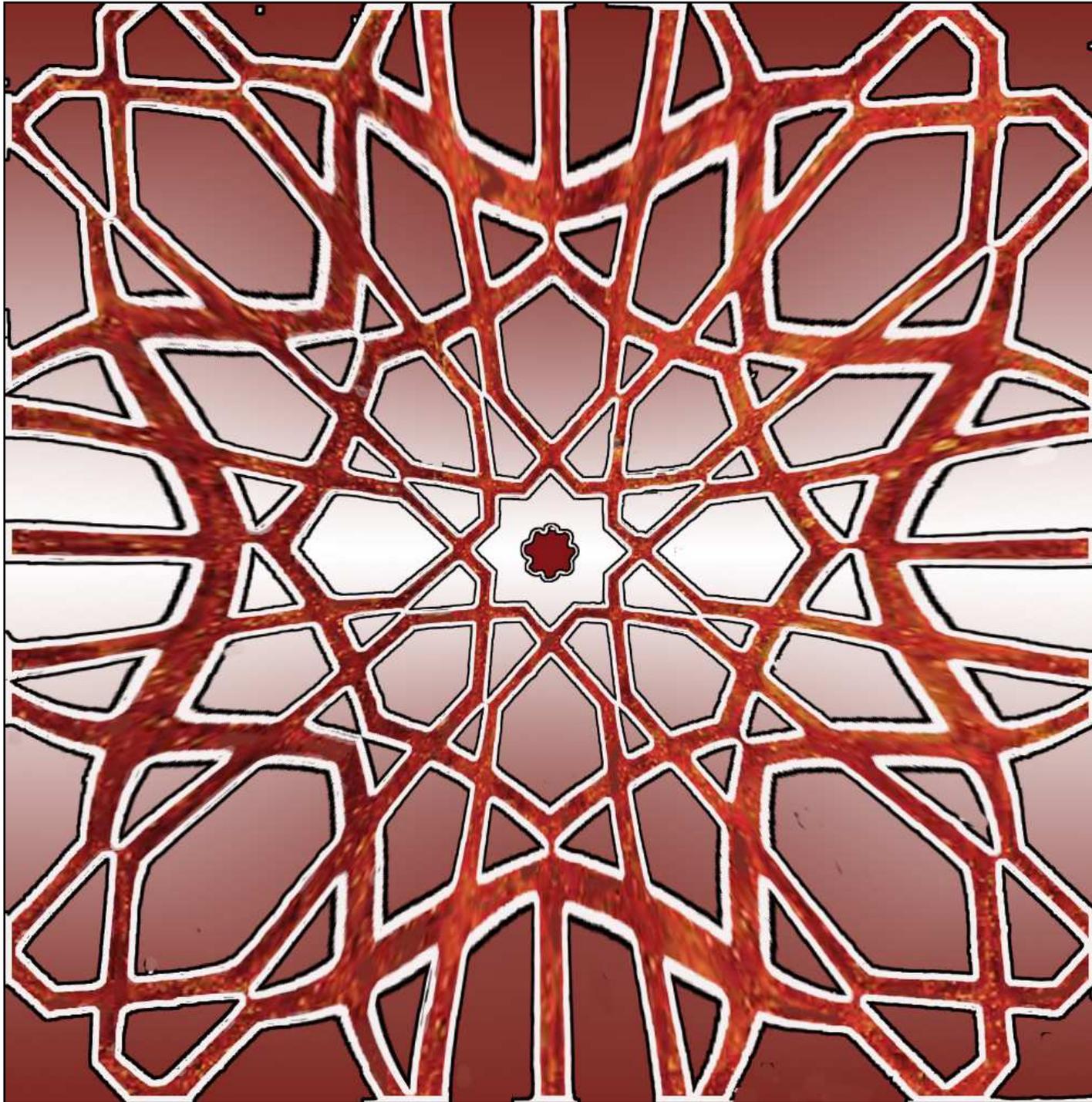
- Pavillon du mausolée d'Itimad ûd Daulah à Agra.
- Composition de quatre octogones formant une étoile à huit ; les lignes de ces octogones ont été interprétées pour faire apparaître un nouveau motif.



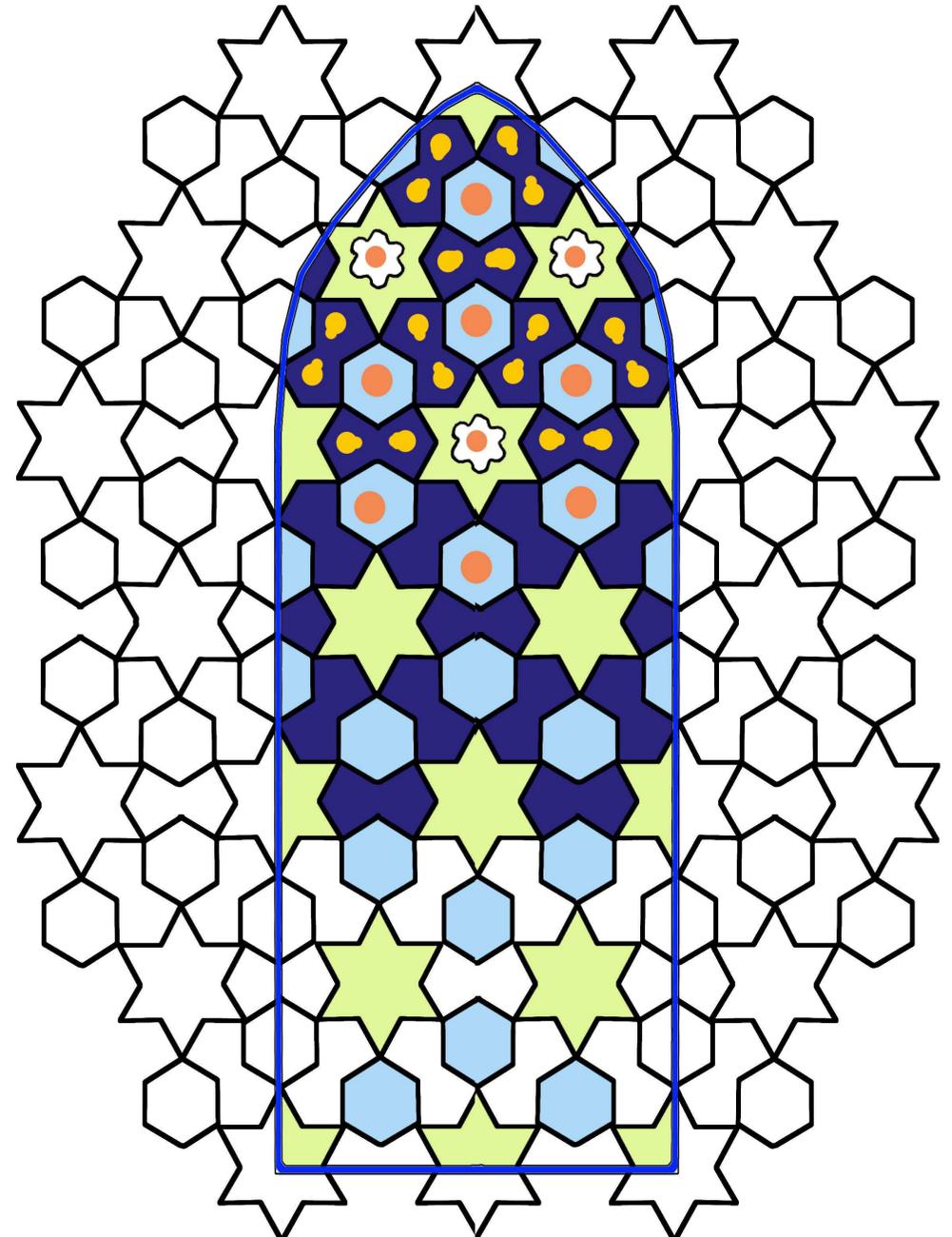
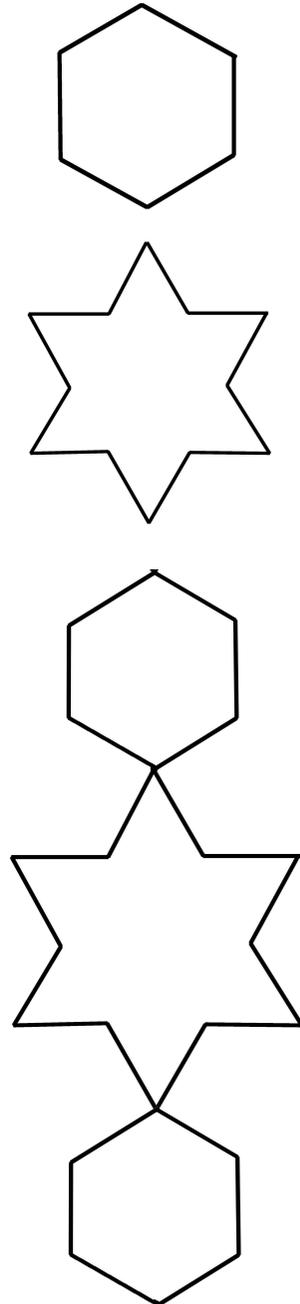


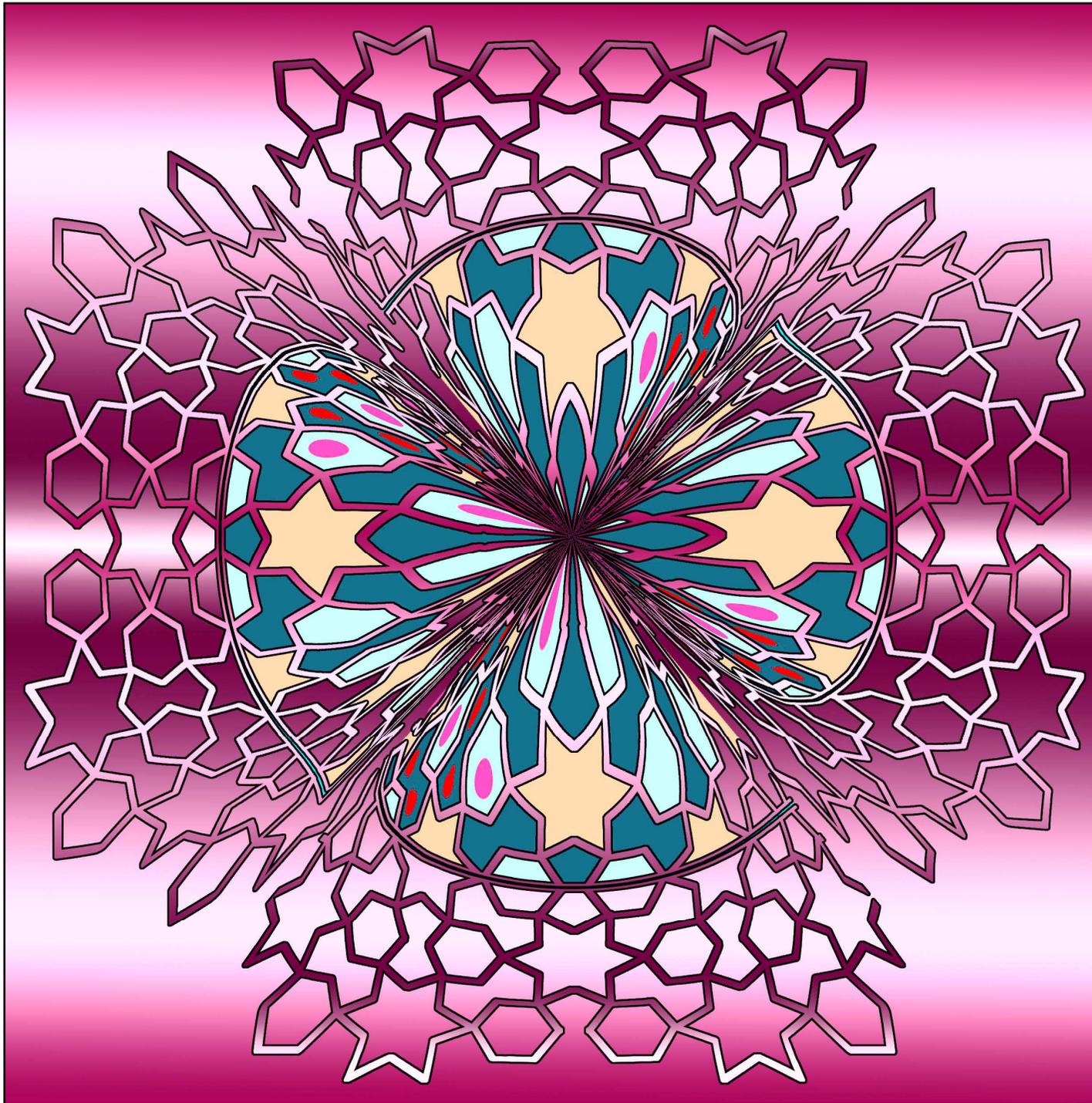
- Le tombeau du grand moghol Akbar, à Sikandra, est d'une grande richesse de motifs géométriques.
- Composition de cinq octogones avec une étoile à huit en leur centre.



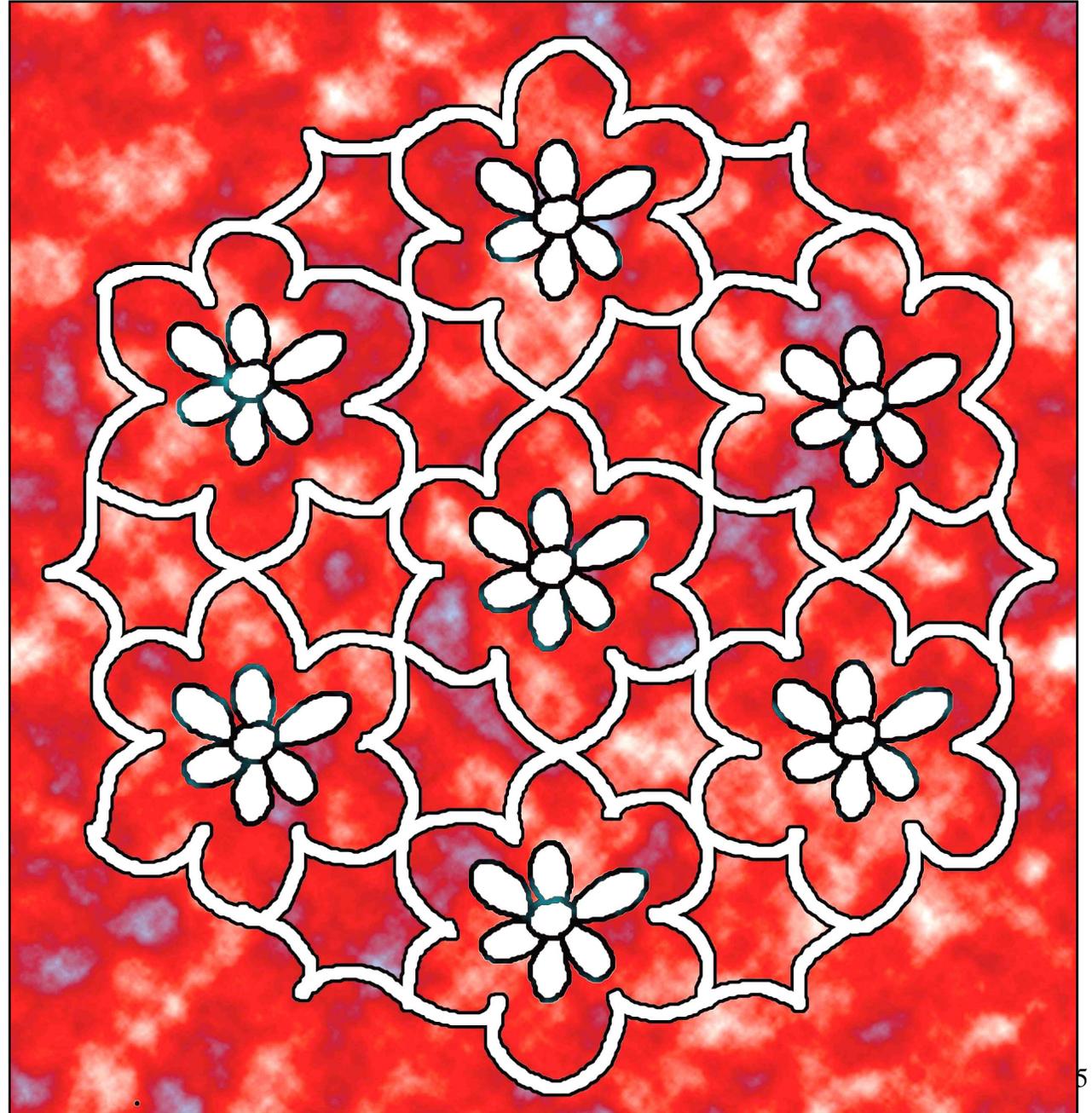
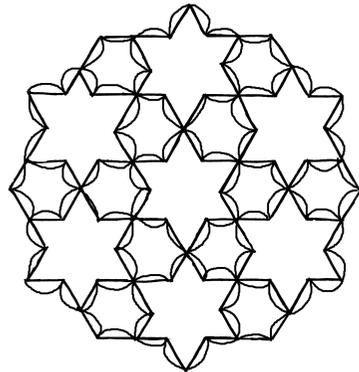
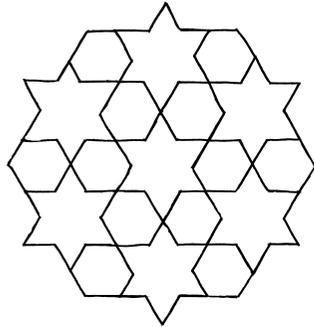
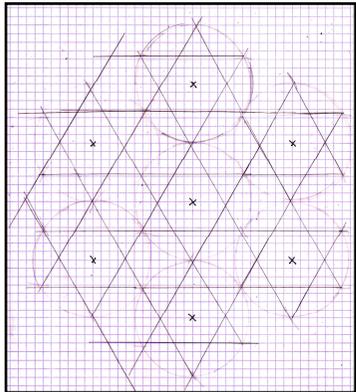


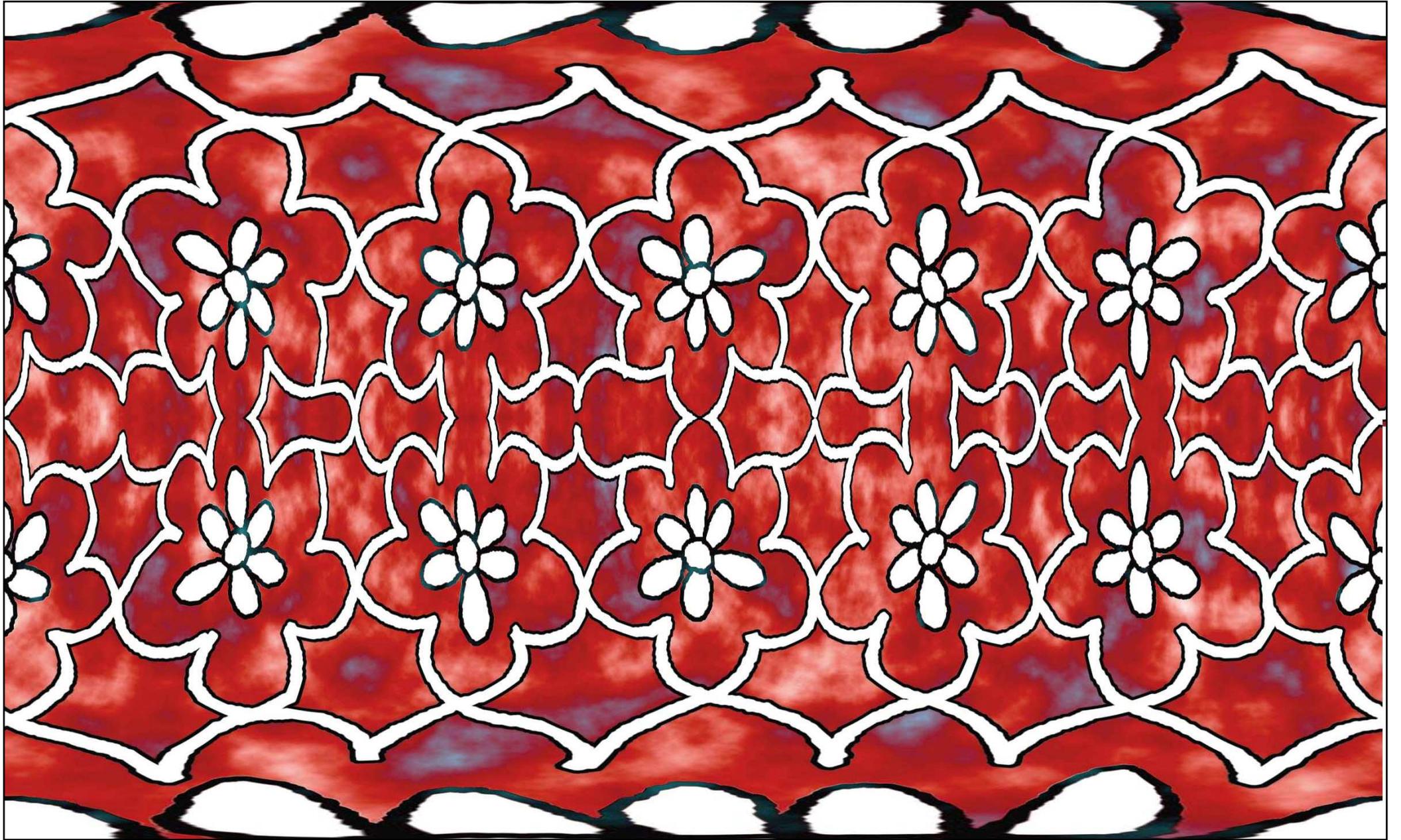
- Décoration des barbicanes du Fort Rouge d'Agra construite par Aurangzeb.
- Pavage d'hexagones convexes et concaves.



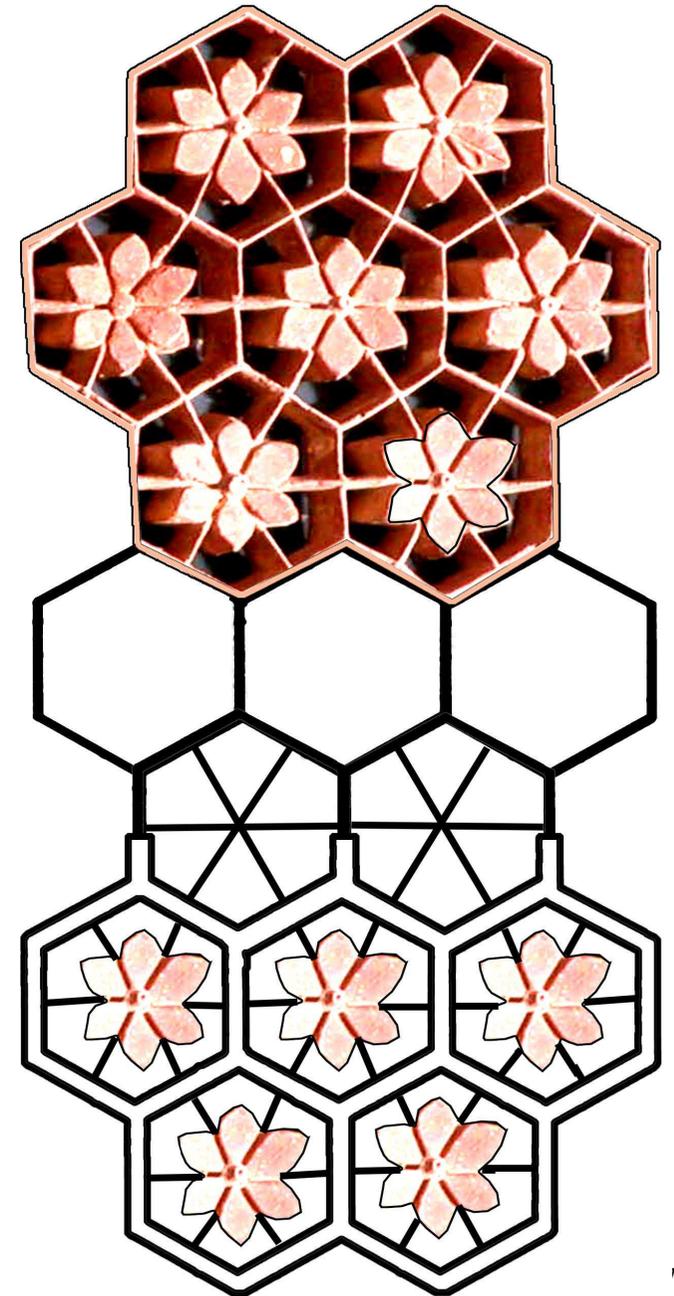
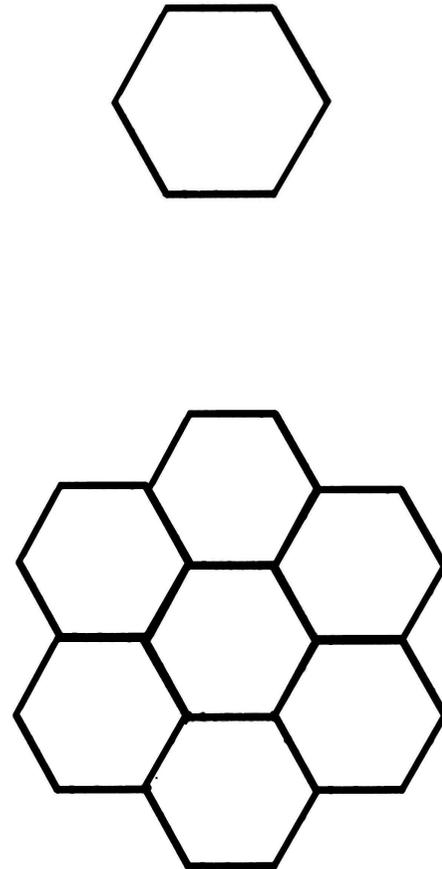
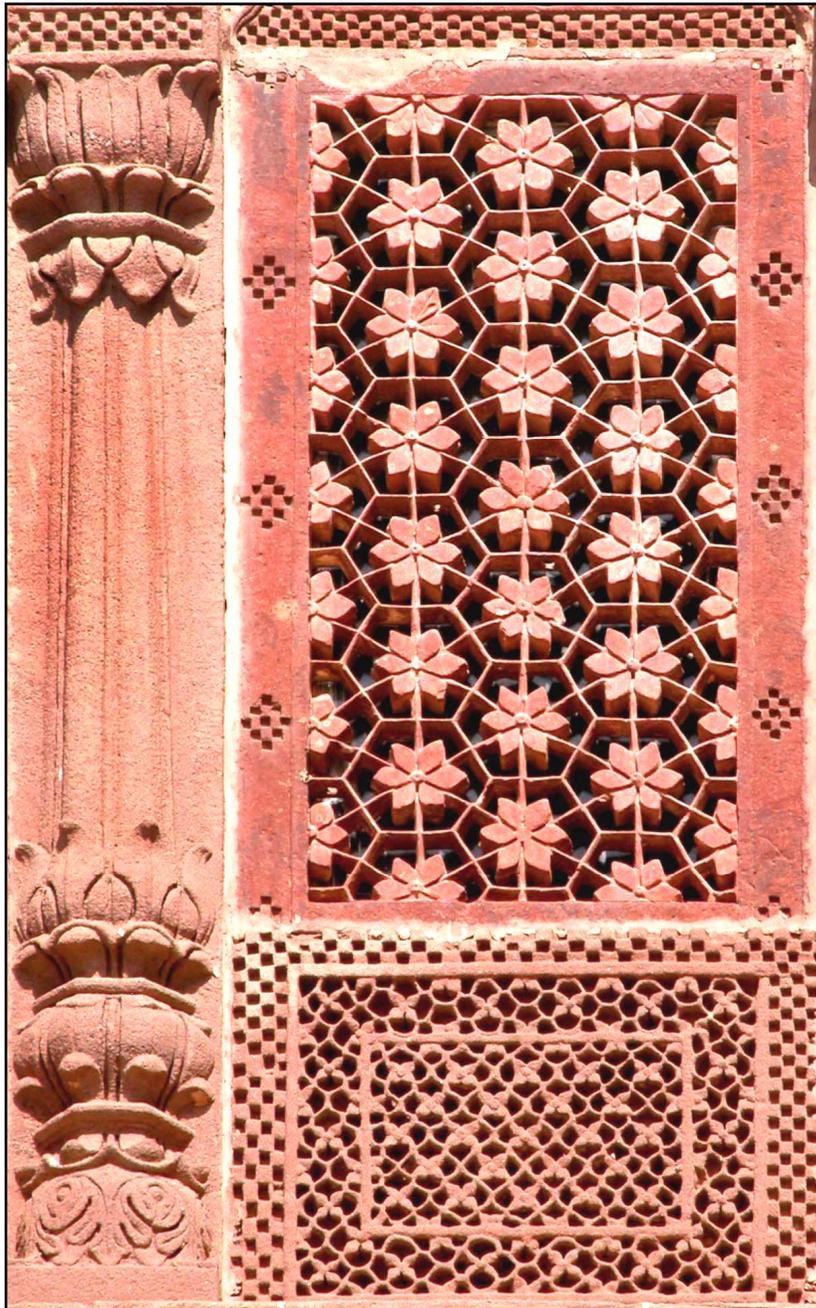


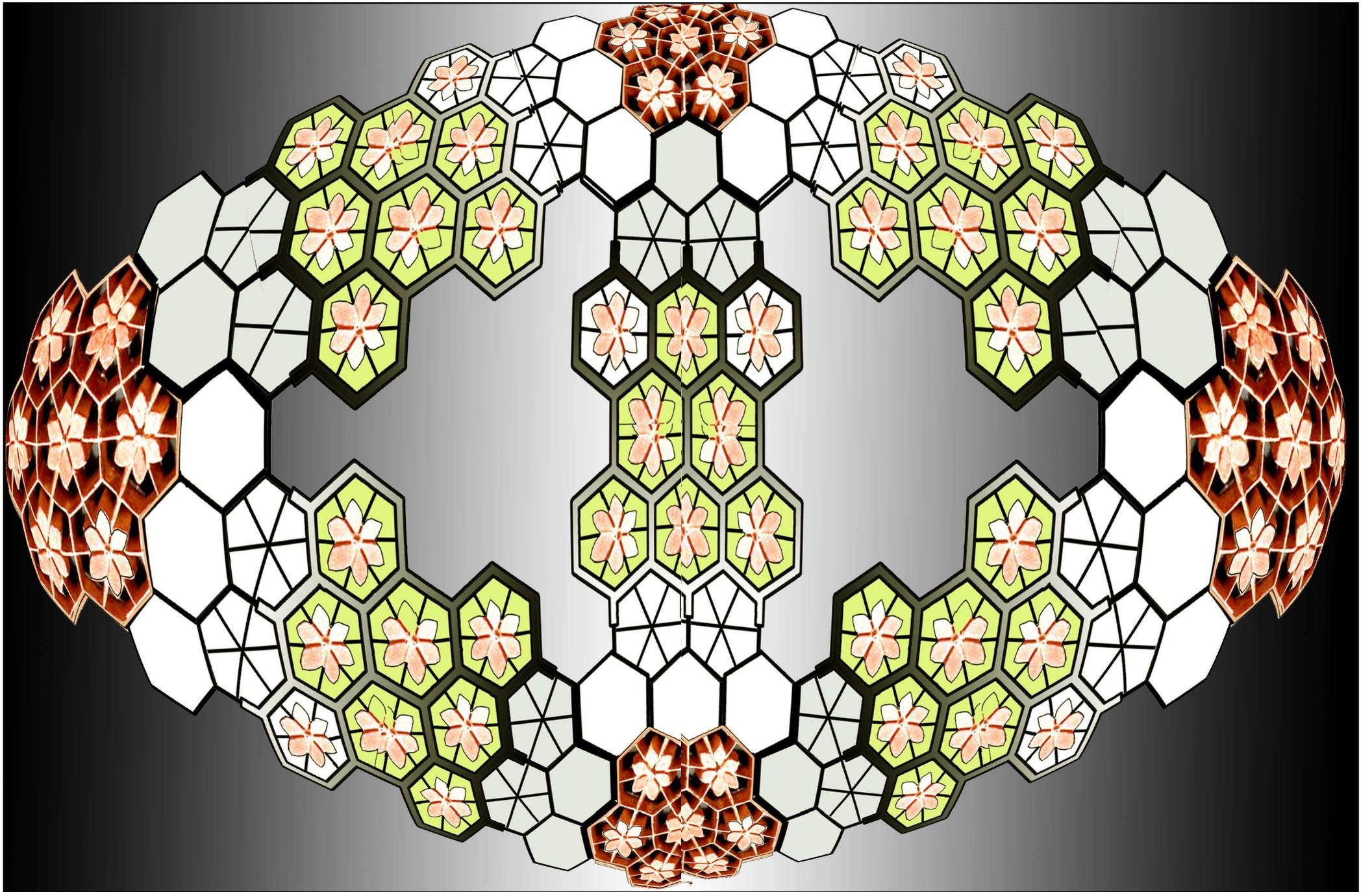
- Panneau du palais de Jahangir à Orcha. Peinture sur plâtre.
- Pavage d'hexagones convexes et concaves.





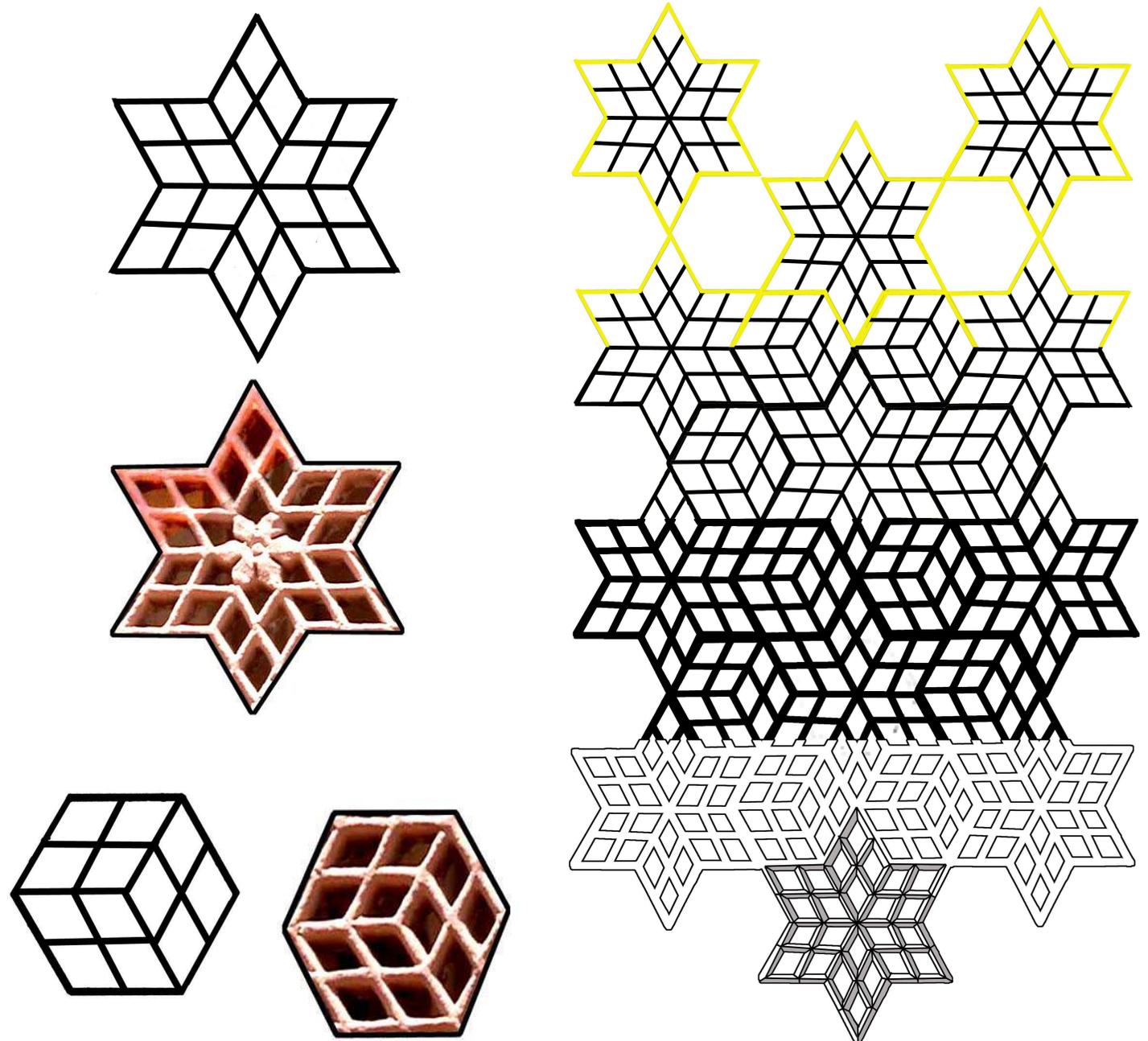
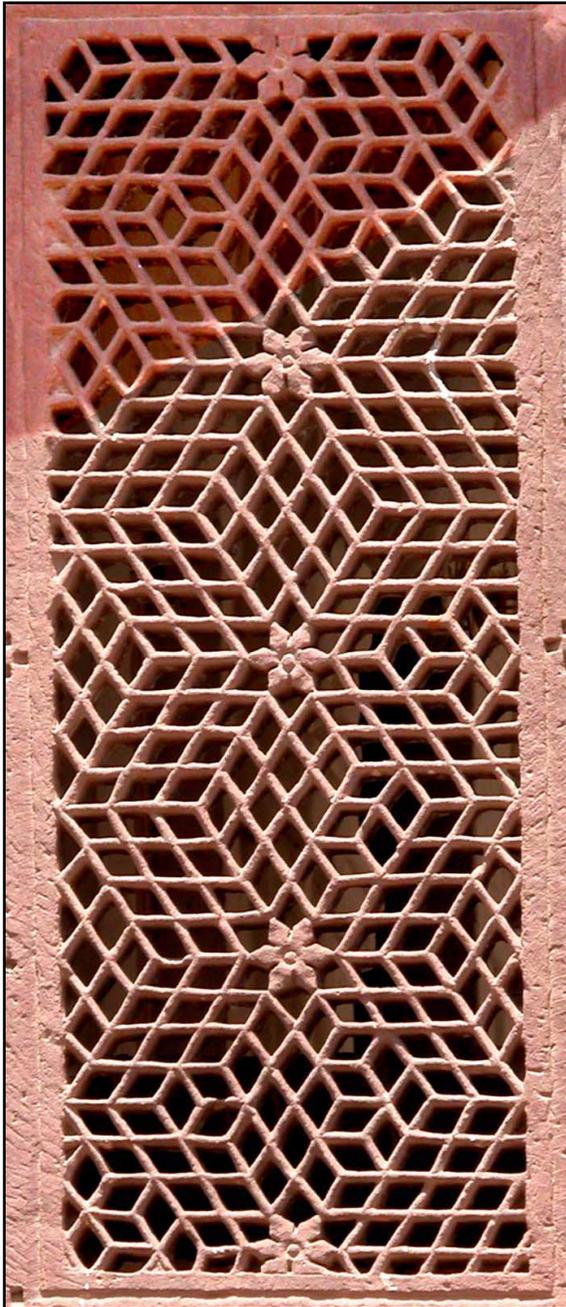
- Jalis du palais du Maharadja de Jodhpur dans la forteresse du Mehrangarh.
- Assemblage d'hexagones convexes.



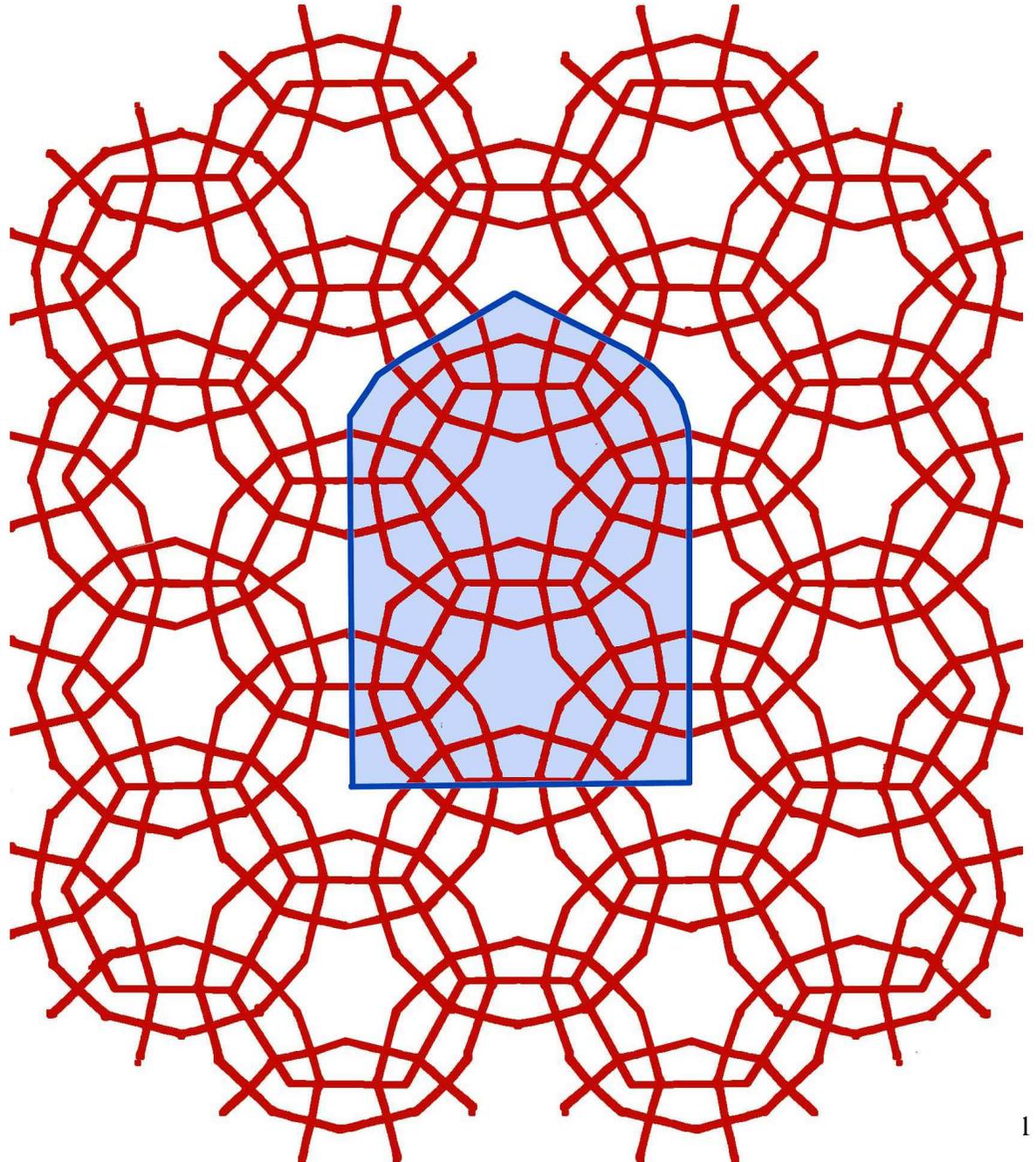
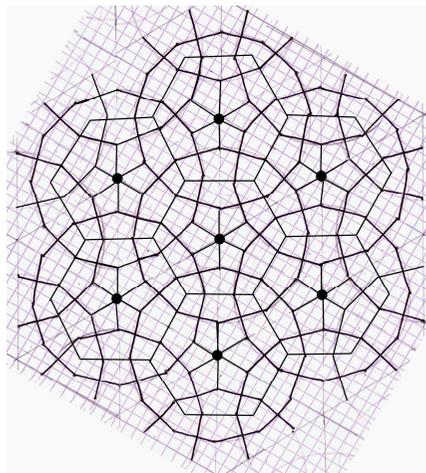
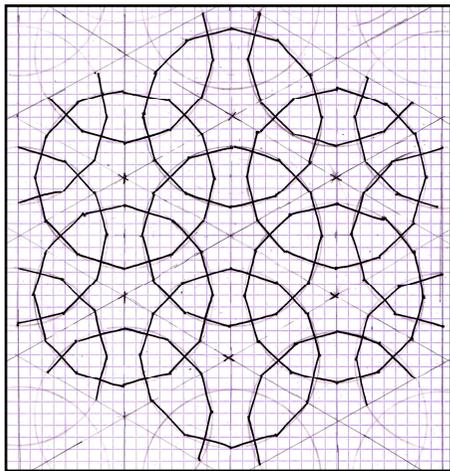
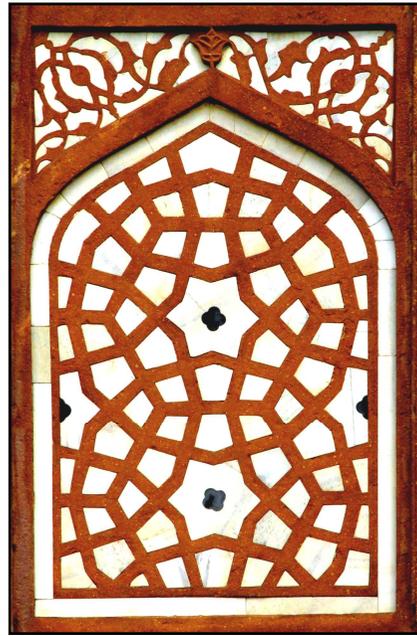
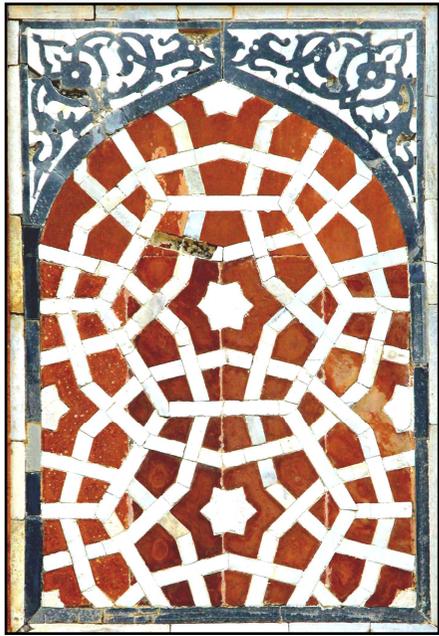


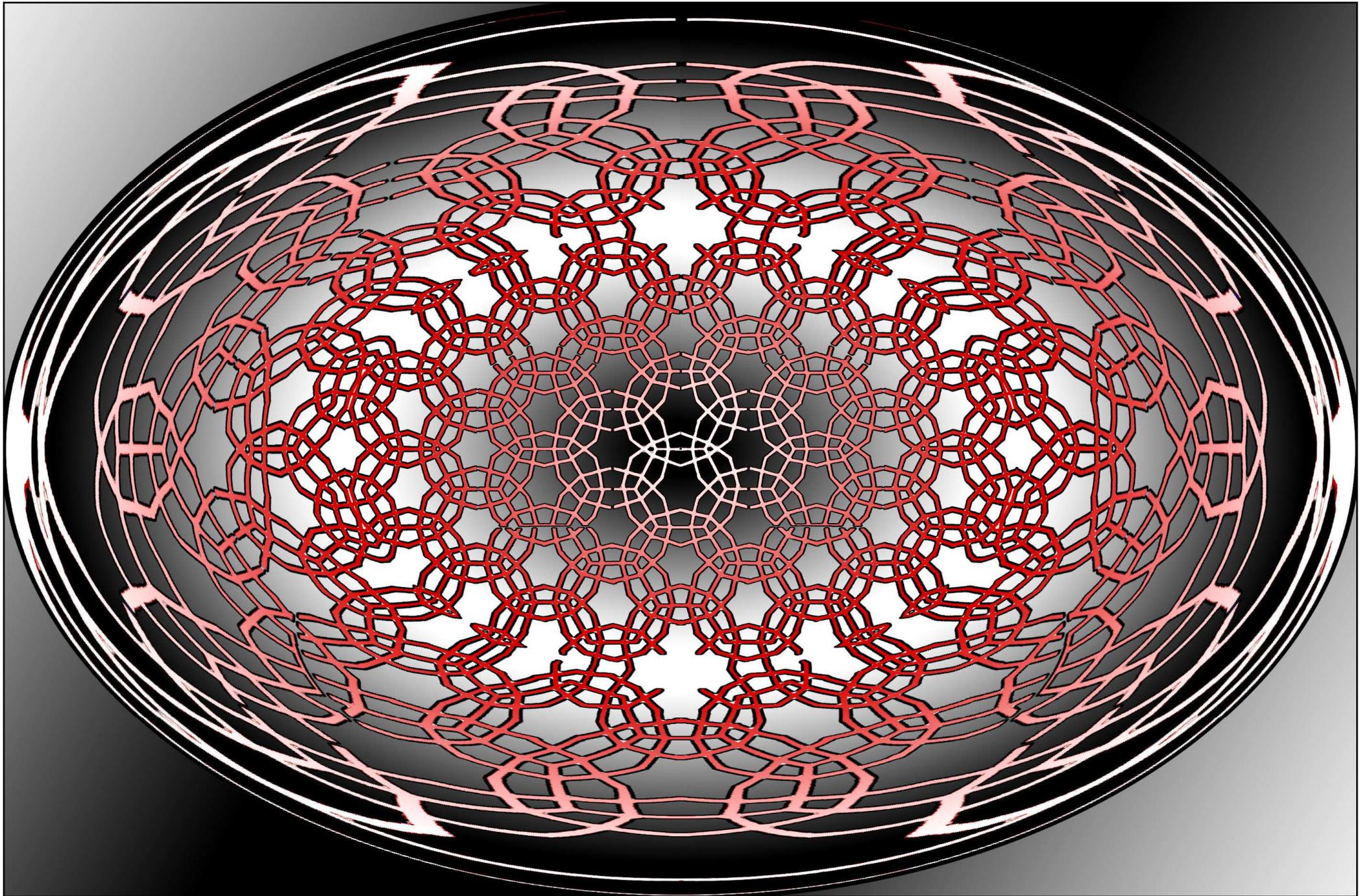


- Jalis de la forteresse du Mehrangarh à Jodhpur.
- Ensemble de losanges formant des figures hexagonales utilisées comme sur-modules dans le dessin de ce jalis.

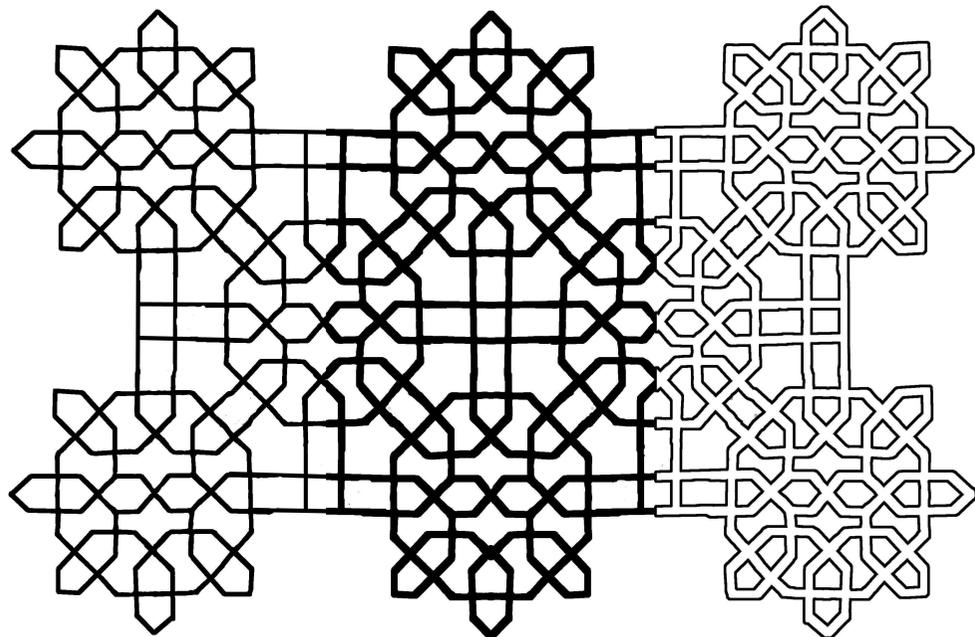
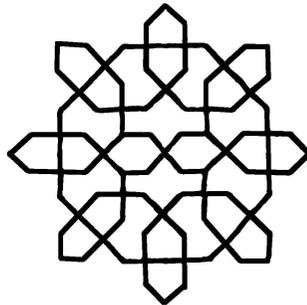
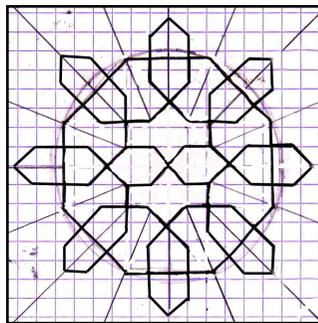
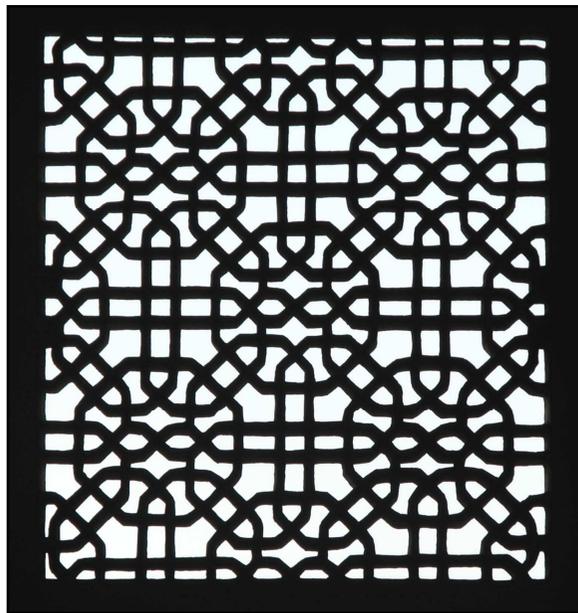


- Panneaux d'incrustations de marbre dans du grès à Sikandra : mausolée d'Akbar.
- Composition d'hexagones convexes et de dodécagones dégageant une étoile à six.

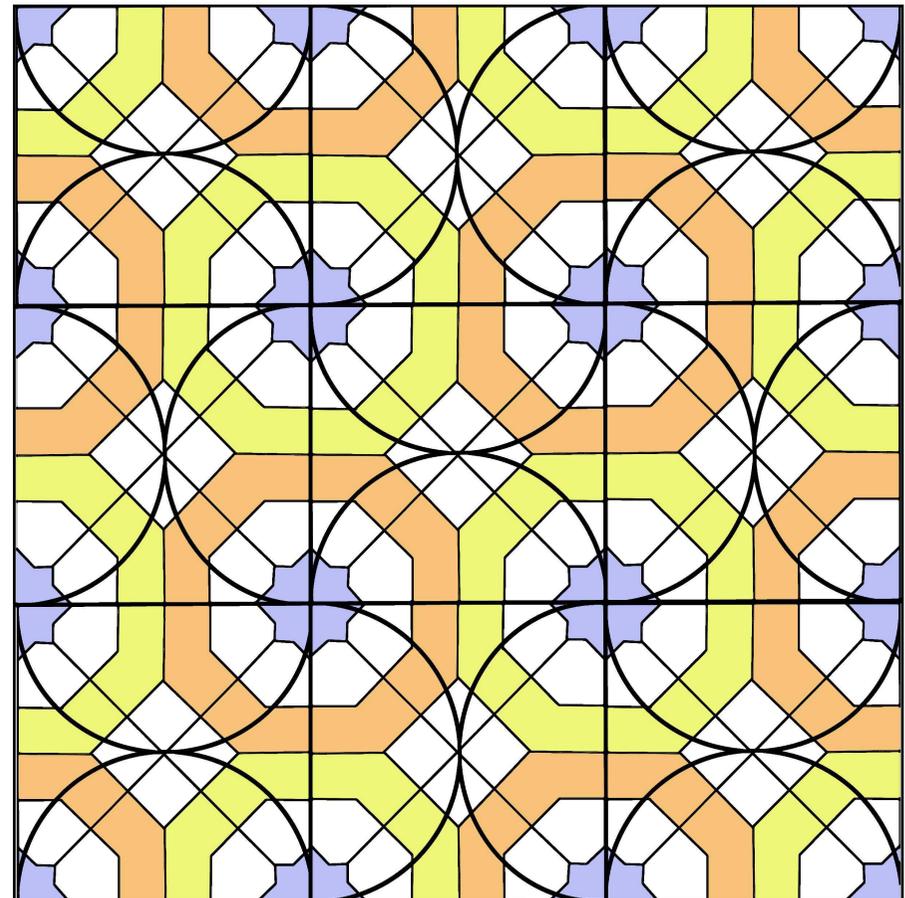
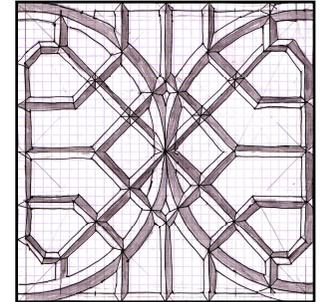
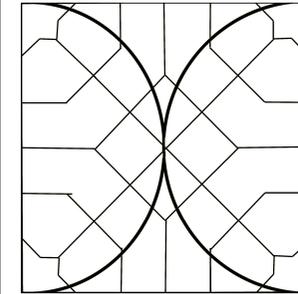
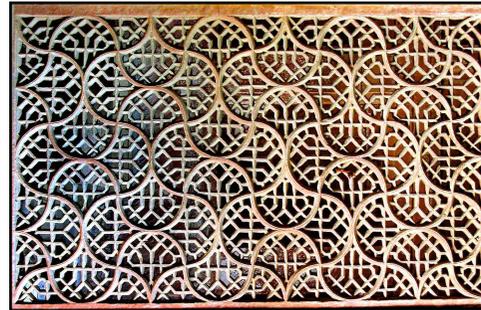


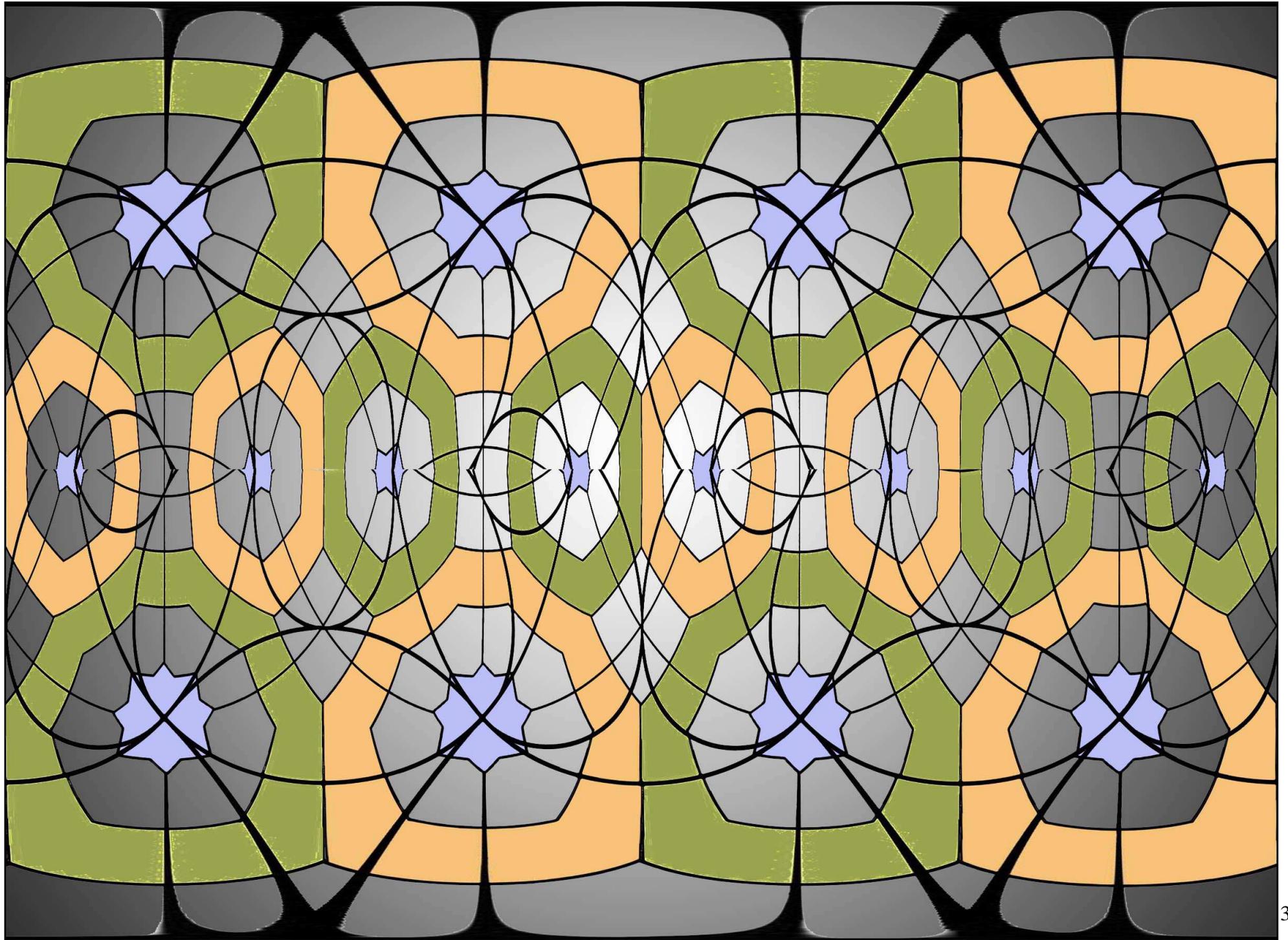


- Jalis du mausolée de Muhammad Ghaus à Gwalior.
- Pavage formé par une composition d'octogones convexes.

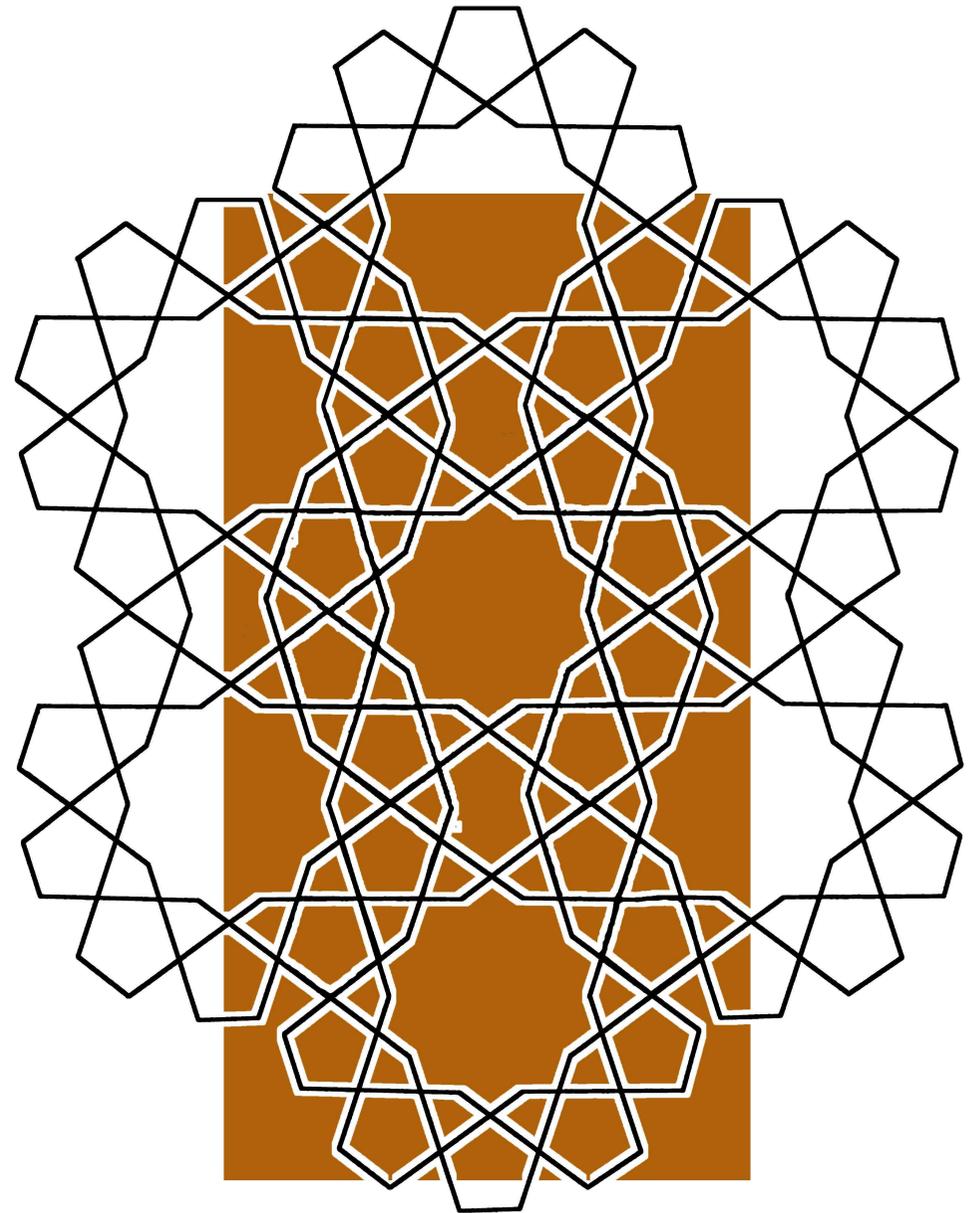
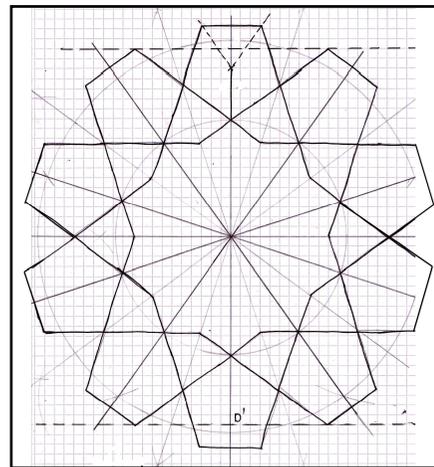
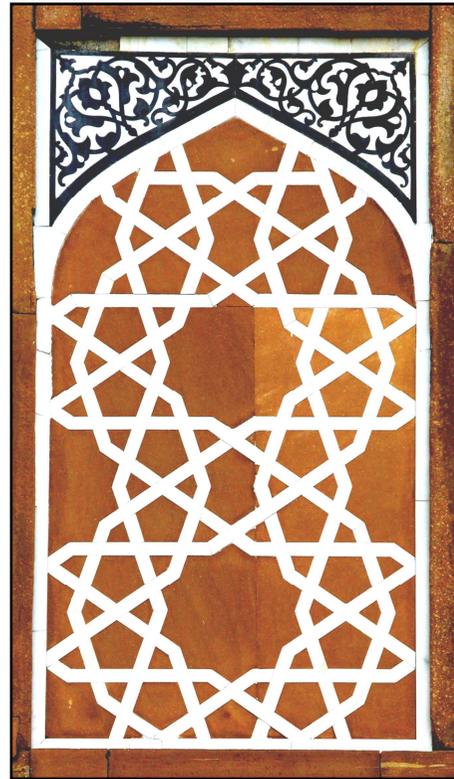
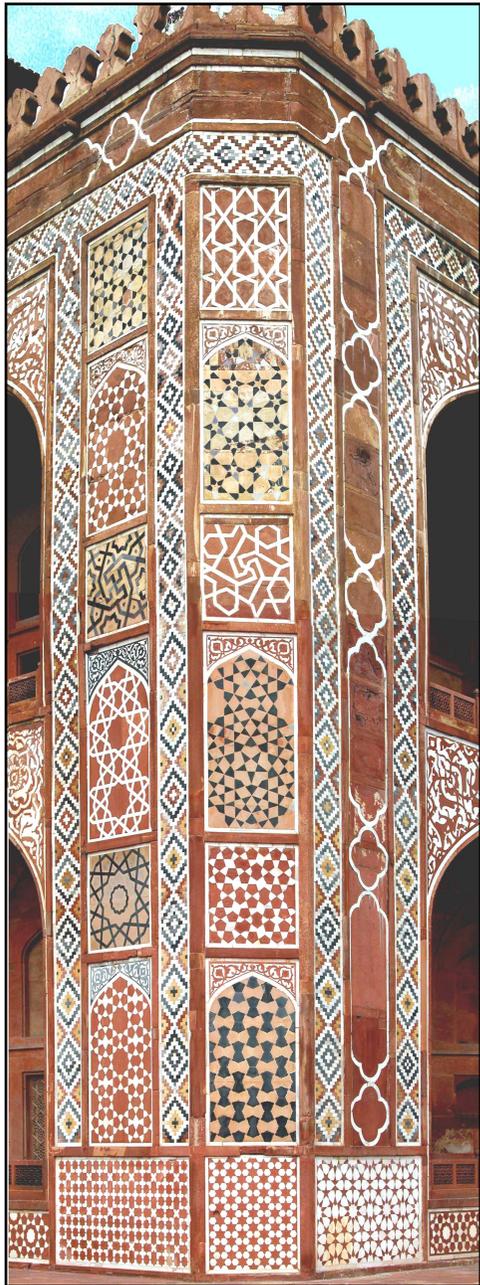


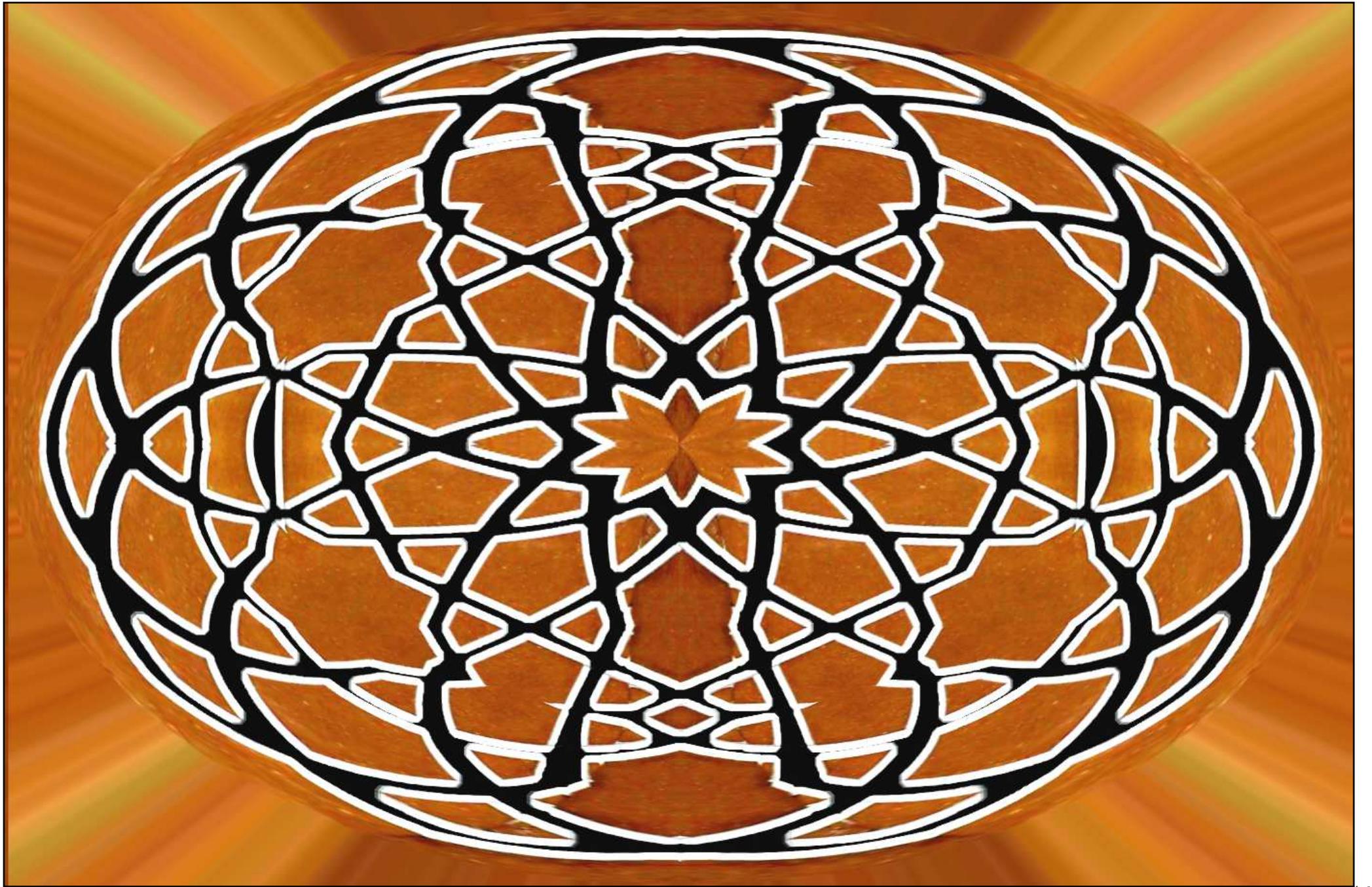
- Jalis de la Jama Masjid de Fatehpur Sikri.
- Le mariage d'arcs de cercle, de carrés et d'octogones convexes forment le sur-module de base, qui, par translations et rotations successives, crée le dessin du jalis.



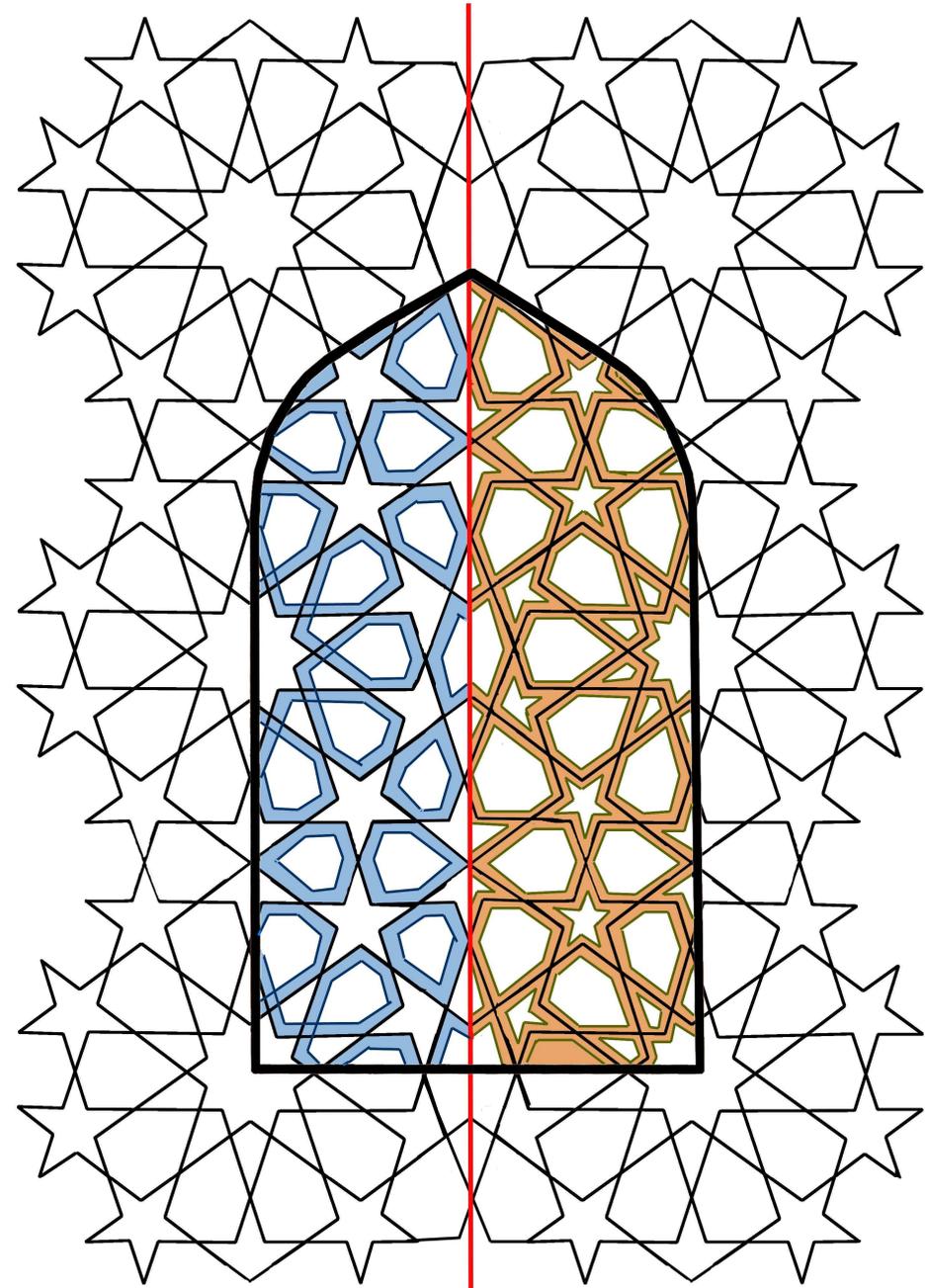
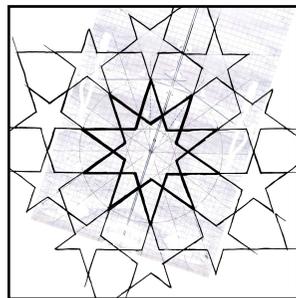
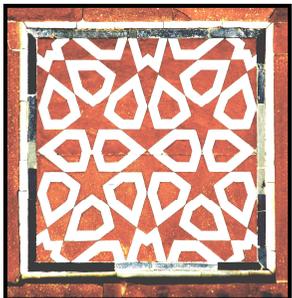
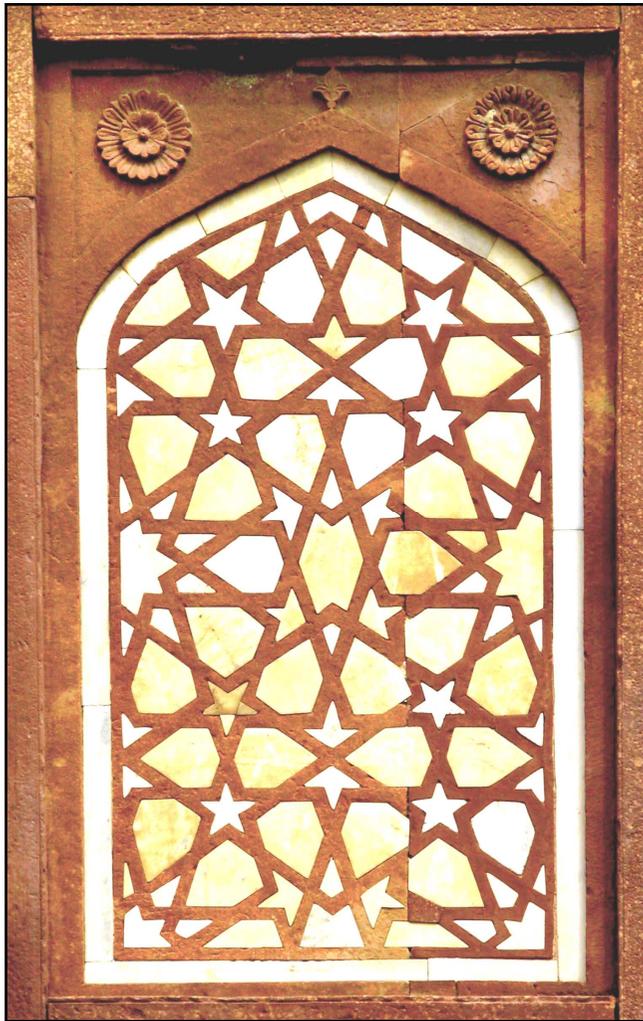


- Mausolée d' Akbar à Sikandra.
- Incrustations de marbre dans du grès ; système convergent persan dont le sur-module est construit par dix pentagones convexes.

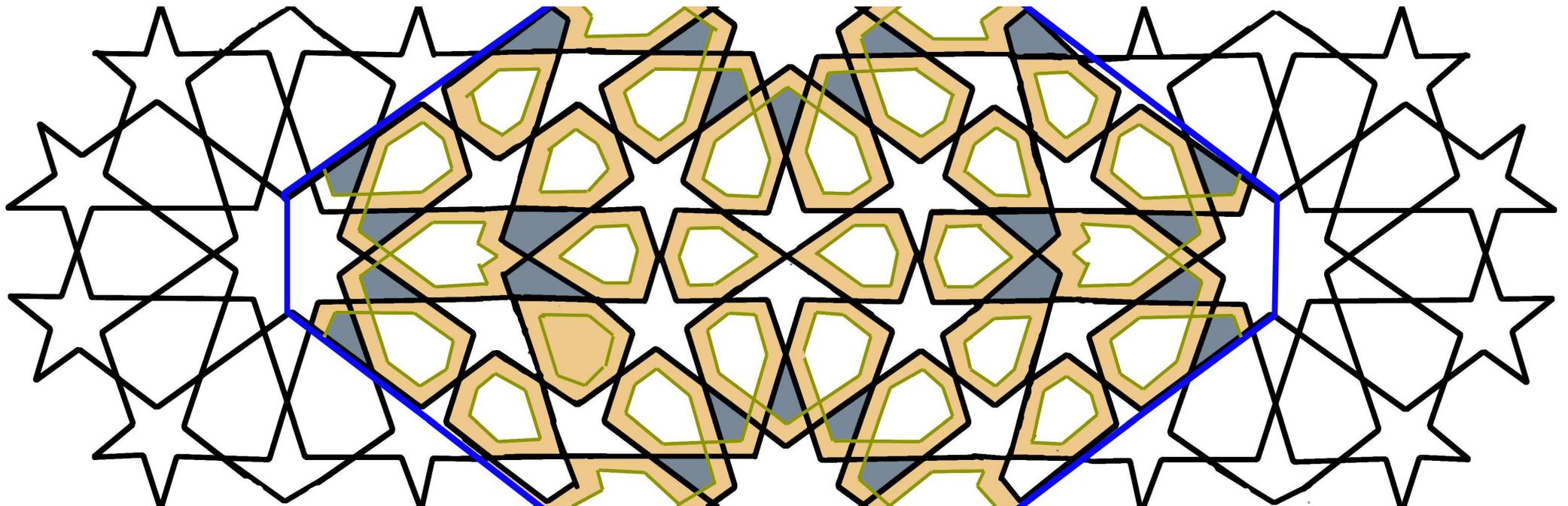
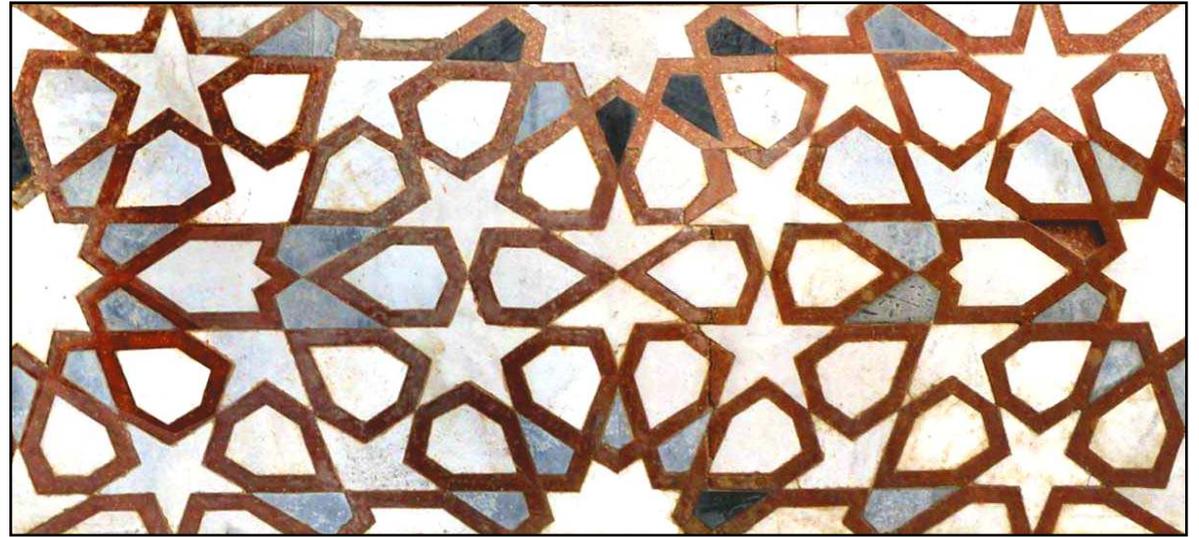
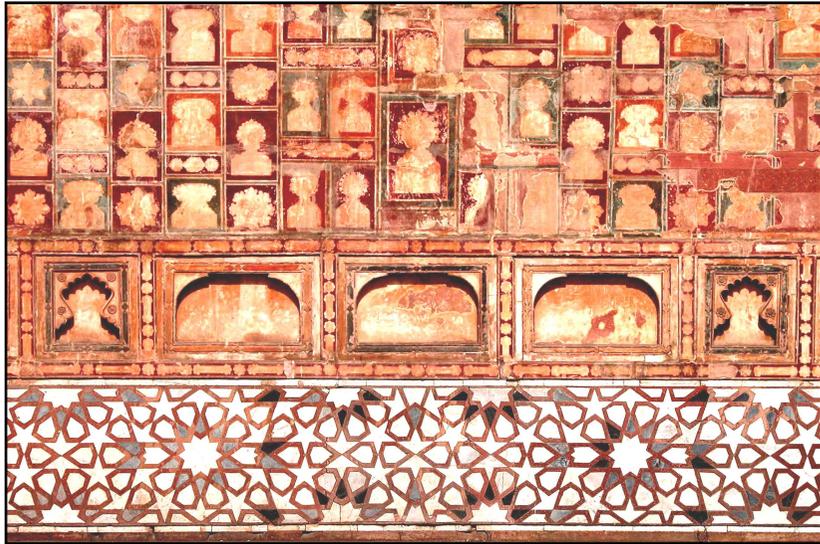


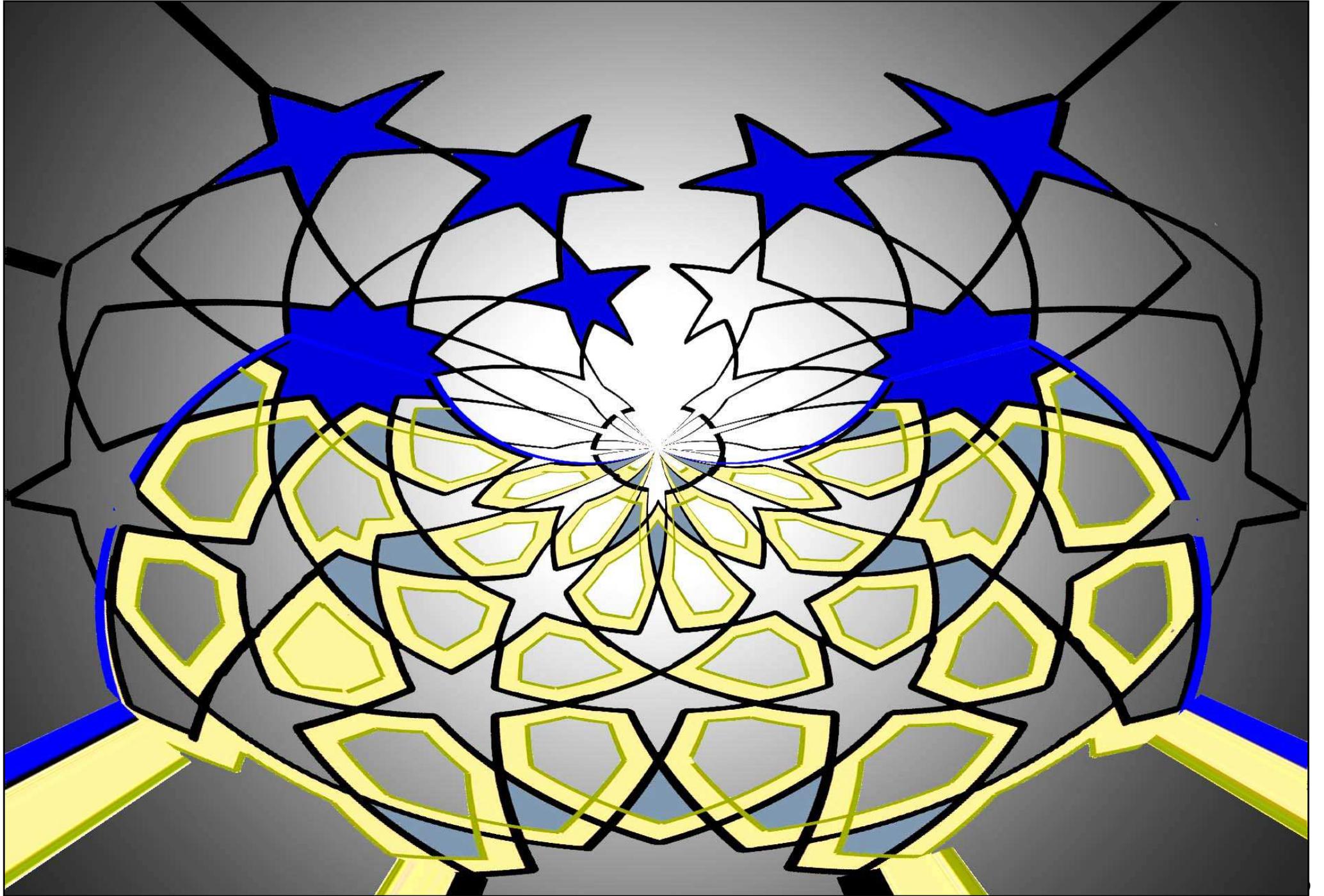


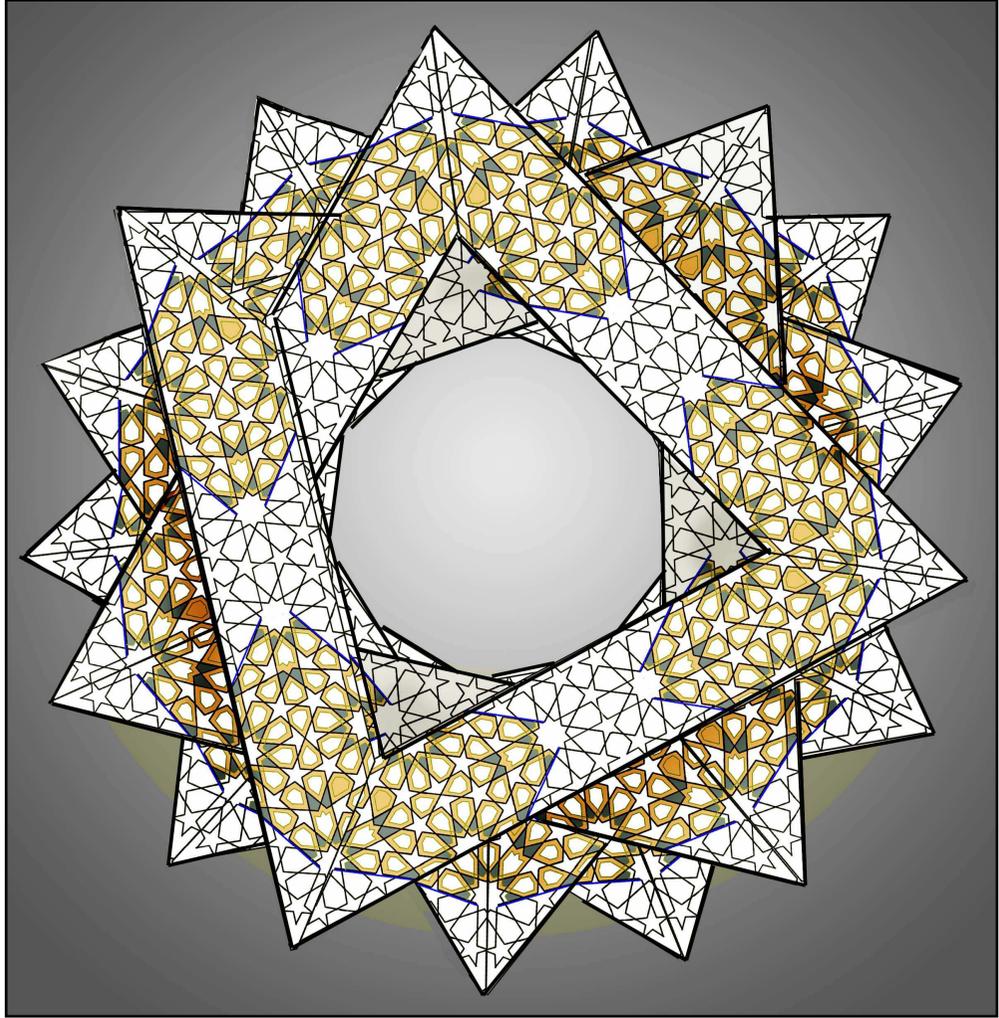
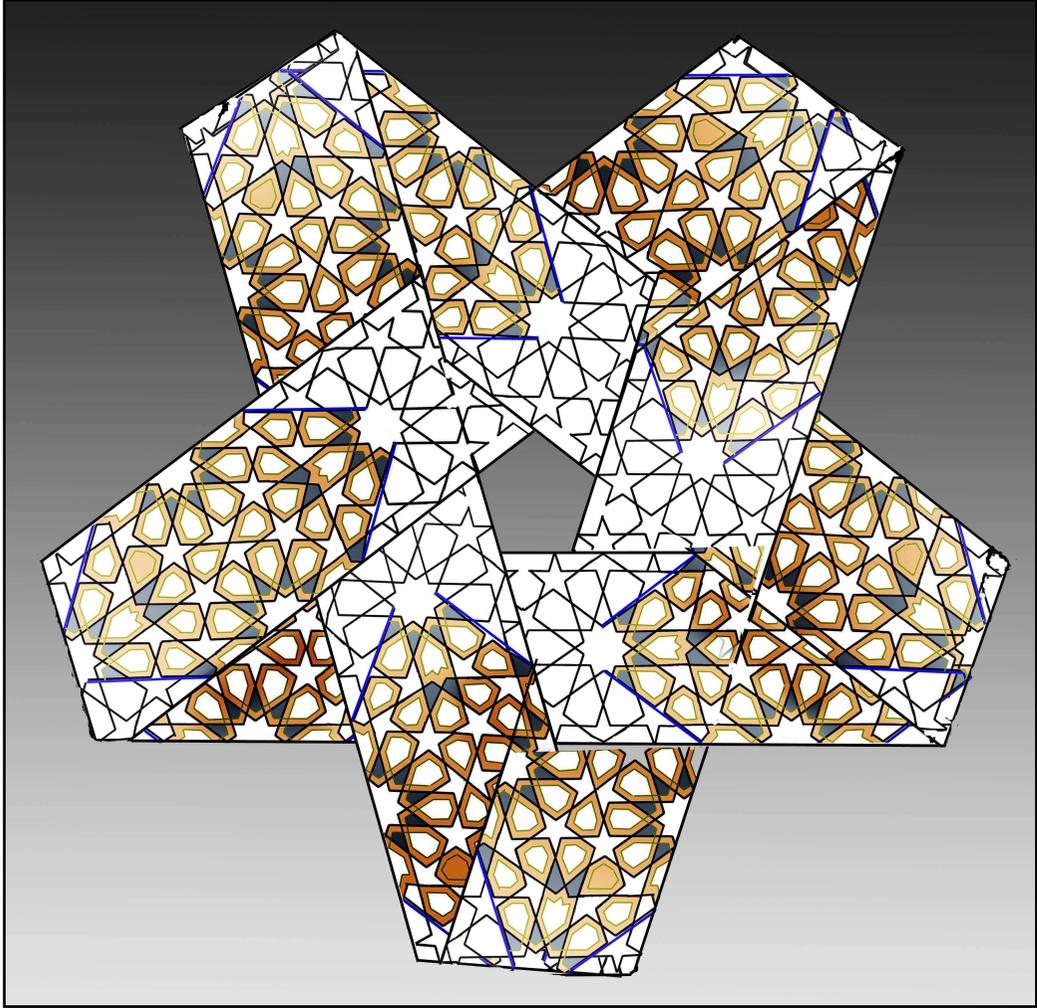
- Mausolée d' Akbar à Sikandra, près d' Agra.
- Système convergent persan formé par dix pentagones étoilés.

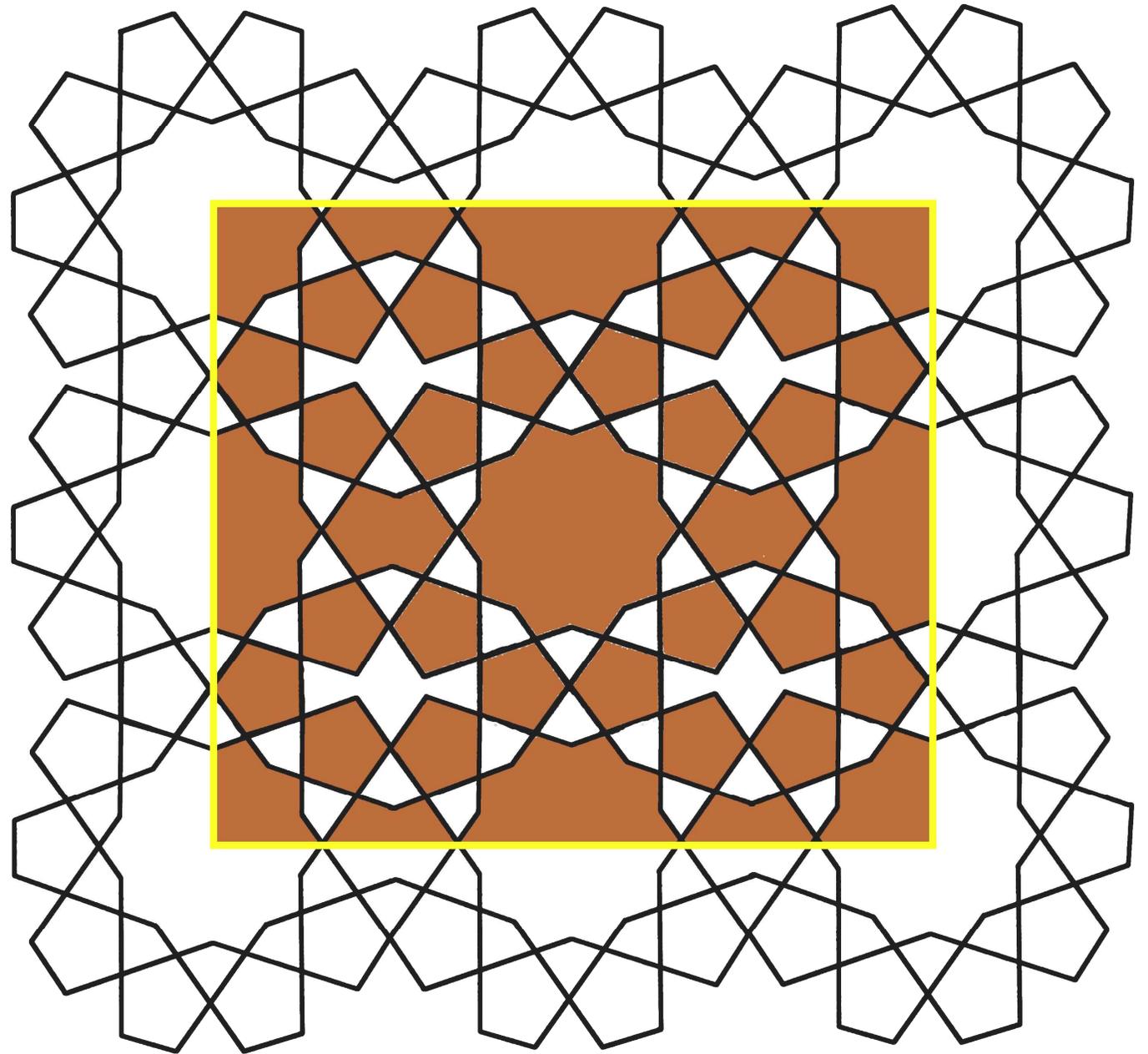
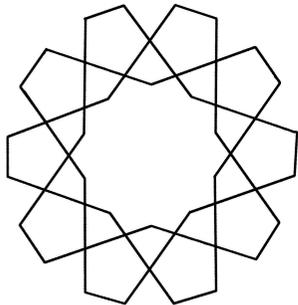
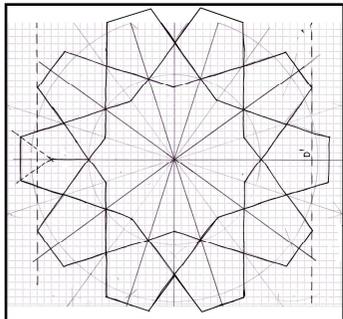
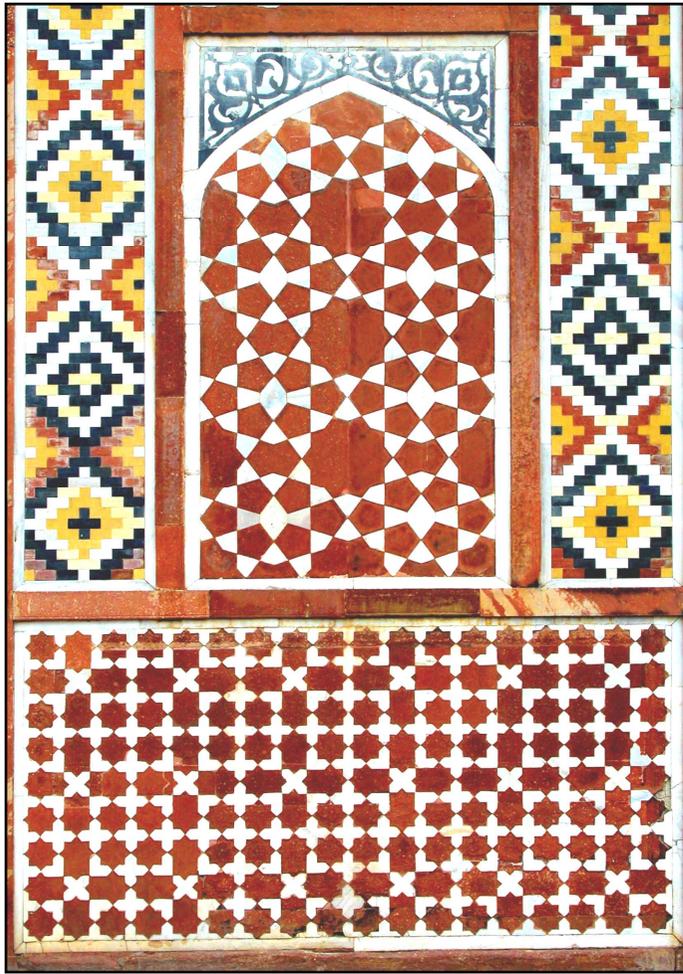


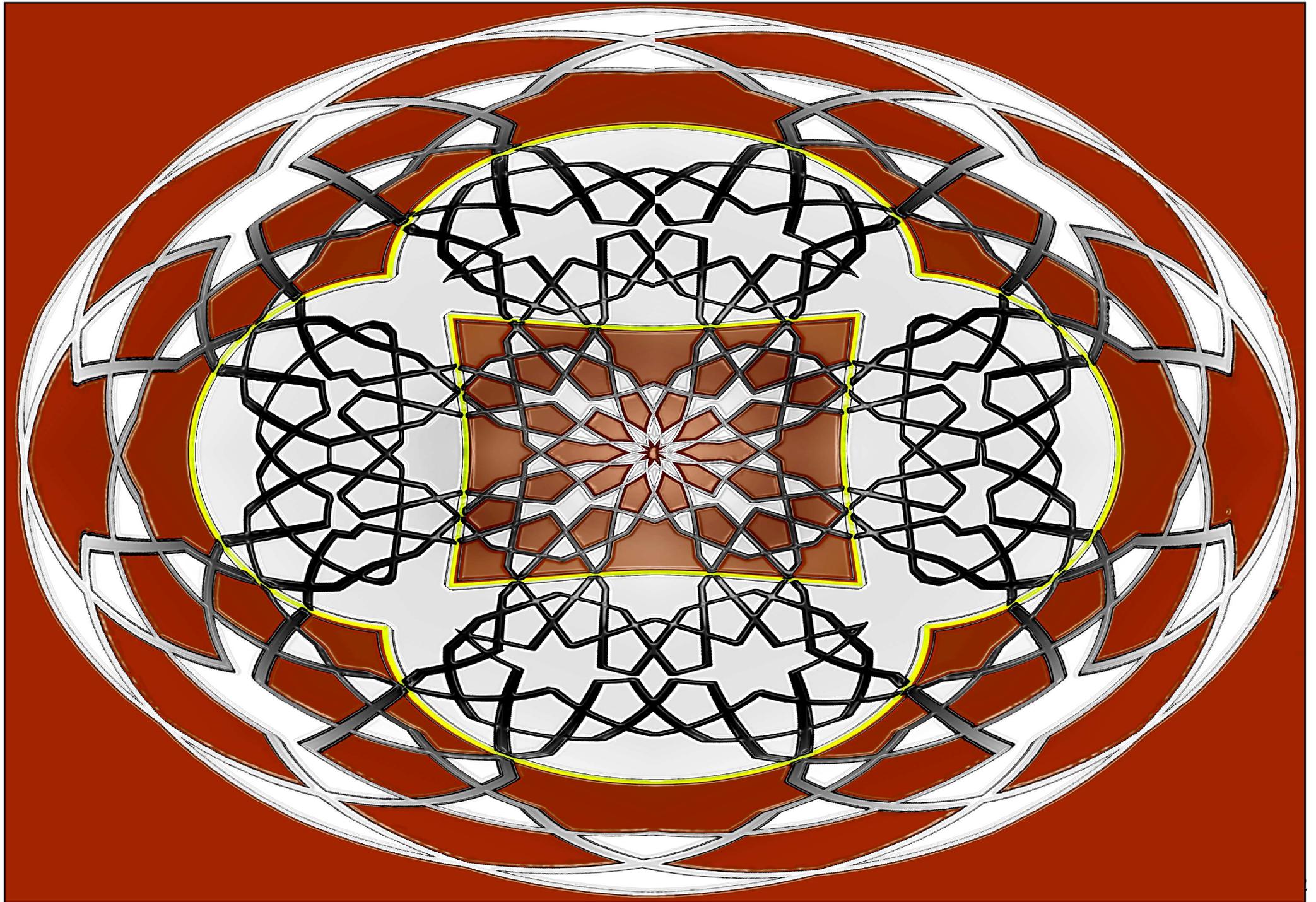
- Page de gauche et de droite : mausolée d'Akbar.
- Pavages construits par des sur-modules formés de pentagones concaves et convexes.



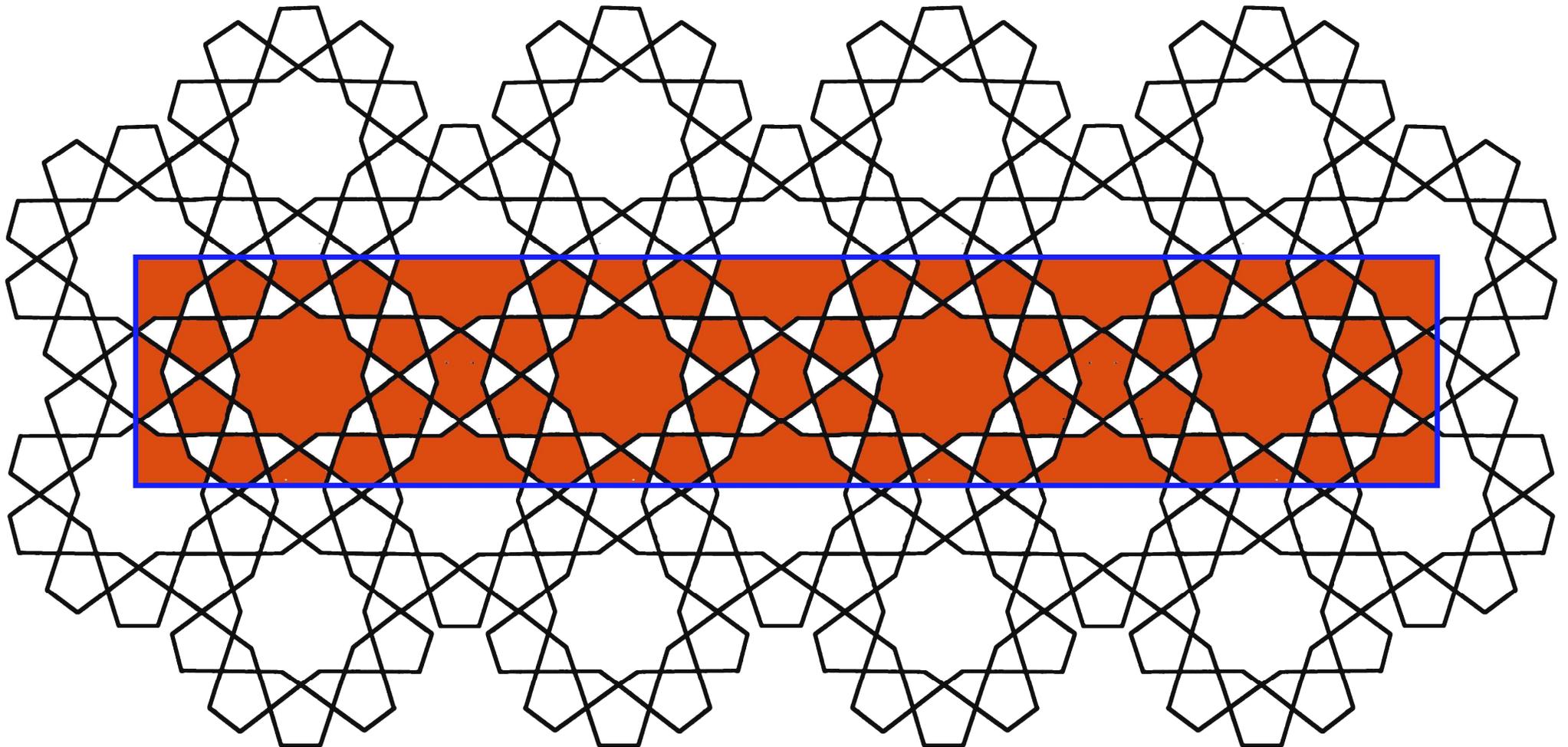
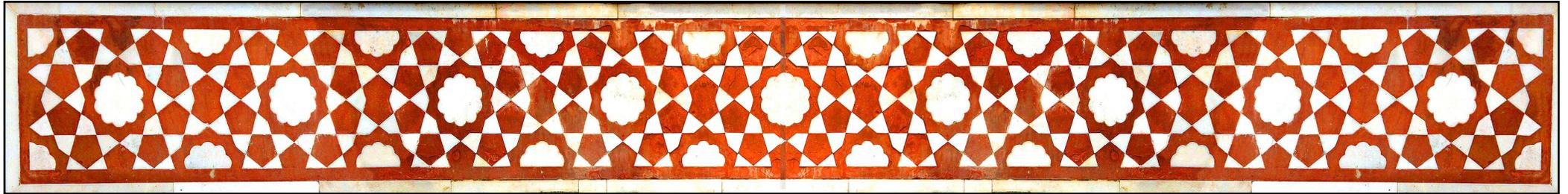


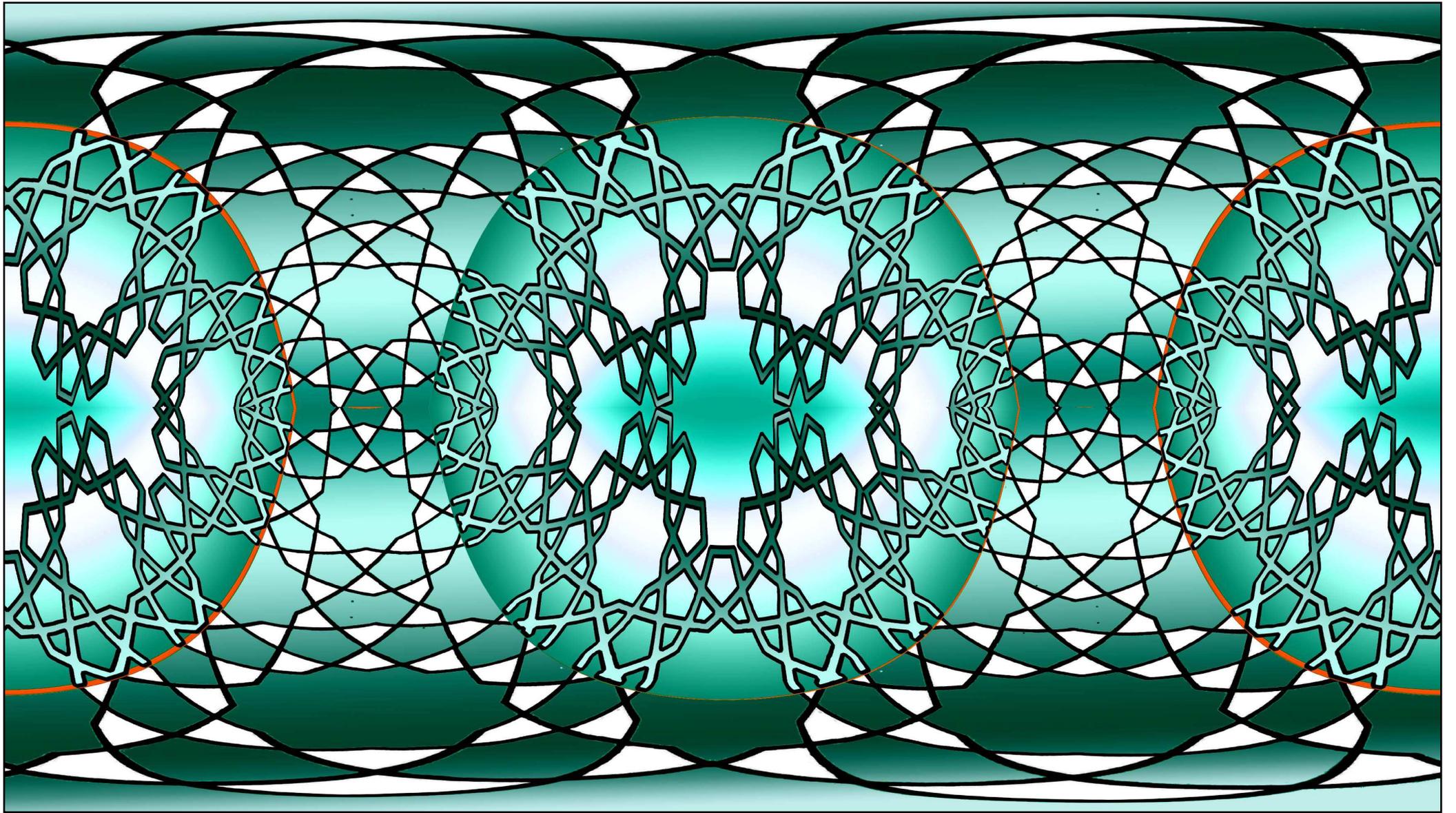




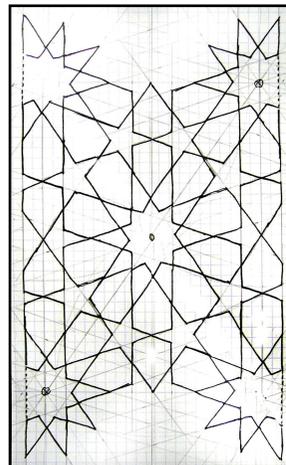
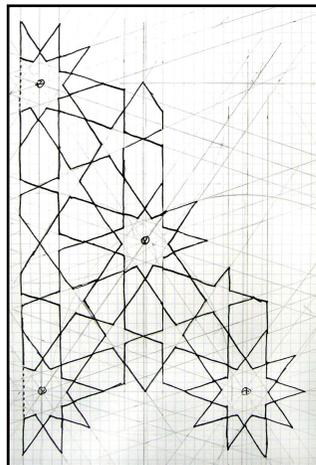
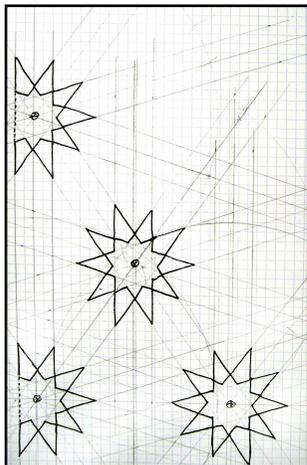
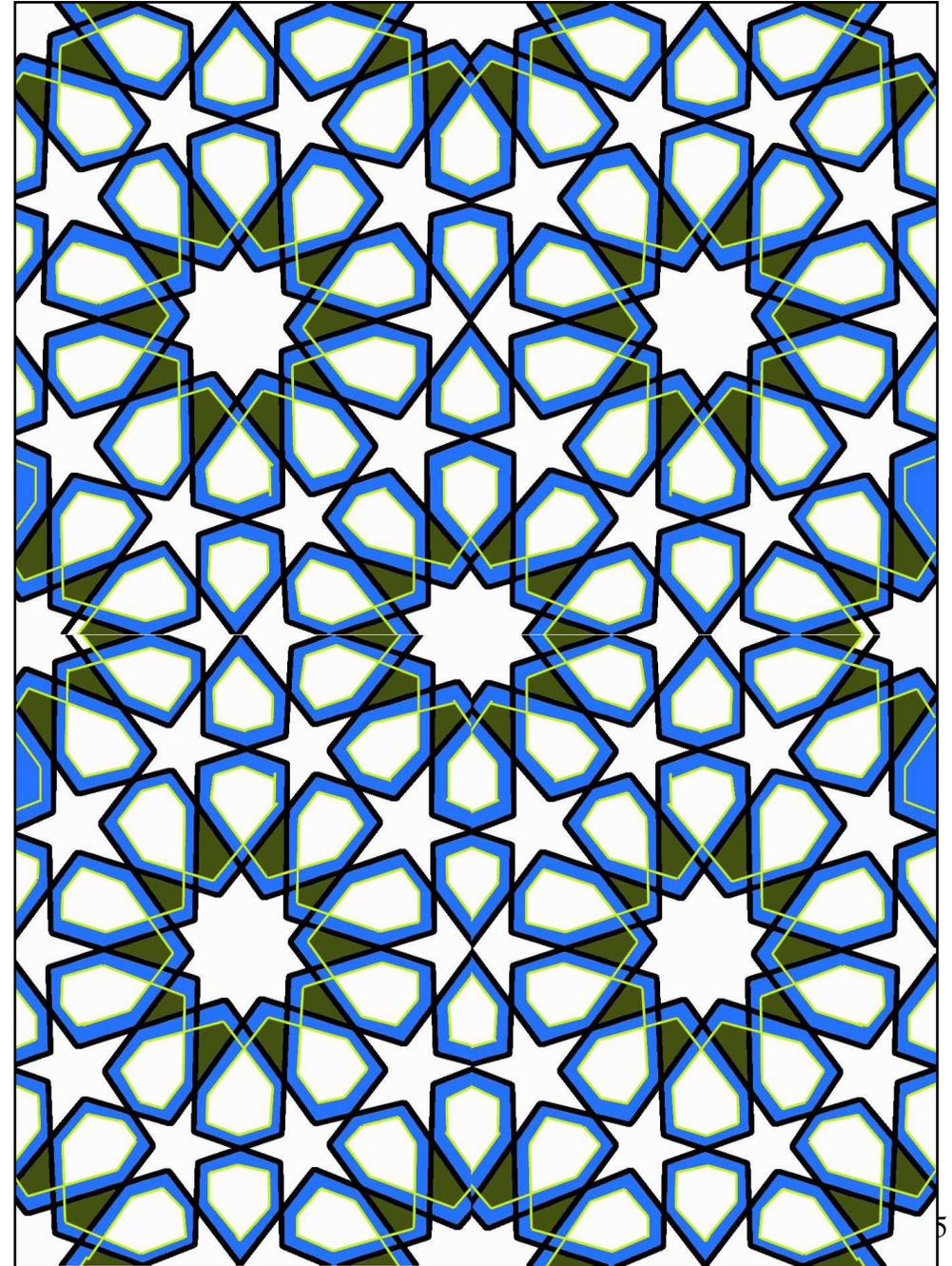
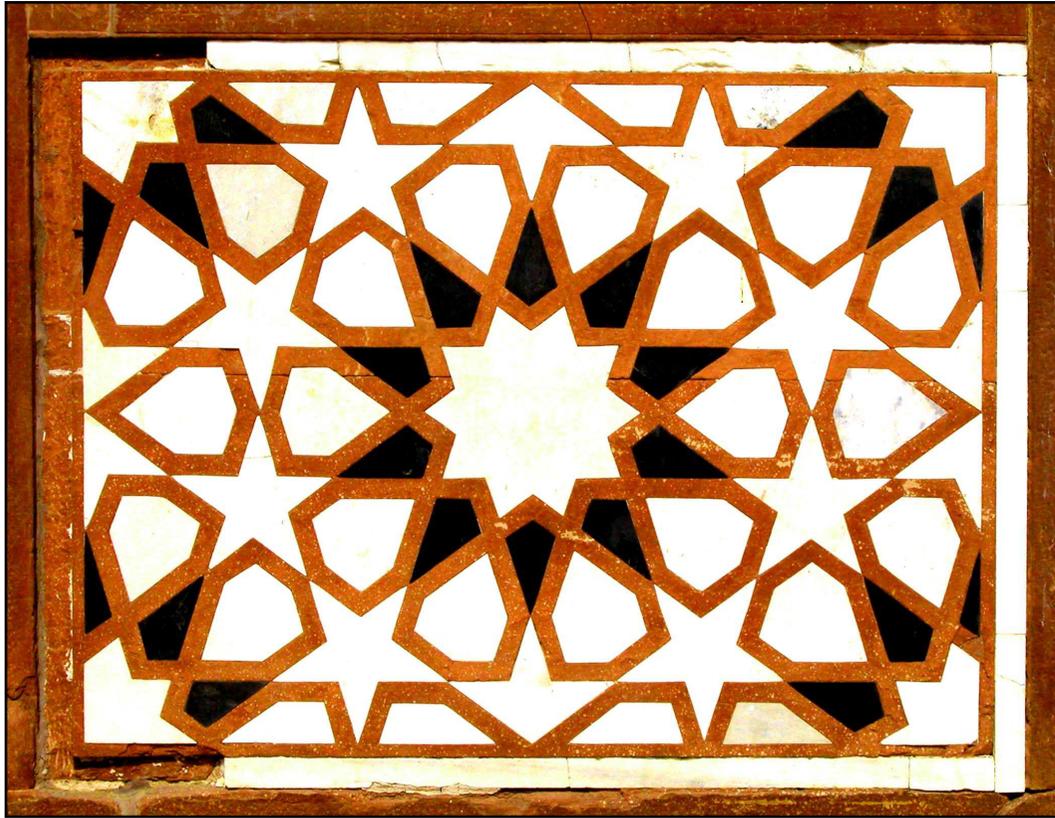


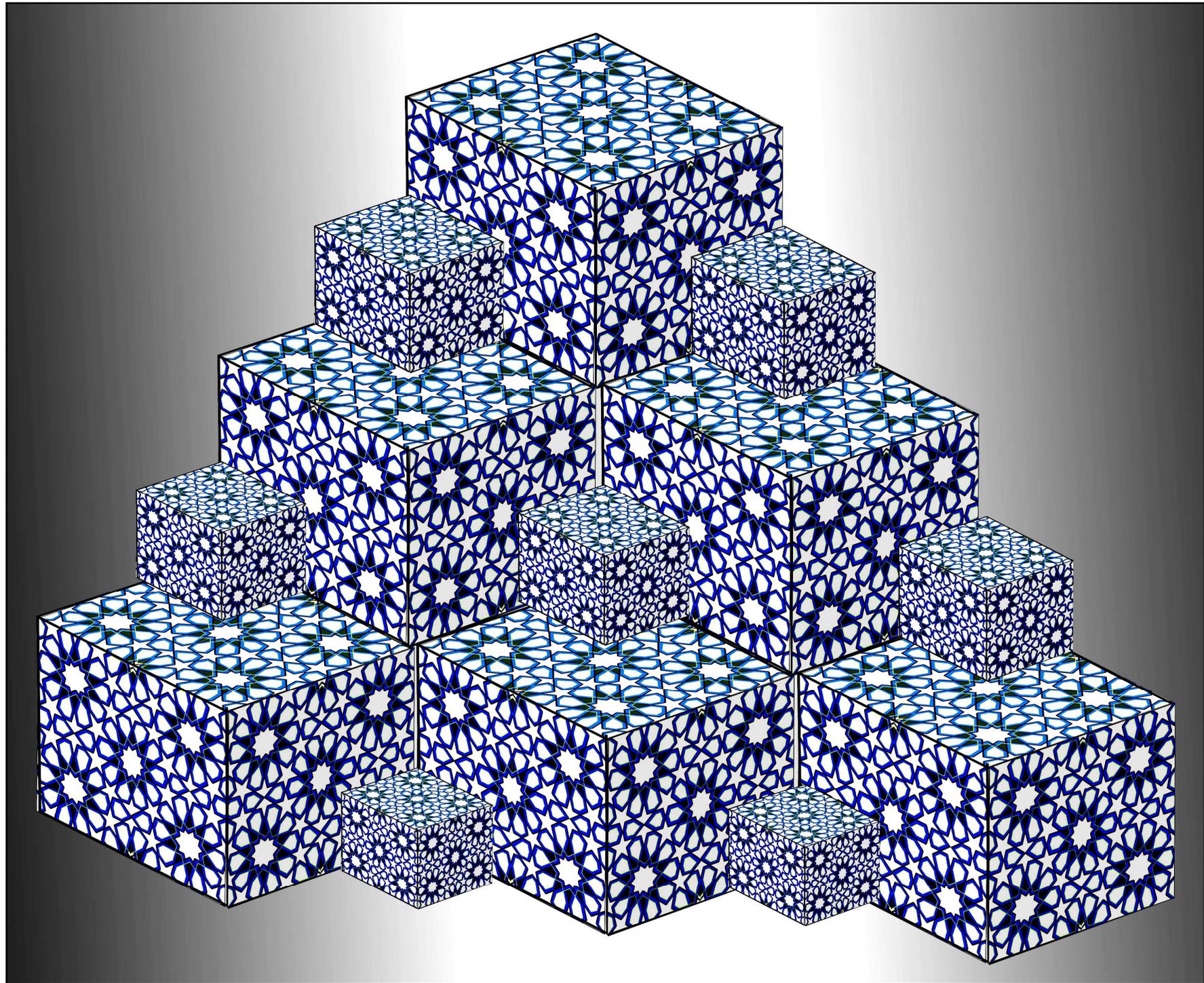
- Mausolée d' Akbar.
- Dix pentagones convexes forment le module de construction de ce système persan.

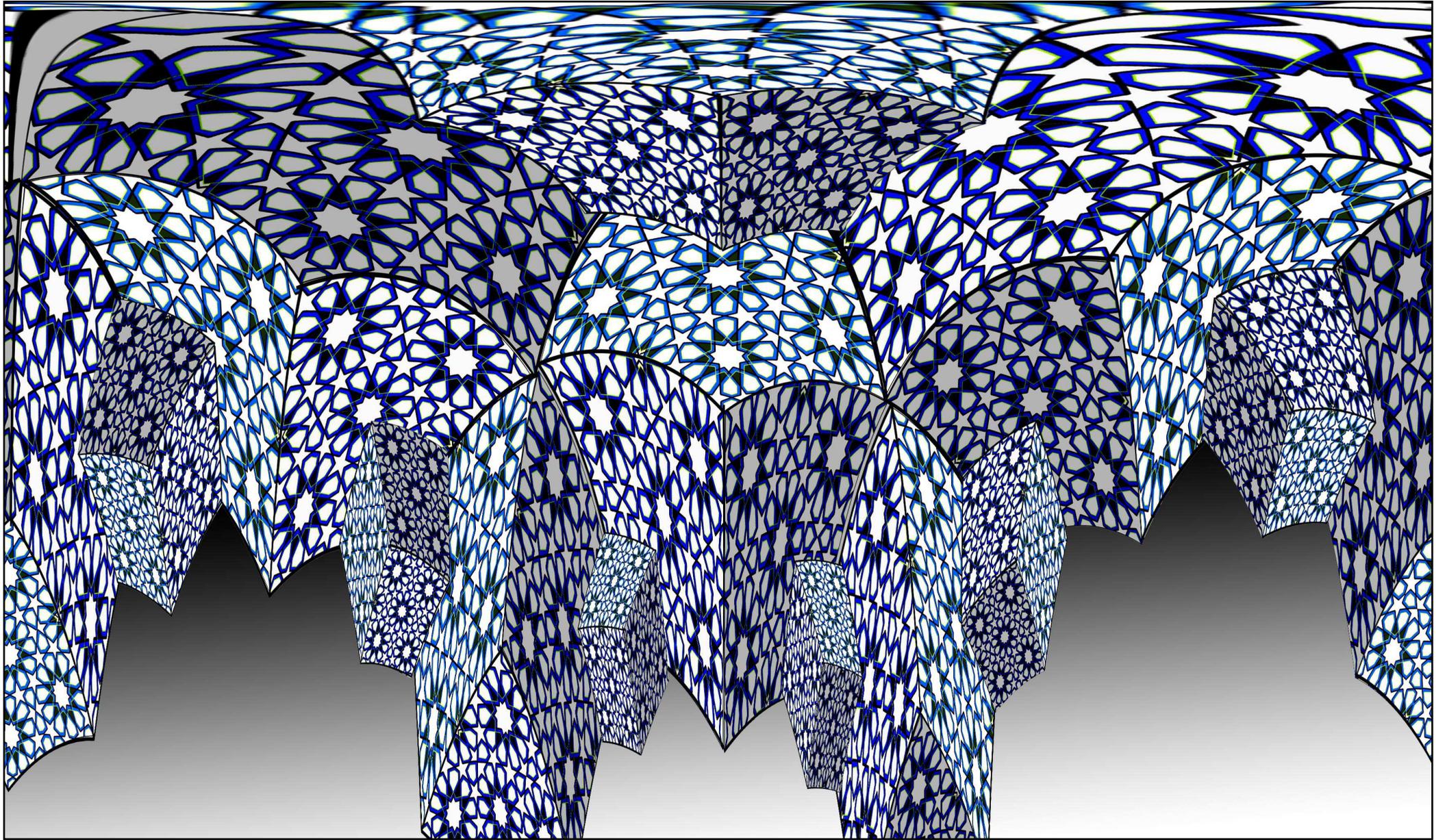




- Mausolée d'Akbar.
- Pavage formé d'un système de pentagones étoilés ; les entrelacs sont décalés.







- Mausolée d' Akbar à Sikandra.
- Panneau construit selon la méthode des entrelacs cassés : la taille des entrelacs est augmentée pour que leur intersection crée des pièces distinctes.

