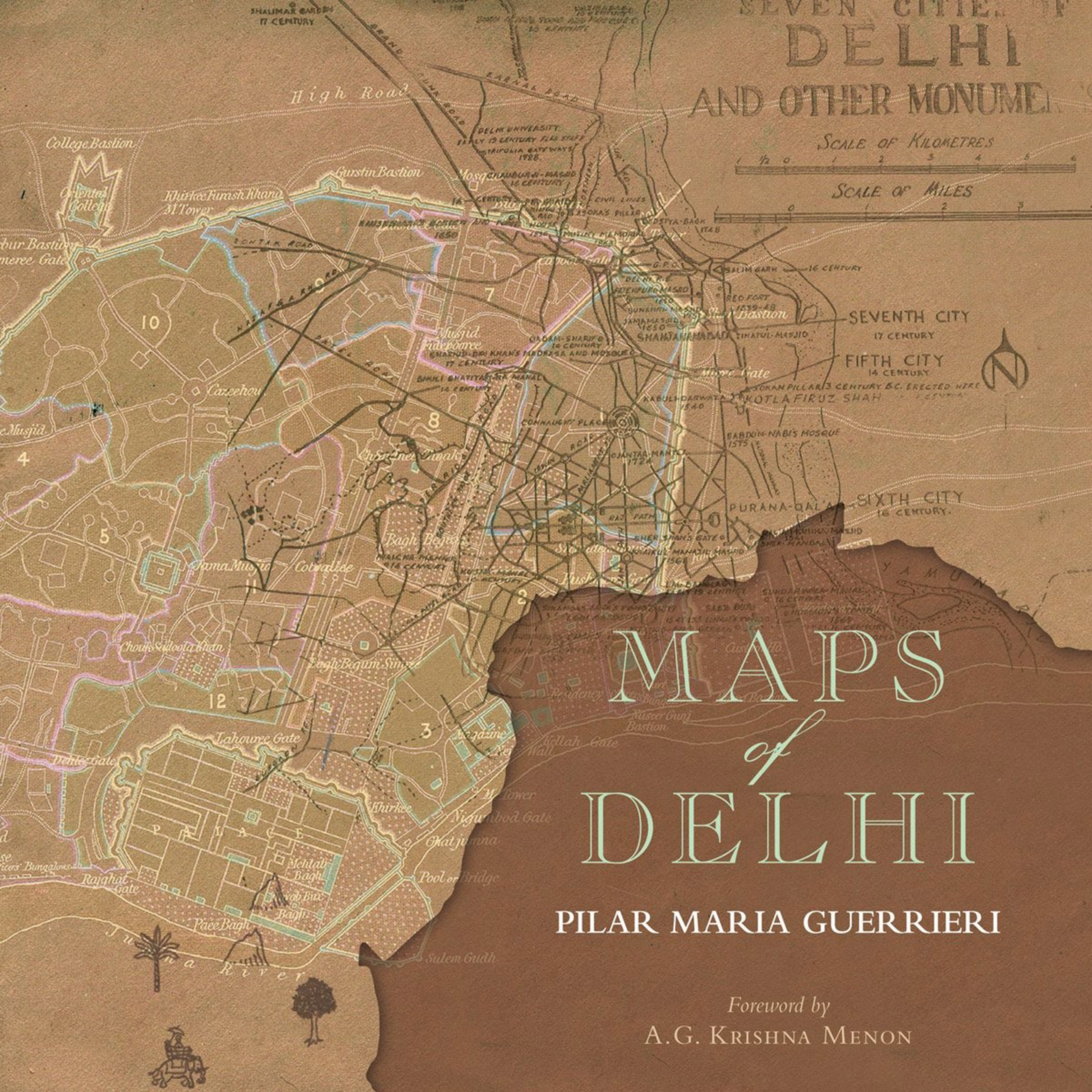


# SEVEN CITIES OF DELHI AND OTHER MONUMENTS

SCALE OF KILOMETRES



SCALE OF MILES



# MAPS *of* DELHI

PILAR MARIA GUERRIERI

Foreword by

A.G. KRISHNA MENON

MAPS  
*of*  
DELHI





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DELHI

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PILAR MARIA GUERRIERI

*Foreword by*  
PROFESSOR A.G. KRISHNA MENON

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*Dedication*



**PLAN OF DELHI**

*Showing the English and  
Indo-Muslim of 1857*

*Scale of 1 inch = 1 mile  
British Museum  
1857*



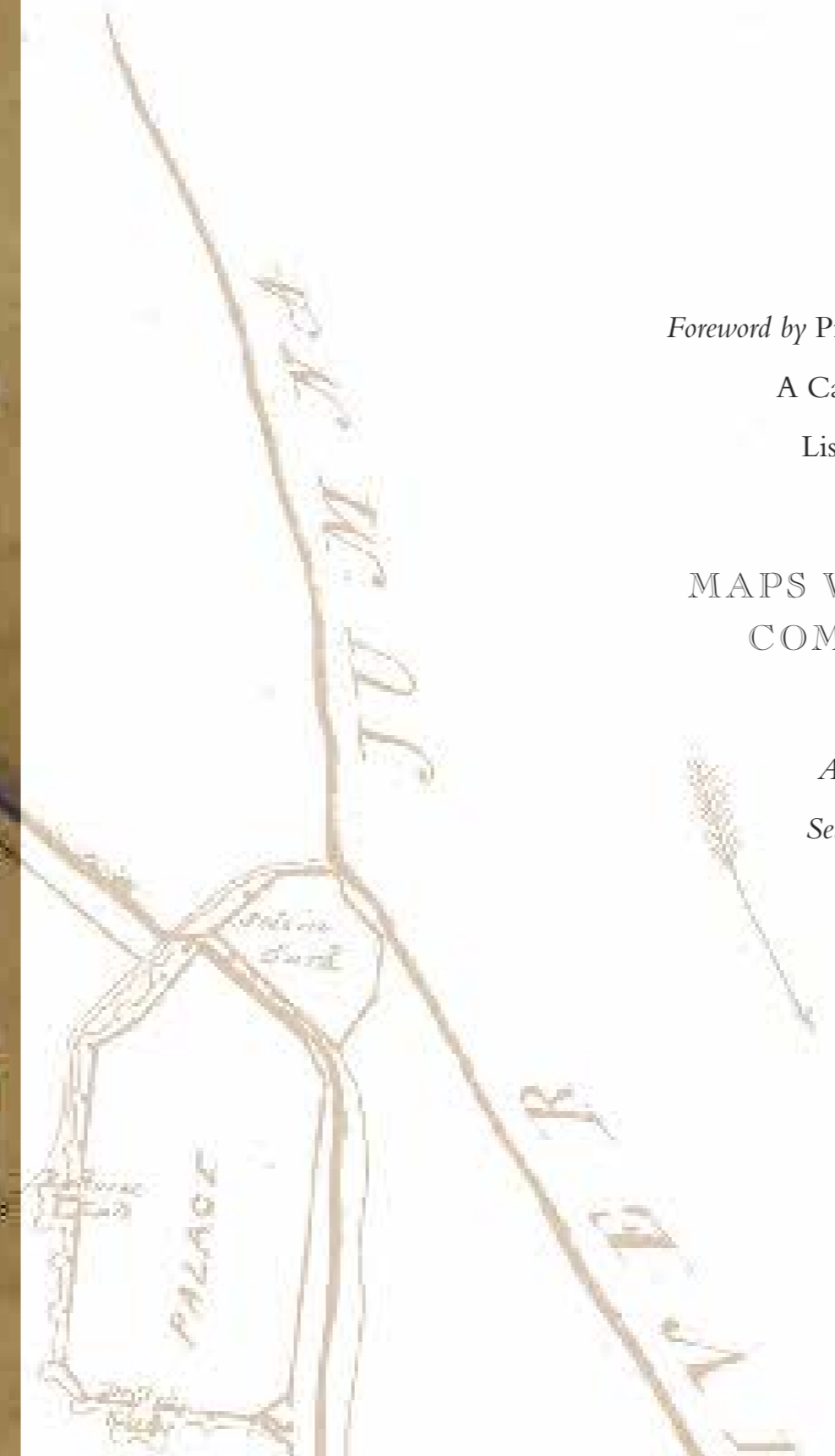
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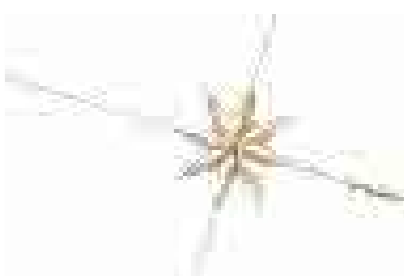


## *Foreword*



Maps, like books, should be freely accessible to the public because they contribute to the understanding of the geography, the physical space we inhabit. Maps are therefore essential tools for city planning and also important for scholars and researchers in many disciplines. But in India, accurate and detailed survey plans are difficult to find. Even original architectural drawings and plans of historic buildings, which are already in the public domain either as publications or in foreign libraries and archives, are subject to limited access because they are kept under lock and key with their respective custodians in India. Thus, researchers working on colonial buildings or cities in India are handicapped and invariably find it easier to get the drawings they need in the British Library or the library of the Royal Institute of British Architects in London, for example, than in Indian repositories. This impacts the scope and quality of their research because they try and avoid confronting the hurdles such research entails when they have to search for them in India. Not surprisingly, some of the best research on Indian cities and its historic architecture is done by scholars outside of India.

It is in this context that one needs to laud the initiative of Pilar Maria Guerrieri for making available the maps she had painstakingly collected during the course of her research on Delhi and publishing them in the form of this book. Most of the maps are from publicly accessible sources and archives in India, which have been carefully identified and the material has been organised so that it would now be much easier for future scholars to locate them. Each map has also been copiously annotated to understand their respective contexts and, thus, facilitate the search for research material.



In the past, historic maps have been published, but this initiative can be distinguished from the earlier publications from the disciplinary perspective of urban planning. Guerrieri has used these maps to *analyse* the evolution of the city rather than merely *illustrate* it. She has used the maps to understand the evolution of the city in the manner that a historian would use written archival records to understand the narrative of historical events. On the basis of her analysis, for example, she compellingly demonstrates that Delhi is a composite city of singular parts collectively forming an intricate whole: 'Delhi, a city of cities'.

The genealogy of her research method could perhaps be traced to her Italian architectural education and its deeply rooted academic tradition of understanding the city by studying its maps and drawings. Such an analysis reveals the meaning and significance of the structure and elements of its parts in order to engage with the city more productively, either as scholars or as professionals. For example, Giancarlo de Carlo established the International Laboratory of Architecture and Urban Design (ILAUD), an extra-curricular academic research entity, that conducted intensive summer camps in various Italian cities for several decades, in which participants not only from Italy but all over the world would engage with specific issues of the selected city being studied through mapping its attributes in order to understand it and make proposals to deal with and resolve its contingent urban problems. Others, like architect Saverio Muratori and the so-called 'Italian school of planning typology', also developed similar theoretical approaches based on analysing ancient cartography of cities as a foundation and core of their design interventions. These pioneering initiatives established the Italian academic culture of physical planning, which becomes evident in the manner Guerrieri studied Delhi. With great commitment and dedication she collected the maps and drawings from the various archives, which she used to construct her research narrative. The detailed annotations she provides to each map further emphasises and accentuates her method of analysis, which is characteristically Italian in nature.

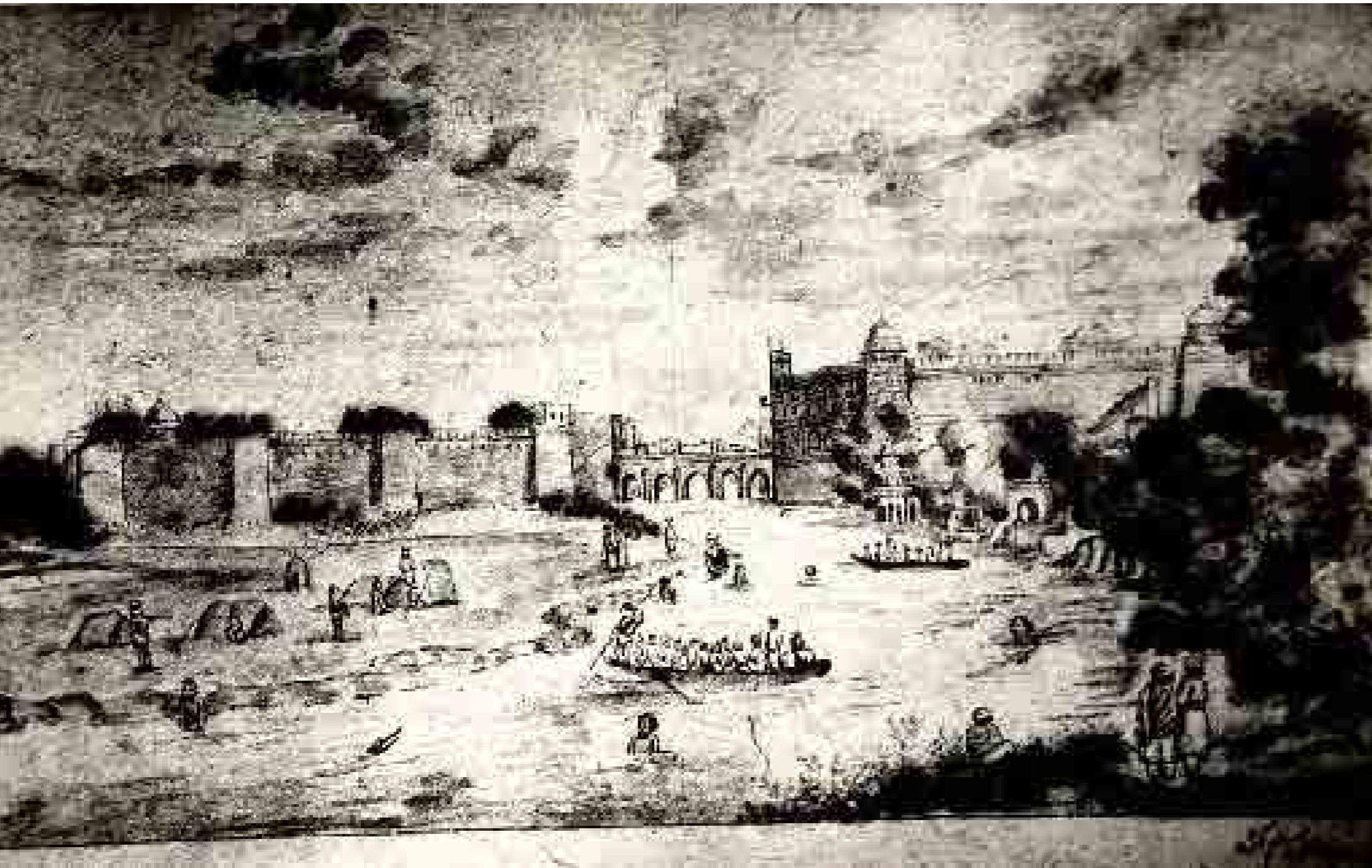
The present book can also be appreciated at other registers: maps narrate, for example, the many purposes of map-making. Some were made for military purposes, others to facilitate travel and tourism, while many for the more ubiquitous representational purposes urban planners are familiar with, to delineate and record land parcels for habitation and different land uses for the planned development of the city. For whatever purpose they were made at different times, compiled together they become valuable historic information, which can help us understand the evolution of the urban form of Delhi and appreciate the design and typological changes that were introduced over time. In its compilation and presentation, this book therefore makes an important contribution to the academic discipline of urban planning in India by foregrounding the significance of maps and map-making, for whatever purpose, to understand the contemporary city.

The maps that have been selected for this publication, besides being useful as relevant reference tools, can also be appreciated purely for their aesthetics. Today, when digital Google maps and satellite photographs are easily available and have transformed our visual imagination of the geography of a city, we begin to realise through publications such as this one, how the beauty of printed maps and the many forms of pleasures and insights they offer when they are physically handled have been elided in public consciousness, thus diminishing an important attribute of the city they represent. From this perspective the maps of the colonies shown in this book arguably offer a more authentic image of the aesthetics of the city than the satellite photographs that are often used for research by scholars. In that light, one can take pleasure in this publication as an art book – one more reason why maps, like books, must have wider currency in the public realm.

A. G. KRISHNA MENON

April 2016

New Delhi



## *A Cartographic History*



*Knowledge of the territory is determined by geographic representations and most especially by the map.<sup>1</sup>*

— MATTHEW H. EDNEY

*A story of the mapping of India becomes a study of the men who came to India by sea or land and went back to report their journeys, so that the cartographers could put down their discoveries in a pictorial fashion.<sup>2</sup>*

— SUSAN GOLE

This is a collection of historical maps of Delhi, through which the ever-evolving story of the city may be told; it is a visually perceptive illustration of how the urban sphere was planned and how its character developed. The importance of cartography has been recognised by other scholars in their attempts to understand the Indian subcontinent. No one, however, has pointed out, the role and the extent to which such surveys, cartographies, and layout drawings may facilitate the analysis of the evolution of a particular city. Literature remains silent on this subject, and the recourse to maps and iconographic documents in the field of urban studies, is, in fact, irreplaceable and provides a sound foundation for research.

The documents collected in this volume stem primarily from Indian archives and institutions, and, for the most part, have not previously been published; certainly never



put to order in such a manner. Most physical specimens are lost and the few that are available are often severely damaged. Nonetheless, and very fortunately so, some of these had already been scanned, digitised, and documented by the respective archives. It should be recognised and implied that such methodical and organised research is direly needed across India, and ought to be welcomed with sufficient support from the institutions involved, but, unfortunately, is not necessarily the case—a statement made in the spirit of encouragement as opposed to a patronising critique. The efforts made in compiling this particular collection should be deemed as that of one given individual, where certain shortcomings may be present but an opportunity to build upon certainly exists.

It is important to mention at the very beginning that certain practices and conventions have deliberately been adopted in the individual commentaries of the maps and in the arrangement of this collection. First, this compilation is organised in chronological order on the basis of the year in which each map was prepared. The date ascribed is usually the one indicated on the map; however, in the rare case where a date has not been provided, the placement of an individual map with respect to the sequential order of this collection is determined by what the map depicts in comparison to other maps. A few exceptions have been afforded for selected, detailed maps, such as map 23a, *Proposed Development of village Sheikh Sarai New Delhi* (1982–83), which is not positioned according to the year it was drawn, much rather due to the fact that this village was founded and planned much earlier and lends complementary insight into the actual map at hand, *Delhi and Vicinity* (1910–11). Second, as becomes obvious and may seem rather bewildering, is the conscientious effort, for the sake of clarity and coherence, to adhere to the spelling of settlements exactly as they appear on each map, which, especially in the earlier maps, is not always consistent. Examples of this phenomenon are plentiful—Delhi, as a city, is spelt ‘Dilli’ at times, yet again as ‘Delhie’ or ‘Dilly’, just as ‘Shah Jehanabad’ may well be spelt ‘Shahjahanabad’.

This collection of maps of Delhi enables a study of the territory as such, and further helps in understanding the interconnected relationships between its individual parts

while facilitating an analysis of the morphologies that developed within. Furthermore, maps make it possible to consider the link between empty spaces and built areas as well as the association between agricultural and non-agricultural land. They distinguish public buildings, the disposition of plots, the types of housing, and the density of the urban fabric in addition to interpreting the structures innervating the territory, like watercourses, canals, routes, railroads, and roads, as also the order or constellation of the countryside and the correlation between villages and cities. Effectively and particularly in the illustration of Delhi, these maps delineate, more so demarcate and define, the spread of several urban settlements, planned or organically organised, and provide a pragmatic synopsis of how they are juxtaposed, concurrent or interlaced, with each other.

Needless to mention, the maps differ from one another not just in content but also in size, the materials they are produced upon, and in the techniques used to create them. Where some have been previously digitised, others are in hardcopy, be it on cloth or paper; where some are visibly drafted or coloured by hand, others suggest considerable technological finesse. In this collection, certain maps, like map 22, *District Delhi* (1905), and map 36, *Delhi Province* (1940), offer an expanded account by describing the entire district of the capital and not just the city. Inversely, the series of maps on the city of Shahjahanabad merely provide a detailed view of the walled city—a significant example is map 5, *Shāhjahānābād. Delhi around 1850* (1850). Nonetheless, the majority of maps present an aerial perspective and represent the ‘Delhi area’, essentially the territory of the state of Delhi westwards of the Yamuna River.

Maps and representations of Indian cities are plentiful and exist in a variety of different conformations:

Naval, geographical, cartographical, geological, botanical, ethnographical, trade return maps, railway maps, postal and telegraph maps, census maps, canal and road maps, maps to show the prevalence of different diseases in certain areas, maps of particular areas



of administrative or military importance, cantonment maps, motoring roads maps, aviation maps, triangulation and levelling maps<sup>3</sup>

They are conceived with a specific charter at hand; a question of thorough measurement and precise depiction, innately adept with the scientific disciplines of mathematics, geometry, geography, and topography. Nonetheless, each illustrates a certain culture or ideology, possesses iconographic value, and should be regarded beyond its specific purpose with an appreciation for its wider aesthetics. To this effect, a conscious effort should be made to avoid looking at the maps from a sterile or merely instrumental point of view, and should be appreciated for their symbolic significance.

As for this collection, specifically covering Delhi, the maps serve varying purposes: those of military intelligence and strategy, particularly of relevance being map 11, *Siege of Delhi 1857* (1857), in which the shrewd and vigilant martial strategy of the British, employed in their encounters with Indian forces, is illustrated; tourist maps emphasising the sightworthy monuments, where map 28, *Tourist Map of Delhi* (1927), is exemplary; some depicting and contemplating the complex irrigation or sewage schemes, such as map 12, *Western Jumna Canal Shewing Irrigation Channels and Drainage Works Completed and Proposed* (around 1857); plans outlining prodigious developments, projects, or colonies, as seen in map 26, *Delhi* (1912); and, of course, an abundance of survey maps illustrating the status quo of the territory, an archetypal example of which is map 29, *Delhi Western Section and Extensions* (1927-28).

Yet again placing emphasis on the symbolic significance of maps, it proves remarkably stimulating, if not inspiring, when an intuitive effort is made to appreciate and cognitively understand the inherent story or situation any given map reflects. For instance, a soldier carrying map 11 in his pocket would have had an entirely different understanding, use, and respect for it than an innocent spectator coming across it centuries later. Similarly, the active planning of irrigation channels and the sewage canals to be duly constructed would have held an entirely different significance at the time, in contrast to it being

reflected upon in retrospect. The detailed trigonometric data, benchmarks, and mean declinations may not be of particular importance to the lay, but would, however, have been vital to those planning the progress of the city at that time; nevertheless, still of possible interest to historians. It just goes to support the hypothesis that every map upholds its own character, legacy, and historical significance, without prejudice towards the purpose it fulfilled, who it was created by, or for whom it was meant.

Travellers were among the first foreigners to propose representations of Indian territories and cities. Travels through the Indian subcontinent were diverse in nature and in their objectives or goals, and the corresponding images that each produced varied accordingly;<sup>4</sup> whether the trips were for pleasure or for study, commercially motivated or with military intentions prevailing, the illustrations that stemmed therefrom are each unique and destined to fulfil an explicit purpose. Over the ages, India has fascinated intellectuals with its exotic aura, tropical climate, and connotations of religious and spiritual enlightenment, building up an ideological preconception that was eventually defined as Orientalism.<sup>5</sup> Similarly, many journeys to India were linked to the acquisition of power and economic gain—military expeditions, imperialism, and trade opportunities served as the driving factors for Europeans to increasingly travel towards the East, in an endeavour to conquer the Indian territories. All these journeys, those for leisure, those commercially motivated, and certainly those made in the pursuit of conquest, resulted in a plethora of materials: diaries, notes, spiritual texts, as also representations of cities, sketches of landscapes, drawings, and even formal paintings. It must be noted here that the invaders, who were primarily concerned with territorial demarcation to document the extent of their empire and colonial development, also were responsible for the majority of survey maps and cartographies. Amongst the first of these is a map stemming from the period of Alexander the Great, referenced vaguely in Ptolemy's great geographical works.<sup>6</sup>

Early cartographic documents on India were predominantly associated to maritime exploration of the coasts and eventually became a predominant focus of the maps, especially because of the repeated attempts to circumnavigate the subcontinent. 'The art

of navigation is linked with the one of cartography. Indian sailors could navigate the open seas and had some sort of maps and charts to help them to successfully cross the Indian Ocean at just about the beginning of the Christian era.<sup>7</sup> Only during the subsequent, European colonial period was the interior of the entire country surveyed systematically. 'During the seventeenth century, the main interest of cartographers shifted from the coasts of India to the interiors of the country,'<sup>8</sup> naturally including Delhi. Where maps of all sorts were seen earlier, including sketches and seemingly playful drawings, such as map 9, *Delhi in 1857* (1857), map 23, *Delhi and Vicinity* (1910-11), on the other hand, shows the intricate and arduous detail that maps had come to demand by then. As a matter of fact, it were the British colonialists who developed the art of cartography per se,<sup>9</sup> by not only redefining measurement units but also mastering innovative survey systems, and ultimately being responsible for implementing such monumental an enterprise.<sup>10</sup> The authority and expertise the British enjoyed becomes abundantly clear from the proportion of maps and cartographies in this collection attributable to their dominion.

Cartography is an exacting technique through which areas of territory are represented. As mentioned earlier, since maps were of utmost use to occupying powers, cartography was entrusted to military commanders and engineers, who not only drafted the maps but also bore responsibility for the accuracy of surveys and the representation of their respective jurisdictions. Over the course of time and by virtue of the advancements in measurement instrumentation, these maps became more precise and detailed.

Till the beginning of the nineteenth century, the maps of India had been based mostly on route surveys, military or otherwise, with occasional but enough astronomical observations to link them with other maps or to give them some sort of semblance of scientific surveys and accuracy. Though these are now no longer considered scientifically accurate, they served their purpose and served it well. With the advancement in the science of map making and the improvement of the instruments used therein, the cartographers discovered ways and means to prepare very accurate, almost perfect, topological surveys based on triangulation.<sup>11</sup>

‘By about 1875, extensive chains of triangulatory measurements that were spread all over the country from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin were coming to a close as their purpose was about to be achieved.’<sup>12</sup> In this collection, map 19, *Cantonment, Civil Station, City, & Environs of Delhi* (1867–68; corrected up to 1893), is one of the first and indeed a fine example of how this geodetic expertise commenced.

This collection of maps confirms and embodies the painstaking efforts of a distinguished succession of British surveyors, and affirms the onerous task they undertook in meticulously surveying the tapestry of the Indian terrain; a *fait accompli* for India, a survey network built on scientific principles. This legacy, left behind by the Survey of India institution, is unmistakable and identifiable in a majority of the cartographies by virtue of their prevailing and recurrent style, just as much by their standardised references and legends. Needless to say, these cartographies became a governing point of reference for other Indian institutions dealing with territories at various levels, such as the Delhi Improvement Trust, the Delhi Development Authority, and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi or the Central Public Works Department. Maps and cartographies like map 34, *Delhi Improvement Trust. Works & Schemes 1939–1949* (1939–40), or map 41, *Lay Out Plan of New Delhi* (1955–1962), may possibly have referenced their information and insights from the Survey of India, even if just from a differential perspective; they have, nonetheless, developed and maintained their own, distinct aesthetic qualities.

The study of maps and cartographies, or examining plans for what they actually stand for, encourages a different perspective and approach when examining the history of Indian cities, for each visual representation reveals valuable information on the territorial and urban structure. On scrutinising the maps of Delhi, for instance, certain peculiarities and characteristics emerge that are unique to the city—the urban pattern of the densely populated Shahjahanabad stands in stark contrast to that of the generously landscaped New Delhi. Similarly, the informal layouts of the urban villages is not comparable to those of the colonies, which itself differs from one colony to the other. These variations in patterns further substantiate the well-established idea of Delhi being a composite



city, comprising singular parts collectively responsible for forming an intricate whole. Much like a jigsaw puzzle, through the use of maps, each individual component can be distinctly identified, and only when pieced together do they transform into the greater picture: Delhi, a city of cities.

Relatively little or nothing is known of the ancient origins of the city of Delhi;<sup>13</sup> there is no physical evidence of the oldest urban settlements, merely myths and legends.<sup>14</sup> Apparently, the first mention or evidence of the existence of Delhi derives from one of the ancient Hindu epics, the *Mahabharata*. In it, it is claimed that Delhi, then known by the name Indraprastha, actually dates back to the Vedic period, when the feudal Pandava and Kaurava families were at odds. Around the year 1450 BC, the Pandava Yudhishtira, banished by the Kauravas from the city of Hastinapur, laid the first stone on the western banks of Yamuna River. Archaeological excavations in the 20th century have confirmed the presence of an urban settlement in the area between Feroz Shah Kotla and Humayun’s Tomb, dating back to the first millennium before Christ. As for the name the city is recognised by, some scholars believe that it may possibly be attributed to Raja Dillu, who, in the first century before Christ, certainly before the Macedonian invasion, is said to have been responsible for the construction of another settlement in

close proximity and to the north of Indraprastha, near the present-day Qutb Minar. In terms of maps or cartographies, however, it remains exceptionally difficult, near to impossible, to find any evidence of these earlier, seemingly prehistoric settlements.

Despite the ambiguity and inconclusiveness with regard to the origin of Delhi in the available literature, the maps in this collection demonstrate, and every scholar would be in agreement, that Delhi developed over a duration of time, through several settlements built next to each other, instead of just one settlement that was destroyed and rebuilt time and again. Many cities are formed one portion at a time, but the peculiarity with the city of Delhi is that it was shaped, from its very beginning, by a network of distinct nuclei. Other megalopolises, such as London, were formed by aggregating separate and singularly maintained centres, whereas in Delhi, these actually were independently founded cities. It is yet unclear, be it from the reports of travellers or the observations of archaeologists, as to how many cities there actually existed: some say seven, others claim ten or twelve, and yet another point of reference maintains there were fourteen cities. The cities are often referred to by different, contradictory names: Siri instead of Tughlakabad, Firozabad as opposed to Kotla Firoz Shah, or Shahjahanabad in contrast to Shah Jahan City. Such contradictions become apparent when comparing map 17, *The Seven Cities* (1867), to map 30, *Seven Cities of Delhi and Other Monuments* (post 1931)—Lal-Kot-Qal'a Raipithora (the first city), for instance, is labelled by name in map 30 instead of merely as Old Delhi, as seen in map 17, and yet again different from map 1, *Antiquities of Dehlie* (after 1803 but before 1857), where it is exclusively identified as Dilli; Siri (the second) and Tughlukabad (the third) are consistent, apart from Tughluqabad being spelt with the letter 'q' in map 30; similarly, Jahanpanan (the fourth) can be read as Jahanpanah in the former map; where Kotla Firuz Shah (the fifth) is clearly identified with an arrow in map 30, in map 17 it is vaguely outlined as Firozabad; Purana-Qal'a (the sixth) is altogether different and instead identified as the 'City of Sher Shah' in map 17; and finally, Shahjahanabad (the seventh) is constant in both maps 17 30, but is spelt as Shahjehaha Bad in map 1.

Notwithstanding the above inconsistencies, ruins of some of the pre-colonial settlements still remain visible in the maps of this collection and more information on the nature of those settlements established after AD 1000 is, in fact, available;<sup>15</sup> physical evidence, be it ruins or carefully restored structures, still remain and are part of the present-day megalopolis, visible and confirmed through monuments and archaeological parks such as Purana Qila, Siri, Tughlaqabad,<sup>16</sup> and Lal-Kot-Qal'a Raipithora. The aforementioned maps as well as map 28, *Tourist Map of Delhi* (1927), and map 31, *Delhi Punjab & United Provinces* (1933), are prime examples of where such can be seen. From the scarce few documents left, and from the hypothetical reconstructions by scholars and the maps in this collection, it seems that most of these cities were fortified citadels situated on hillocks near the Yamuna River, facilitating the transportation of goods and the development of trade. Each time a new king rose to power, he chose not to demolish the previous ruler's stronghold, rather built another nearby, possibly out of superstition; nevertheless, it is indisputably the way in which the cores of the city multiplied. The fortifications are evidential of the many social layers that existed, and accentuate not only a separation between the inhabitants of the city and the country dwellers but also between the citizens and the court. The city walls, conceptualised and built to guarantee the payment of tolls, were symbols of a city's authority, while the fortress placed inside it being that of the ruling family. Between the city walls and those of the fortress, irregular, non-planned streets usually developed, along with bazaars, religious monuments, and houses. The placement of residential buildings followed a conventional order, organised in accordance with the traditional caste system or based on the distribution of professions and occupations in the city.<sup>17</sup> Interestingly, each and every map in this collection, apart from those illustrating only a particular settlement in detail, scrupulously depict the aforesaid city walls and forts.<sup>18</sup>

All previous settlements, those built by a succession of rulers belonging to several different dynasties, are now in ruins or deemed archaeological parks, bar just one,<sup>19</sup> wherein the pre-colonial urban settlement has been preserved and is almost completely intact to this day: Shahjahanabad<sup>20</sup>.

Old Delhi or Shahjahanabad is – like its colonial expansion and as its name indicates – a planned city. Founded and created by the Mughal emperor Shahjahan (1628-1658), it was intended to serve as a capital city. Unlike its modern successor, however, which is a capital of a predominately Hindu state, Shahjahanabad served as one of several capitals of a Muslim state and ruler.<sup>21</sup>

The imperial city of Shahjahanabad, founded in the 17th century by the Mughal ruler Shah Jahan, is perhaps the best example of a pre-colonial fortified city—the red fortress built by the emperor included royal buildings while the actual city extended beyond the fortress and was surrounded by city walls. The emperor demolished parts of the cities of Firozabad and Sher Shah to raise the walls of his new settlement. Beginning the 19th century, though, the towns of Paharganj and Sadar Bazar arose just outside the city walls, as is evident, rather informally, on observing map 15, *Plan of the City of Delhi showing a portion of its environs and the position of the British Force* (1859). Though the walls have since been demolished and the city has undergone many changes through the intervention of the British in the 20th century, the layout of the pre-colonial city remains clearly visible—the fort, the bazaar road, the mosque, the walls, and the roads that branch out in order of importance as primary, secondary, and tertiary.<sup>22</sup> There are two maps in this collection that particularly describe this part of the capital, both before the British interventions and afterwards; map 5, *Shāhjahānābād. Delhi around 1850* (1850), is exceptionally detailed and provides exemplary insight into every aspect of the city prior to the arrival of the British, in contrast to map 18, *[Map of the City of Shahjahanabad labelling ancient Muslim and Hindu buildings of relevance]* (1873), where the prominent demolitions by the British around the Red Fort as well as the disruptive railway station are unforgivingly visible.

Villages can be considered the micro-cities of Delhi, developed as completely independent settlements with their own rules, regulations, structure, lifestyles, and patterns. The 304 villages, clearly visible in the cartographies and scattered across the entire ‘Delhi State’,<sup>23</sup> once located in the midst of fields and connected by waterways, have gradually been absorbed into the expanse of the urban structure, remaining as autonomous parts within



it.<sup>24</sup> Particularly noticeable, in map 2, *Sketch of the Environs of Delhi* (1807), is the well-established network of villages in the form of stylised clusters sporadically interspersed in the territory that was later subsumed by the city of Delhi. The villages have winding, narrow streets and are usually organised around a public area with a religious function, or around a park, or a water reservoir. These villages were defined during British rule by a boundary known as *Lal Dora*, assuring both physical and judicial independence to the settlements.<sup>25</sup> The detail maps provided in this collection, map 23a, *Proposed Development of village Sheikh Sarai New Delhi* (1982),<sup>26</sup> and map 23c, *Redevelopment plan of village Arak Pur Bagh Mochi, New Delhi* (1949), for example, embody the characteristics unique to each village. The system of canals connecting one village to another, organised broadly by the geography and ultimately draining into the river Yamuna, is interesting in itself. Besides the waterways, there were roads connecting the towns. The villages, with all their distinctive traits, are still easily recognisable.

As is common knowledge, the British East India Company gained control of Delhi in 1803 after Lord Lake's victory in the Battle of Delhi. At first, before the great 1857 rebellion, the colonialists sought to mingle with the local population and live inside Shahjahanabad. However, soon after the British assumed power over the subcontinent and had expelled the then Mughal emperor, they developed a practice of separating themselves, in the most definite of terms, from the local population and the historical town; perhaps a consequence of the fear of disease and uncleanness. They gradually relocated, first to the north with the military cantonments and residences in the civil lines area, then to the south in 1911, founding a new imperial city known as New Delhi, ostensibly as the eighth city,<sup>27</sup> which, according to the British, would have been the last city of Delhi. New Delhi took over Calcutta's role and was an urban reality per se, quite dissimilar to the overcrowded Shahjahanabad and with a distinct separation prominently established by the insurmountable train tracks in between.<sup>28</sup> The city has its own peculiar character, with wide roads and a distinct housing type, where bungalows, as opposed to the historic *haveli*-type houses, predominate. New Delhi was inspired by The City Beautiful Movement and the Garden City Movement, and the houses are carefully planned and organised in relation

to the buildings of power. The detail 33b of map 33, *Lay Out Plan of New Delhi* (1934), is a definite illustration of not only how the planning of residential areas changed overall but also an example in which the specific typology of edifices becomes visible.

Moreover, much towards the end of British rule, the maps clearly indicate the colonialists being responsible for building independent, planned, and self-contained settlements, to be coined thereafter as 'colonies', in the interest of expanding the ever-growing urban area. The onset of this augmentation can already be witnessed in the late 1920s, as map 28, *Tourist Map of Delhi* (1927), establishes. Karol Bagh, Jangpura, and Lodi Colony are significant examples, which clearly demonstrate, through their respective layouts, that they were based on a separate pattern from those of Civil Lines and New Delhi. Each of these settlements has its own characteristics and the same is evident from the cartographies at hand; in map 35a, *Lay Out plan of Western Extension Karol Bagh* (1970), for instance, the colony is noticeably congested with practically no public spaces, apart from the traditional roads and bazaars, whereas Lodi Colony, visible in map 38b, *Lay Out plan of Clerk Flats & Chummeries Lodi Road New Delhi* (1959), has favourably planned housing with ample gardens and open spaces.

In 1947, after India's independence, the colonial high ground, Delhi, became the capital of the new democratic and independent India. Simultaneously, the city experienced incredible expansion owing to the influx of thousands of Hindu refugees into Delhi during Partition, in parallel to the exodus of Muslims outbound from Delhi. For about 10 years the city grew uncontrollably, as is prominently noticeable in map 40, *Delhi Guide Map. Surveyed 1955-56* (1955-56). Inconsistently built colonies started to emerge; some built by private enterprises, others by public institutions, and some altogether unauthorised. As for the government colonies, one that bears particular resemblance to those built during British rule is Sarojini Nagar, directly comparable to Lodi Colony in terms of its structure and pattern, as is represented in map 41b, *Site Survey Plan for Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi* (-). As for the private ones, a significant example is Model Town, seen in map 41a, *Lay Out Plan of Model Town showing set-backs lines* (post 1947).



In 1955, the then prime minister decided that some form of city planning was indispensable, and, consequently, a series of surveys commenced in preparation for a Master Plan, to be implemented in 1962. Often termed as Delhi's ninth city, it was, in theory, intended to unify all the previous cities.<sup>29</sup> Essentially this plan, map 42, *Delhi Urban Area* (1962), was conceptualised by the Indian institution Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO) in collaboration with the American Ford Foundation, and was subsequently updated for the 1981, 2001, and 2021 Master Plans. The crux of the first plan and those that followed was not only the idea that the megalopolis should be structured through the imported notions of zoning and functionally defined areas, but, essentially, to yet again divide Delhi into self-sufficient neighbourhoods, additional micro-cities or colonies per se, within the city. It is noteworthy that the later expansions towards the extremities of the city confirm the paradigm of Delhi being a city of cities; though classified as part of the National Capital Region (NCR), and intentionally excluded from this collection, developments such as Rohini and Dwarka, or satellite cities and ring towns such as Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Noida, and Gurgaon, are wholly autonomous.

It is recognised that, over the centuries, many rulers chose Delhi as their seat of power, from which to dominate and govern the subcontinent just as much as to establish their domicile. The capital developed over a period of time through a succession of rulerships, amongst them the Turkish, the Mughals, and the British, each founding a new settlement specific to their period of reign and with its own unique character, peculiar and distinct in its architecture and planning whilst also bearing countless external and domestic influences. By way of successive additions and a conglomeration of a number of different cities, Delhi became an exemplary model of polycentric settlements. This collection of maps epitomises, validates, and visually supports 'the story of the city of cities'.<sup>30</sup> Delhi is made up of ancient cities, of villages, the imperial New Delhi, newly added colonies, and post-1947 developments, each with an identifiable heritage and distinct in its traits, culture, and subsistence. 'No capital in the world has been built on the site of as many legendary cities of old, as Delhi.'<sup>31</sup>

#### Notes

- 1 Matthew H. Edney, *Mapping an Empire: the geographical construction of British India, 1765–1843* (Chicago, London: University of Chicago Press, 1990), p. 1.
- 2 Susan Gole, *Early maps of India* (New Delhi: Sanskriti in association with Arnold Heinemann, 1976), p. 12.
- 3 W.M. Coldstream, *Notes on Survey of India maps and the modern development of Indian cartography*, published under the direction of C.H.D. Ryder, vol. XII of *Records of the Survey of India* (Calcutta: Survey of India, 1919).
- 4 In Europe at the beginning of the 17th century, intellectuals and academics developed the tradition of the *Grand Tour*, often appropriated with an aspect of pilgrimage, it was in many ways a journey or initiation by travelling for the purpose of learning, experiencing and self-discovery. A prerequisite destination, by many even construed as the mecca of such journeys was Italy and its cities. The itineraries and destinations were predetermined and planned with a conscious effort to achieve the respective objectives set forth for the tour. An array of mementos, hereto were left behind, be it works of art, literary commentaries



or even meticulously researched studies. These, in turn, followed a natural sequence, not necessarily just chronological, but also in the way they were perceived; journeys of the past represented the legacy from which another may have begun and in terms of maps and cartographies as well, it is necessary to appreciate the exploratory process or the legacy from which they may stem.

- 5 Essentially nothing more than a simplified and reduced view of the country, its traditions, and culture. See Edward W. Said, *Orientalismo: L'immagine europea dell'Oriente*, trans. Stefano Galli (Milano: Feltrinelli, 2010).
- 6 “The young Alexander, king of Macedonia in northern Greece in the fourth century B.C., to attempt conquest of the known world – as far as the Great Bay (of Bengal). [...] This conquest is barely mentioned in the Indian literature of the period, but it was a major advance in the European knowledge of India. [...] With Alexander went geographers and historians who were instructed to make detailed reports and precise measurements everywhere they went. [...] All this knowledge was put to good use in the first known maps of India that have survived in some form to the present day. From Alexandria in the second century A.D. came the Geographia of Ptolemy – A long geographical treatise accompanied by maps of the known world”, in Susan Gole, *Early maps of India* (New Delhi: Sanskriti in association with Arnold Heinemann, 1976), pp. 19–20. The map was published for the first time in 1477. Its diffusion in print coincided with the spreading of cartography. “With the increase of printing, knowledge gained by travellers and traders spread quickly, both in books and maps”, *ibidem*, p. 37.
- 7 P.L. Madan, *Indian cartography: a historical perspective* (New Delhi: Manohar, 1997), p. 15. See also, Charles Verlinden, “The Indian Ocean: The Ancient Period and the Middle Age” and B. Arunachalam, “The Heaven-finding Art in Indian Navigational Traditions and Cartography”; both articles published in *The Indian Ocean explorations in history, commerce and politics*, ed. Satish Chandra (New Delhi: Sage, 1987). See also, Leo Bagrow, *History of Cartography*, Revised and enlarged by R.K. Skelton (London: C.A. Watts & Co, 1964); Dineschandra Sircar, *Studies in the geography of ancient and medieval India* (Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, 1960).
- 8 P.L. Madan, *Indian cartography: a historical perspective* (New Delhi: Manohar, 1997), p. 47.
- 9 The Archaeological Survey of India was founded in 1784.
- 10 “The history of the East India Company’s mapping activities can be summarized as the

history of British attempts to make detailed topographic and cadastral surveys adhere to a systematic standard within a coherent administrative structure, even as the forces of inertia, expediency, and financial strain worked to preserve the almost anarchic conditions of mapmaking in India” in Matthew H. Edney, *Mapping an Empire: the geographical construction of British India, 1765–1843* (Chicago, London: University of Chicago Press, 1990), p. 32.

- 11 P.L. Madan, *Indian cartography: a historical perspective* (New Delhi: Manohar, 1997), p. 87.
- 12 *Ibidem*, p. 97.
- 13 “The origin of the name of Delhi is lost in antiquity and the city is known to have flourished under various names. It is generally presumed that the corrupted names Dilli, Dehli and finally Delhi were evolved after the name of Raja Dillu, a member of the Maurya Dynasty who reigned in the 1st Century B.C.” in Town Planning Organization, *Interim General Plan for Greater Delhi* (New Delhi: Ministry of Health Government of India, 1956), p. 4.
- 14 S.P. Gupta and K.S. Ramachandran, “Mahabharata: Myth and Reality” and Ashok K. Sharma, “Prehistoric Delhi and its neighbourhood physical features”, in *Delhi: Ancient History*, ed. Upinder Singh (New Delhi: Social Science Press, 2006); William Buck, *Mahabharata* (Berkeley, London: University of California Press, 2000).
- 15 A text by Praduman K. Sharma, “Mughal Architecture of Delhi: A Study of Mosques and Tombs, 1556–1627 A.D.” (PhD diss., Jamia Millia Islamia University, 2000), describes seven cities, the first of which is called Lal Kot and dates back to 1024 A.D., the second Siri from 1303 A.D., the third Tughlaqabad from 1321 A.D., the fourth Jahanpanah from 1327 A.D., the fifth Kotla Ferozshah from 1354 A.D., the sixth Dinpanah from 1533 A.D., the seventh Shahjahanabad from 1631 A.D.
- 16 “The fortress of Tughluqabad stands on a rocky hill, about 8 km from the Qutb-Minar on the Qutb Badarpur road. It was built by Ghiyathu’d-Din Tughluq (1321–25) and constitutes the third city of Delhi. Roughly octagonal on plan with a perimeter of 6.5 km, its 10 to 15 high rubble-built walls are provided with bastions and gates at intervals. [...] Tughluqabad was divided mainly into three portions. To the east of the present entrance from the Qutb-Badarpur road, a rectangular area with high walls and bastions served as the citadel. A wider area immediately to its west, similarly bounded by rubble walls and bastions, housed the palaces. Beyond this to the north lay the city, now marked by ruins of houses. Streets in the city, some of which can be traced even now, ran in a grid-pattern form gates on one side to

those on the opposite side. Inside the citadel-enclosure are a tower known as Bijai-Mandal and remains of several halls, including a long underground passage” in Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its neighbourhood* (New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India, 1964), pp. 85-86.

- 17 Important are the writings of Abu Omar Minhaj-ud-din Narni’s Osman’s *Tabqat-i-Nasiri*, Ibn Batuta’s *Rehla*, Ziya-ud-din Barni’s *Tarikh-i-Firozshahi*, Khafi Khan’s *Muntakhab-ul-Labab*, Muhammad Qasim’s *Tarikh-i-Farishta*, Abul Fazl’s *Ain-i-Akbari* – and Nawab Shamsam-ud-daulah Shah Nawaz Khan’s *Maasir-ul-umara*. These are only some of the volumes, but there are many more. We may also read the observations of European travellers who passed through India during the Mughal period, who mention the buildings and life in Delhi. We recall Tavernier, Bernier, Manucci and Thevenot. The volume *Oriental Scenery* by Daniell was published in London in 1812 and gave an overview of Delhi’s monuments. Sayyid Ahmad Khan’s work titled *Asar-us-sanadid* (1847) gives a vivid description of Delhi’s monuments before the 1857 rebellion. With the foundation of the Archaeological Survey of India in 1861, Cunningham and Beglar analysed the Delhi area, relating their finds in the books of the Archaeological Survey of India. Many other scholars have attempted to take down the history of Delhi and describe its archaeology, among these: Heber (1828) e Archer’s (1833) works, *Journal of a Tour of Upper India* (1858) by Mundy, *New York to Delhi* (1858) by Mintura, *Handbook to Delhi* (1863) by Cooper, *England to Delhi* (1870) by Matheson, *New Guide to Delhi* (1870) by Harcourt, *Archaeology of Delhi* (1876) by Carr Stephen, *Reports* (1881-84) by Cole, *Reminiscences of an Indian Official* (1884) by Cavenagh, *Revised list of Objects of Archaeological Interest in the Punjab* (1885-90) by Rodgers, and *Memoires of Delhi and Fyrazabad* (1888) by Hoey. At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century many monuments became heritage sites and other scholars decided to document them. Among the most important studies in this area we can remember Herbert C. Fanshawe’s work, *Delhi: Past and Present* (1902), Lovat Fraser’s *At Delhi. An account of the Delhi Durbar*, Times of India Press & Thacker, Bombay 1903, Gordon Risle Hearn’s *The Seven Cities of Delhi* (1906), Henry G. Keene’s *Hand-book of for Visitors to Delhi* (1906), Gordon Sanderson’s *Delhi Museum of Archaeology* (1909), and C.M.V. Stuart’s *Gardens of the Great Moghuls*, along with all the other important studies by Fergusson, Fletcher, Caritti, Elphistone, Havell and S.L. Poole on the city’s architecture and history. There are also articles and studies by the Archaeological Survey of India on Delhi’s architecture, art and monuments. The most important is possibly the *Survey of Delhi Monuments by the Archaeological Survey of India*.

These are four volumes cataloguing monuments, written by Maulvi Zafar Hasan between 1916 and 1922, titled *List of Muhammadan & Hindu Monuments*. As for other studies on the monuments and history of the city we cannot omit to mention the studies by Henry Sharp, *Delhi: its story and buildings* (Bombay: Humphrey Milford, 1921), or even Thomas G.P. Spear’s *Delhi: A Historical Sketch* (1945), Tatsuro Yamamoto, Matsuo Ara and Tokifusa Tsukinowa’s *Delhi Architectural Remains of the Delhi Sultanate Period* (3 volumes, 1968-70), and Y.D. Shama’s, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (1964). In the period following independence archaeological digs were carried out in the six cities’ area. Among these notably those in Purana Qila, Mandoli, Lal Kot, Anangpur, Salimgarth and Bhorgarh.

- 18 Michelguglielmo Torri, *Storia dell’India* (Bari: Editori Laterza, 2007), p. 175.
- 19 “There are many things in Old Delhi – Shahjahanabad – which, perhaps, many of us and many of you do not like. They are certainly capable of improvement. Nevertheless, there are many things in Old Delhi, old buildings, for instance, which stands out. But there is something more than that. There is the spirit and the genius of an ancient city, where almost every stone tells you a story, where history is embedded even in the dirty lane – the history of events and the history of people in their happiness and sorrow through long ages past. There is this ancient city with much that is good and much that is bad; but it has definite and positive atmosphere which you can feel it in your bones if you go there, especially if you know something about the tremendous past of Old Delhi which is supposed to be the seventh city of Delhi” in Eckart Ehlers and Thomas Krafft, *Shāhjahānābād/Old Delhi: tradition and colonial change* (New Delhi: Manohar, 2003), p. 15.
- 20 “Shahjahanabad”, in A.P. Bhatnagar, *Delhi and its fort palace: a historical preview* (Delhi: Shubhi Publications, 2003), pp. 56-61, 74-185; Hamida Khatoun Naqvi, “Shahajahanabad. The Mughal Delhi 1638-1803. An Introduction”, in *Delhi through the ages: selected essays in urban history, culture and society*, ed. Robert E. Frykenberg (Oxford, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1986), pp. 57-105; Stephen P. Blake, *Shahjahanabad. the sovereign city in Mughal India 1639-1739* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991); “Shahjahanabad”, in Gordon Risle Hearn, *The Seven Cities of Delhi* (New Delhi: S.B.W. Publishers, 1986), pp. 134-172; “The City of Cities” in *Historic Delhi: an anthology*, ed. H.K. Kaul, (Delhi, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1985), pp. xxv-xxvi, (see also “Shahjahanabad”, pp. 41-47); “The City of Modern Delhi or Shahjahanabad” in Herbert C. Fanshawe, *Delhi Past and Present* (Gurgaon: Vintage Books, 1991) (this volume is a guide with a brief history of the city).

- 21 in Eckart Ehlers and Thomas Krafft, *Shāhjahānābād/Old Delhi: tradition and colonial change* (New Delhi: Manohar, 2003), p. 15.
- 22 “Morphology and Morphological Elements of 19th Century Shahjahanabad: Water system and Canals [...]; Gardens [...]; Thanas/Wards/Mahallahs (neighbourhoods) [...]; Streets, Bazaars and Chawks [...]; Fort/Palace [...]; Mosques [...]; Havelis [...].” *ibidem*, pp.16–27.
- 23 Information gathered from Town Planning Organization, *Interim General Plan for Greater Delhi* (New Delhi: Ministry of Health Government of India, 1956), p. 6; “Delhi was conferred the status of a Part ‘C’ State under the Constitution of India, and it came into existence as a separate State on the 17th March, 1952. Prior to that date, Delhi had the status of a Chief Commissioner’s Province” *ibidem*, p. 8.
- 24 Charles Lewis and Karoki Lewis, *Delhi’s historic villages* (New Delhi: Ravi Dayal Publisher – Penguin Book India, 2012).
- 25 S.K. Chandhoke, *Nature and Structure of Rural Habitation* (New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company, 1990).
- 26 The survey for this particular map was concluded in 1982 and published the following year.
- 27 Historian Anthony D. King maintains that the colonial period in the Indian capital can be divided into 3 main periods: a first period that goes from 1803 to 1857, a second that goes from 1857 to 1911, and a last one from 1911 to 1947. See Anthony D. King, *Colonial urban development: culture, social power and environment* (London, Boston: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1976).
- 28 Jeremiah P. Losty et al., *Delhi: Red Fort to Raisina* (New Delhi: Lustre Press–Roli Books, 2012); A.K. Jain, *Lutyens’ Delhi* (New Delhi: Bookwell, 2010); Malvika Singh and Rudrangshu Mukherjee, *New Delhi: making of a capital* (New Delhi: Lustre Press Roli Books, 2009); Jyoti Hosagrahar, *Indigenous Modernities: negotiating architecture and urbanism* (London: Routledge, 2005); Andreas Volwahn, *Imperial Delhi: the British capital of the Indian empire* (Munich, London: Prestel, 2002); Narayani Gupta, “Delhi between the two Empires 1803–1931: Society Government and Urban Growth”, in Thomas G. Percival Spear, Narayani Gupta and Robert E. Frykenberg, *The Delhi omnibus* (Oxford, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2002), pp. 1–236 (see also: “The British in Delhi”, pp. 137–166); “New Delhi: The Rome of Indostan”, in Philip H. Davies, *Splendours of the Raj: British architecture in India 1660–1947* (London: John Murray, 1985), pp. 215–239; Robert G. Irving, *Indian Summer: Lutyens, Baker,*

- and imperial Delhi* (New Heaven, London: Yale University Press, 1981); Anthony D. King, *Colonial urban development: culture, social power and environment* (London, Boston: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1976).
- 29 *Selected Works of Jawaharlal Nehru*, ed. Mushirul Hasan, 2<sup>nd</sup> series, vol. XXXIX (New Delhi: Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund, 2006); *Delhi: the deepening urban crisis*, ed. Patwant Singh and Ram Dhanija (New Delhi: Sterling Publishers, 1989); Gunnar Myrdal, *Asian drama: an inquiry into the poverty of nations*, vol. I, (New York: Twentieth Century Fund, 1968); “Final details for Delhi Master Plan: Less Land for Housing and Industries”, *Hindustan*, September 2 1962: 1; “Delhi Master Plan come into force”, *The Indian Express*, September 2, 1962: 1,6,7; *Work Studies relating to the preparation of the Master Plan for Delhi*, vols. I–II (New Delhi: Delhi Development Authority, 1957).
- 30 Thomas G. Percival Spear, Narayani Gupta and Robert E. Frykenberg, *The Delhi omnibus* (Oxford, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2002); Herbert C. Fanshawe, *Delhi Past and Present* (Gurgaon: Vintage Books, 1991); “Cities of Delhi”, in Stephen P. Blake, *Shahjahanabad. the sovereign city in Mughal India 1639–1739* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991), pp. 5–13; Gordon Risley Hearn, *The Seven Cities of Delhi* (New Delhi: S.B.W. Publishers, 1986); “The City of Cities” in *Historic Delhi: an anthology*, ed. H.K. Kaul, (Delhi, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1985)
- 31 *Historic Delhi: an anthology*, ed. H.K. Kaul, (Delhi, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1985), p. xvii (this book chronologically exemplifies the evolution of the city of Delhi); Patwant Singh, “The Ninth Delhi”, *The Journal of the Royal Society of Arts*, June, 1971: 461.

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- 13 [Post 1857]. *Plan of Delhi and its Environs* (Cassell's Complete Atlas containing two hundred and sixty folio maps, beautifully engraved and coloured, presenting a full and most accurate survey of the world's surface, Cassell, Petter & Galpin, London, 1864)
- 14 1857-58. *Plan of Delhi 1857-58* (DSA)
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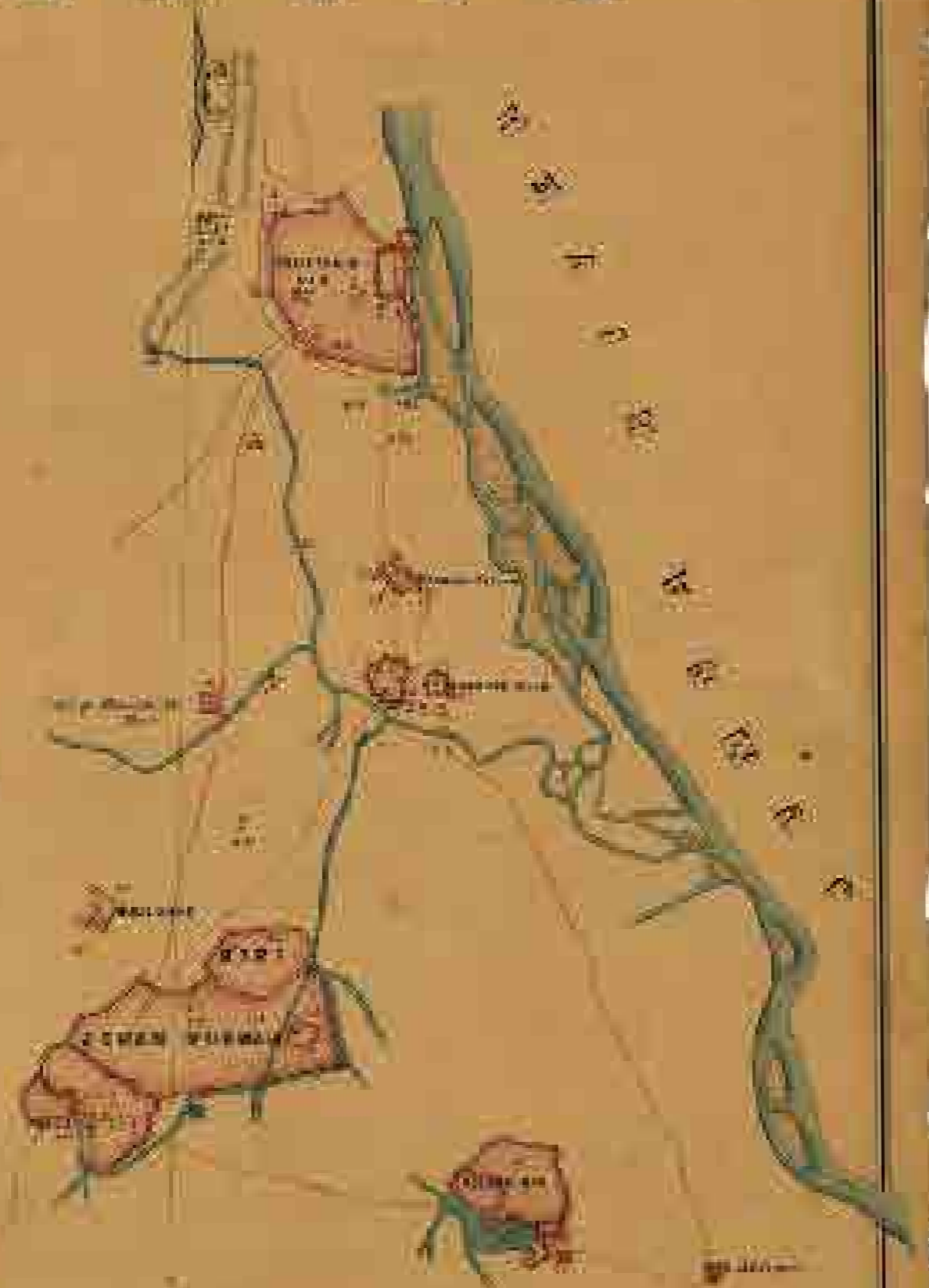
## List of Acronyms/Initialisms

ASI	Archaeological Survey of India
CPWD	Central Public Works Department
DDA	Delhi Development Authority
DSA	Delhi State Archives
INTACH	Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
MCD	Municipal Corporation of Delhi
NAI	National Archives of India
NDMC	New Delhi Municipal Council



*Maps* with RESPECTIVE COMMENTARIES

A N T I Q U I T I E S  
 OF  
 D E H L I E



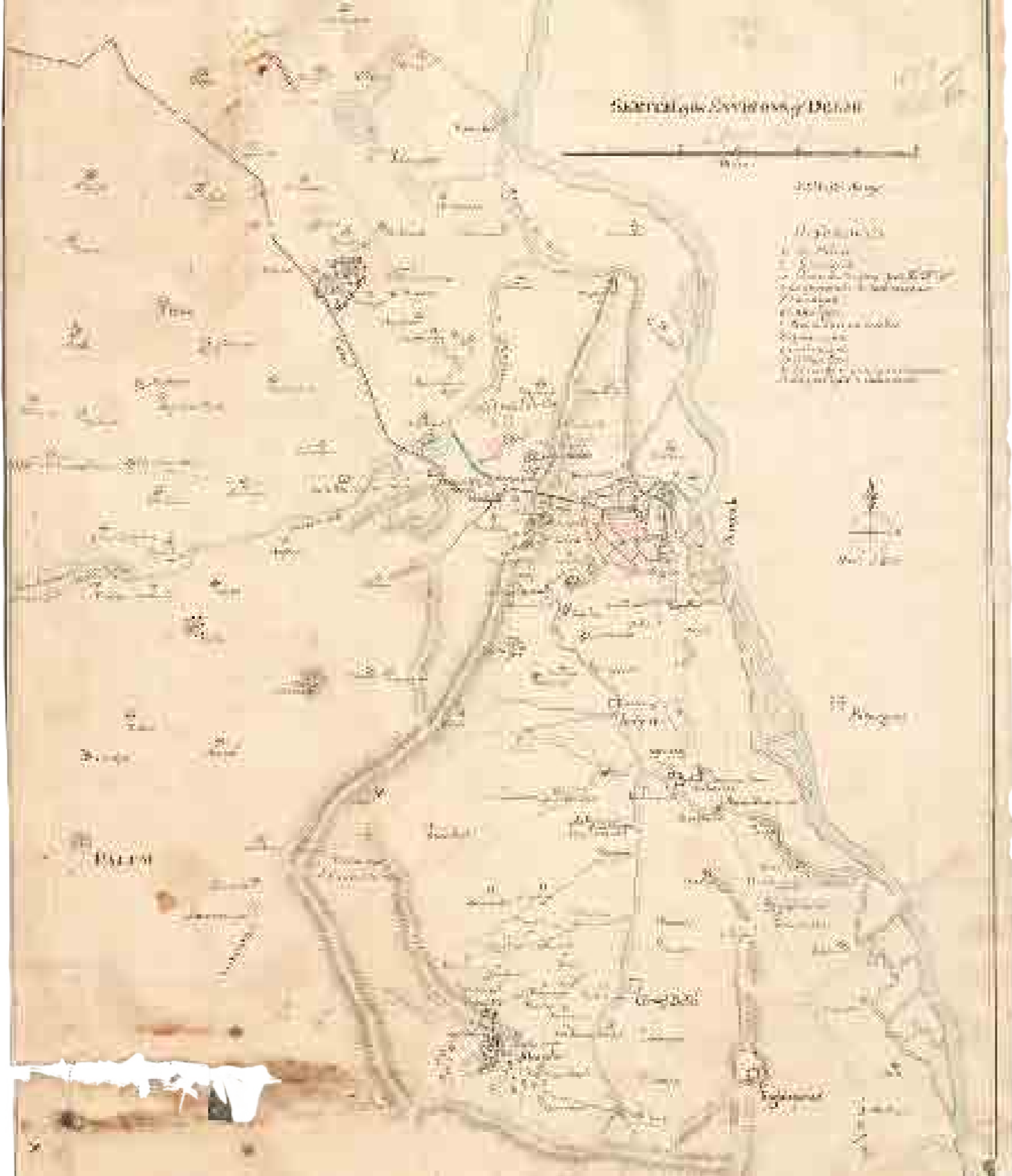
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 [AFTER 1803 BUT BEFORE 1857]

*Antiquities of Dehlie*

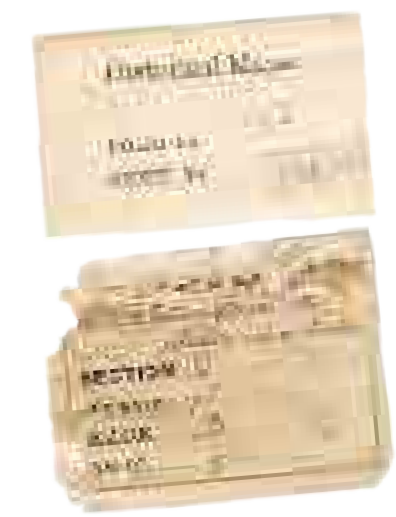
DELHI STATE ARCHIVES

Scale: 1 inch = 1 mile

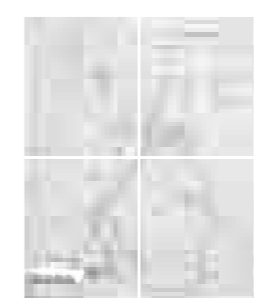
This map shows the locations and broad layouts of several ancient cities of Delhi, and emphasises that these were isolated and did not overlap. The following settlements are manifestly recognisable: Togloka Bad, Dilli, Jehan Punnah, Siri, Houz Khas, Poorana Killah, and Shahjehaha Bad, and the smaller settlements of Budderpoor and Anek Poor. Intriguingly, this map labels the site actually known, and shown in later maps, as Lal-Kot-Qal'a Raipithora, as Dilli. Another point of mention are the peculiar spellings of the aforementioned settlements; most prominent is the awkward spelling of Humayun's Tomb, spelt as Homaioii's Toomb—neither of phonetic nor of any apparent symbolic value. The map is colour-coded, with red denoting built areas, yellow for roadways and paths, and blue for rivers and canals; the subtle slashes indicate hills and the dotted rendering marks sandbanks. A series of numbers are visible throughout the map, likely identifying significant monuments, which correspond to a *nota bene* or 'note well!' indicating: 'The numbers refer to the body of the gazetteer under this head.' A stylised representation of an arrow pointing north longitudinally bisects the map.



02  
1807  
*Sketch of the Environs of Delhi*  
NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA  
Scale: 1 inch = 1 1/4 miles

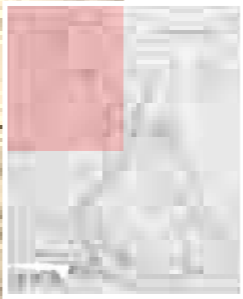
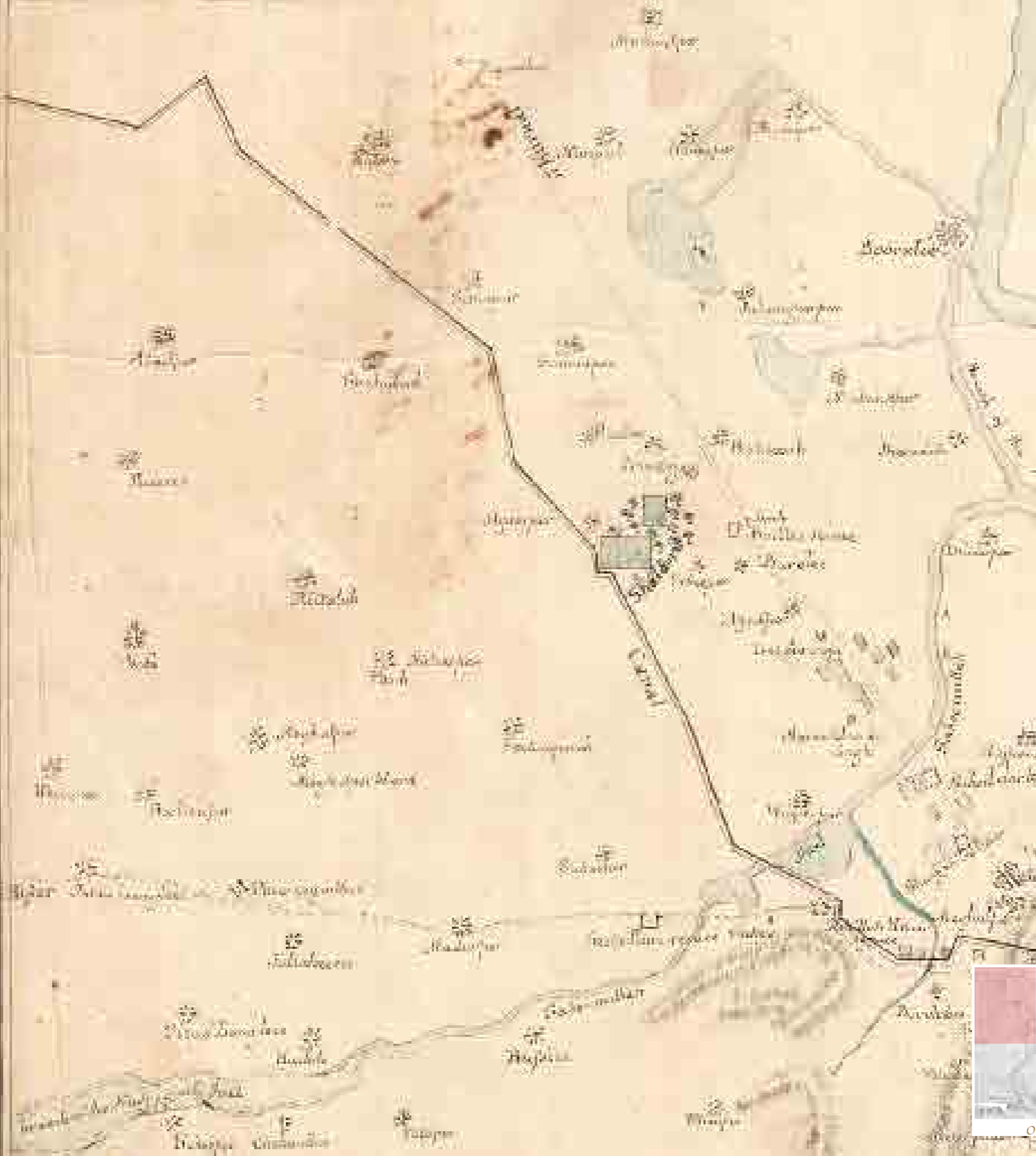


This map, dated 1807, beautifully illustrates Delhi and its environs at the beginning of the 19th century, shortly after the arrival of the British. It is attributed to the British surveyor F.S. White and shows the hierarchy of settlements, from the smaller villages to the larger. Unlike map 1, *Antiquities of Dehlie* [After 1803 but before 1857], this map does not show as many of the older cities and instead concentrates on Shahjahanabad, Tughluqabad, Mooralee, and the complex of Qootub minar. The smaller settlements are indicated only by name, and the delicate, miniature abstractions of villages, at times even of trees, give this map an element of unique artistic expression. Dashed lines indicate various routes while very subtly rendered shadings mark the ridge and hills. The only colours used in this map are a shade of light red, or pink, for the built areas, and a palette of blue tones for the rivers and streams. The canal, drawn boldly across the top left side of the map, culminating or originating in Shahjahanabad, is particularly prominent but does not exist as of present day. In the top right corner of the map is a list of references, corresponding to those on the map itself, numbered one through twelve: 1. The Palace; 2. Suleemgurh; 3. Jumma Musjhid; 4. Cantonments & Cashmeer gate; 5. Kabul gate; 6. Lahor gate; 7. Ferash khanuh kreekee; 8. Ajmeer gate; 9. Toorkman gate; 10. Dilhee gate; 11. Deriah gunj gate & Cantonments; 12. Rajghat gate & Cantonments. Directly below this list, a compass rose confirms the northern directional orientation of the map with a five-degree eastward variation.

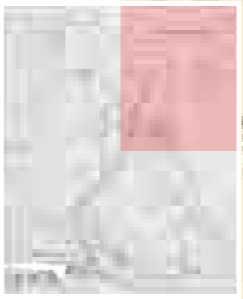


02

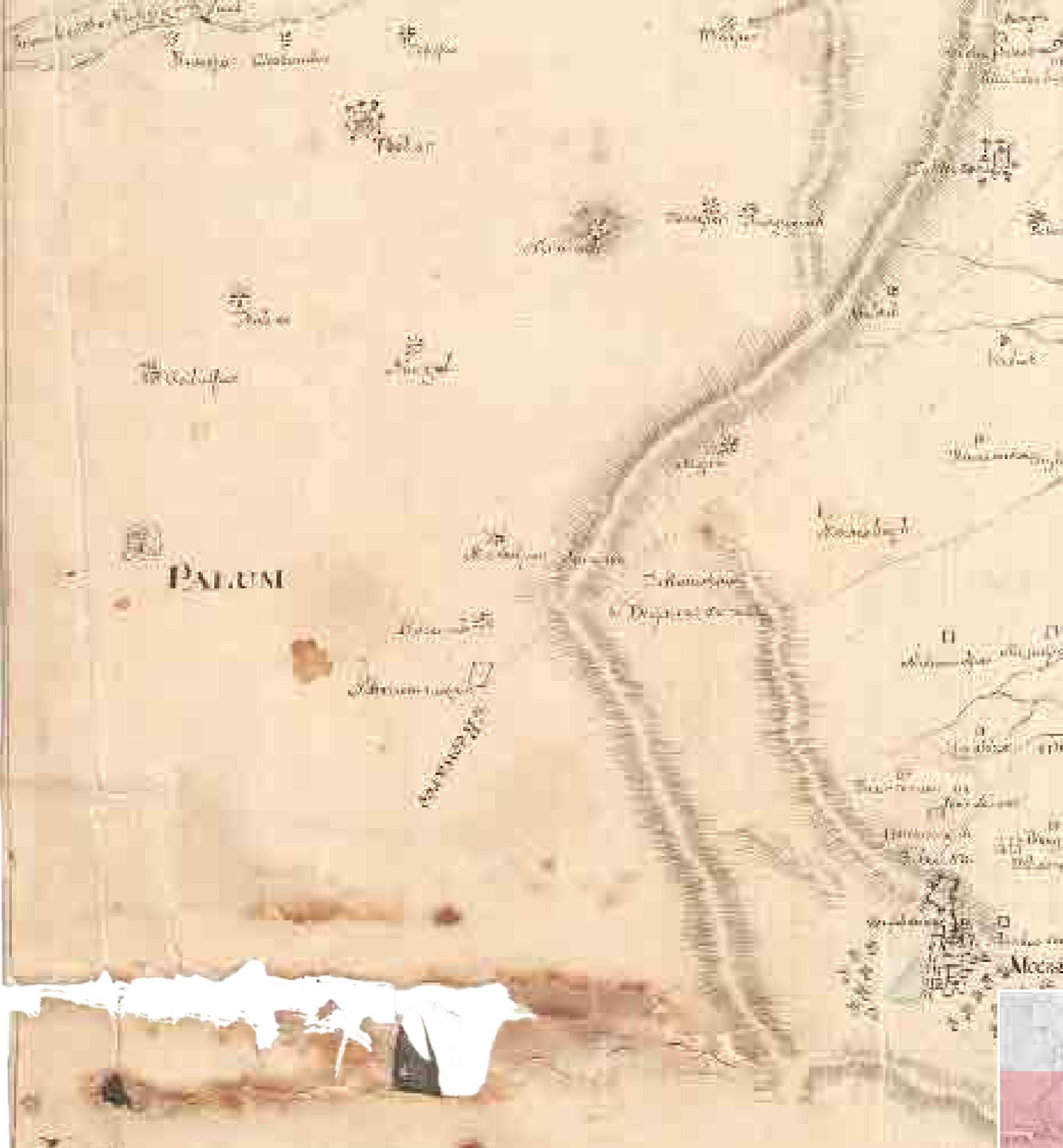




02



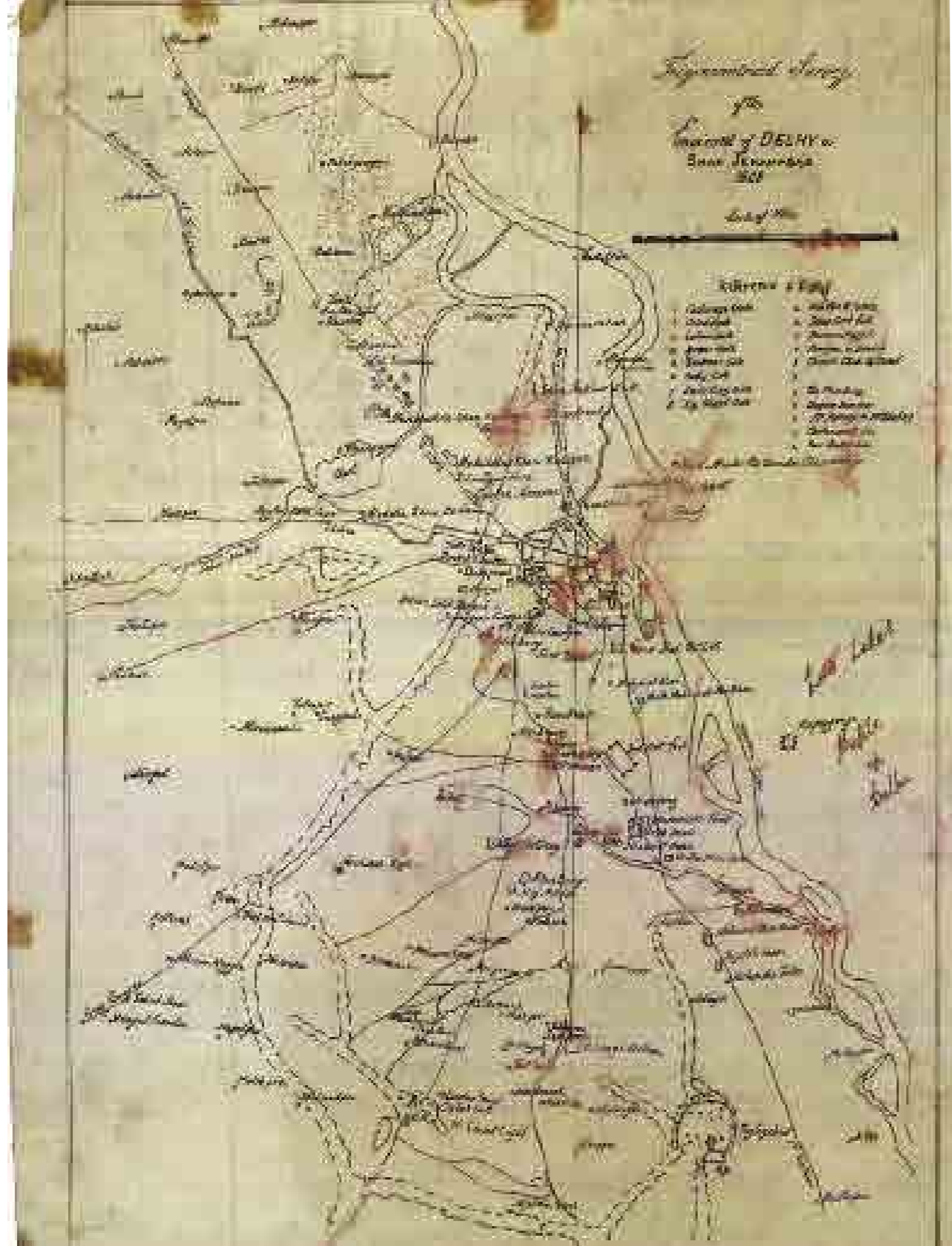
02



02



02



03  
1808

## *Trigonometrical Survey of the Environs of Delhy or Shah Jehanabad 1808*

DELHI STATE ARCHIVES

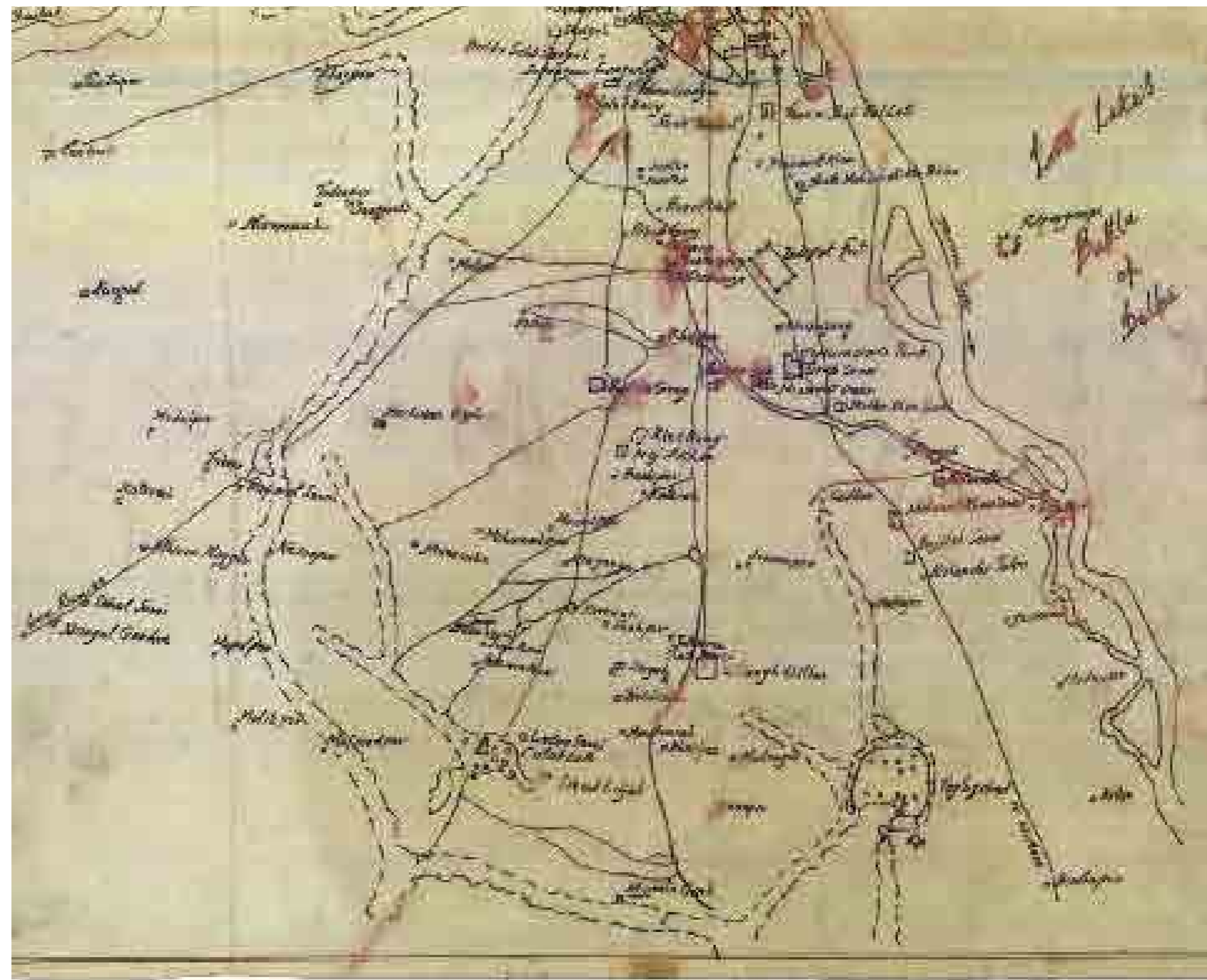
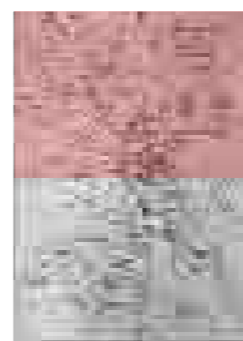
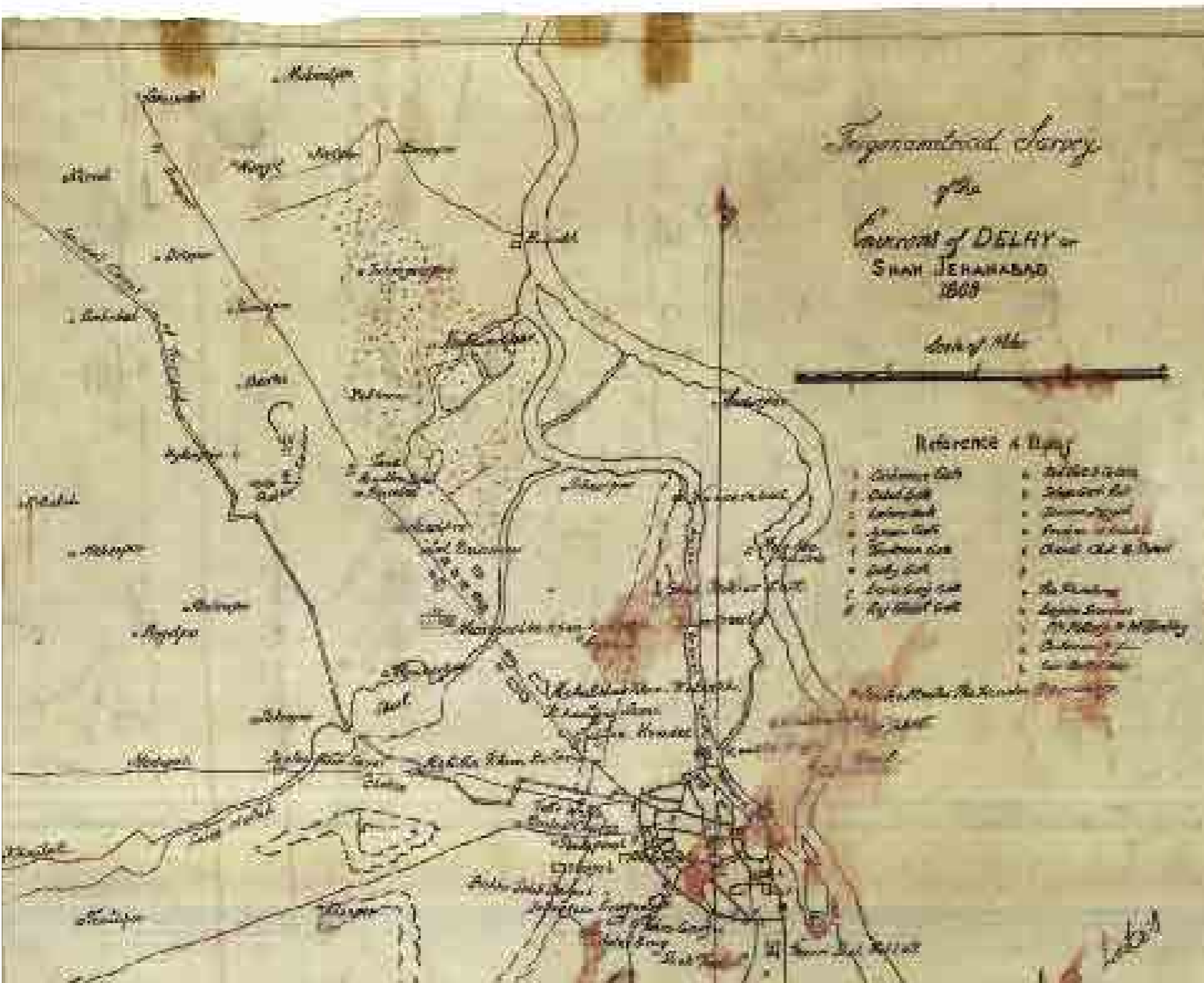
Graphic scale in miles

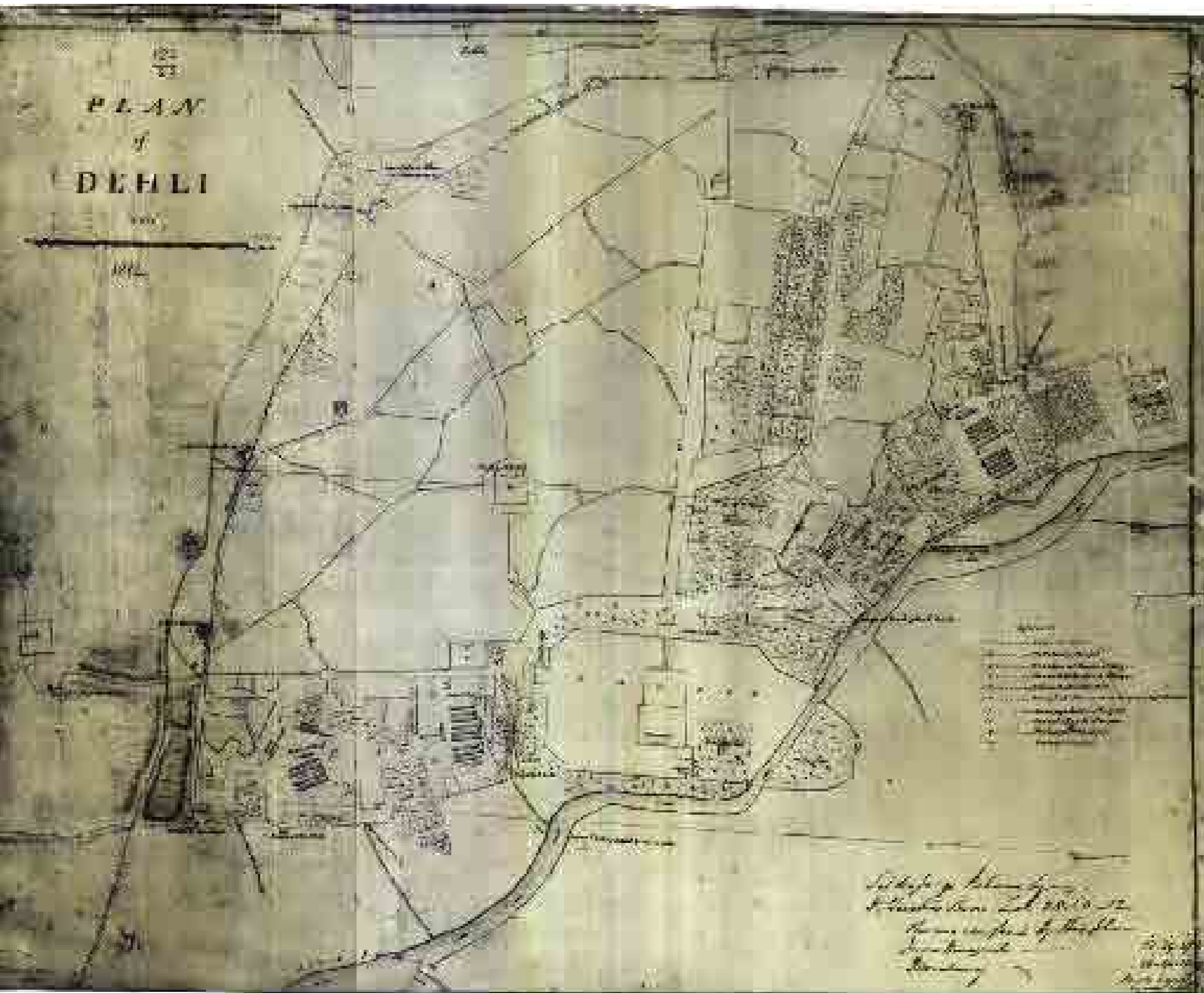


The map depicts Delhi and its surroundings in 1808, with an ostensible focus on the territory left of the Yamuna. The only exception is a handwritten note marking the location of 'Lord Lake's Battle of Delhi' just right of the Putpurgunge fort, which is, in fact, roughly the area where the battle of 1803 took place. The use of continuous, inexact, and, in places, unevenly dashed lines lends this map a rudimentary characteristic and a resemblance to an artist's sketch. However, it becomes immediately recognisable as a map, per se, by the names of settlements and monuments juxtaposed in writing to the right of the respective reference points. A legend, 'Reference to Delhy', through a series of numbers and alphabets, indicates: 1. Cashmeer Gate; 2. Cabul Gate; 3. Lahore Gate; 4. Ajmeer Gate; 5. Toorkman Gate; 6. Delhy Gate; 7. Deria Gunj Gate; 8. Raj Ghaut Gate; A. Red fort & Palace; B. Selem Garh fort; C. Jumma Masjid; D. Rooshan al Doulah; E. Chandi Chok & Canal; F. (unlabelled); G. The Residency; H. Begum Sumroos; I. Mr. Metcalfe & Mr. Keating; K&L. Cantonments for two Battalions. Furthermore, the now defunct canal prominently depicted in map 2, *Sketch of the Environs of Delhi* (1807), is denoted as the 'Anciant Canal of Teroyshd'. There are a few visible water stains throughout the map and fastening marks along the edges. The directional indicator, pointing northwards, originates in Chiragh Dilhee and extends through the centre of the map to the top.



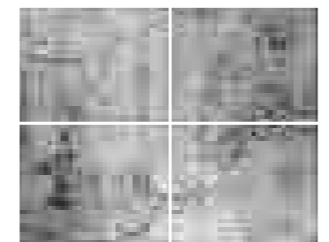
03



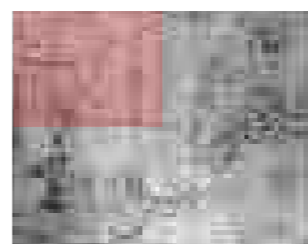


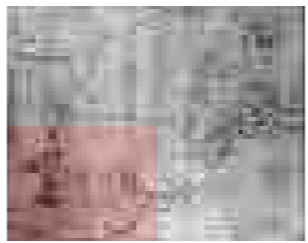
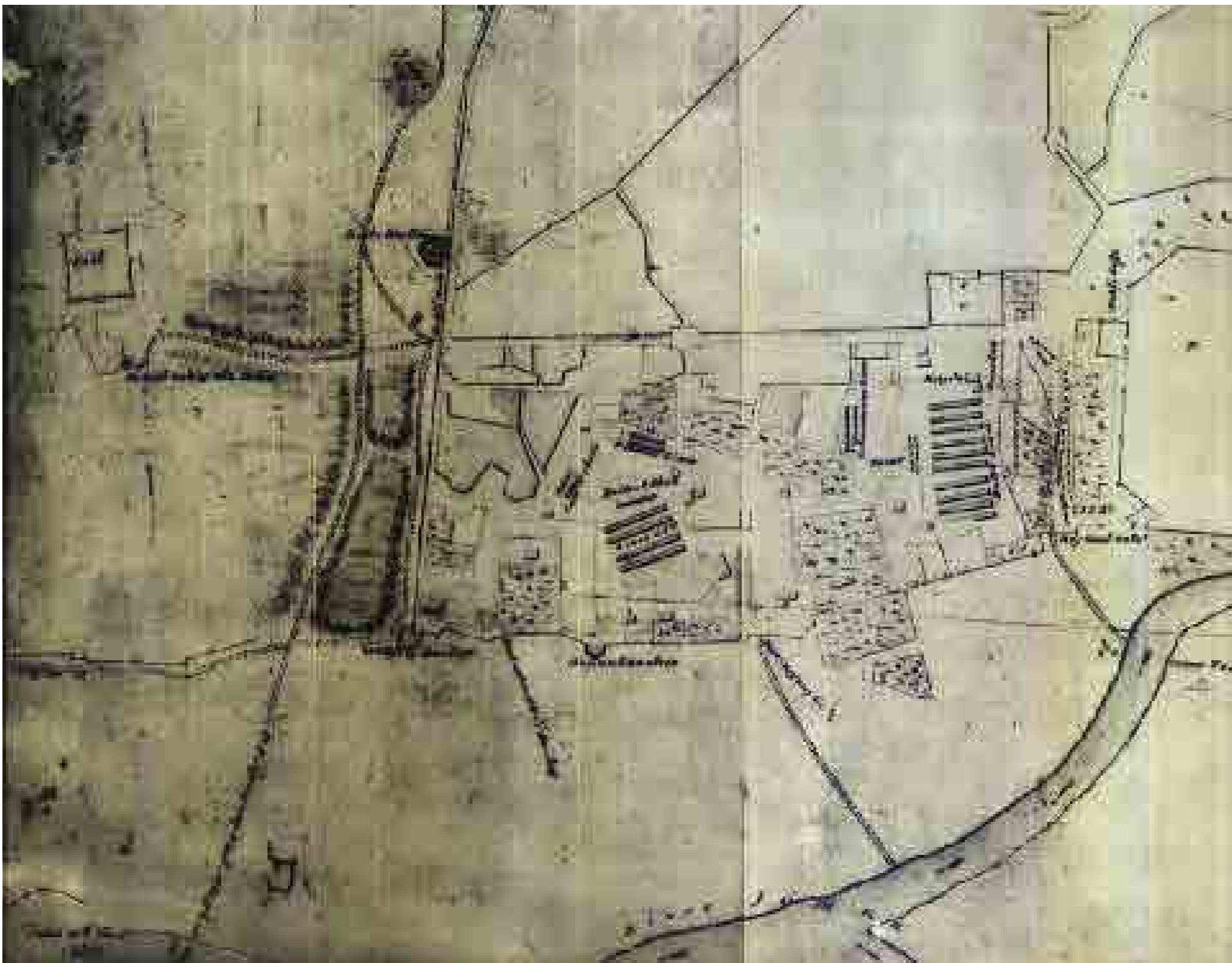
04  
1812  
*Plan of Delhi*  
DELHI STATE ARCHIVES  
*Graphic scale in yards*

This map, dated 1812, prominently illustrates the British jurisdiction within Shahjahanabad and delineates its ample gardens or *baghs*. It is unclear why the gardens are concentrated predominantly in the north of the city—possibly due to the proximity of an artificial waterway. As for the drawing itself, the level of detail is relatively unassuming and is held solely in black on white. While the main roadways are decipherable, for the most part, throughout Shahjahanabad, only buildings are visible and correspondingly labelled in the British occupied parts. Most patently typified is the cluster of parallelly aligned, rectangular shapes indicating military barracks or ‘lines’, essentially confirming British presence within Shahjahanabad. On the right side of the map is a series of illegible references, numbered one through ten and corresponding to those on the map itself, mentioning various mosques. In terms of directional orientation, the map comprises two axes, which reveal that it is orientated eastwards instead of towards the north.

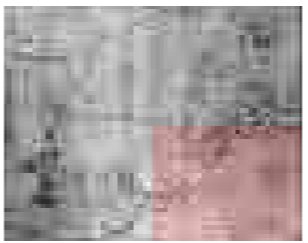
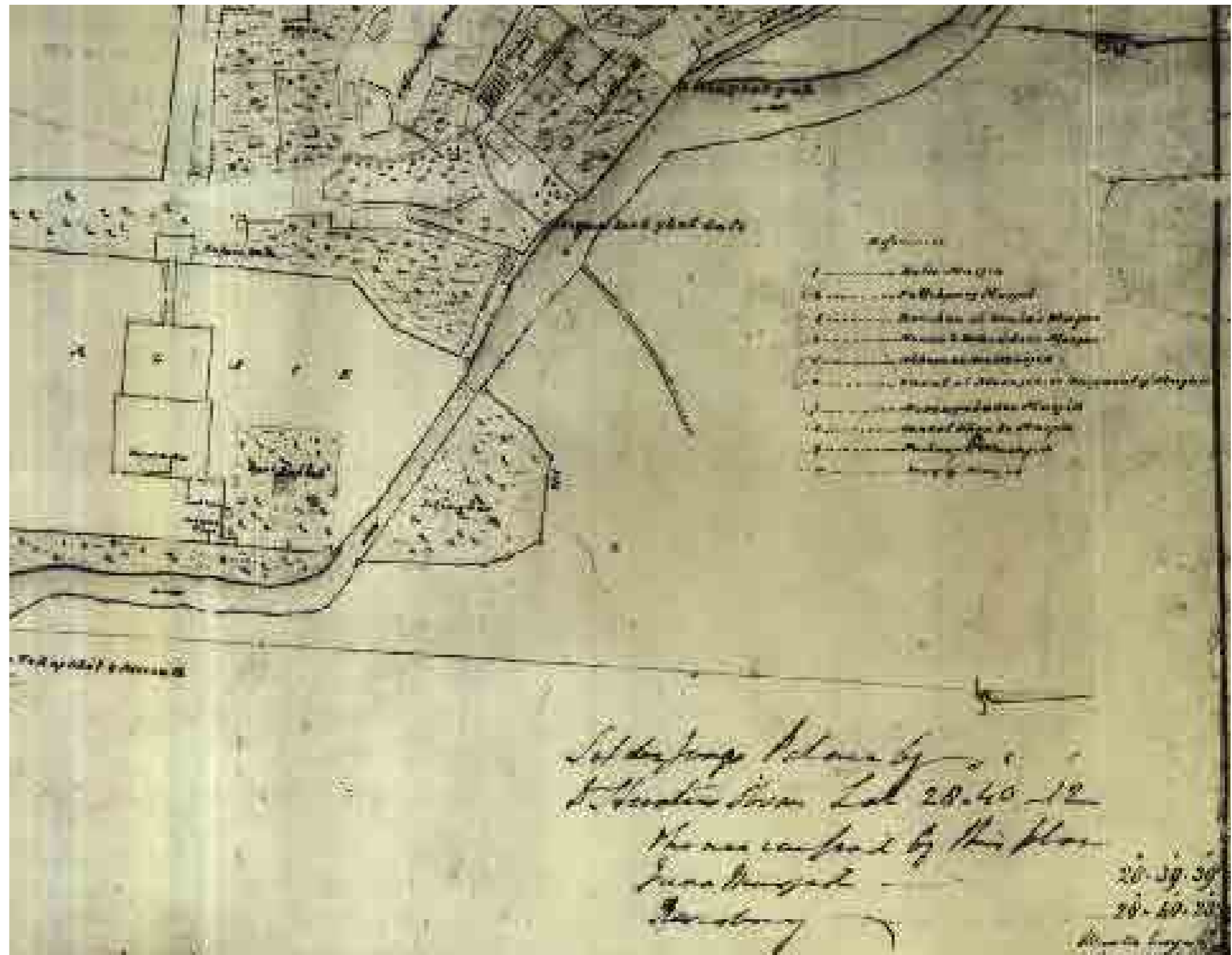


04

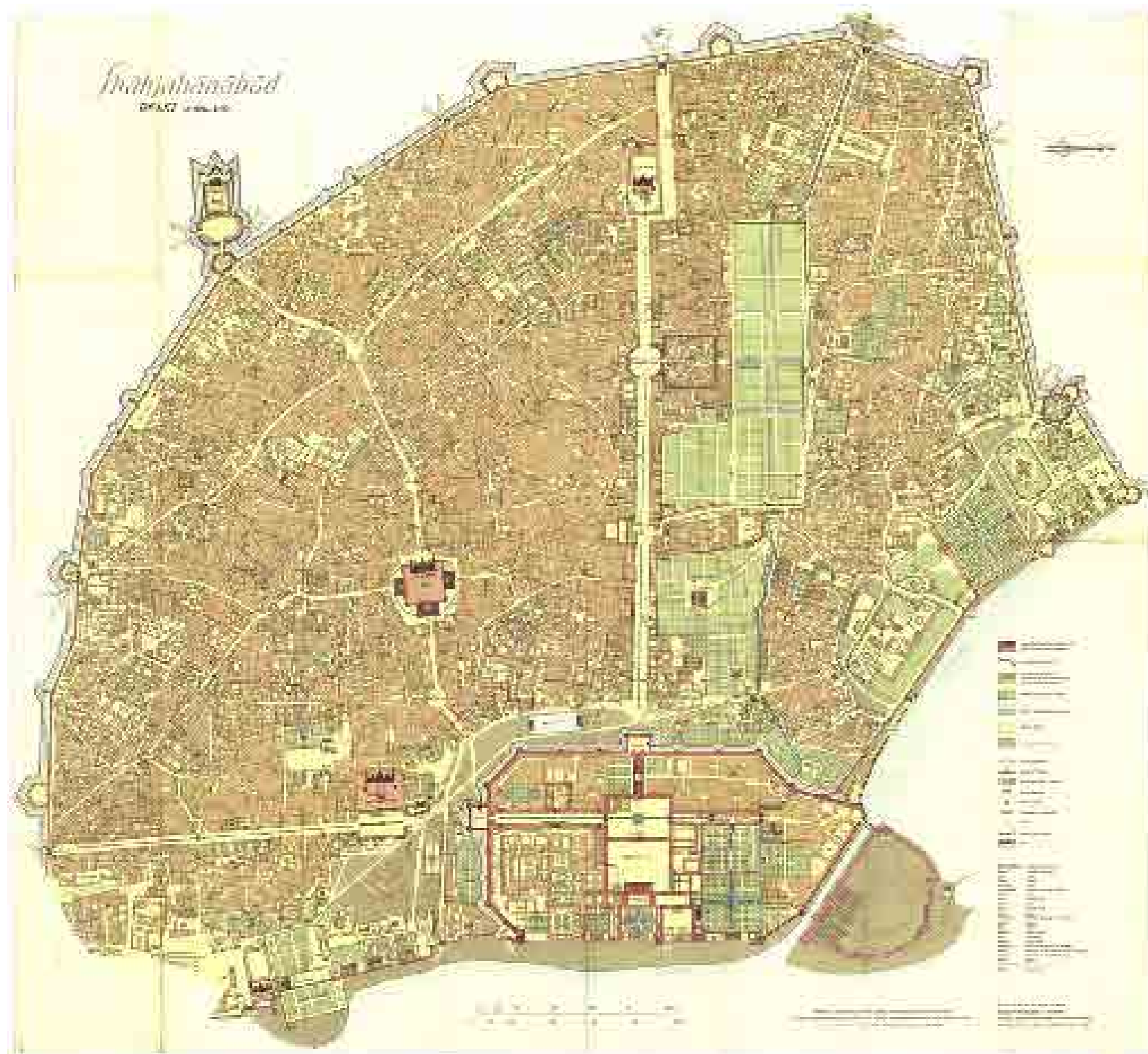




04



04



05 (05A; 05B)

[1850]

*Shahjahanabad. Delhi around 1850*

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY, BONN UNIVERSITY

Graphic scale in yards and metres

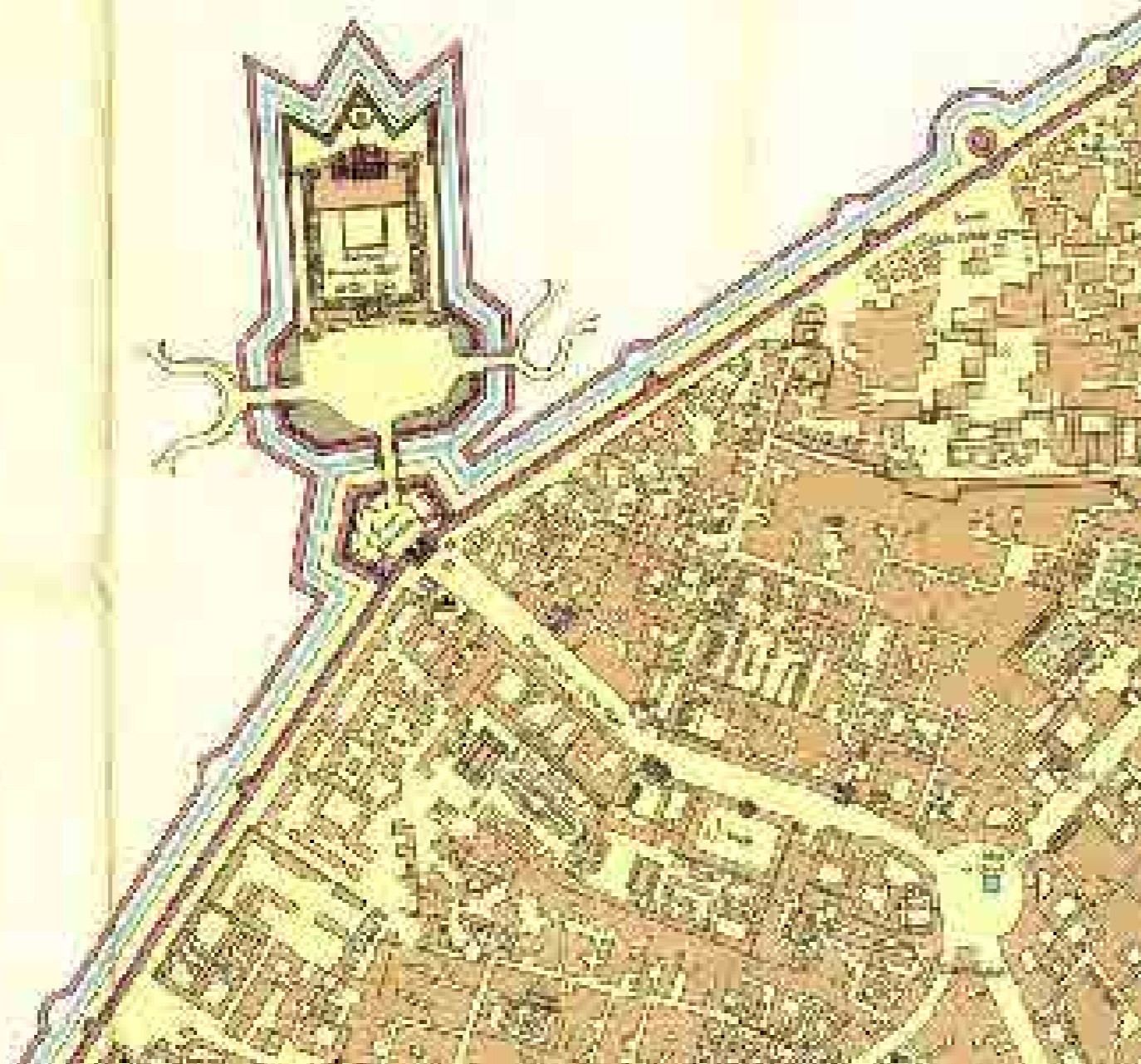
This map has been previously published and was re-designed by Gerd Storbeck of the Department of Geography at Bonn University on the basis of an earlier version. It is obvious that meticulous effort has gone into reconstructing the drawing of Shahjahanabad as it stood in 1850. The original manuscript used to be held in the archives of the India Office Collection within the British Library. However, due to its deteriorated condition, the same can no longer be accessed. The map is also found published in a book by E. Ehlers and T. Krafft, *Shahjahanabad/Old Delhi: Tradition and Colonial Change* (New Delhi: Manohar, 2003).

Noteworthy and remarkable is not only the absolute attention to detailed reproduction but also other distinguishing characteristics, such as the phonetic spelling of each and every caption in the map, the use of miniature drawings exemplifying significant public buildings, and, most astoundingly, the inclusion of every miniscule turn in a road, the smallest of courtyards in *havelis*, even every well or pond. Streets of three levels of importance are distinguishable—principal, secondary, and tertiary—and divide the city into densely constructed blocks. Both semi-public and private gardens are colour coded in green while the water canals are in blue. The most important public buildings, like the fort and the Jama Masjid, along with the city walls and the perimeters of *mohallas* are marked in red. The legend on the right side of the map further emphasises the astonishingly exact features of this illustration.



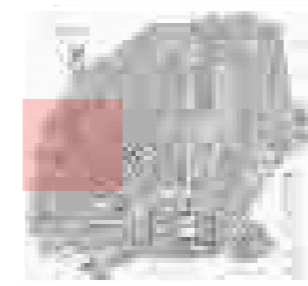
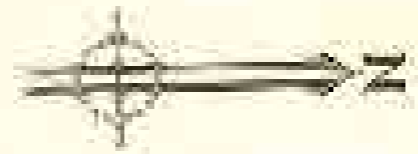


*Shāhjahānābād*  
*DELHI around 1850*



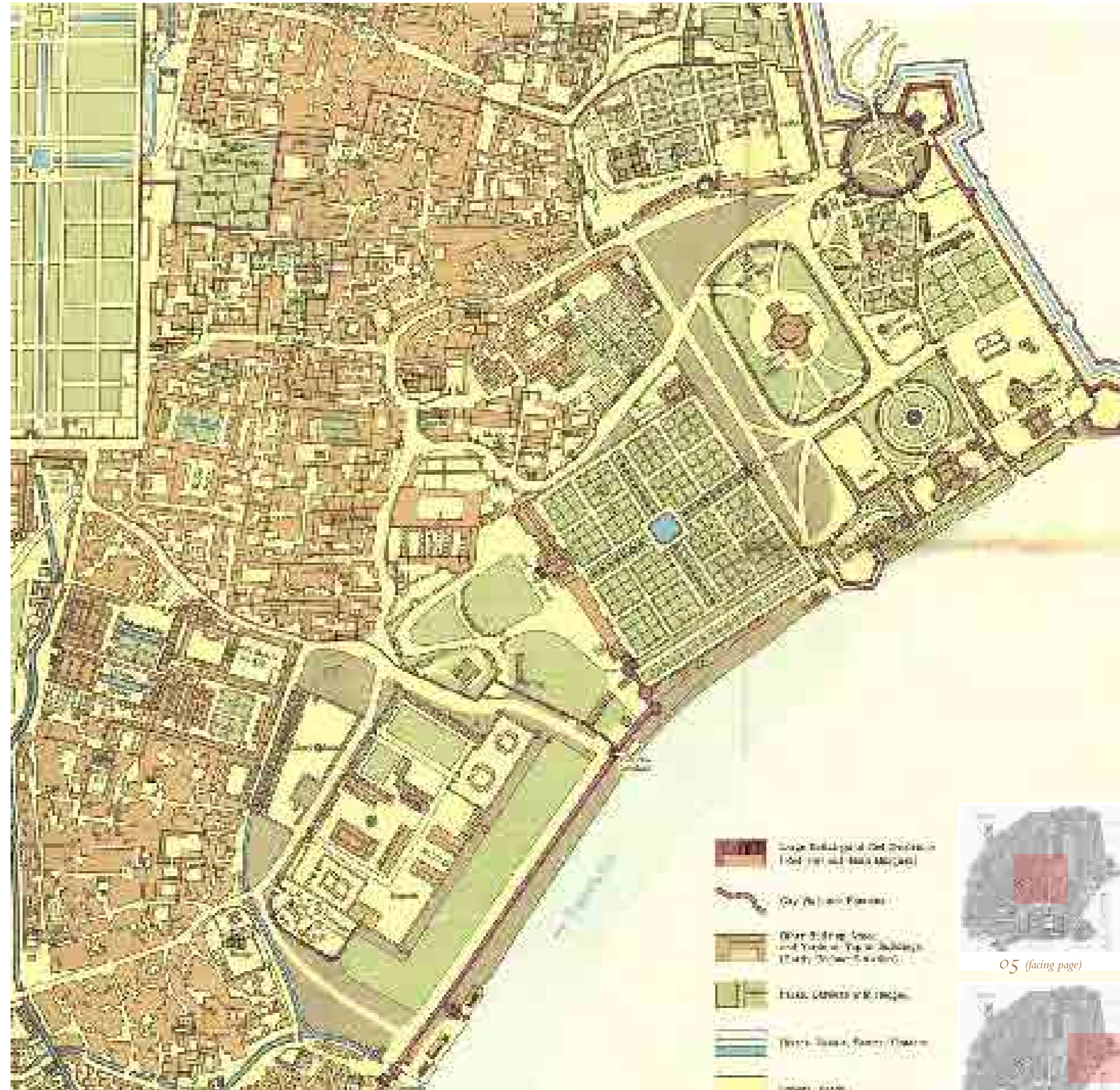


05



05

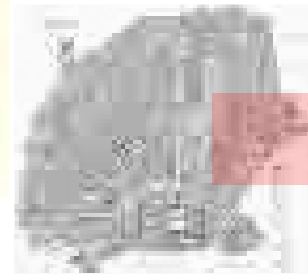




- Large Buildings of Old Medina (Old Fort and Main Mosque)
- City's Main Roads
- Open Fields, Trees, and Parks (Top in Yellow, Middle in Green, Bottom in Blue)
- Public Squares and Parks
- Parks, Squares, Public Squares
- Open Fields

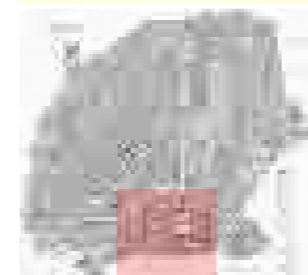
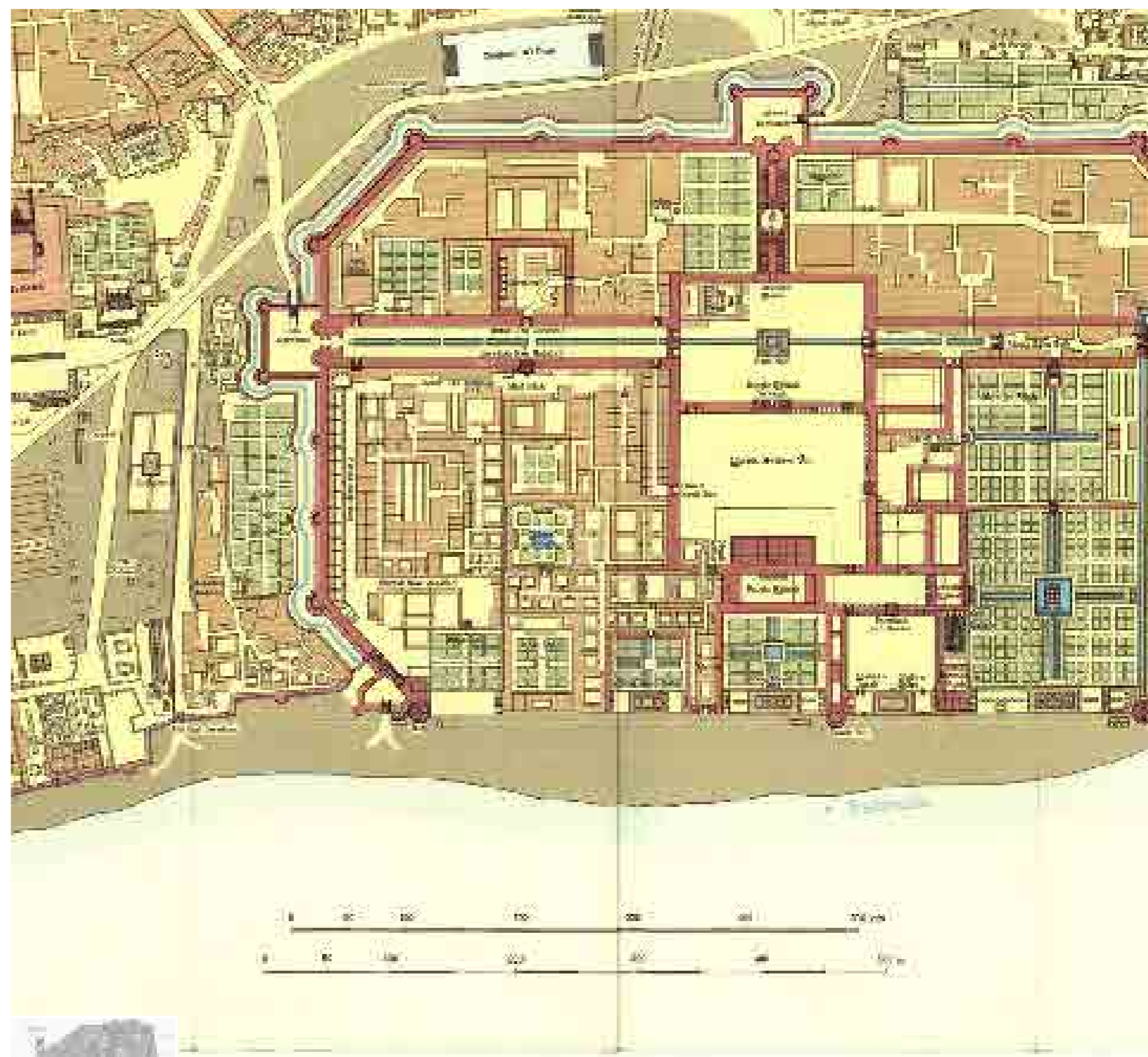


05 (facing page)



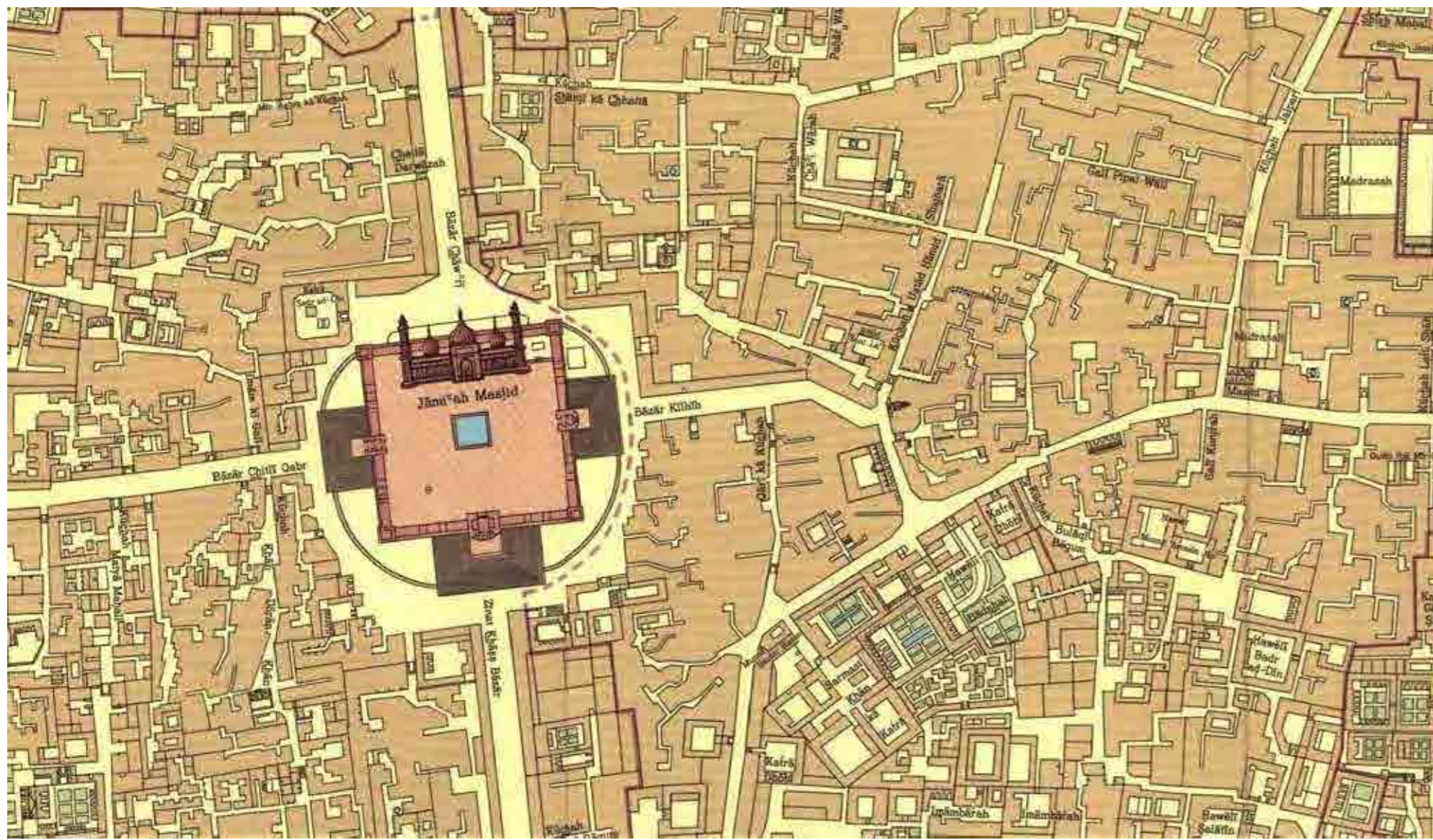


05



05



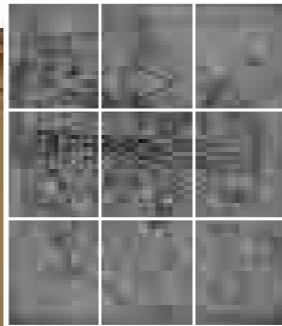
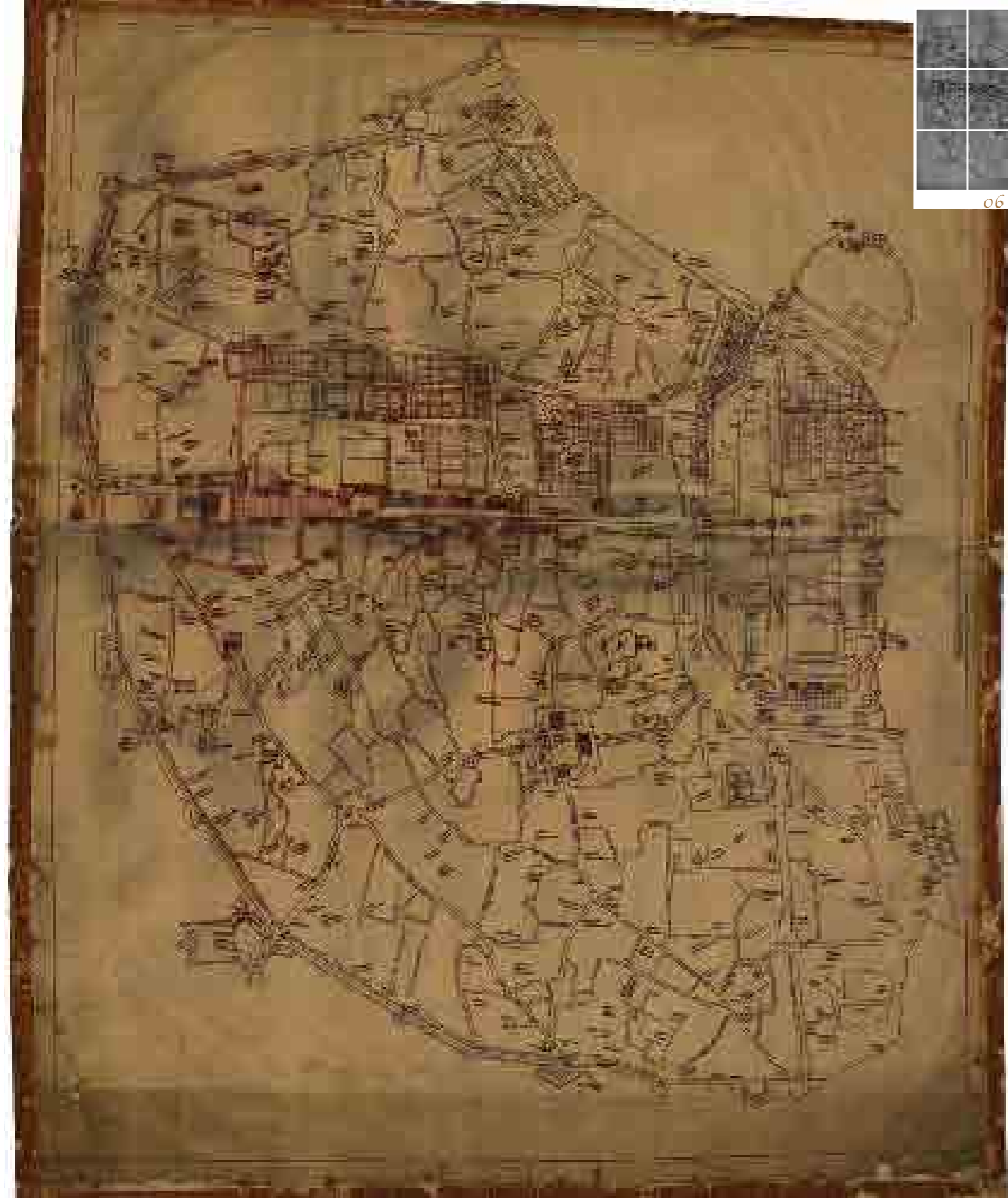


05B

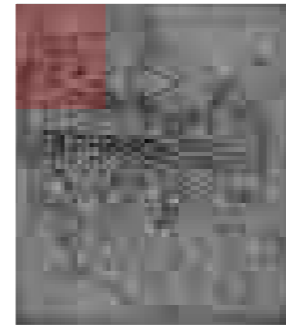
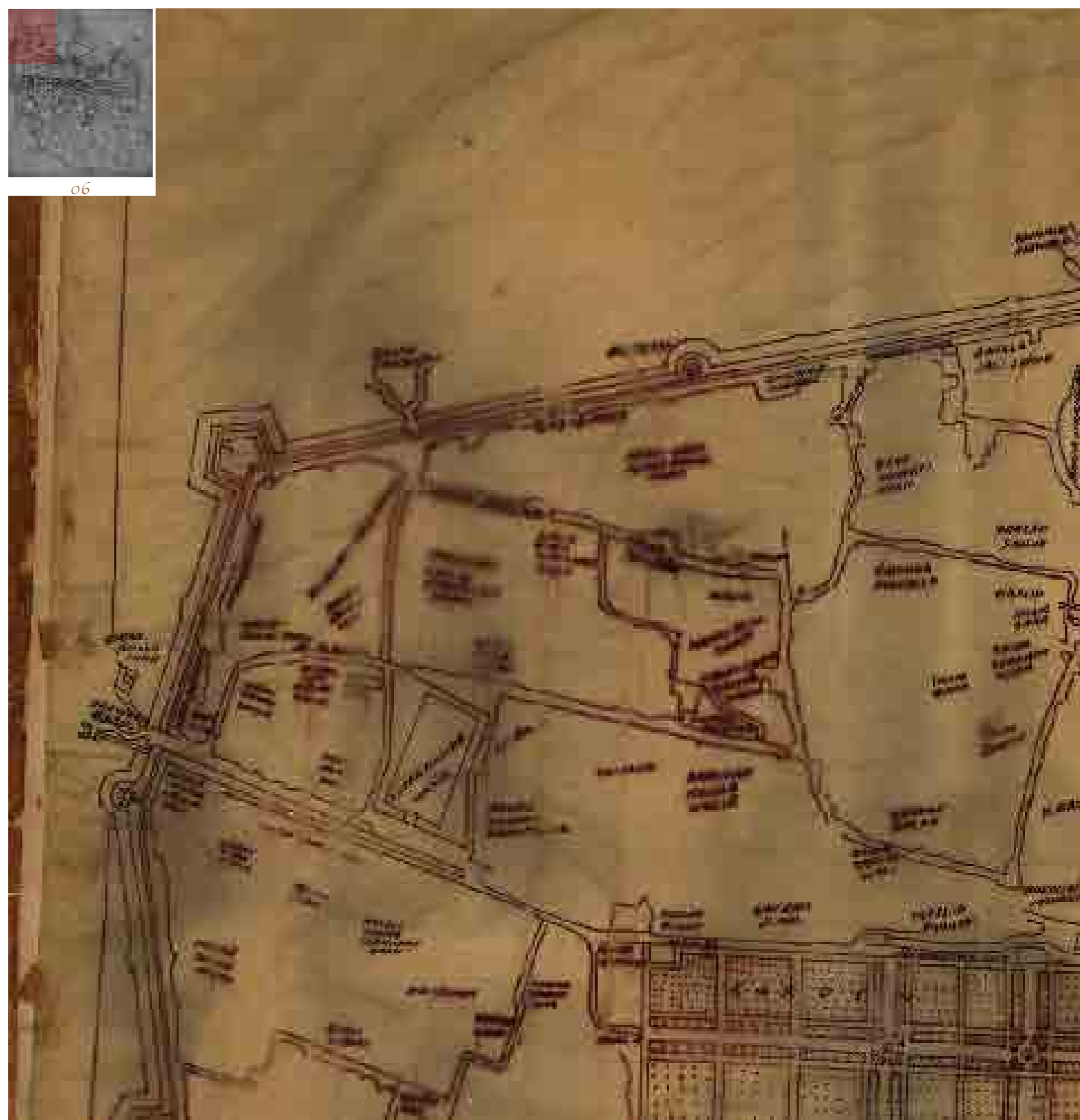
Two enlarged sections of the map, one focusing on the Red Fort (5a) and another showing the area around Jama Masjid (5b), are produced on the following pages. These enlargements may effect an appreciation for the relationship between public buildings and residential housing, and uphold the idea presented by many scholars, that the Red Fort is a micro-city within the city of Shahjahanabad. The directional orientation of the map is provided in the top right corner.

06  
[PRE-1857]  
[*Shahjahanabad*]  
DELHI STATE ARCHIVES  
*Graphic scale (without indication of units)*

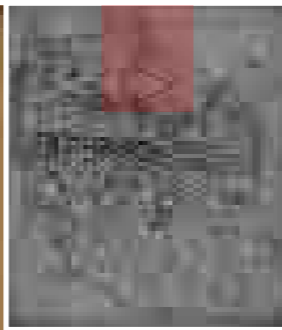
This untitled map, of which the purpose and commission remain unknown, represents Shahjahanabad, and, in comparison to the preceding map, is far simpler and rudimental. The conclusion that the map is pre-1857 can be deduced by virtue of the lack of a railway track, where, instead, the main gardens are drawn in the form of dotted fields. The map shows the fortified city, major roadways and some secondary streets, monuments, the *mohallas*, the various *katras* and *kuchas*, marketplaces, the principal mosques, *havelis*, and bungalows. Certain buildings of importance are depicted with illustrations; the majority of the map, however, is plainly labelled with only the names of the respective structures. The map is monochromatic, drawn in black and white, and is tarnished with water stains near the centrefold. The digitised image has several areas where brightly coloured bands are visible, especially in the area above and to the right of the Jama Masjid. These coloured bands are not intentional and are a result of a later flaw that arose in the digitisation process. Although there is no directional indicator in way of a compass rose, the North–South orientation can be ascertained from the labelling on the map.



06



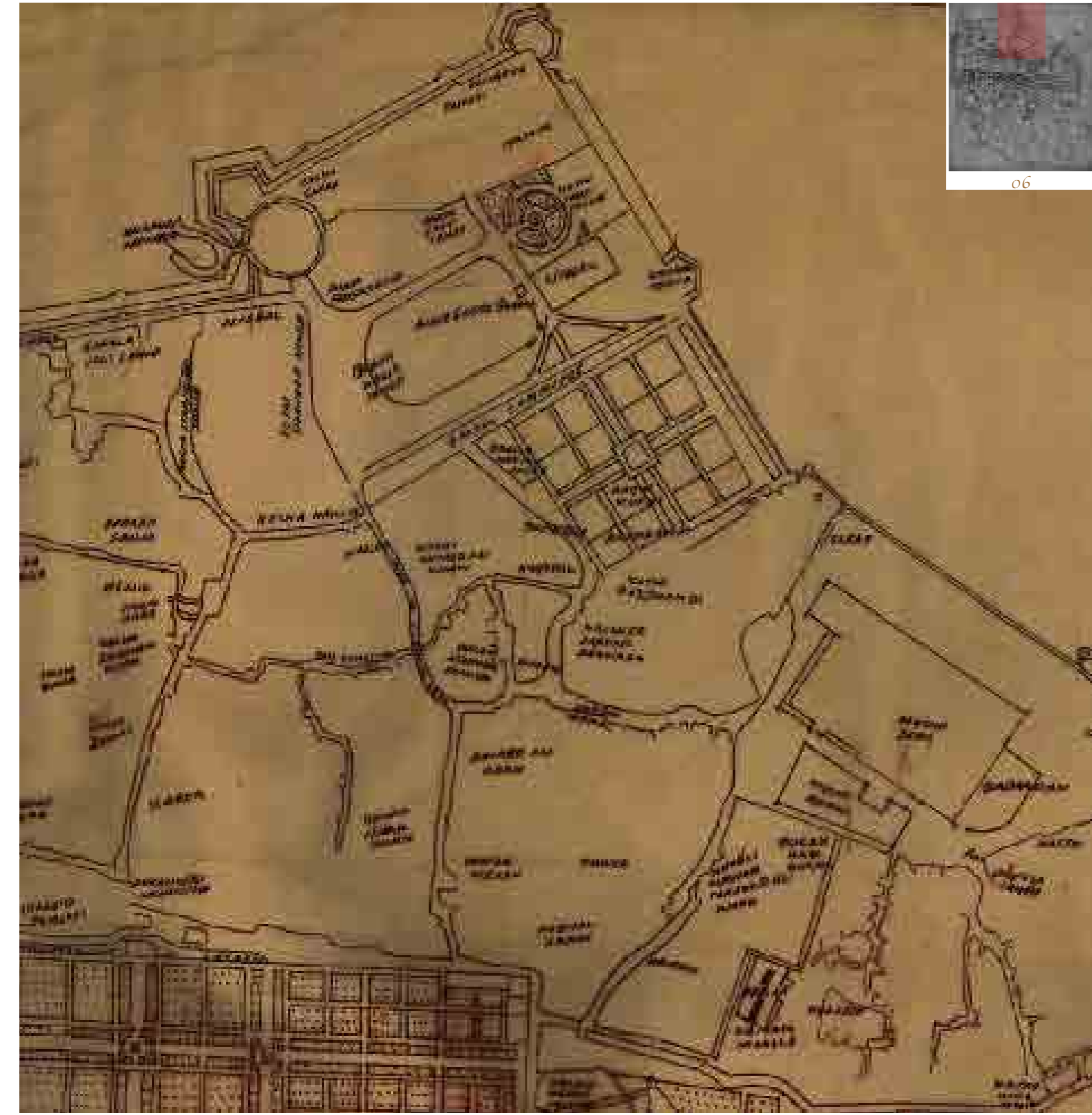
06



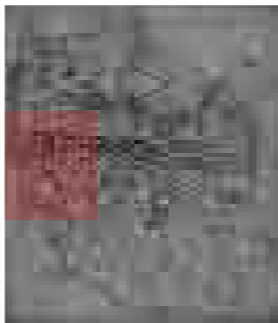
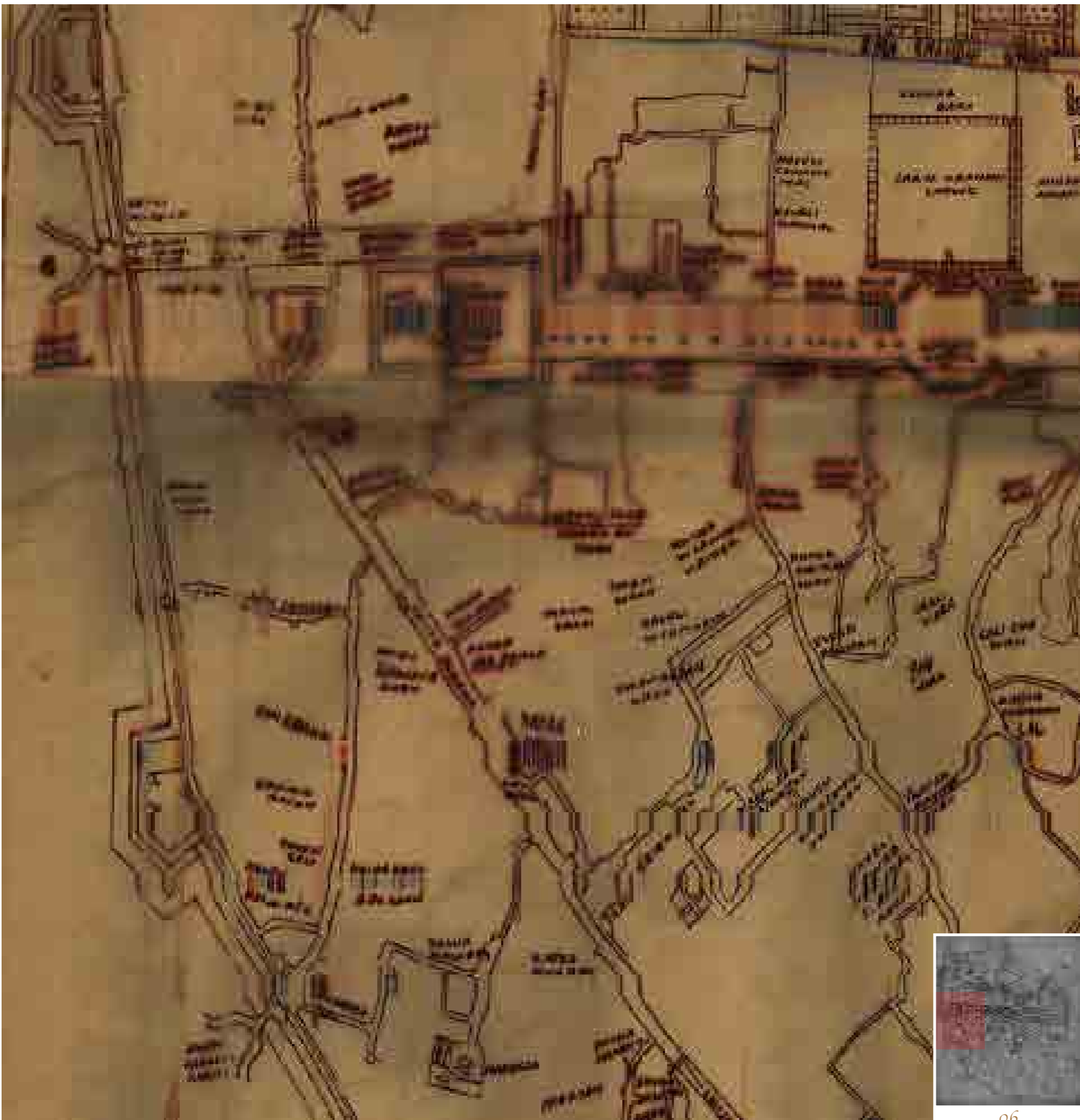
06



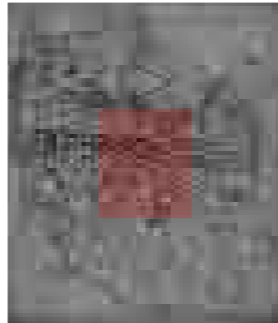
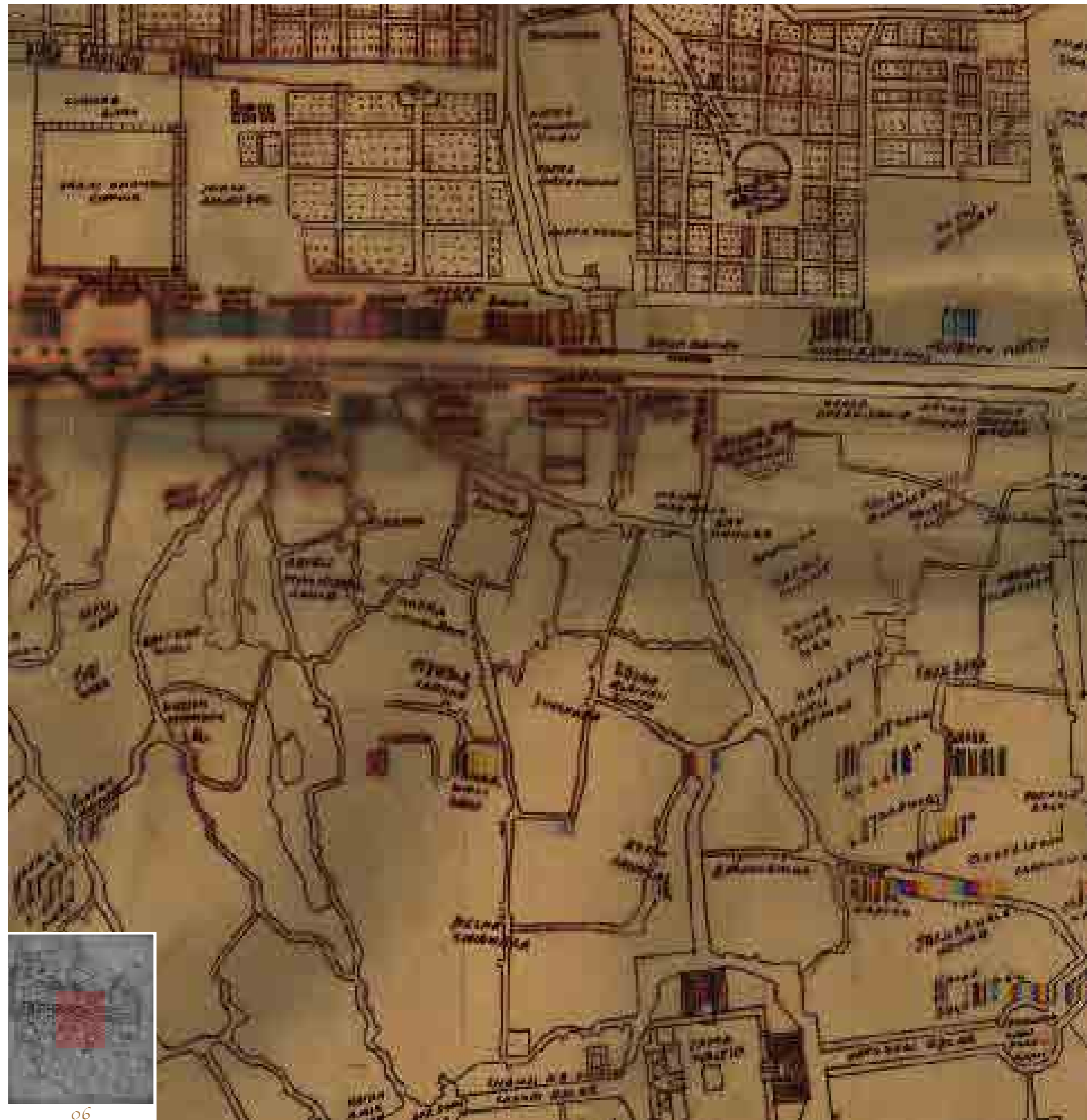
06



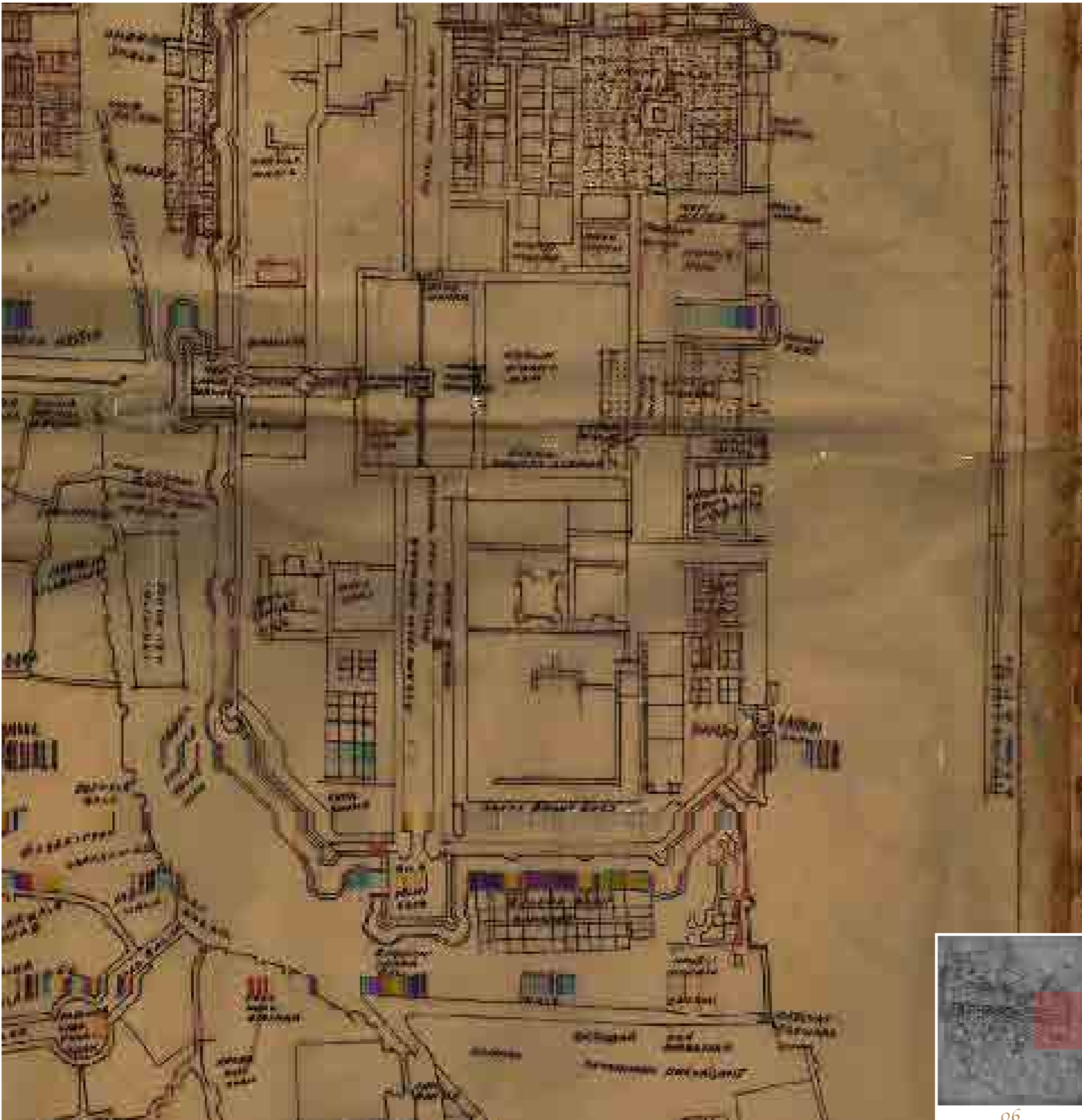




06



06







07

[PRE-1857/1820-30]

[*Shahjahanabad*]

DELHI STATE ARCHIVES



It is clear that this document was drafted in the years preceding, or close to, the major revolt of 1857 as the gardens are still present and there is no trace of a railroad. The background is black while the drawing is rendered in white, and the green areas are filled in with white dots. A text box on the bottom left corner identifies the work as a street map of Shahjahanabad, 'with the auspicious Fort and streets and lanes,' and goes on to credit 'the work of Muhammad Faiz 'Ali Khan, the painter, a resident of Shahjahanabad.' The text is primarily in Persian, except for the second word, 'paT', which has a retroflex consonant that marks it as an Indic word. However, Indic words are sometimes found in Indo-Persian literature; alternatively, it could perhaps be in a very Persianised form of Urdu. The directional orientation is indicated in the bottom right corner of the map by way of a compass rose.



o8  
1857

## *Delhi 1857*

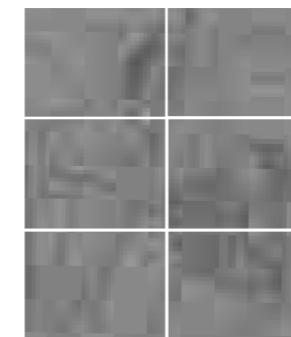
*A Plan of the City and its immediate surroundings, drawn in the  
Quarter-Master General's Office in the British Camp on the Ridge.*

DELHI STATE ARCHIVES

*Graphic scale in miles*



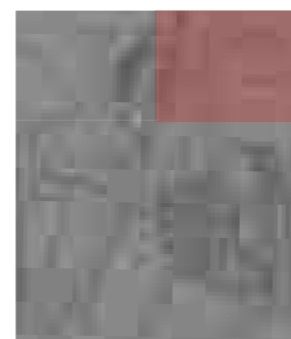
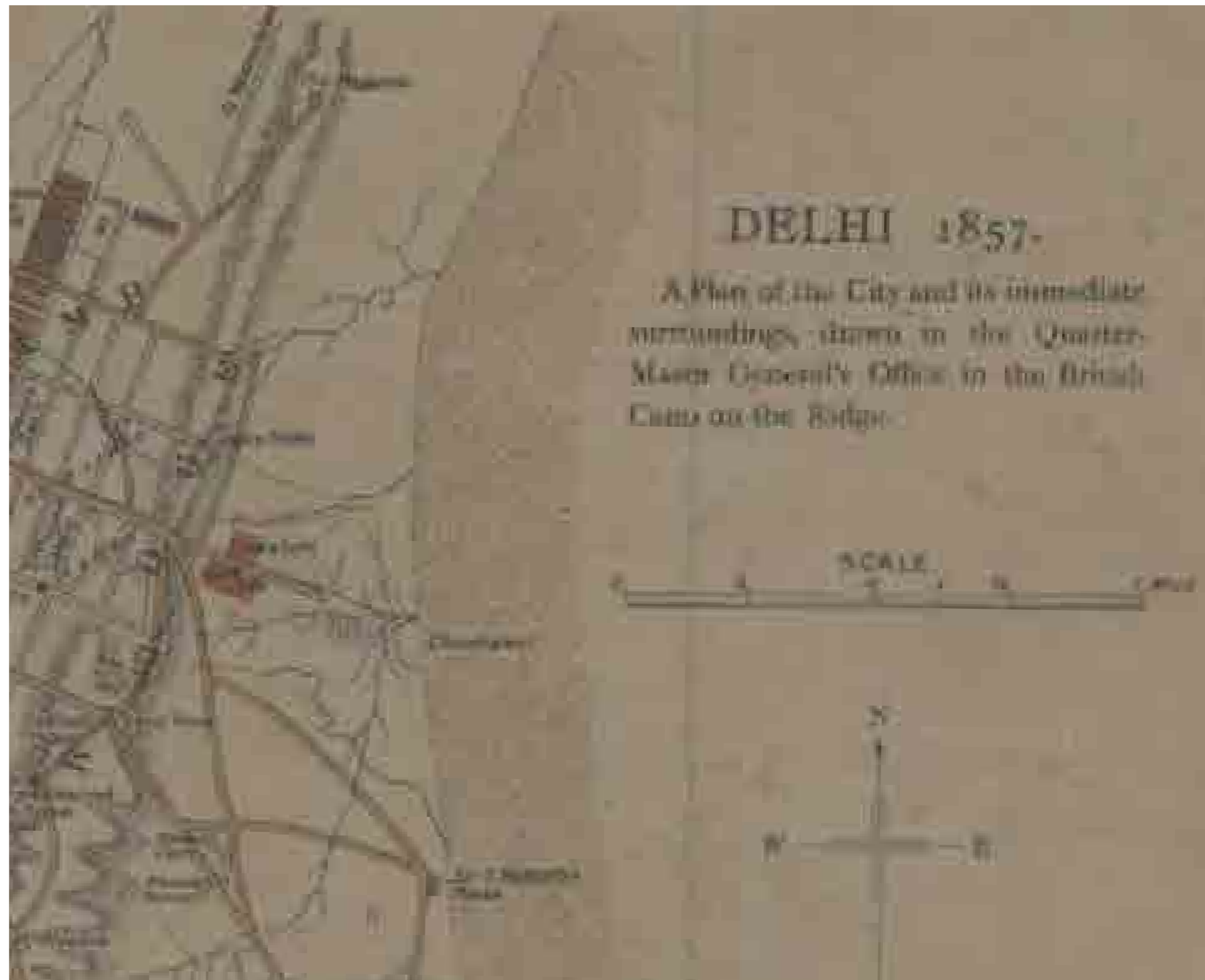
This map was produced by McLagan and Cumming of Edinburgh, and, although it shows the city of Shahjahanabad with its surroundings, it most probably was commissioned by the British to illustrate, in detail, the intricacies of the British Camp, located north of the city. As the title of this map suggests, it not only was physically produced in the Quarter-Master General's office but also seems to have served a specific purpose towards the daily tasks of military sustenance—a military map that reveals exact allocations of barracks to respective battalions as well as the locations or positions of infantry, cavalry, artillery batteries, and picket locations. Interestingly, in the top left corner of the map, a symbol with crossed swords locates the 'Fight of June 19<sup>th</sup>', which corresponds to a point in the north-west, within the city confines of Shahjahanabad, 'Where Nicholson Fell'. The map was likely prepared shortly after the Indian mutiny sparked off, on the 19th of June, 1857, and incorporates military intelligence, as also the exit, entry, and points of strategic importance. For instance, the width of the Chowree Bazaar road given explicitly as 35 ft, or the 'bridge of boats' indicated as the only entry point from the eastern side of Jumna River. The colour coding of this map, too, bears significance to military function, where the colour red identifies British military camps, brown, the Moghul city, yellow, the principal routes, and blue, the rivers and canals. The directional orientation is north to south and is given in the top right corner by way of a conventional compass rose.



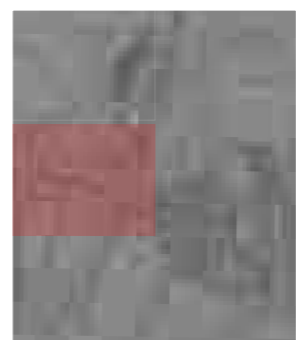
o8



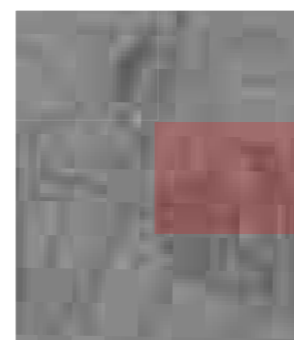
08



08



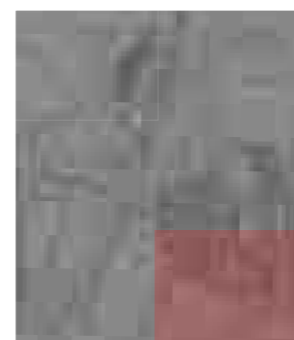
08



08

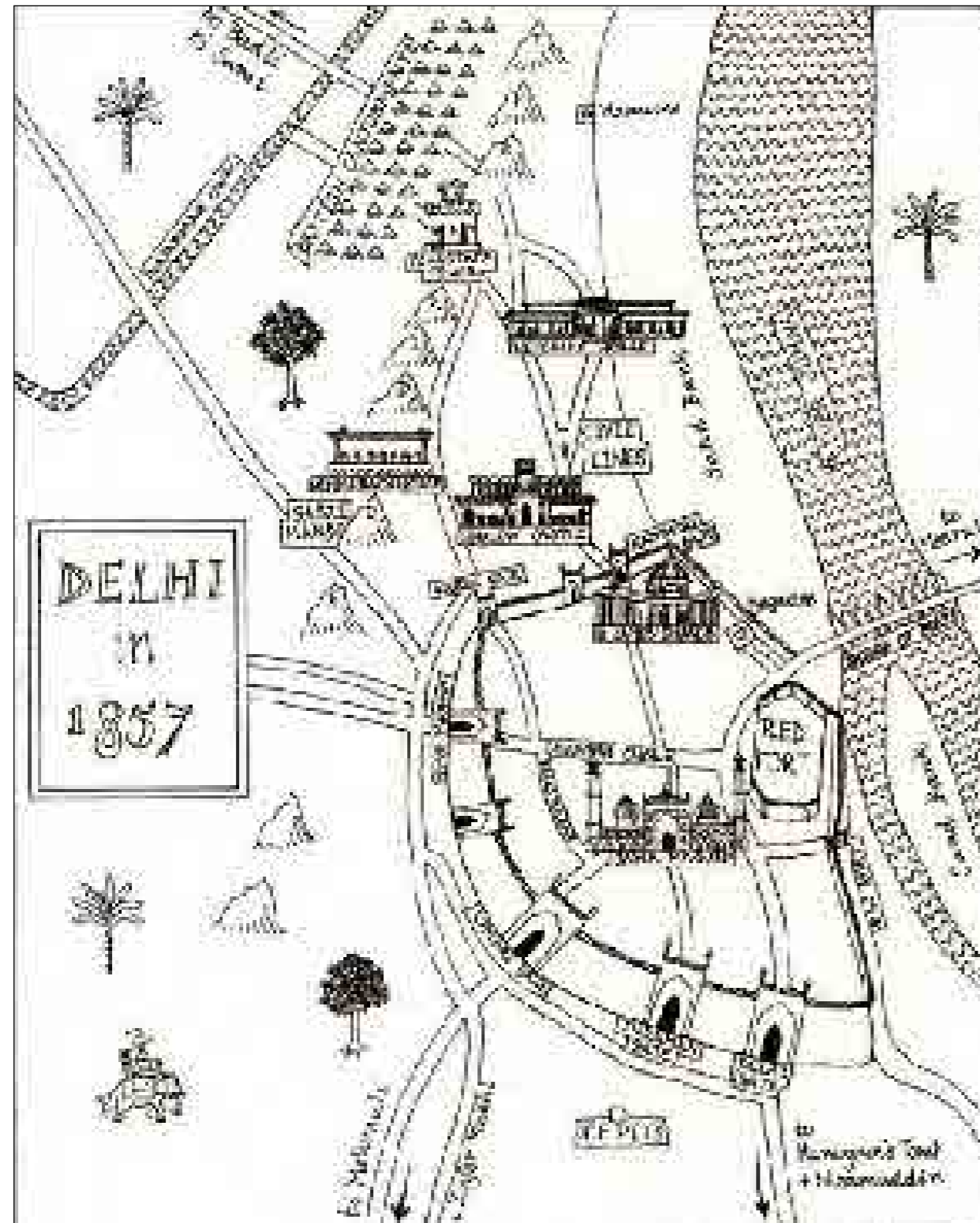


o8



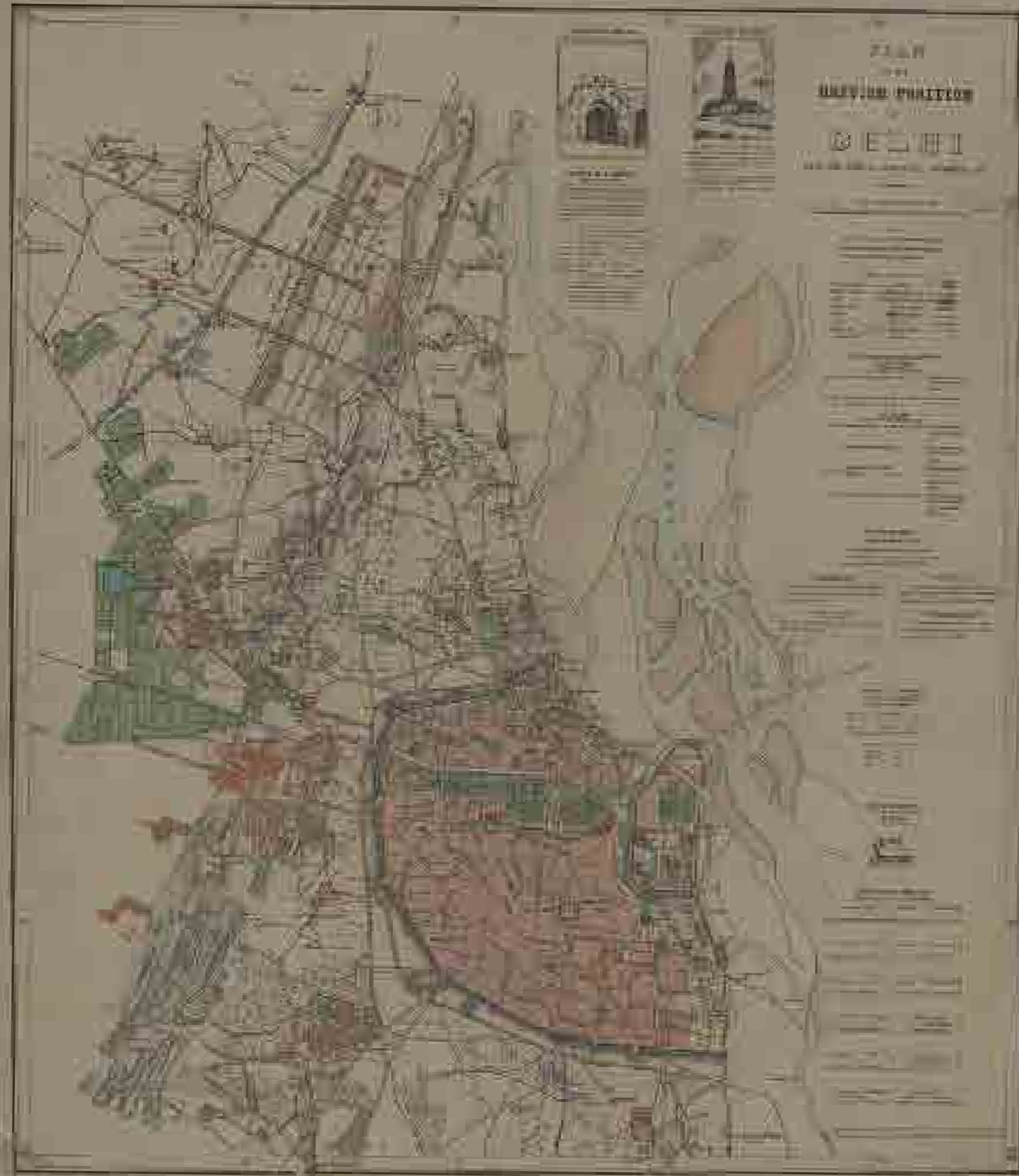
o8





09  
1857  
*Delhi in 1857*  
DELHI STATE ARCHIVES  
*No scale indicated*

Unlike the other maps in this collection, this particular map is very playful and gives the impression of it being a child's drawing; it certainly is not of any military or scientific relevance. Nonetheless, it depicts the most significant attractions of Shahjahanabad, much like a tourist map would, with emphasis on the sights of interest to the British—Flagstaff Tower, Metcalfe House, Hindu Rao's House, Ludlow Castle, St. James' Church, Jama Masjid, Red Fort, and all the city gates. Intriguingly, since the 'Ice Pits' and the 'Magazines' are also clearly marked, the assumption that the creator of this map was certainly connected to the British Raj, if not British himself, may be made. The stylised elephant in the bottom left corner, amusingly, illustrates a British passenger wearing a bonnet, protected with an umbrella seemingly carried by a servant. The entire map is drawn in black on white; the inclusion of hills and trees in a figurative form as well as the undulating lines indicating rivers and canals give this map a distinctly unconventional character. The drawing is not to scale and merely provides a sense of location of certain points or monuments in relation to others. There is no directional orientation in this map.



IO  
1857

*Plan of the British Position at Delhi*

Maintained from 8th: June to 14th: September 1857

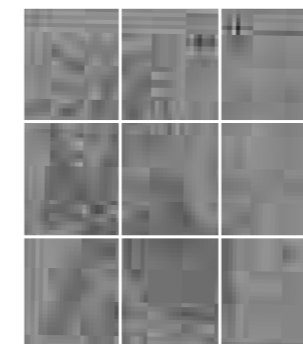
THE BRITISH LIBRARY

Scale: 4 inches = 1 mile, or 1:15,840



As the title of this map suggests, it is much rather a ‘plan of the British “position” at Delhi’ as opposed to a map illustrating or marking the geographical physiognomies of a given location. It is a fluid account or representation of the state of affairs during a given period of time as opposed to a static depiction of a particular area. The following, accompanying notes categorically draw attention to this peculiarity: ‘Maintained from 8th: June to 14th: September 1857’; ‘... prepared at the time of the Indian Mutiny and subsequently’. The map shows the city of Shahjahanabad, the Rajpur Cantonment, and the Civil Station, and was ‘prepared specially for the Military Department, Govt. of India (based on the Military records & the Delhi & Hissar Revenue Survey in 1872-73)’. It provides an abundance of detailed information on several aspects of the territory, appropriately summarised in the legend for ‘Symbols and Abbreviations’ as: Cantonment Boundary, Masonry Buildings, Kutcha, Masonry Wells, Mosques, Temples, Metalled Road, Telegraph Lines, Gardens, Unmetalled Road, Streets of ancient Delhi, Tanks & Swamps, Broken Ground, Bridges, Police Station, and House.

It must be noted, nevertheless, that the most prominent aspect of this map is its description of a military event, the mutiny of 1857, and its significance to the history of Delhi. This is confirmed by the fact that military manoeuvres are visibly marked on the map, be it the ‘Enemy’s Trench’, the position of specific batteries, or the indications ‘Left Breach’



IO

and 'Right Breach'. The individual batteries are marked and designated, as are the names of their commanding brigadiers. Even specific information, such as references to siege batteries in terms of right or left attack, columns of assault, the armament and potency of their cavalry as well as the battle purpose they fulfilled, is exhaustively specified by way of an itemised record. A miniature drawing of the 'embrasure built to mark the position of the batteries' is also provided. Furthermore, there are profile sketches of a memorial and a monument erected during that period—the Kashmir Gate Memorial and the Delhi Mutiny Monument, both accompanied by their respective inscriptions. The map is remarkably thorough and the colours befitting to the specific elements they represent, with green for stylised hedges and trees and for gardens, dark ochre and pink segregated according to *kutchas* and masonry buildings and comprising also the cavalries in the British encampment denoted with the appropriate military symbols, emblematic miniatures in red for temples, mosques, and public buildings, and, suitably, the colour blue for waterways, interposed with light brown shadings for embankments, peninsulas, and islands. Although there is no compass rose on this map, the directional orientation is provided by the latitude and longitude references throughout the border of the map.

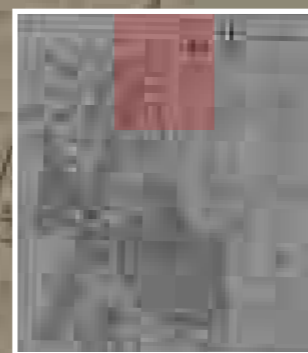


LAHORE GATE MONUMENT  
 NORTH SIDE OF THE GATE



LAHORE GATE MONUMENT  
 SOUTH SIDE OF THE GATE

LAHORE GATE MONUMENT  
 SOUTH SIDE OF THE GATE  
 This monument was erected in 1844 by the British Government in commemoration of the capture of the city of Lahore in 1819. It is a fine specimen of the architecture of the Punjab and is one of the most interesting objects in the city. The monument is a large archway with intricate carvings and is situated on the south side of the Lahore Gate. It is a fine specimen of the architecture of the Punjab and is one of the most interesting objects in the city.



QILAI MINAR MONUMENT



QILAI MINAR MONUMENT  
 This monument was erected in 1858 by the British Government in commemoration of the capture of the city of Delhi in 1857. It is a fine specimen of the architecture of the Punjab and is one of the most interesting objects in the city. The monument is a tall, slender tower with a pointed top and is situated in the city of Delhi.

# PLAN OF THE BRITISH POSITION AT DELHI

MAINTAINED FROM 24th JUNE 1857 TO 20th SEPTEMBER 1857



NOTE  
 The plan and map were prepared by the Survey of India, and are intended to show the position of the British forces at Delhi during the rebellion of 1857.

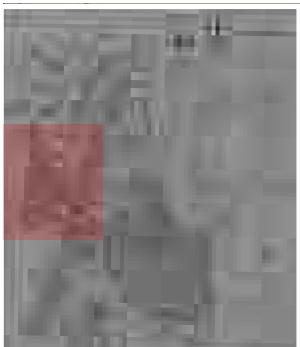
LEGEND

British Camp	Green
British Fort	Red
Wall	Black
Moat	Blue
Road	Grey
Railway	Black
Water	Blue
High Road	Black
Low Road	Black

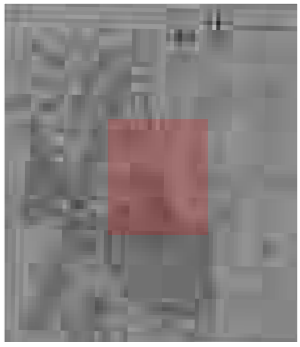
## EXPLANATION OF THE PLAN

The plan shows the position of the British forces at Delhi during the rebellion of 1857. The British forces were concentrated in the British Camp and the British Fort. The plan also shows the walls, moats, roads, railways, water, and high and low roads.





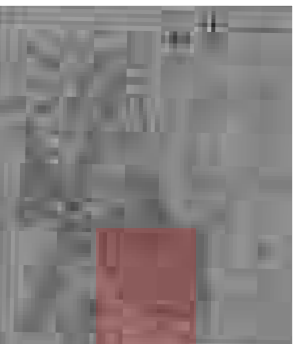
10



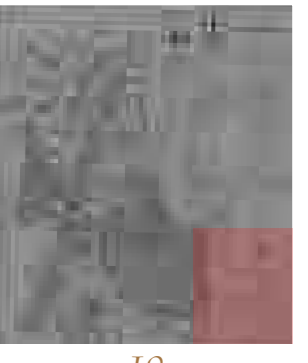
10







10 (Facing page)



10

THE CITY OF LUCKNOW  
TO SHOW THE POSITION OF  
THE BATTERY



THE BATTERY BUILT  
DURING THE YEAR 1857

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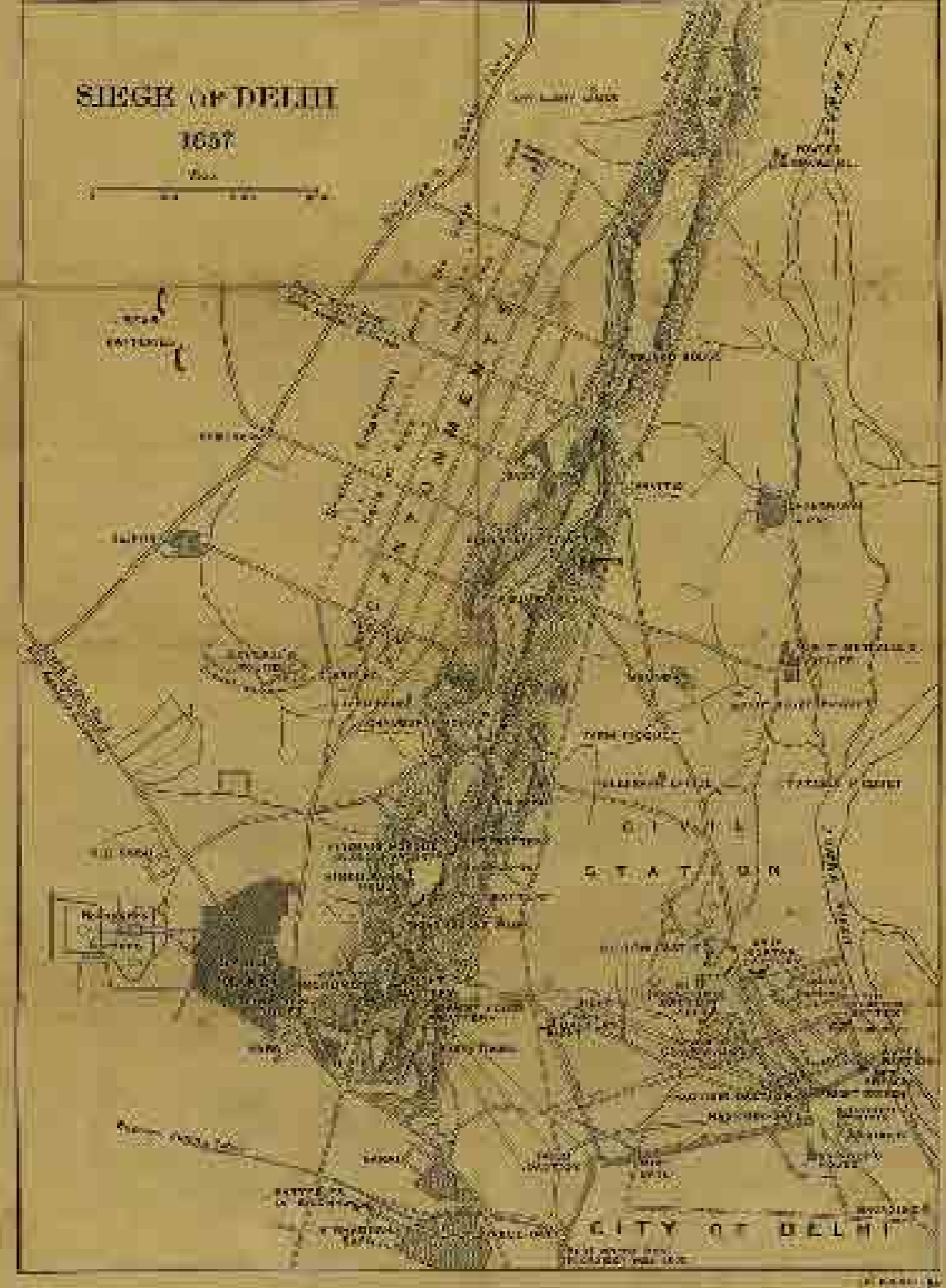
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II  
1857  
*Siege of Delhi 1857*  
DELHI STATE ARCHIVES  
*Graphic scale in feet*

This particular map seems to have been printed as a sequence of prints and was possibly used in military operations. In the lower right corner, the words ‘In Pocket’ are printed in parentheses and the number ‘86’ handwritten next to it, which may imply that at least 86 were printed, to be issued to officers as per necessity. The triple-fold marks visible on the map confirm the theory that this map was once folded to fit a pocket. The map, as such, depicts the siege of Delhi and was certainly printed after Delhi was re-captured by the British, on the 22nd of September, 1857, since the grave of General Nicholson and ‘the spot where Gen. Nicholson was shot’ are marked. Possibly commissioned by Sir Archdale Wilson of Delhi, as a preventive measure or as a tool for further strategic military use, this map of Shahjahanabad precisely positions and labels the various battalions and batteries by their placement as well as their respective commands. It remains ambiguous whether this map is a historical account of what transpired, since it marks the ‘Enemy’s Trench’ with a ‘Left Breach’ and a ‘Right Breach’ on either side of it, or if this map was to serve, effectively, as a ‘pocket’-guide for future encounters with the rebelling forces. The map is drawn in black on white and concentrates only on the crucial, in this case the martial, arrangement whilst also illustrating the topography of the ridge. Details of and correlations between the fighting and the military stations during the siege of Delhi are authoritatively given in Norman’s *A Narrative of the Campaign of the Delhi Army* (1858) and could be used to evaluate the accuracy of this map. As for directional orientation, this map has none, which may or may not have been necessary for the partisan purpose it fulfilled.





12

[AROUND 1857]

*Western Jumna Canal*

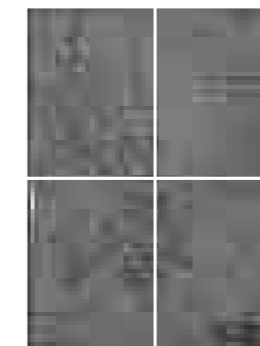
*Shewing Irrigation Channels and Drainage Works Completed and Proposed*

DELHI STATE ARCHIVES

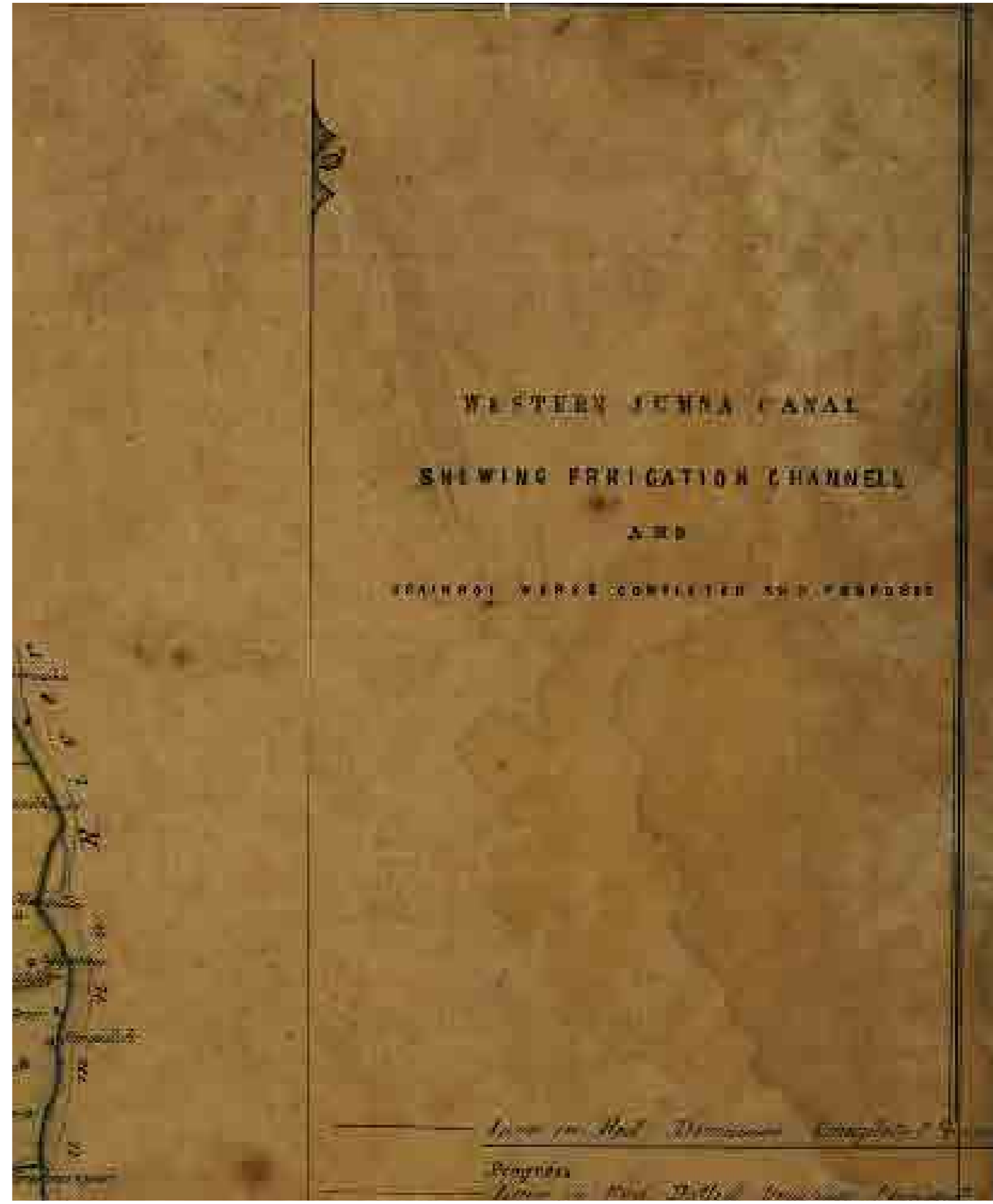
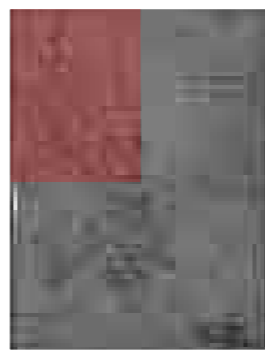
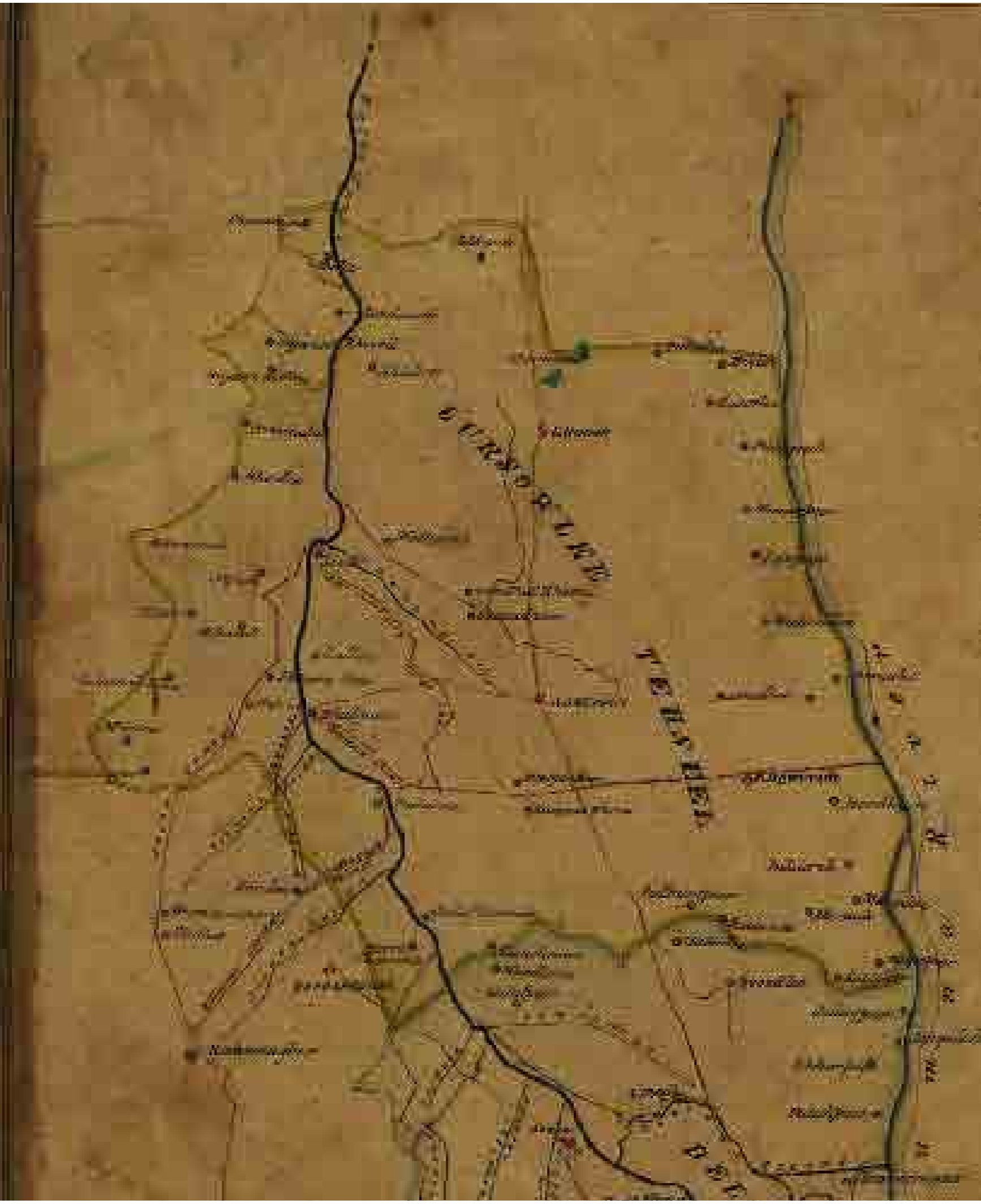
Scale: 1 inch = 4 miles

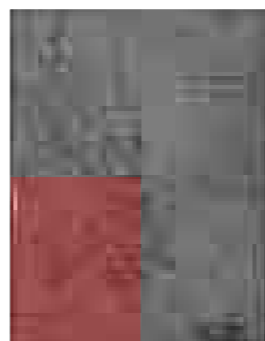
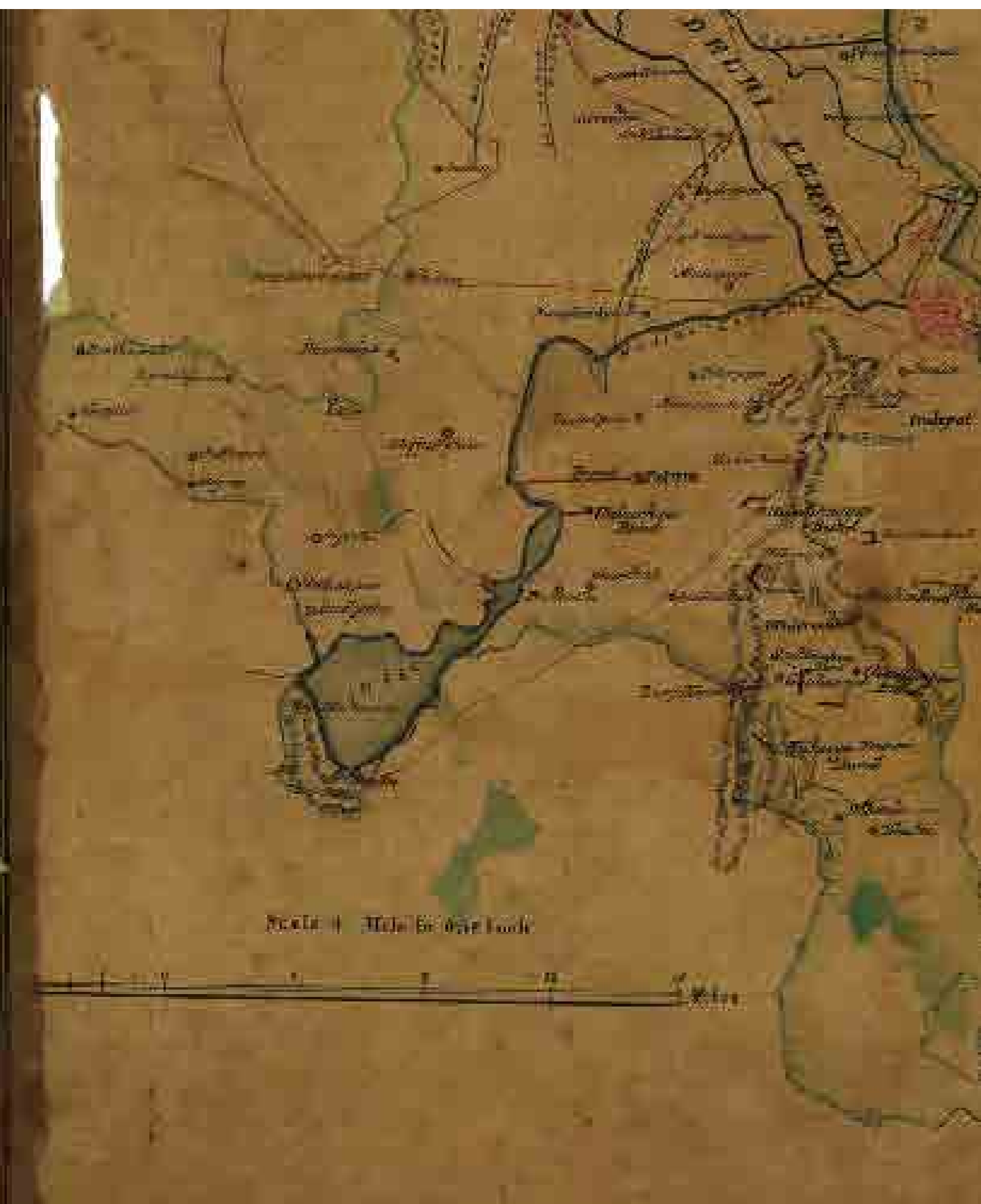


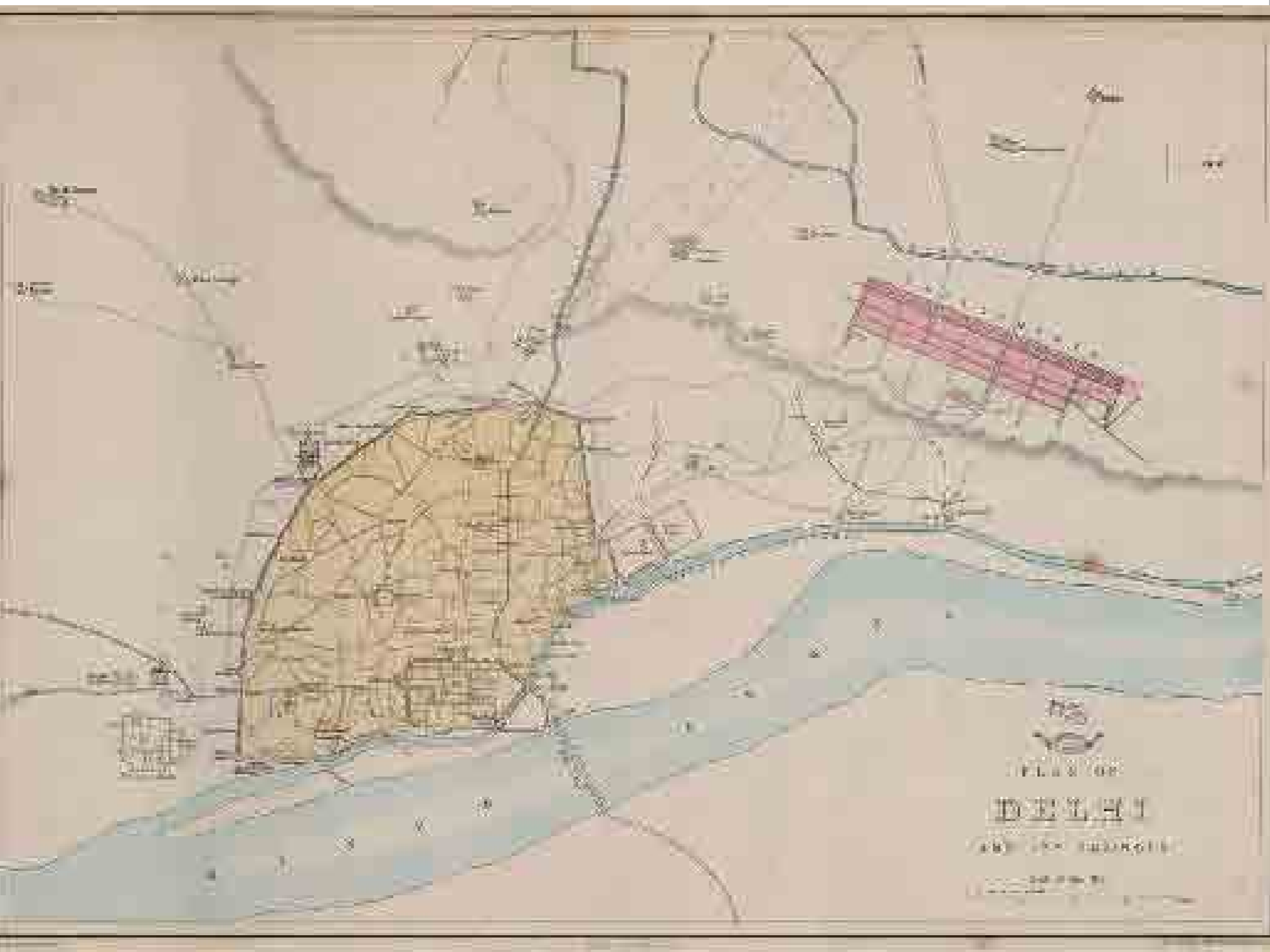
This map is purpose-made, showing the proposed and completed irrigation channels and drainage works of the entire Delhi region, extending from east of the Yamuna River up until the town of Bahadurghur towards the west. Despite the fact that this map is not dated, the presence of very faintly marked cantonments to the north of Shahjahanabad stands evidence that the map was drawn around 1857. If an attempt to date this map accurately were made, Richard Baird Smith's 'Canals of Irrigations in the North Western Provinces of India', in *The Calcutta Review*, n. 23 (1854), would certainly be an authoritative reference. As for the map, notwithstanding being relatively soiled with water stains, remains, on the whole, legible and reveals a legend on the right side reading: 'Lines in Red Drainage Completed & in Progress', 'Lines in Red Dotted Drainage Proposed', 'Blue Lines Water Courses & Rajbuhas'. Three further water sources that are predominant and rendered in blue are the Jumna River, the Delhi Canal, and the Nujjuffghur Jheel ending in the Jheel itself. Furthermore, two different shades of green denote the perimeters of the districts, 'Delhi Tehseel' and 'Lursowlee Tehseel'; it must be noted, however, that there are some unintentional stains of green colour as well, which ought to be disregarded. Interestingly, the bright, red illustration of Shahjahanabad draws the eye towards the middle of the map, wherefrom the red lines of the drainage system seem to emanate. The North-South directional orientation is provided by way of a stylised axis, dividing the cartographical portion from the legend.



12







13  
[POST 1857]

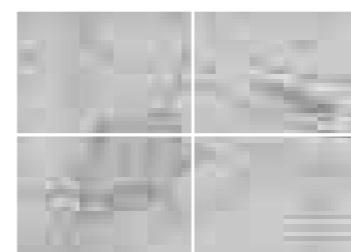
*Plan of Delhi and its Environs*

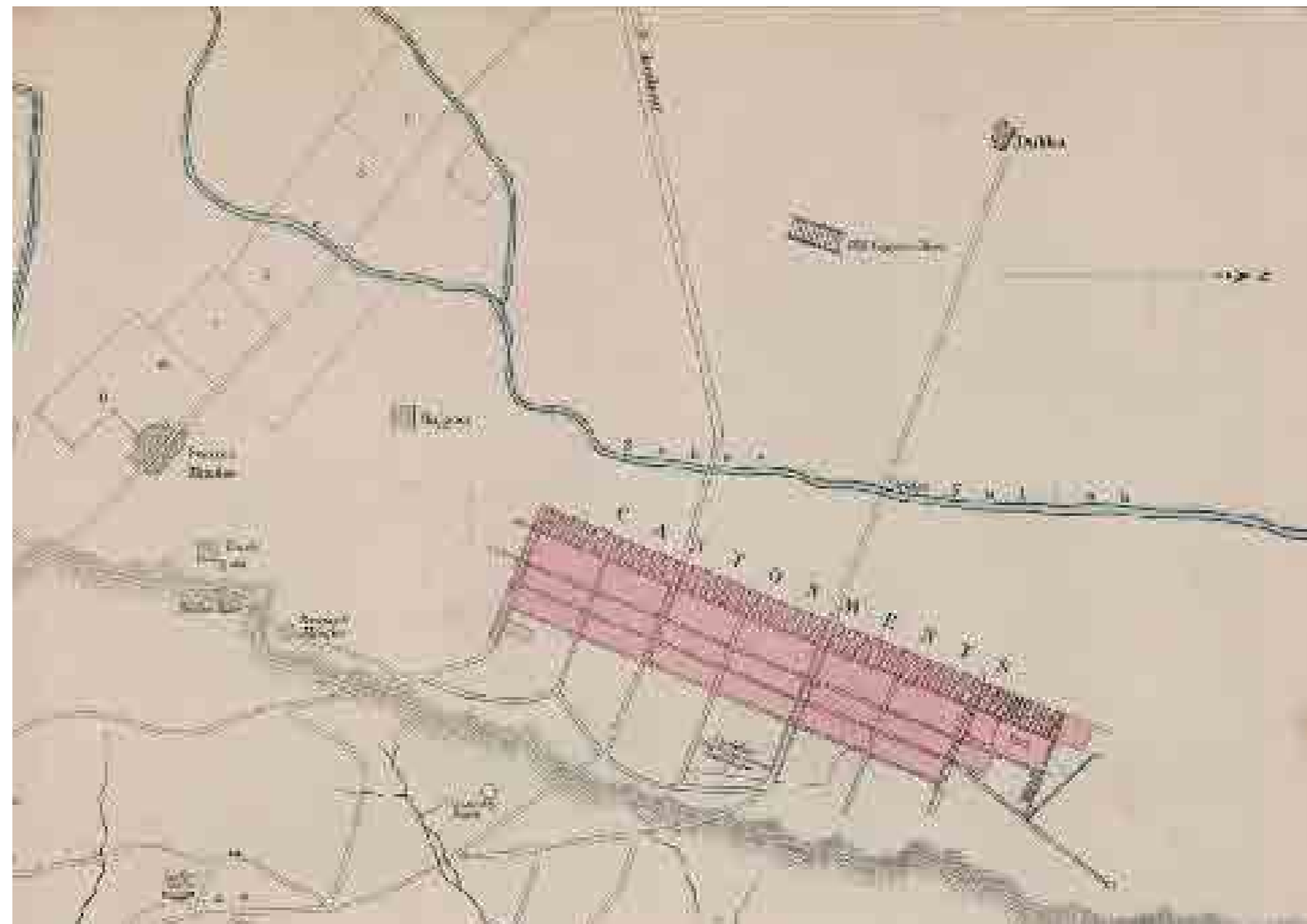
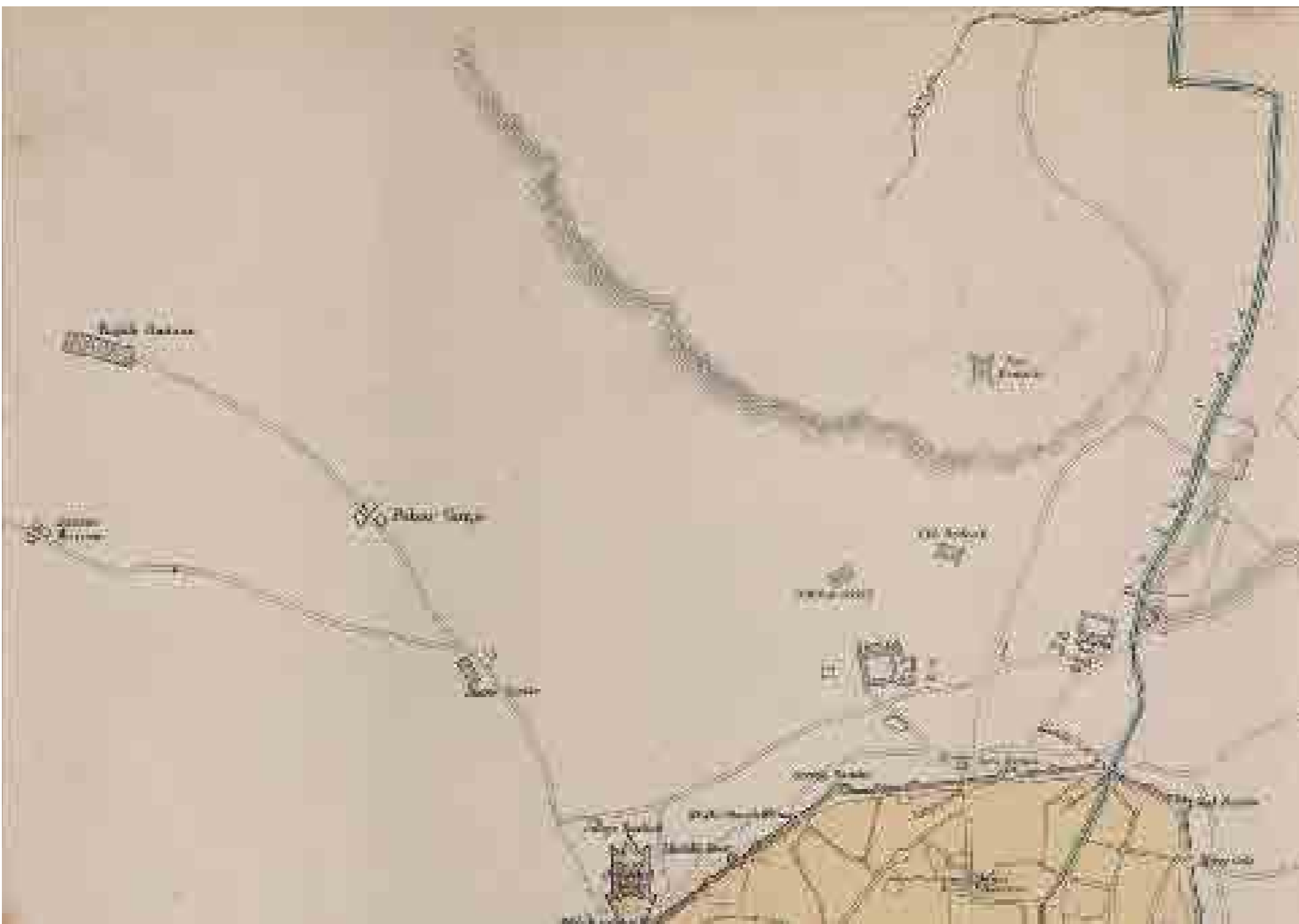
CASSELL'S COMPLETE ATLAS CONTAINING TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY FOLIO MAPS,  
BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED AND COLOURED, PRESENTING A FULL AND MOST ACCURATE  
SURVEY OF THE WORLD'S SURFACE, CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN, LONDON, 1864

Graphic scale in miles



Determining the provenance of this particular map proved to be rather difficult since it stems from an atlas or folio (Cassell's). On closer examination, it can be established that, in fact, it was prepared by Edward Weller in 1857 for the Weekly Dispatch of 137 Fleet Street, London; an exact date is not revealed on the map itself. Weller was well regarded for his engravings and this lithograph, produced by Day & Son, lithographers to the queen, is also surmounted by a small engraving of Mercury flying over a 'half' globe that has a ribbon with 'The Dispatch Atlas' inscribed on it—an insignia that Weller often used. He beautifully depicts Shahjahanabad and the adjacent cantonments, and, interestingly, pays pronounced attention to the waterways within the area. Although the cartography is essentially black and white, the use of pastel-like undertones lends the map a unique and artistic flavour. The blue for rivers, the yellow for Shahjahanabad, and even the pink colourings seem to have been filled in after the completion of the map, per se; in essence a shading to embellish or colour-code the cartography. The rendering of the ridge, although faint, in a way draws attention to a linear dissection or separation between the old and the new, the Indian and the British. Another facet implicitly exposed by this cartography is the stark difference between the geometrically angular layout of the cantonment and the playfully organic arrangement of old Shahjahanabad, a juxtaposition of planned versus unplanned. The main and secondary streets, as well as the most important monuments and public buildings within





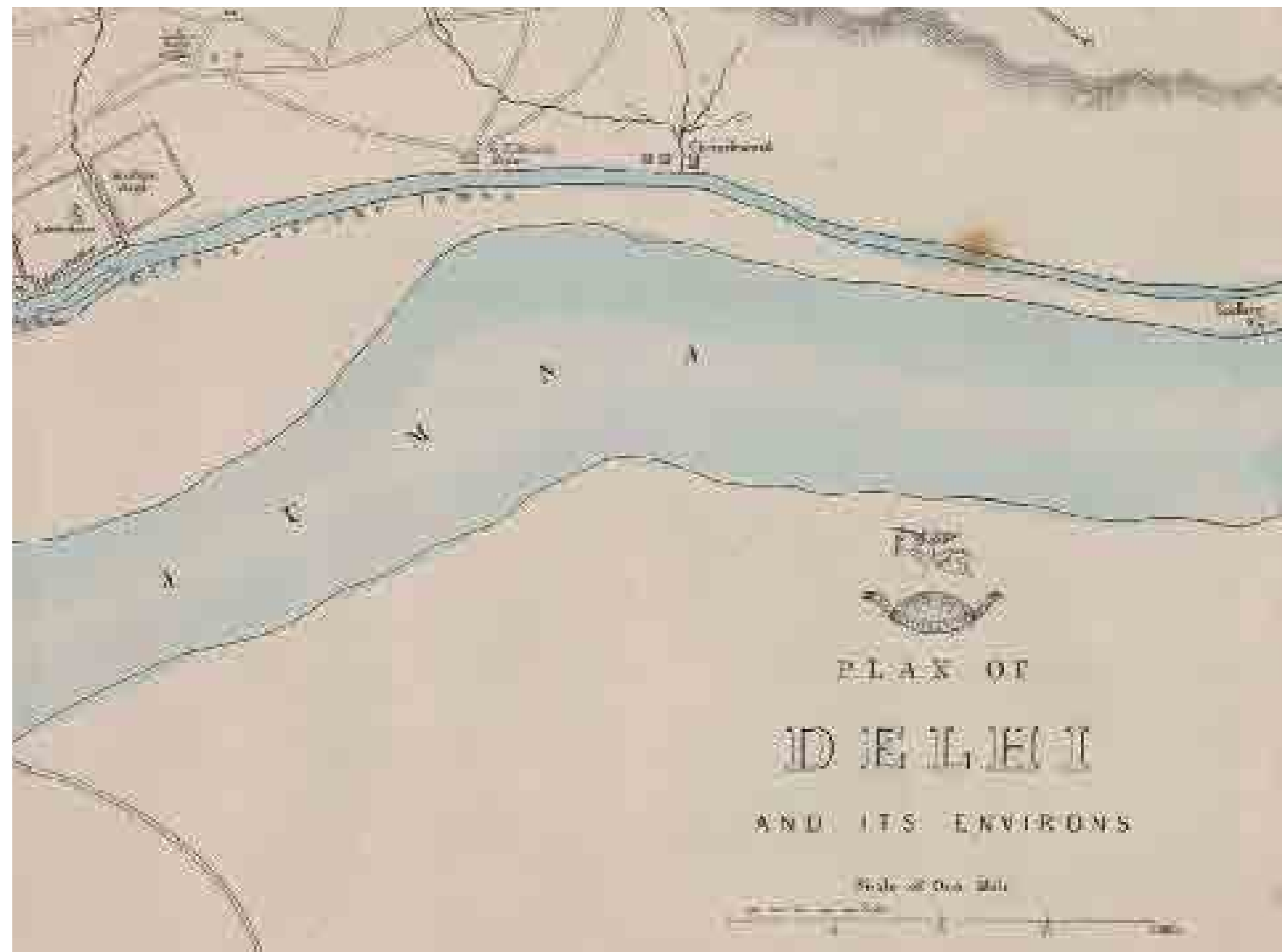
Shahjahanabad are labelled and identified; contrariwise, the map, despite it stemming from around 1857, does not have any information or suggestion of military presence. Similarly, it does not reflect the British position inside Shahjahanabad. The directional orientation is provided in the top left corner and indicates it to be East–West as opposed to North–South.



13



13



13

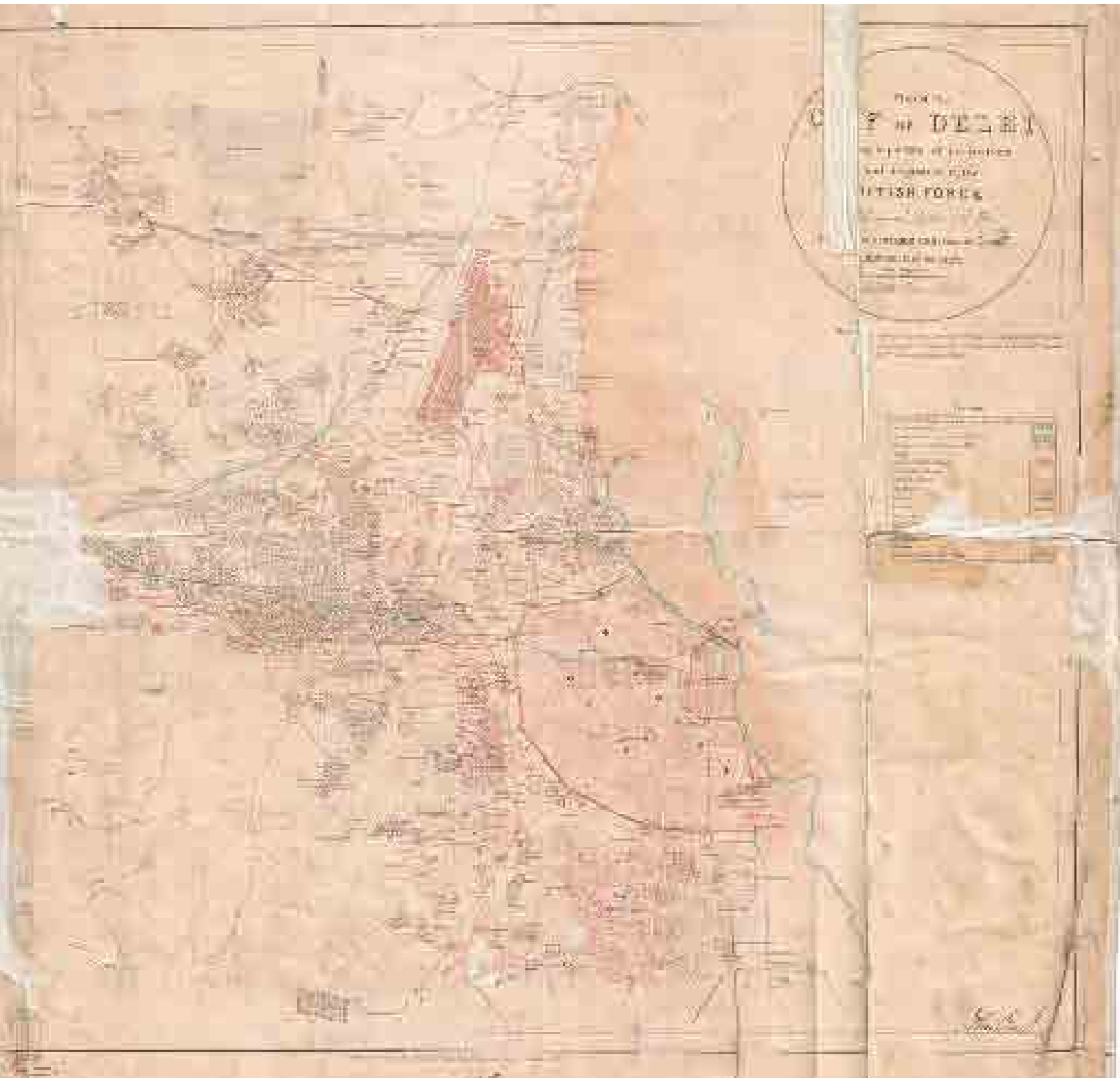


13



14  
1857-58  
*Plan of Delhi 1857-58*  
DELHI STATE ARCHIVES  
*No scale indicated*

This map, published by William Mackenzie, engraved by Guyot & Wood of Edinburgh, illustrates, in astonishing detail, Shahjahanabad within the confines of its city walls, and also shows Gustom House and Koodsiyah Bagh. Noteworthy is that particular attention has been given to the various commercial quarters or *mohallas*, which are referenced and numbered accordingly on the top left corner, below the title, as: 1. Goozur Etkadkhan; 2. Kushmeeree; 3. Nigumbod; 4. Toorkman; 5. Bhojlapuharee; 6. Faiz Bazar; 7. Goozur Lahouree Gate; 8. Chandnee Choak; 9. Kasumkhan; 10. Ajmeree Gate; 11. Dureeba; 12. Raj Ghat. In the areas where the British were present, towards both the right and the left of the Palace, labelled as Officers' Bungalows, interestingly, no numbering, demarcation, or reference has been provided. Streets and alleyways are depicted with a remarkable acumen for scale, just as the gardens are shown with hollow circular characters symbolising foliage. The cartography is multi-coloured and skilfully uses the various hues: green, orange, pink, yellow, and blue; lighter shading for the individual areas of a given *mohalla* and darker lines in the same colour to distinguish the perimeter of each, whilst ensuring that one particular colour is not adjacent or bordering another. The directional orientation is given by way of a compass rose at the bottom right corner of the map and is neither North-South nor East-West.



15  
1859

*Plan of the City of Delhi*

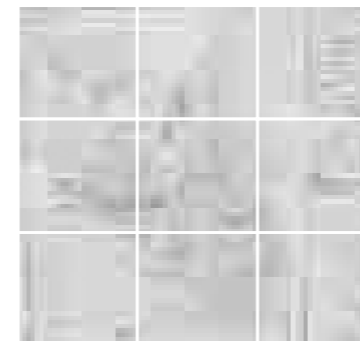
Showing a portion of its environs and the position of the British Force

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Scale: 1 inch = 2,000 feet



The title of this map unmistakably signifies its purpose, namely, the 'position of the British force' and '...the siege and Capture of the Place'. It is apparent that this map was made under the instruction of Lieutenant Colonel R. Baird Smith, chief engineer; it remains unclear, however, as to who exactly crafted this map as numerous references of varying authorities and persons are mentioned. Within the title, the name A. Wilson of C.B. Bengal Art<sup>y</sup>.. Com<sup>dg</sup>.. is mentioned; in a note below, in addition to Colonel Smith, the name William Thompson is declared; at the bottom right corner, it is shown that the map may be executed by Abda[...] Kader; at the centre bottom of the map, yet again, it claims to have been 'Reduced and Drawn, in the Surv<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>s</sup> Office, by T.P. Chill. Calcutta'; it further discloses two differing signatures or initials in both the bottom right corner as well as the left. The presence of such varying persons or authorities may go to suggest that the creation of this map was much rather a collective effort. Besides, since it is mentioned to have been 'reduced', it may well have been derived from a larger cartography or set of maps. Nonetheless, the map in itself, depicts, with remarkable detail, the city of Delhi, including Shahjahanabad, curiously labelled as 'Modern Delhi', the British cantonments, the ruins of Ferozabad, and the town of Puhargunj. A detailed legend in the form of 'Remarks' is provided, listing: Gardens with Mango and other trees enclosed with Pucka or Masonry Walls, Flower Gardens and small Fruit Trees, Pucka houses and Masonry Walls, Roads, Mud or Kucha Houses, Enclosure (Kucha), Ruins of Tombs, City Wall, Ravines, Trench, Breast Works, Drainages, Pucka Well, Irrigation Cut, Hollows, and



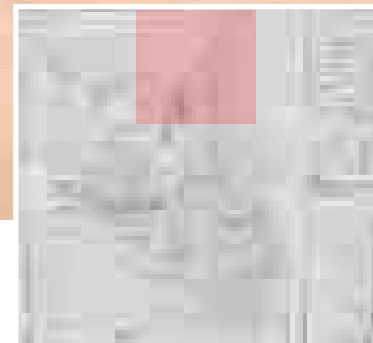
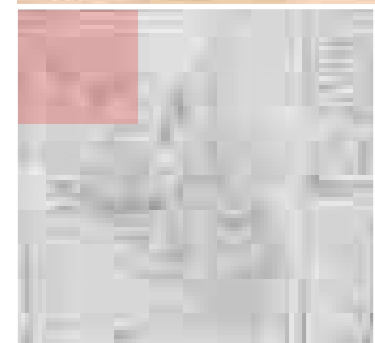


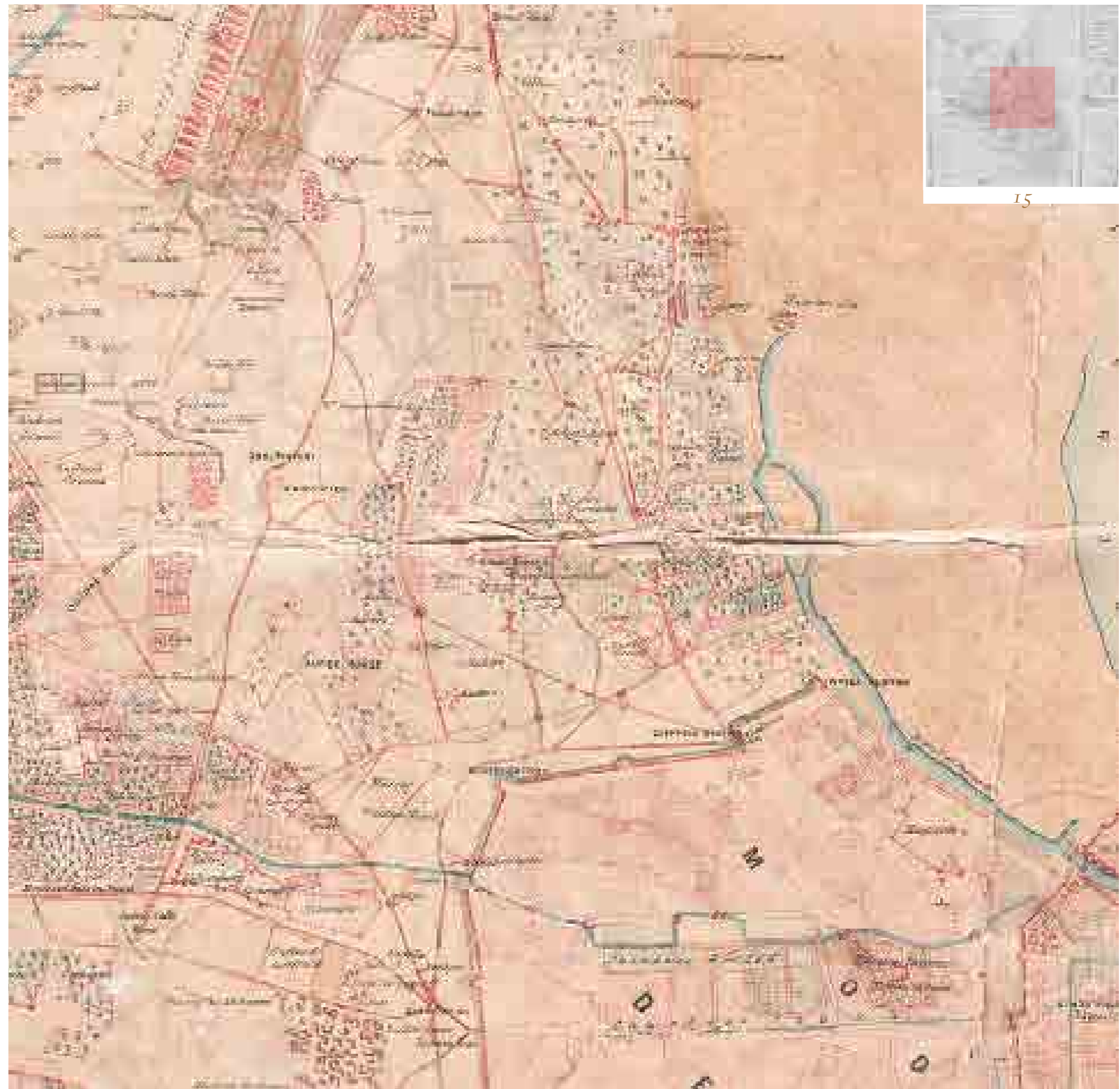
Broken ground and ruins, each with a corresponding icon or drawing. Essentially this map, much like map 10: *Plan of the British Position at Delhi. Maintained from 8th: June to 14th: September 1857* (1857), and map 11: *Siege of Delhi 1857* (1857), presents a glimpse of the British occupation during a particular period and gives an account of the state of affairs at that moment in time. Furthermore, when compared to map 11, although of a similar level of intricacy and detail, this map does not lend the impression of it being for military use, and is far more subtle and artistic in nature, possibly by way of the delicate tone-on-tone colours used, or the ostensibly more fluid lines when representing roads and pathways. Apart from the waterways, which are rendered in blue, all other distinguishing features drawn on the map are in varying hues of red, overlaid on a very delicate layer of grey, which, to the naked eye, at first glance, may even appear to be water damage, but, in fact, very dexterously presents the topography and ravines of the area. The symbolic differential between the types of trees, the miniscule attention to detail, with every water well being coloured in blue only to be outlined in red, indicating the *pucca* masonry around it, or even the very offhandedly drawn red marks showing broken ground and ruins, bestow this map with a very unique character. A noteworthy peculiarity of this map is that it is the only one in this collection which, in the top left quadrant, to the left of the British cantonments, locates the 'Salt Wastes' and 'Marshy Ground'. Considering that this map was commissioned by the superintendent general of irrigation, north-west provinces, it is not all that unusual for these salt wells and the direction of flow of water in the nearby *nullahs* to be indicated. It remains ambiguous, however, what specific purpose this may have contributed towards and why this information seems to have been omitted in the maps that followed. Yet another notable and outwardly bizarre detail on this map are the anecdotes presented towards the bottom right of Shahjahanabad, reading: 'Mr. Aldwell's house where a few Christians stood seige [sic] for 3 days'; 'Bullock Shed Where the inmates of Mr. Aldwell's house women & Children were massacred'. Similarly, there are rare citations, such as 'Morgans Purchased by Murphy in Ruins' and 'Doctor Balfours Burnt', in the area intervening the British cantonments and Shahjahanabad that provide fairly personalised information. As for the condition of this map, although the map is somewhat damaged, the cracks and tears also reveal that it may have been drafted on paper

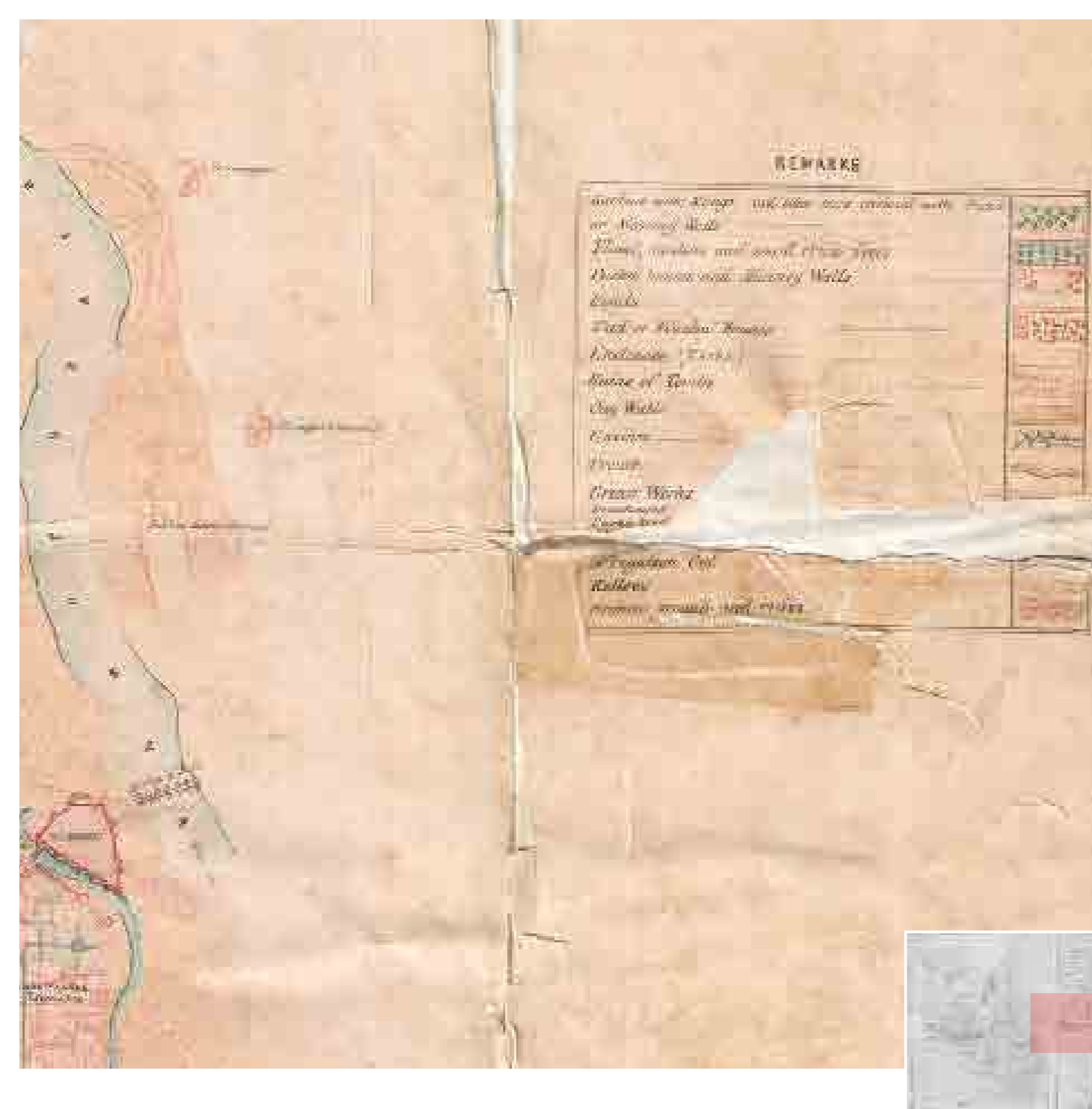


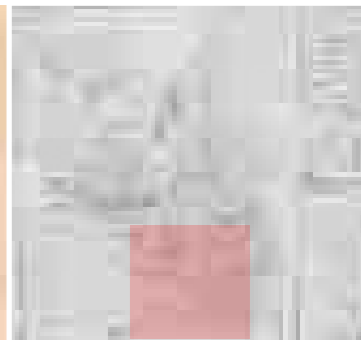
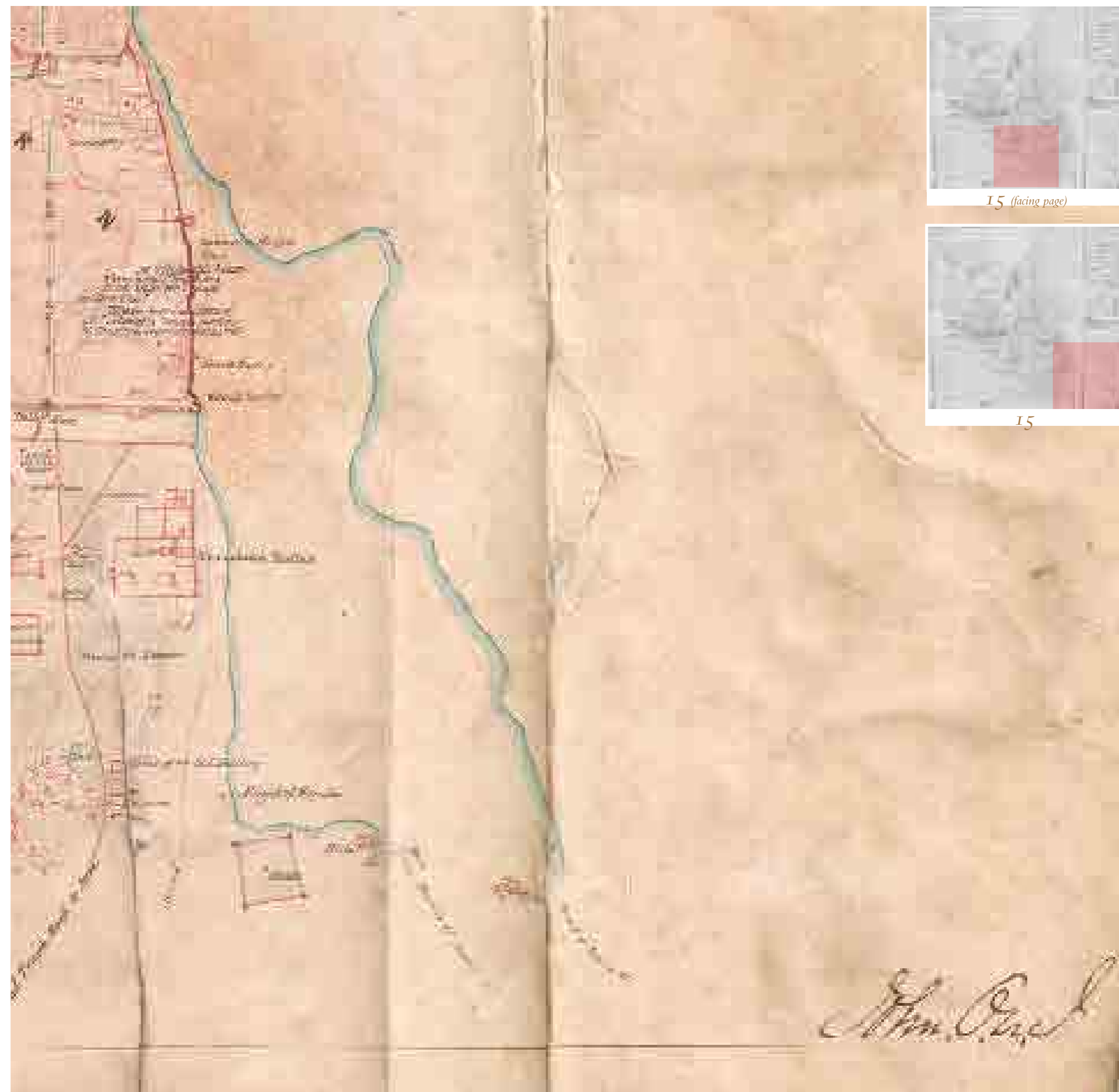
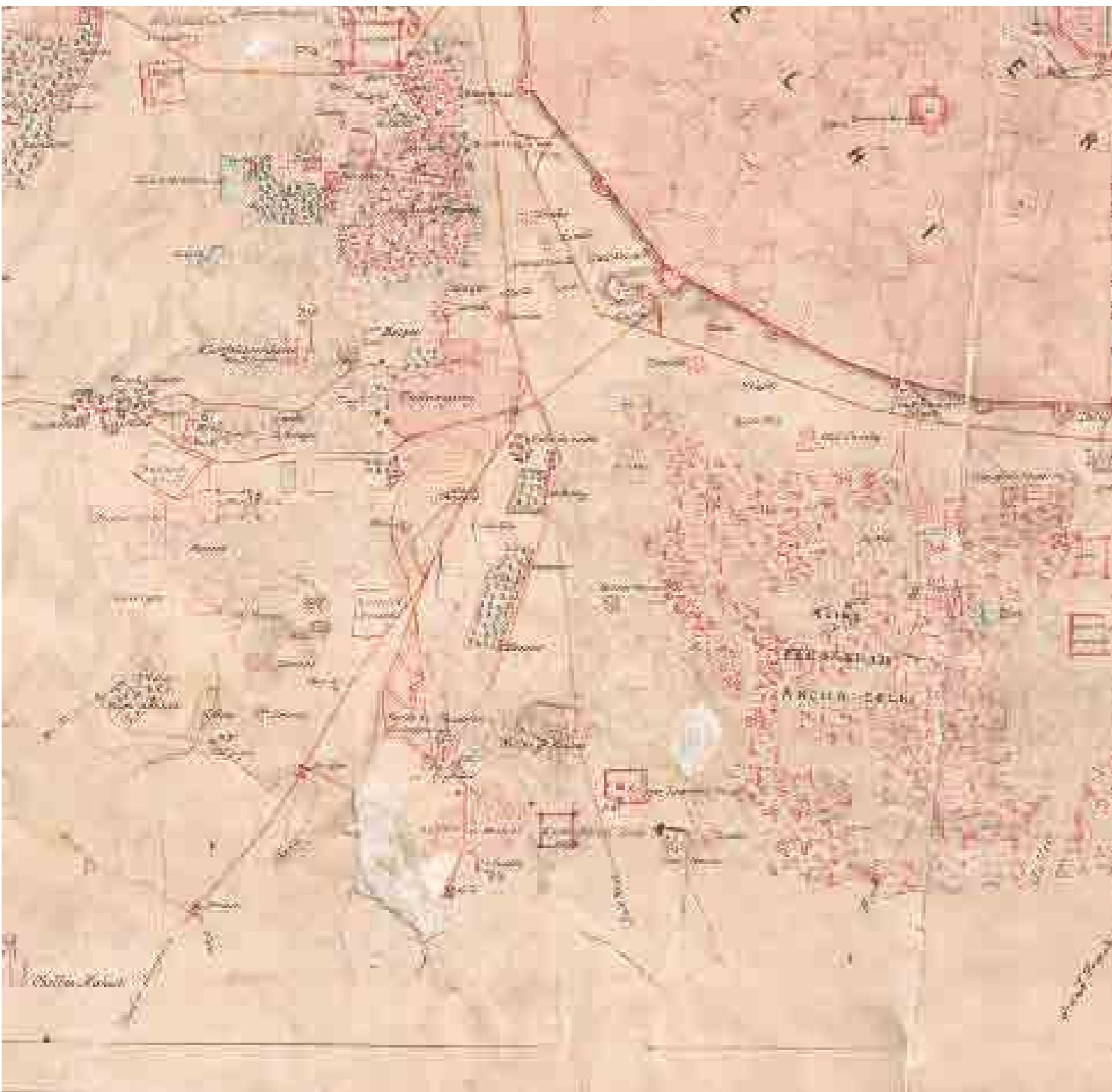
15

reinforced by cotton or muslin, whereby the aesthetic splendour of this cartography is certainly preserved. The directional orientation of North–South is provided with an axis drawn through the centre of the map, ending at the top with a stylised half-arrow and the words 'True Meridian'.

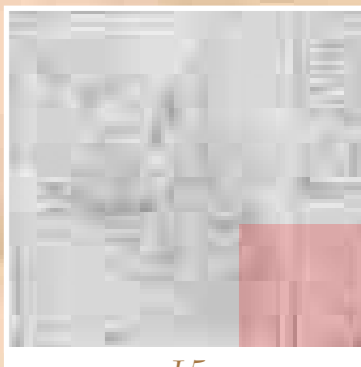








15 (facing page)



15



16  
1863

## *Plan of Delhi*

*Shewing the Esplanade round Fortification of City*

DELHI STATE ARCHIVES

Scale: 4 inches = 1 mile

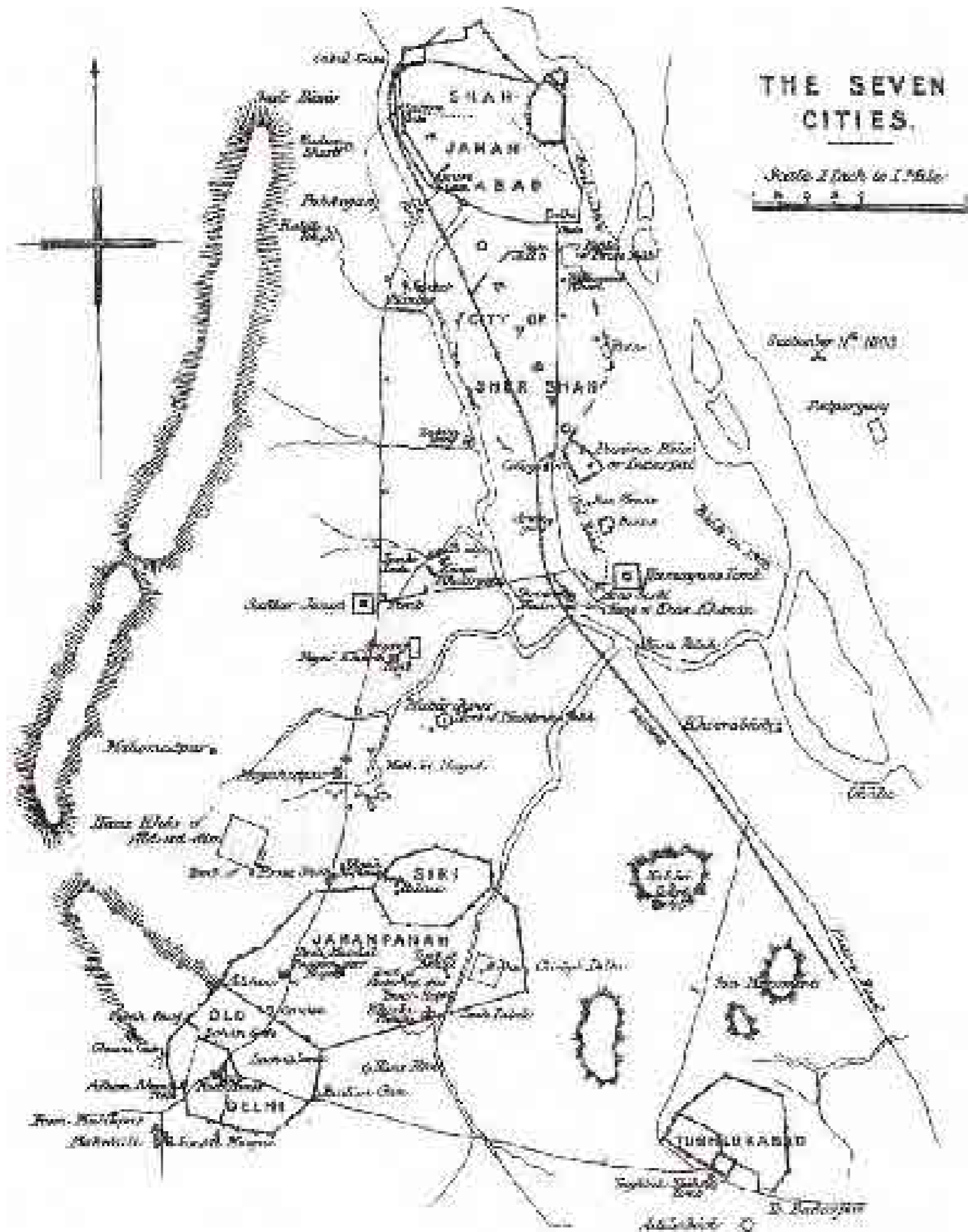
In contrast to the maps preceding, this comparatively unassuming map, produced by C.J. Campbell, certified engineer, after the public works department was formed, as indicated by the initials 'P.W.' provided at the end of the title, serves a specific purpose—it is a project map evaluating a situation. It illustrates Shahjahanabad and the envisaged esplanade around the fortifications of the city with particular emphasis on the possible encroachment it would cause. The two most prominent features of this map are the brightly coloured red-and-orange city walls of Shahjahanabad and the flagrantly black areas showing the 'Village of Taleemara', 'Seedeepoor', 'Pahara Gunj (indecipherable)', 'Sudder Bazaar', and 'Feroze Shah's Kotela'. Three lineations, extending outwards from the city walls, labelled respectively as 'Line of 300 yds. round Enciente', 'Line of 400 yds. round Enciente', and 'Line of 500 yds. round Enciente', indicate the extent of the infringement these proposed esplanades would entail. Intriguingly, the word 'enceinte' (misspelt as 'enciente'), derived from the Latin *ininctus* meaning girdled or surrounded, being actually a French term denoting the 'main defensive enclosure of a fortification', is used to denote the proposed extension.

Furthermore, it seems from the map at hand that the Red Fort, located within Shahjahanabad and here denoted as 'Palace', already has a visual increase in its perimeter, possibly even as a result of the demolition of buildings that were once adjacent to it, shown by a second black line outlining the initial red one. Understandably so, since the



siege of 1857 had just passed and the construction of railway lines within the confines of Shahjahanabad was to commence imminently.

The colour green representing the gardens in the area and the undulating grey of the rivers provide the viewer of this map with a natural counterpoint, to establish the presence of nature in respect to the proposed proliferation of the city's fortification. Directional orientation is provided by handwritten abbreviations of north, south, east, and west respectively, which are marked on the corresponding extremities of the map.



17  
[1867]  
*The Seven Cities*  
GORDON RISLEY HEARN, *THE SEVEN CITIES OF DELHI*,  
W. THACKER & CO., LONDON, 1906  
Scale: 1 inch = 1 mile

Although this map is relatively ingenuous in its execution, it does show an outline of the hypothesised seven cities of Delhi. In fact, the sagacity with which all seven cities are so prominently defined almost seems imaginary. Where Firozabad and the 'City of Sher Shah' have dashed outlines and may just show the proximate areas these cities occupied, the stark lines demarcating Tughlukabad, Old Delhi, Jahanpanah, Siri, and Shahjahanabad seem rather premature for the time the map was conceived. Three dates, the battle of 11 September 1803, of the Second Anglo-Maratha war, the bank as of 1806, and the bank as of 1808 are visibly defined on the map, which, along with the clearly visible railway line, justify the map's date. Apart from the cities themselves, significant monuments, temples, mosques, tombs, and palaces are very simply labelled, as are the ridges and main roadways, rivers, and canals. The map is in black on white and is fairly guileless, almost abstract, wherein the railroad, streets, canals, hills, and fortifications are clearly marked. Directional orientation is provided in the top left of the map by an equally simple compass rose in the form of a cross, indicating a North-South alignment. It must be cogitated that this map may have been published in a book, whereby its purpose, whether created for the book as such or derived from an external archive, remains unclear.





18 (18A)

[1873]

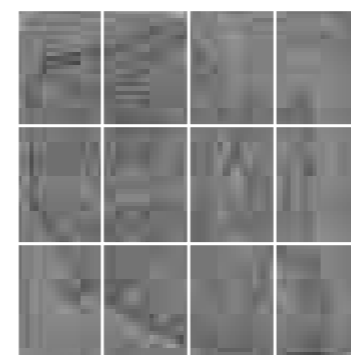
*Important Monuments in Delhi  
(Shahjahanabad)*

DELHI STATE ARCHIVES

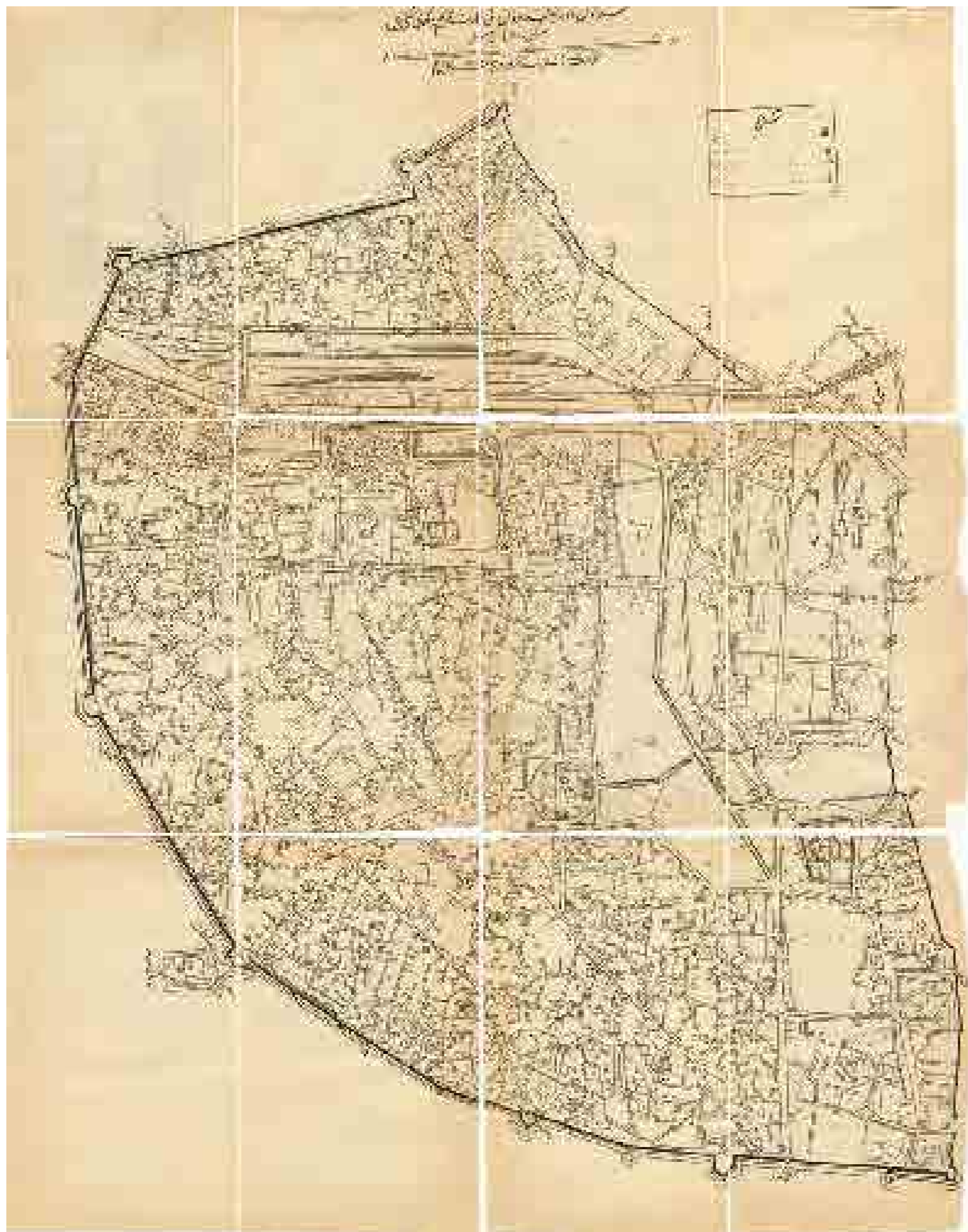
*No scale indicated*



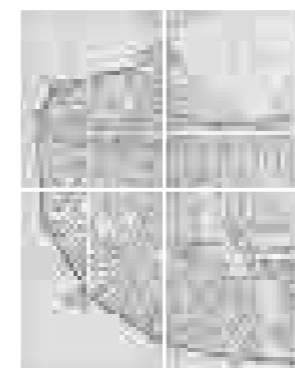
The origin, context, and purpose of this particular map remain fairly ambiguous at first as it does not reveal any relevant minutiae to such effect on the map itself. Also, since it stems from a digitised document held within the Delhi State Archives, hence, *ipso facto*, only that which has been scanned, in a limited capacity, can be seen—a map without scale, without title, or credence, and with what seems to be only a partial legend. In the active pursuit of some rudimentary background on this map, by coincidence and rather circumstantially, another map with a striking similarity emerged, included in the following pages (18a); a map with the title ‘Map of the City of Delhi (Shahjahanabad), in which the Mussulmans’ and the Hindus’ ancient buildings have been shown; scale 12 inches per mile; copied from the map published by the Survey of India in 1873’ in Bashir-ud-din Ahmad Dihlavi’s *Vaq’iat-e Dar-ul hukumat-e Dehli* (vol. 2 [of 3], Shams Machine Press, Agra, 1919, pp. 36–37). On comparing the two maps, it can clearly be established that one fits the other, and, apart from the language in which the markings are provided and minor subtleties in terms of detail, the maps appear more or less identical. It goes to follow, since the latter map is a copy, more so a translation into Urdu of the former, that this particular map is, indeed, the original English version, published by the Survey of India in 1873 with the express purpose of illustrating and labelling ancient Muslim and Hindu sites within Shahjahanabad. The numbers labelling, or marking, these monuments range from 1 to 409 and are reasonably uniform in their

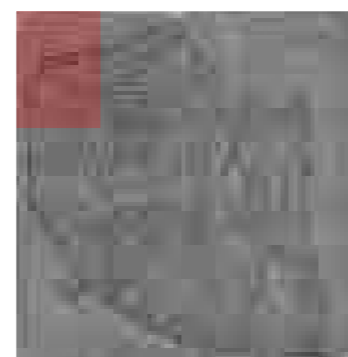


18



distribution. Additionally, on the right side of the map, some of these sites are noted to be ‘Important Monuments of Delhi (Shahjahanabad)’ and listed by name as: 1. Fort; 2. Lahore Gate; 3. Delhi Gate; 4. Gate; 5. Postern; 6. Khizri Gate; 7. Water Gate; 10. Chhatta Chauk; 9. Naqqar Khana; 12. Diwani Am; 13. Asad Burj; 14. Mumtaz Mahall; 15. Rang Mahall; 17. Tasbih Khana Khuwabgah & Baithak; 18. Musamman Burj; 20. Diwani Khas; 22. Hammam; 23. Moti Masjid; 24. Hayat Bakhsh Garden; 26. Shah Burj; 28. Sawan & Bhadon; 33. Sonehri Masjid; 36. Zinatul Masajid; 39. Sonehri Masjid; 41. Delhi Gate; 96. Turkman Gate; 102. Tomb of Shah Turkman; 135. Tomb of Raziya Sultan; 138. Kalan Masjid; 160. Ajmeri Gate; 184. Khirki Farrash Khana; 214. Zinat Mahall; 216. Tahawwur Khan’s Masjid; 225. Fatehpuri Masjid; 243. Charandasi’s Temple; 271. Entrance to Haveli Haidar Quli Khan; 274. Sonehri Masjid; 275. Kotwali; 276. Gurdwara Sisganj; 277. Khuni Darwaza; 327. Jami’ Masjid; 340. Queen’s Garden; 371. Gate of Habsh Khan; 406. Fakhru Masajid; 407. Kashmiri Gate; and 409. Darah Shikoh’s Library. The only figurative references provided are by way of miniature, stylised drawings, and indicate mosques, tombs, graves, and temples. Besides the monuments, per se, of noteworthy consideration are the effects and repercussions the city of Shahjahanabad experienced in the aftermath of the 1857 revolt. Most significant among these was the construction of the railroad, which, of course, was an effort to ensure faster and more efficient movement of British troops into the congested settlement, and resulted in substantial demolition of the northern portion of Shahjahanabad. Similarly, as the Red Fort became high ground to British militia, the obliteration of buildings in its immediate vicinity can very visually be perceived on this map. The principal and secondary streets are clearly marked, with a prominent line demarcating the city walls and its 11 entrances or gates. The map is black on white and has a few unintentional and indiscriminate areas with green colour stains. This map does not provide any directional orientation.



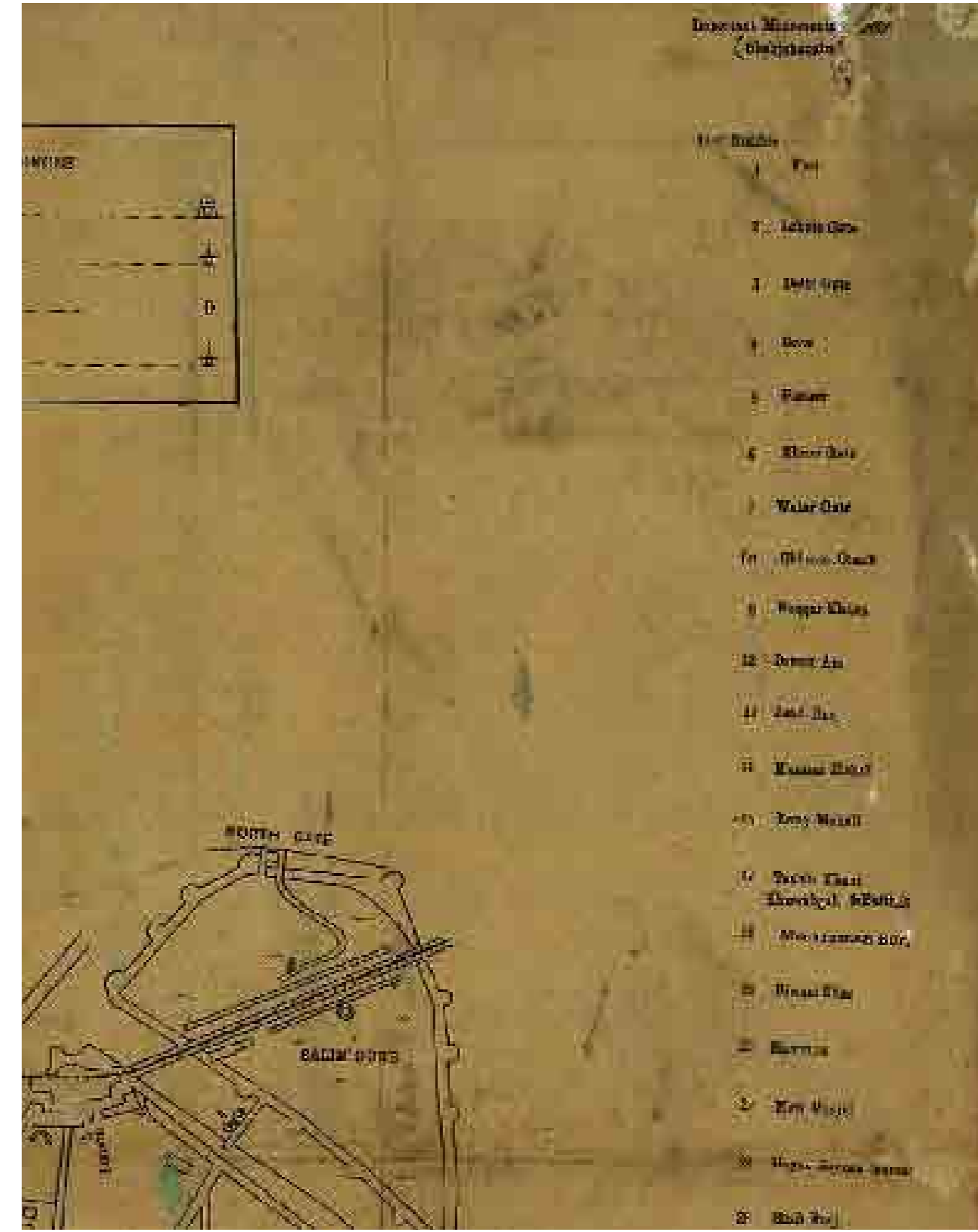
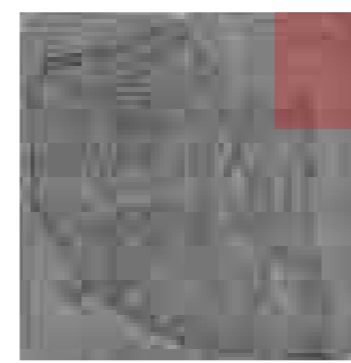
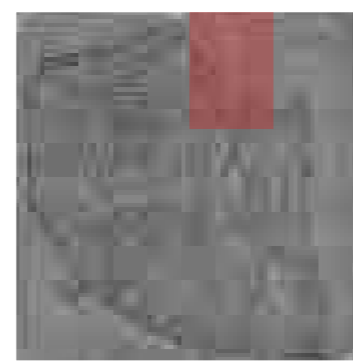
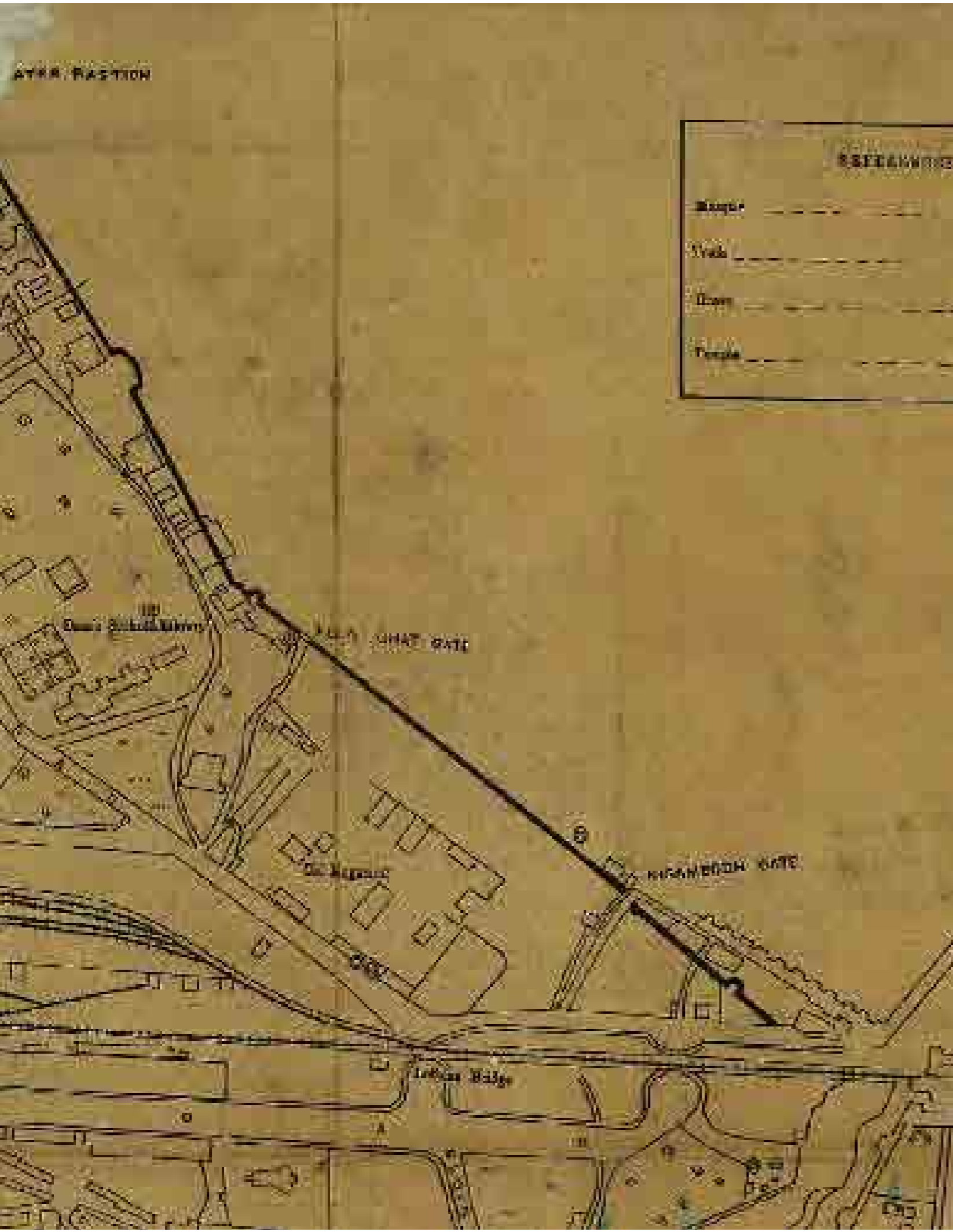


18

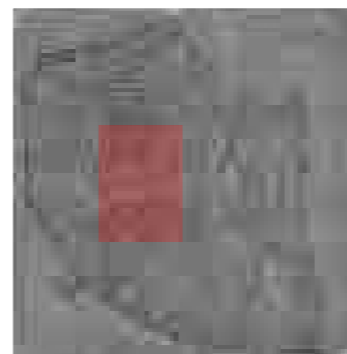
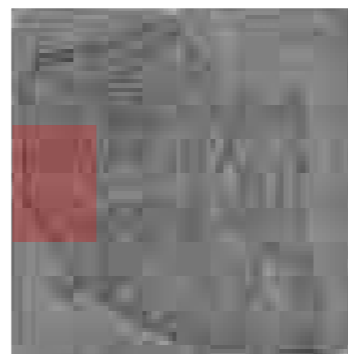


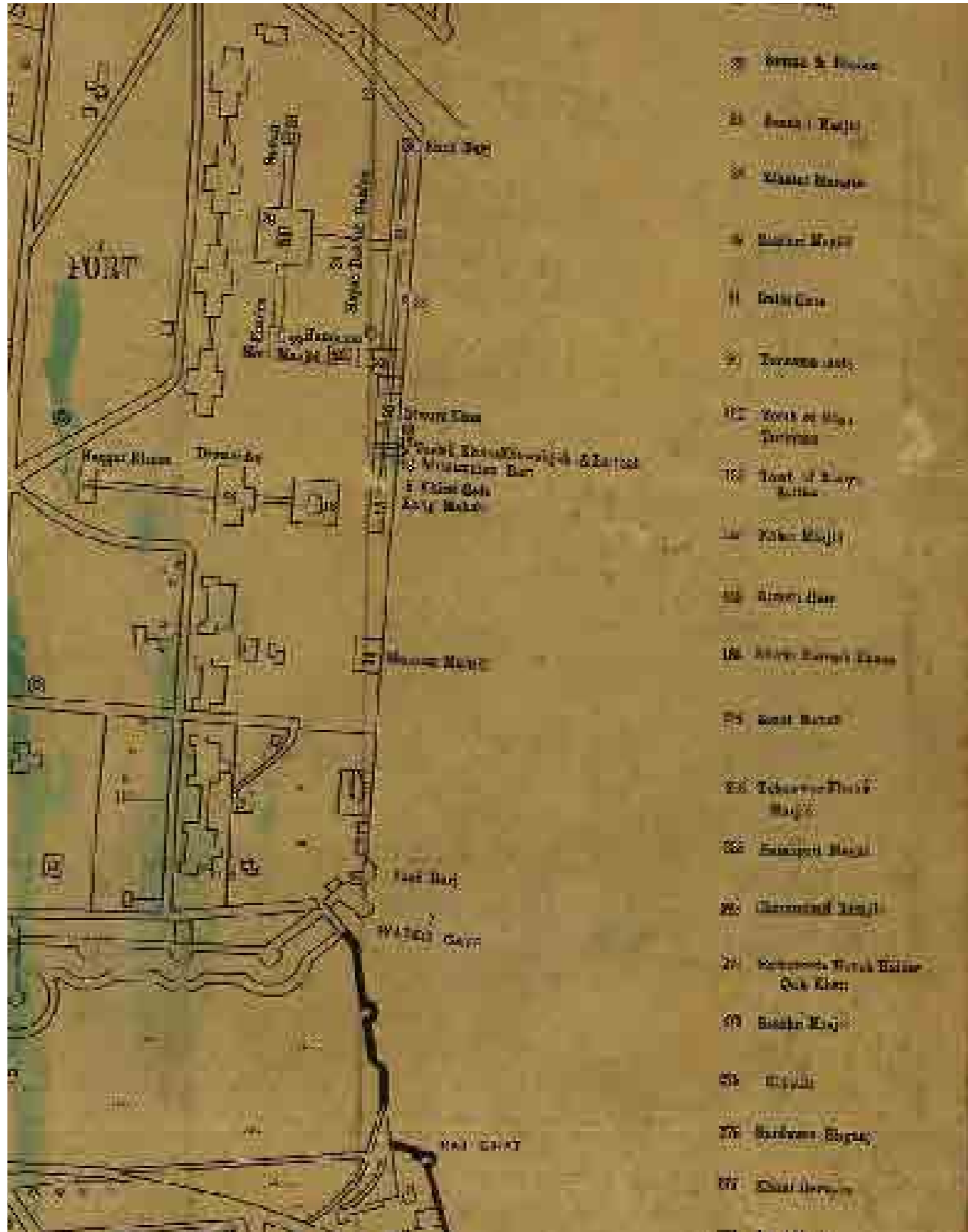
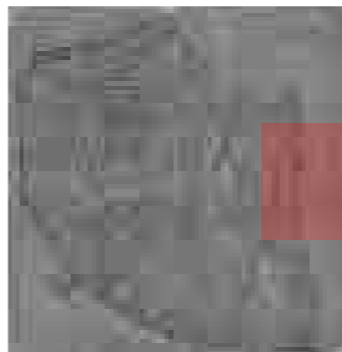
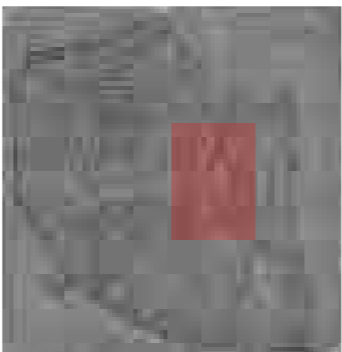
18

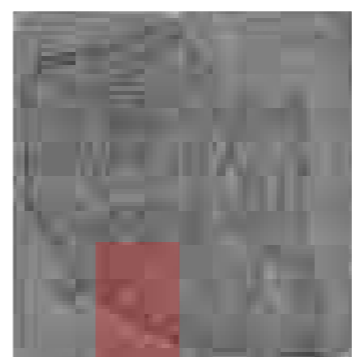
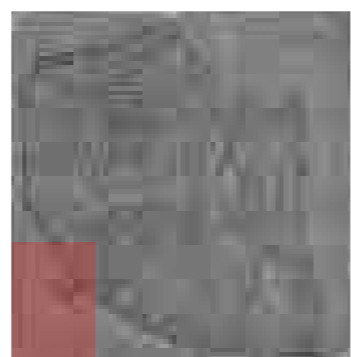


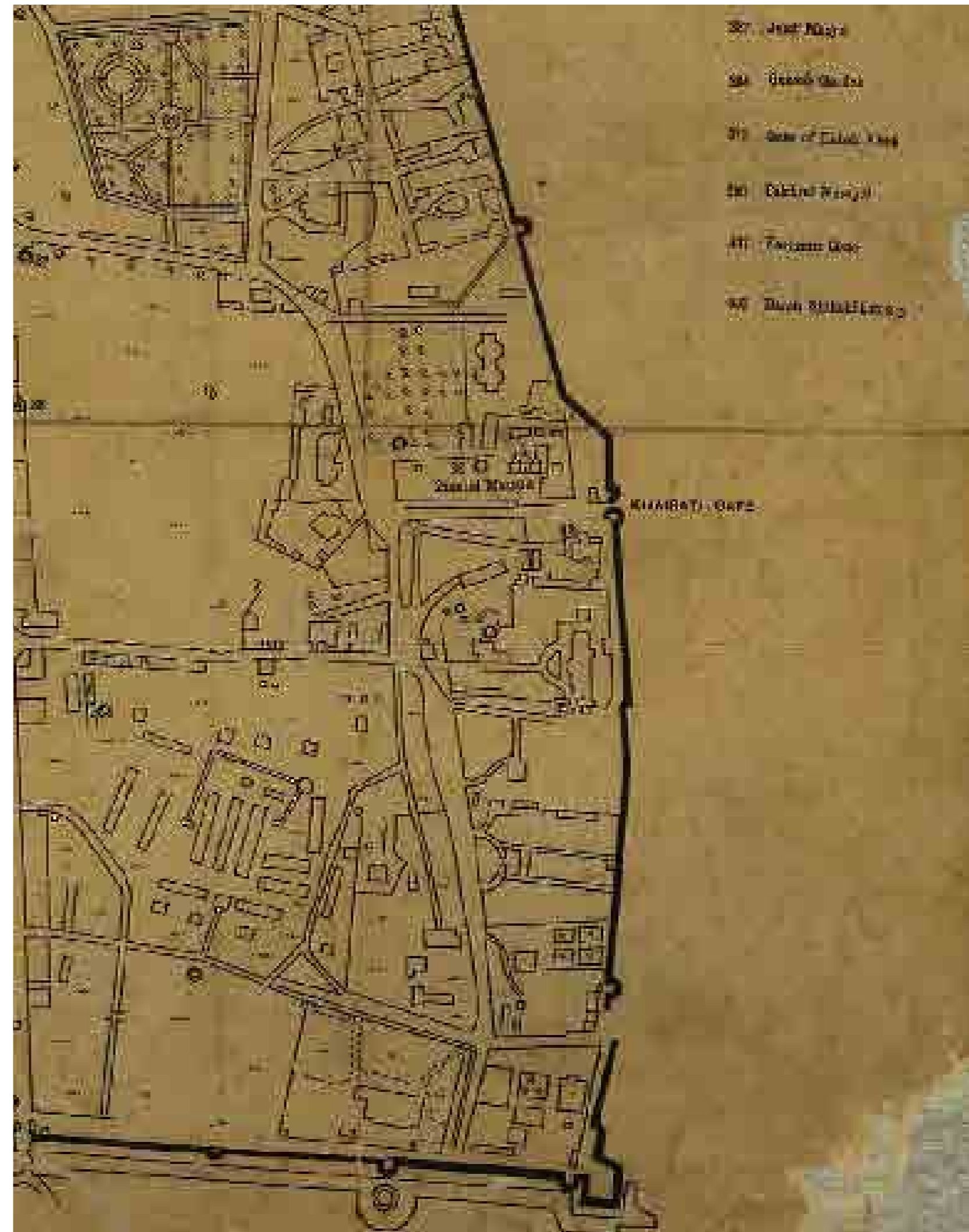
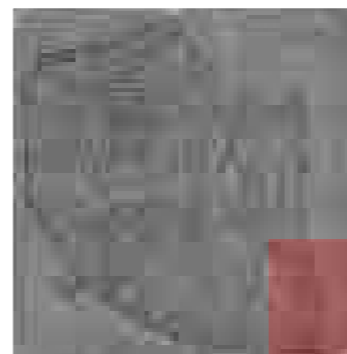
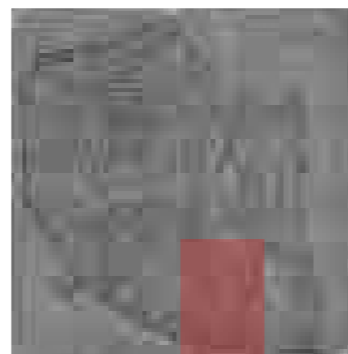


- Legend
- 1. Range
  - 2. Track
  - 3. Line
  - 4. Trench
  - 5. Range
  - 6. Track
  - 7. Line
  - 8. Trench
  - 9. Range
  - 10. Track
  - 11. Line
  - 12. Trench
  - 13. Range
  - 14. Track
  - 15. Line
  - 16. Trench
  - 17. Range
  - 18. Track
  - 19. Line
  - 20. Trench
  - 21. Range
  - 22. Track
  - 23. Line
  - 24. Trench
  - 25. Range
  - 26. Track
  - 27. Line
  - 28. Trench
  - 29. Range
  - 30. Track
  - 31. Line
  - 32. Trench
  - 33. Range
  - 34. Track
  - 35. Line
  - 36. Trench
  - 37. Range
  - 38. Track
  - 39. Line
  - 40. Trench
  - 41. Range
  - 42. Track
  - 43. Line
  - 44. Trench
  - 45. Range
  - 46. Track
  - 47. Line
  - 48. Trench
  - 49. Range
  - 50. Track
  - 51. Line
  - 52. Trench
  - 53. Range
  - 54. Track
  - 55. Line
  - 56. Trench
  - 57. Range
  - 58. Track
  - 59. Line
  - 60. Trench
  - 61. Range
  - 62. Track
  - 63. Line
  - 64. Trench
  - 65. Range
  - 66. Track
  - 67. Line
  - 68. Trench
  - 69. Range
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  - 83. Line
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  - 85. Range
  - 86. Track
  - 87. Line
  - 88. Trench
  - 89. Range
  - 90. Track
  - 91. Line
  - 92. Trench
  - 93. Range
  - 94. Track
  - 95. Line
  - 96. Trench
  - 97. Range
  - 98. Track
  - 99. Line
  - 100. Trench







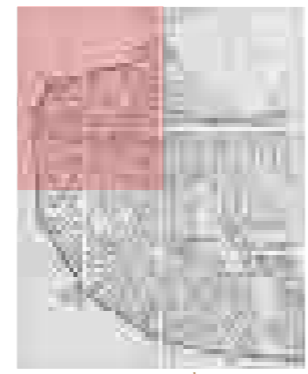
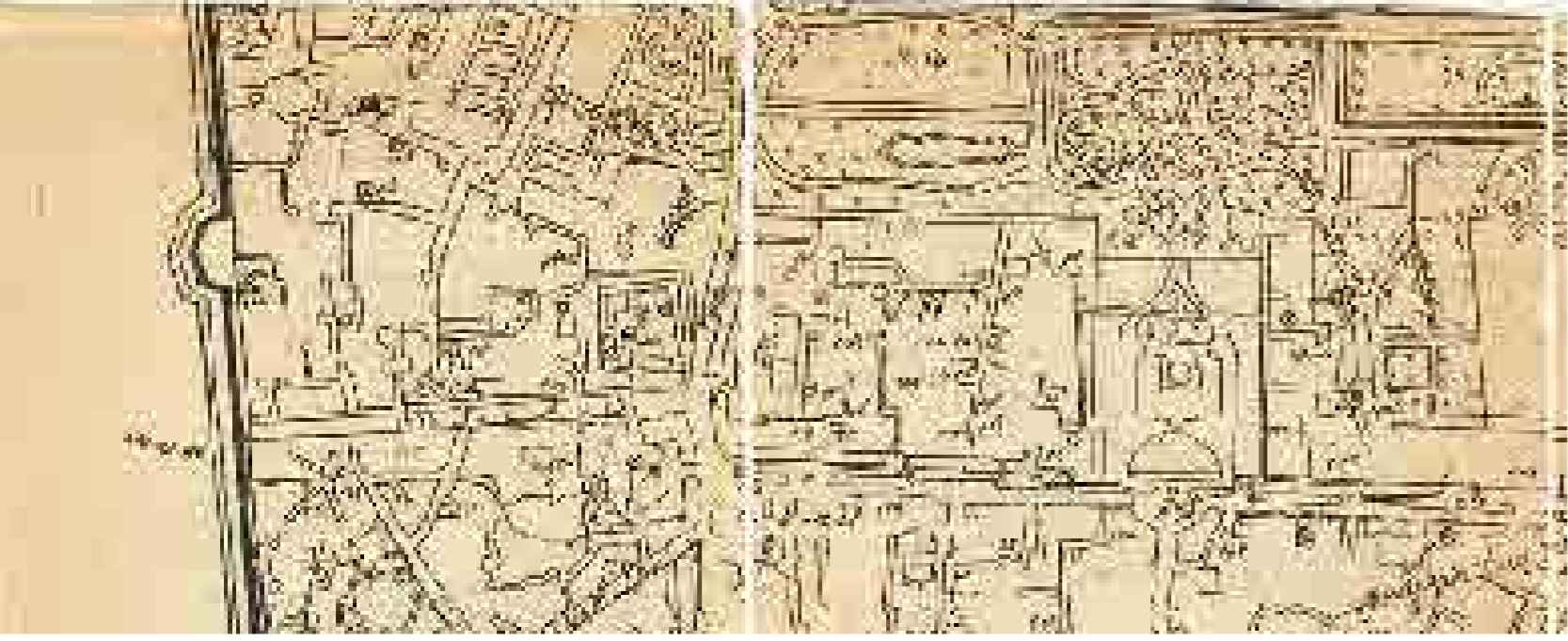
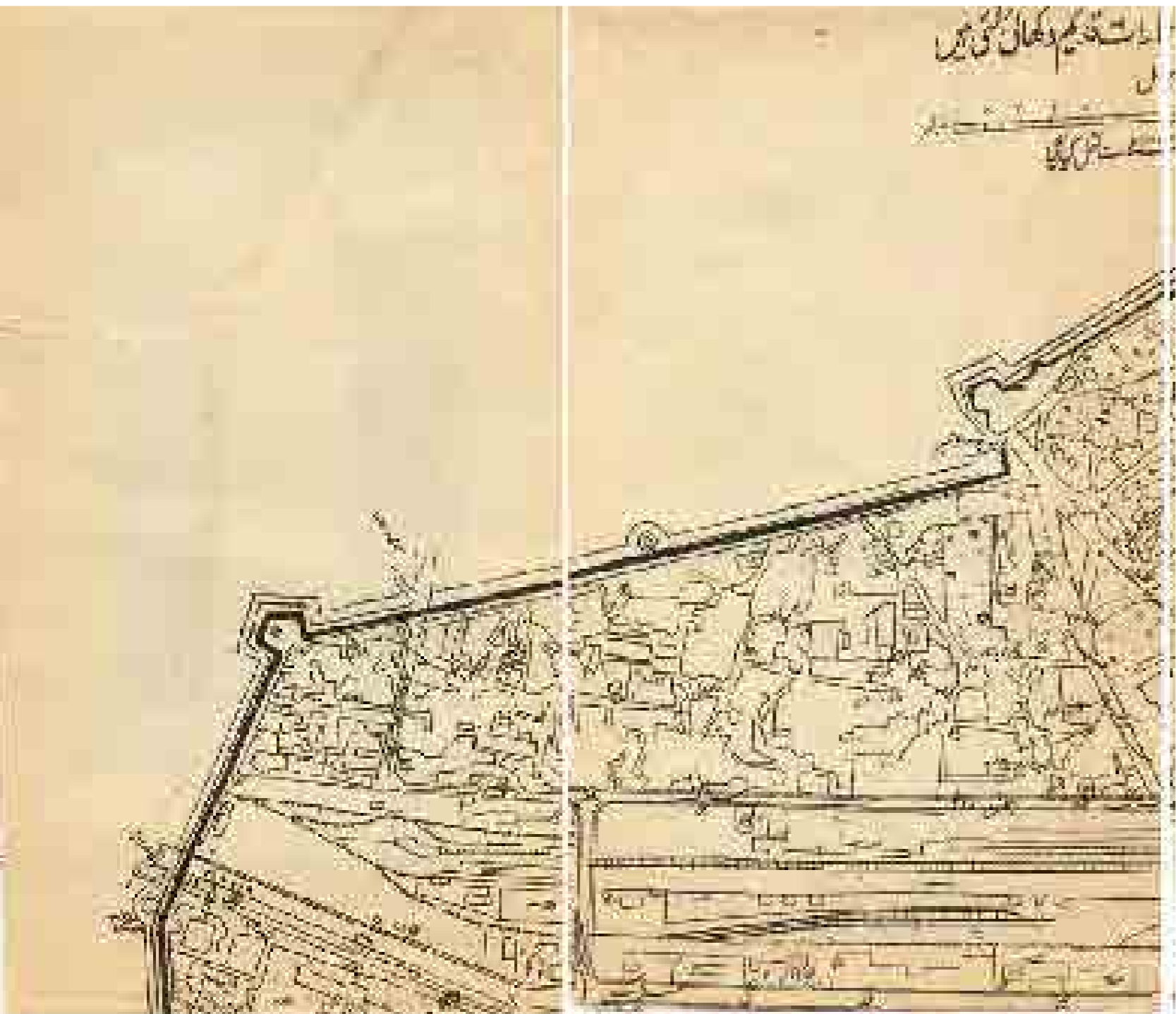


- 37. Jamb Niya
- 38. Grand Mosque
- 39. Gate of Jamb Niya
- 40. Central Mosque
- 41. Fountains
- 42. Main Street

KIJARATI GATE

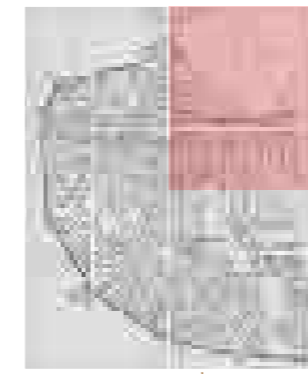
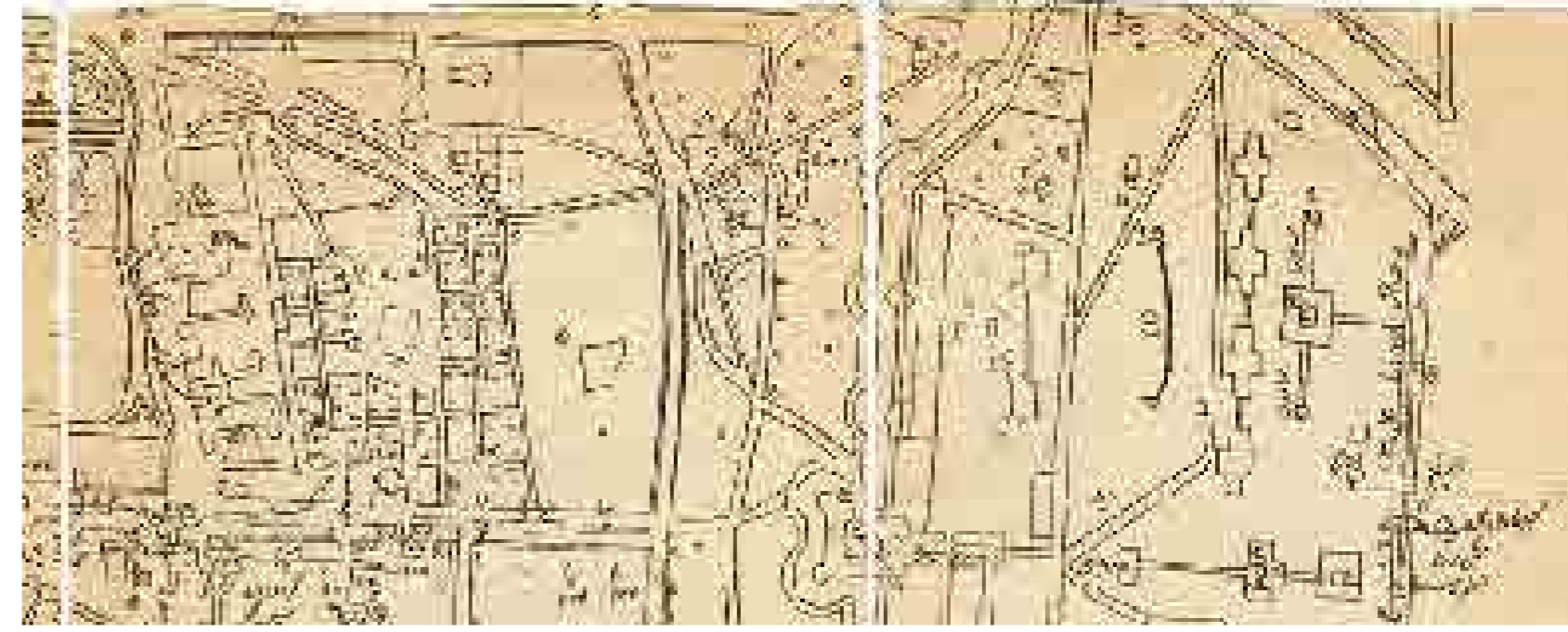
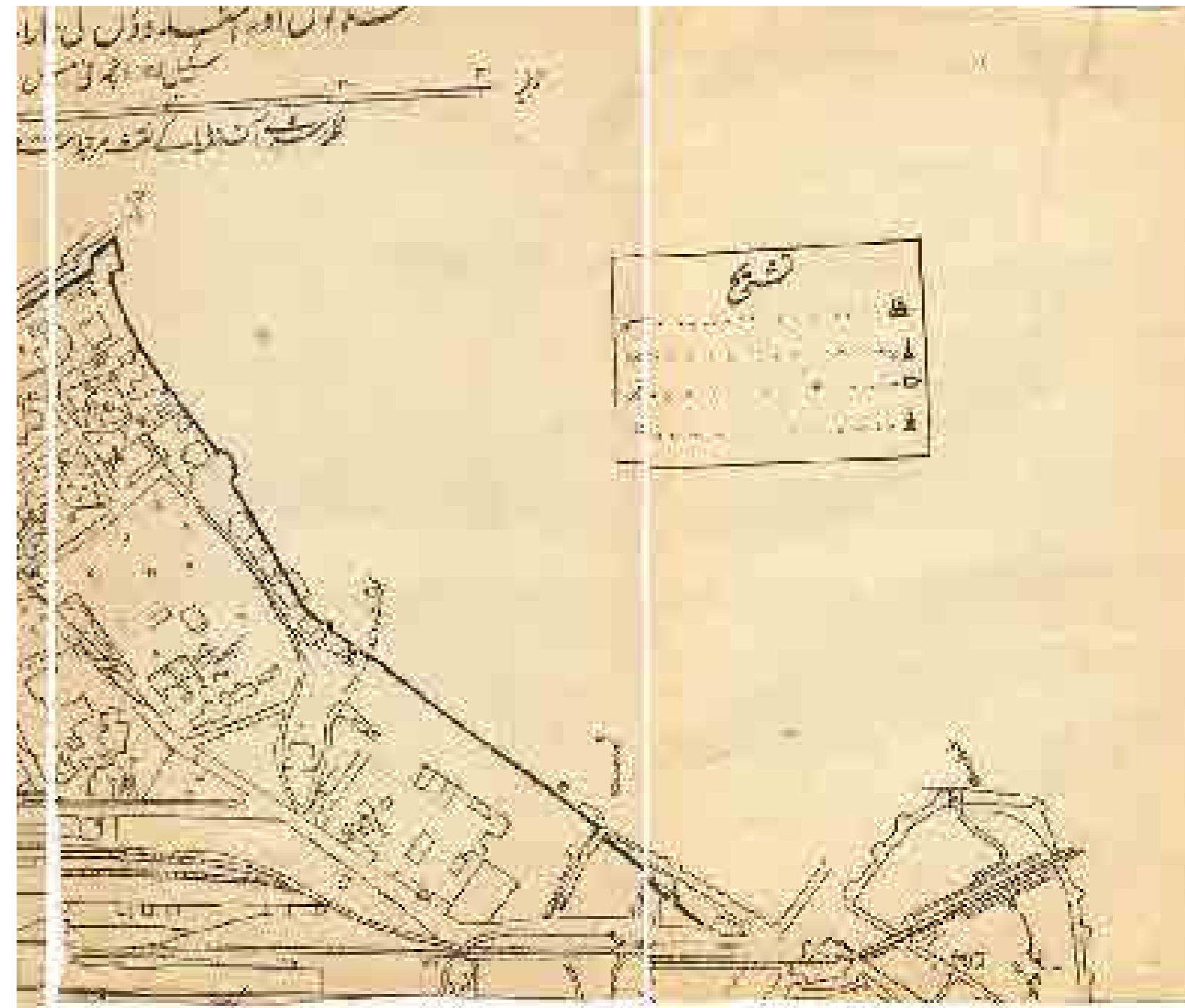


ایلات قدیم و کھانگی میرا  
 ل  
 سلسلہ جغرافیہ

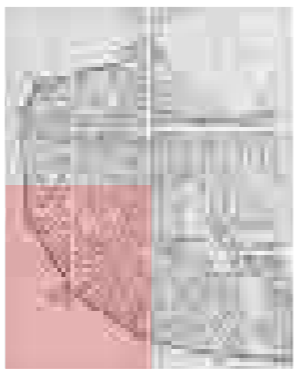
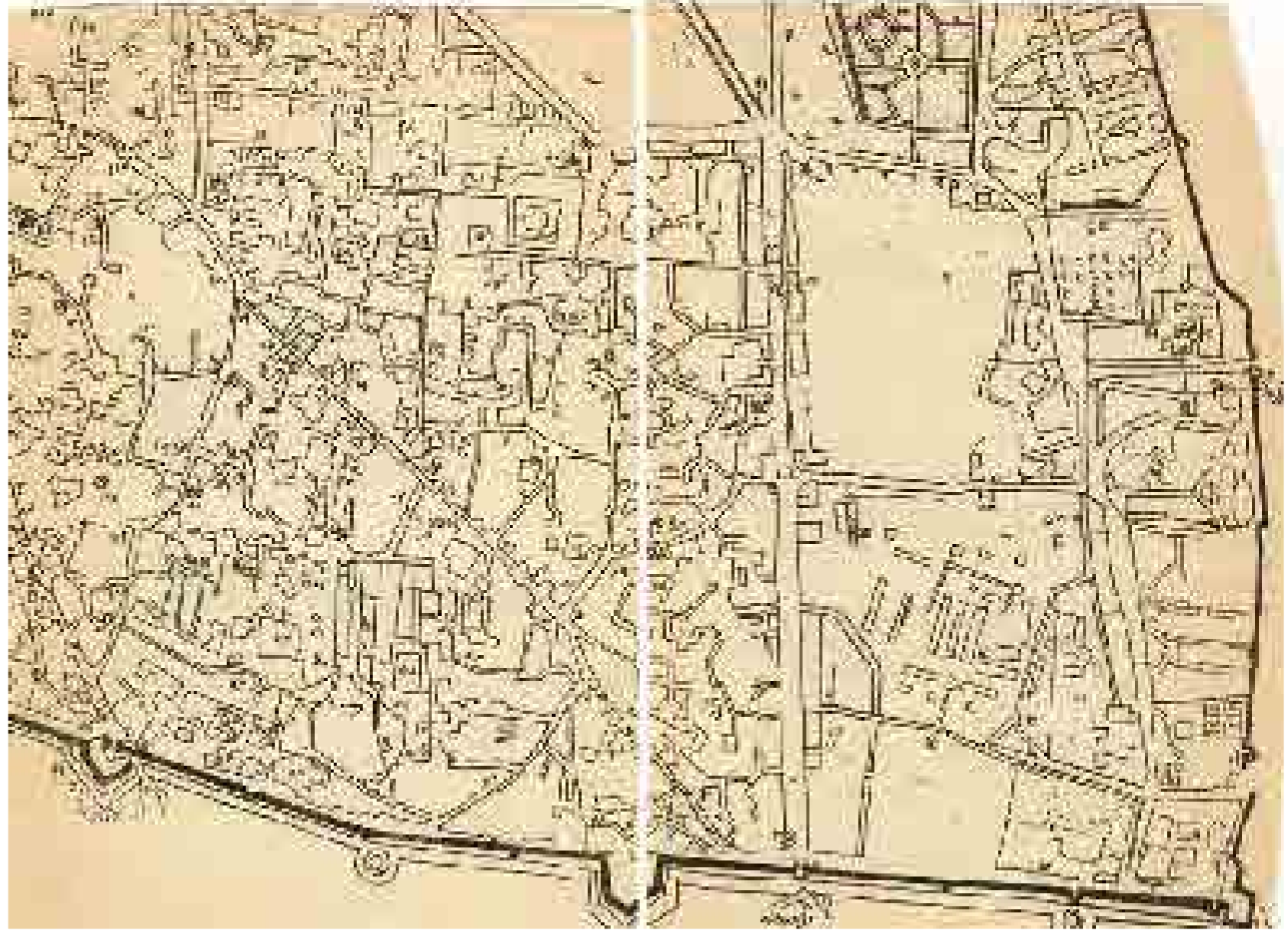
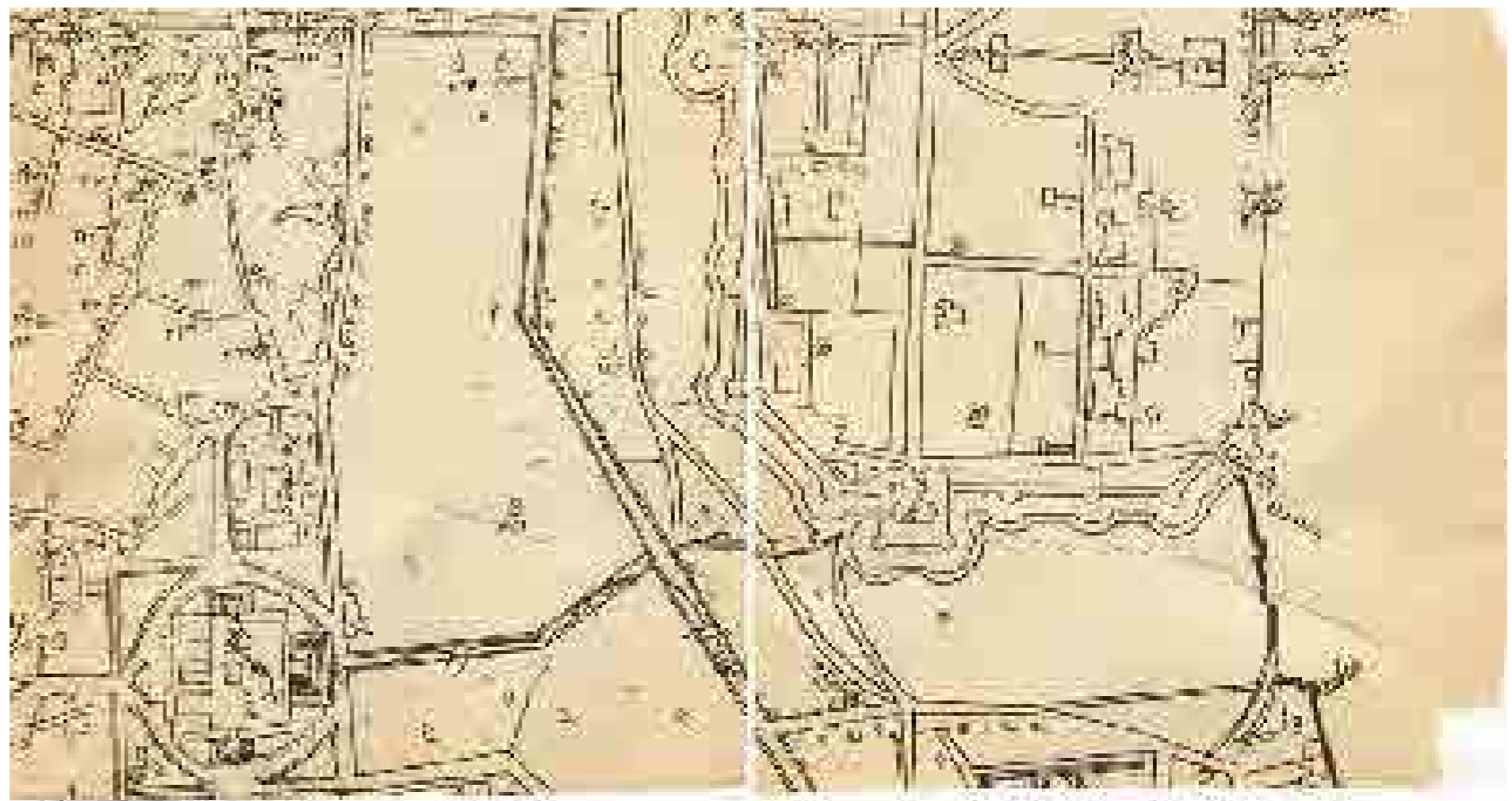


18A

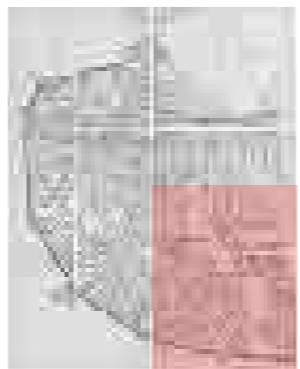
سلسلہ جغرافیہ  
 سیکشن ۱۰  
 کورنگ



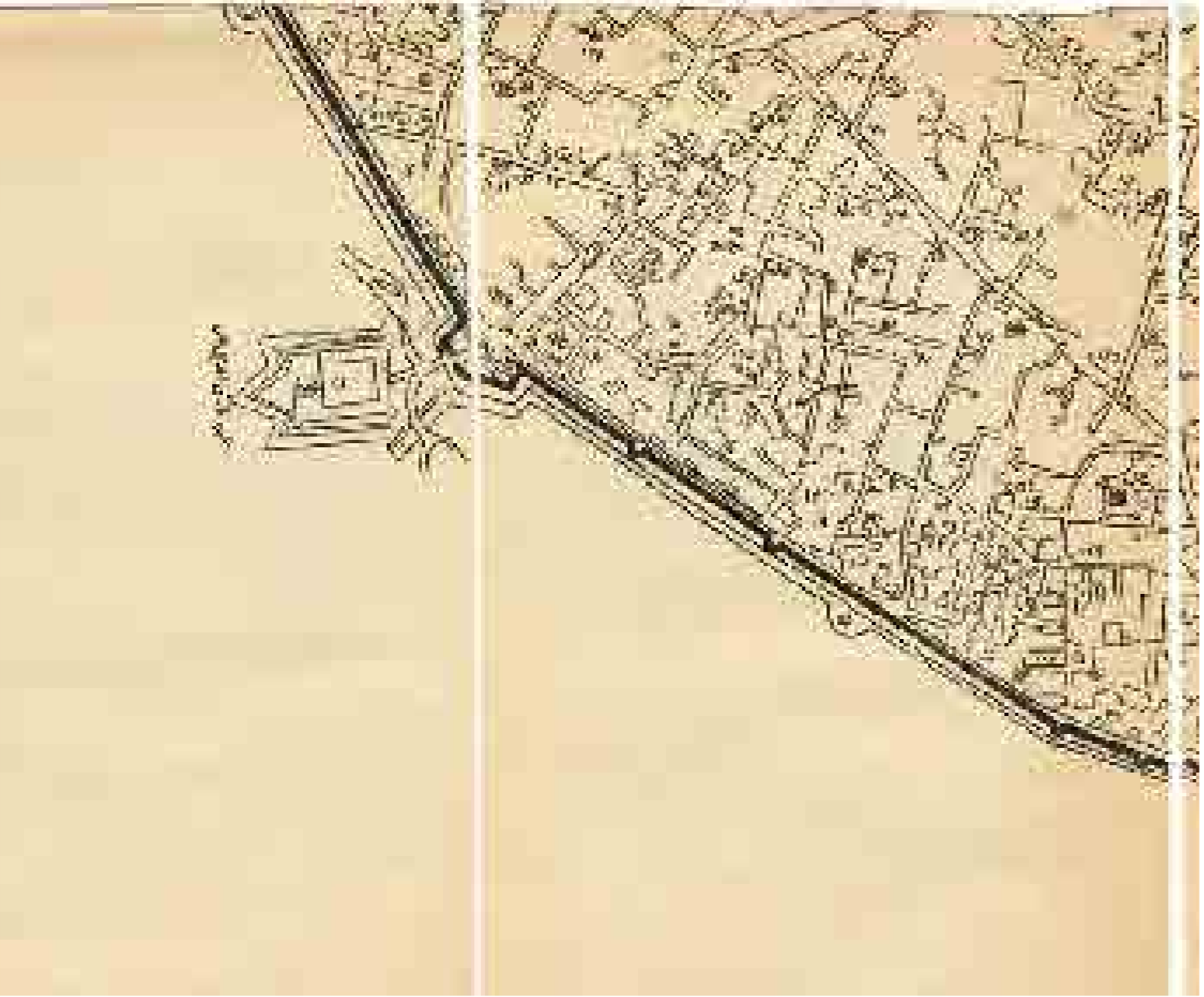
18A

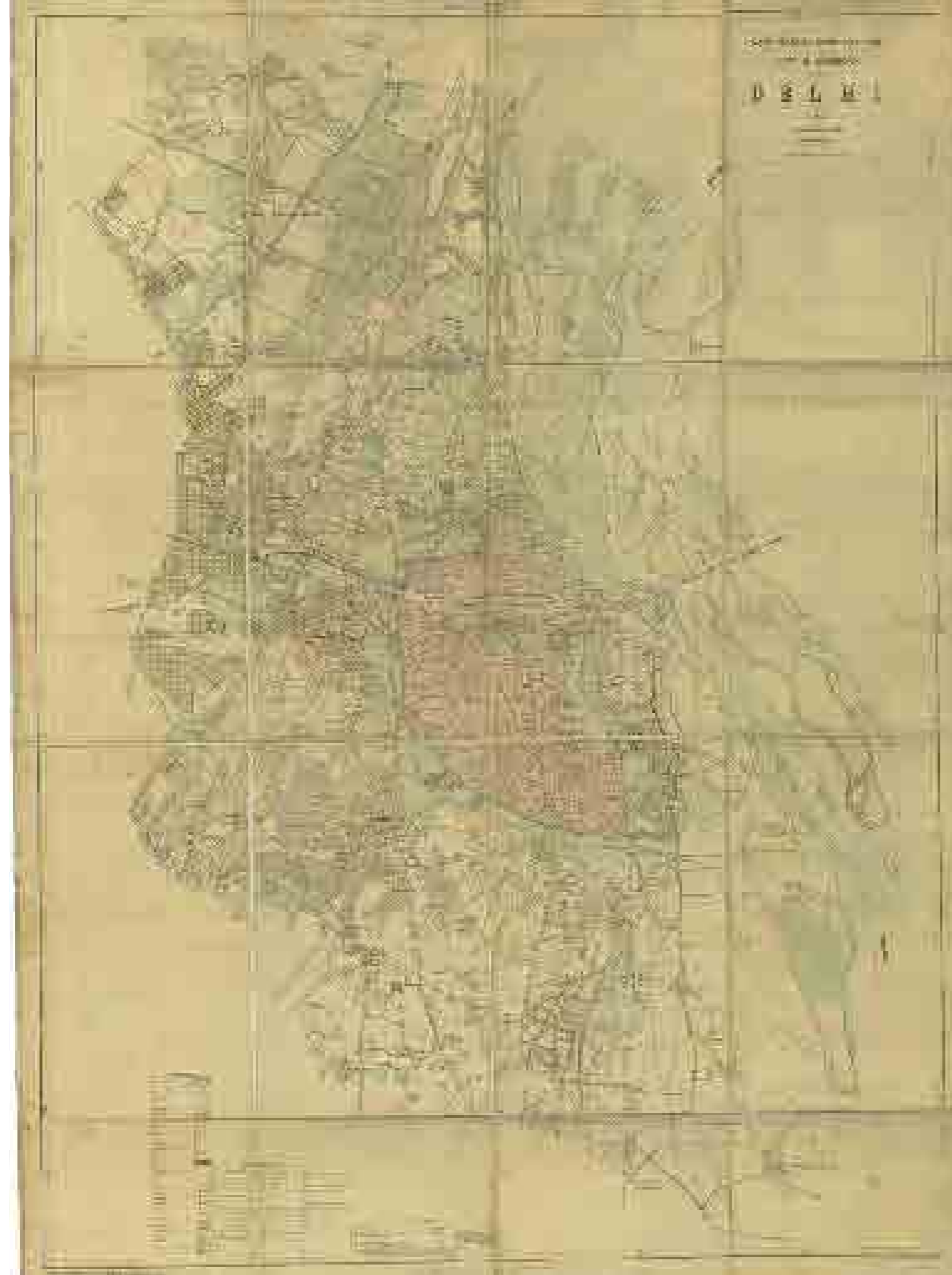


18A



18A





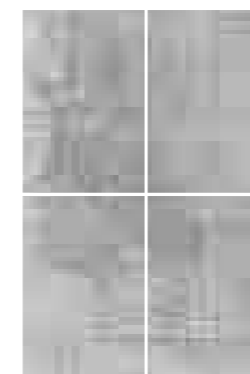
19 (19A; 19B)  
1867-68 (CORRECTED UP TO 1893)  
*Cantonment, Civil Station, City,  
& Environs of Delhi*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA, DELHI STATE ARCHIVES

Scale: 6 inches = 1 mile, or 1:10,560



When examining these maps (19; 19a), an added benefit is presented insofar that two specimens of the same map are accessible; one to be found in the National Archives of India, arguably in a good condition but not as high in resolution as the one found in the Delhi State Archives, which, despite its higher resolution, has parts of it torn, damaged, and subsequently marked. Nonetheless, by laying them beside each other and comparing the intricacies of one against the overall picture of the other, one can conclude that the cartography is typical of a survey map. As the title itself reads, the map illustrates the cantonment, civil station, city (of Shahjahanabad), and its environs at the end of the 19th century, and does so with particular attention to detail. As for the origin of this map, several references with regard to the responsible persons are made, including that it was photozincographed at the Survey of India Offices in Calcutta and was surveyed under the directions of the then revenue surveyors, namely Colonel J.E. Gastrell, E.T.S. Johnson, and Mr P. Cowley; it most certainly was a collective effort with varying agencies involved.

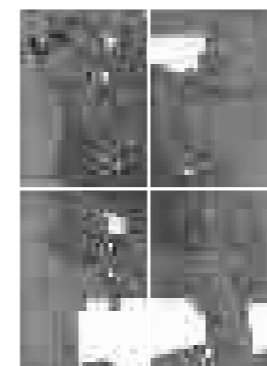


19

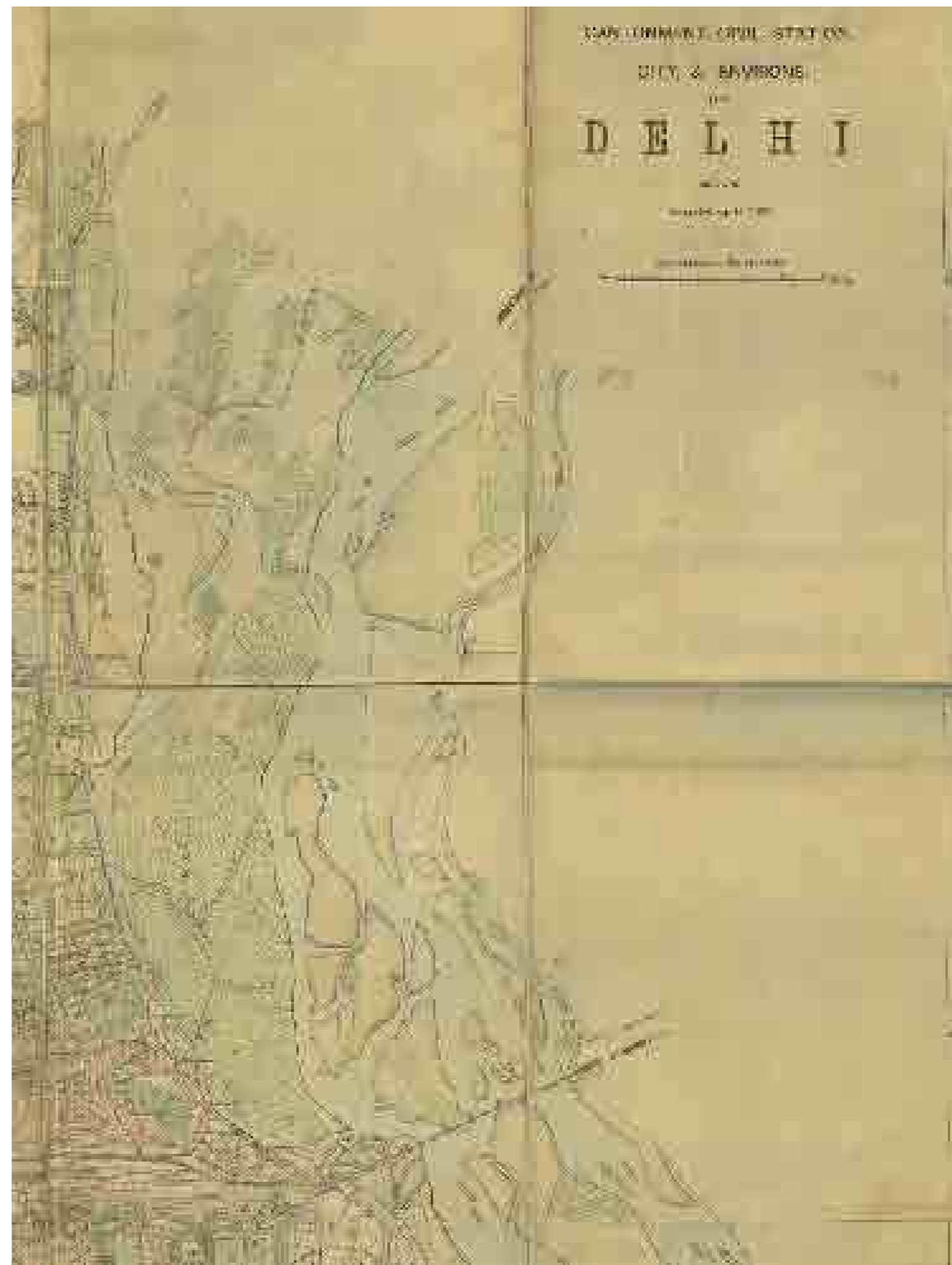
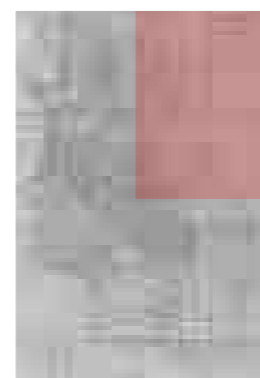
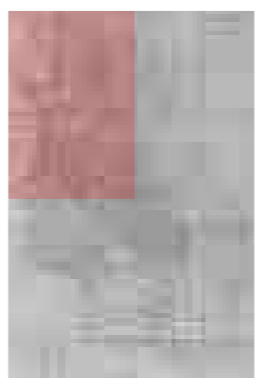
Both cartographies are rendered in different hues of pink, green, and brown, wherein the colours, especially the shades of pink, are far more discernible in the somewhat damaged map and could possibly suggest for one to be a better reproduction than the other. The second map has rather ineptly been marked in blue and red felt tip, indicating various

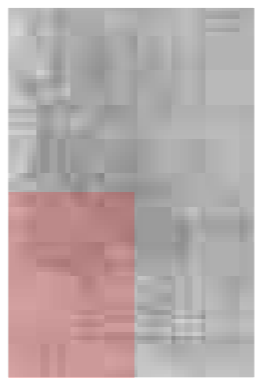
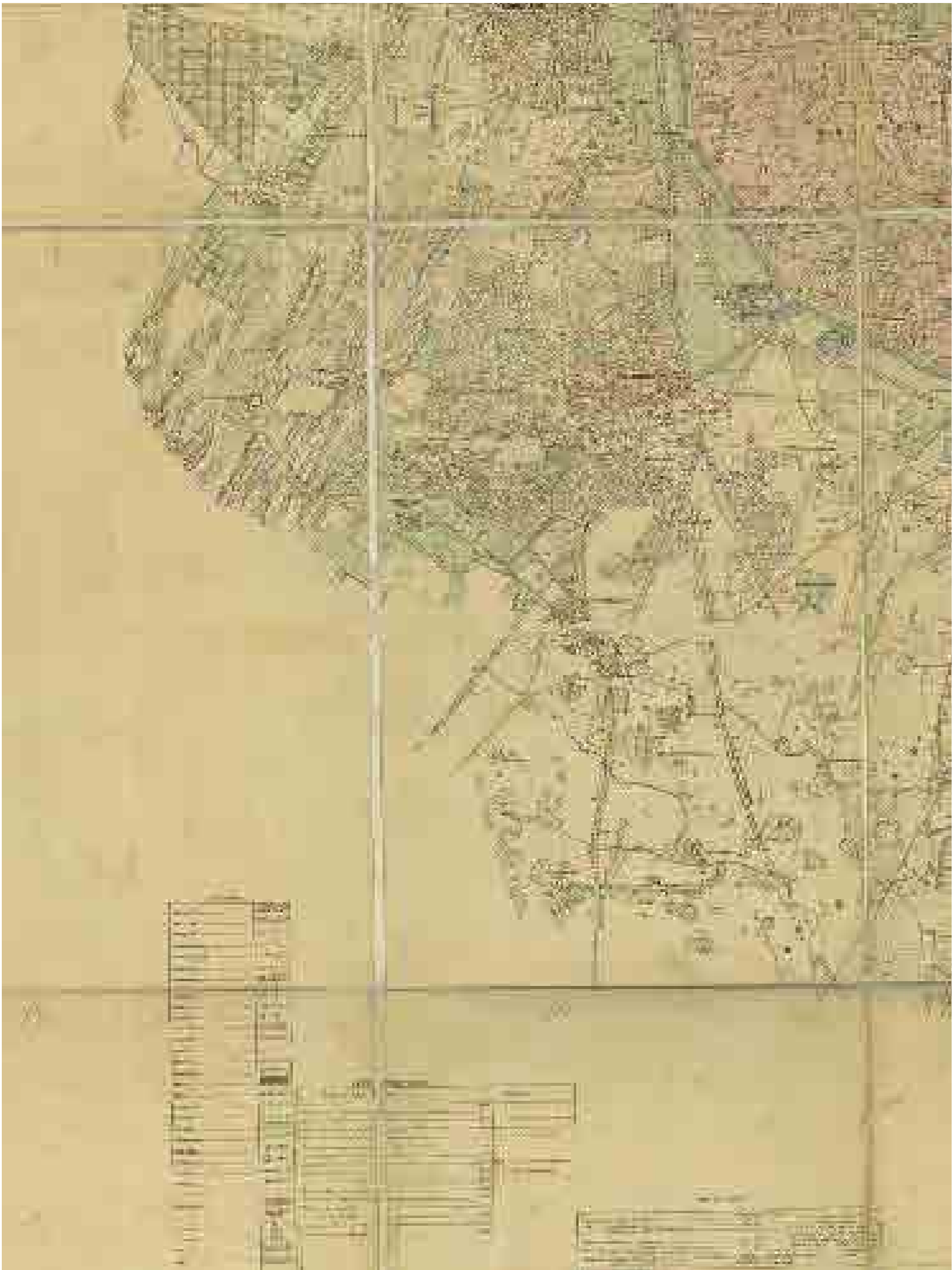


numbers and, more prominently, borders and perimeters, which are further labelled one through thirteen—perhaps a demarcation of the *mohallas* within close proximity of the railway lines (a magnification of which can be seen on the page following). While both maps noticeably distinguish the urban areas from the greenery, i.e. fields and parks, they also make a distinction between Shahjahanabad, defined as ‘Modern Delhi’, and ‘Ancient Delhi’, visible in the form of ruins to the south of Shahjahanabad. The British settlements, cantonment, and civil station are implied vaguely with little emphasis or detail, very interestingly contrasting them from the indigenous areas, which increasingly extended outside the city walls of Shahjahanabad as a result of, or by virtue of, the railway, and are depicted more prominently. The most identifiable local settlements are Subjee Munde, Puhareepoor, and Puhargunge; a detailed layout of the former two, located along the Rajputana State Railway, can be seen in the enlargement provided (19b). Conscientious importance has been given to the topography and the various types of cultivations or foliage by the use of appropriate symbols, carefully listed in a legend as: high ground; broken ground; gardens; high grass; grazing ground; jhow jungle; cultivation; and nalas or streams. Furthermore, a series of other legends are visible, competently describing the significance of the symbolic drawings on the map, as well as a list of ‘Bench Marks’ indicating the elevation references used in the survey; a characteristic that illustrates the advancements in surveys and the evolution of trigonometric measurement in Indian cartographies. The directional orientation, as conventional for survey maps, is provided within the borders in the form of latitude and longitude references.

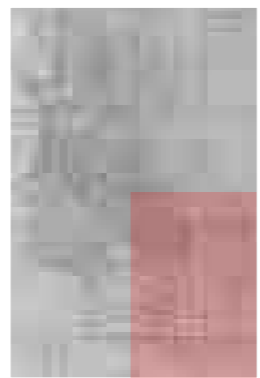


19A

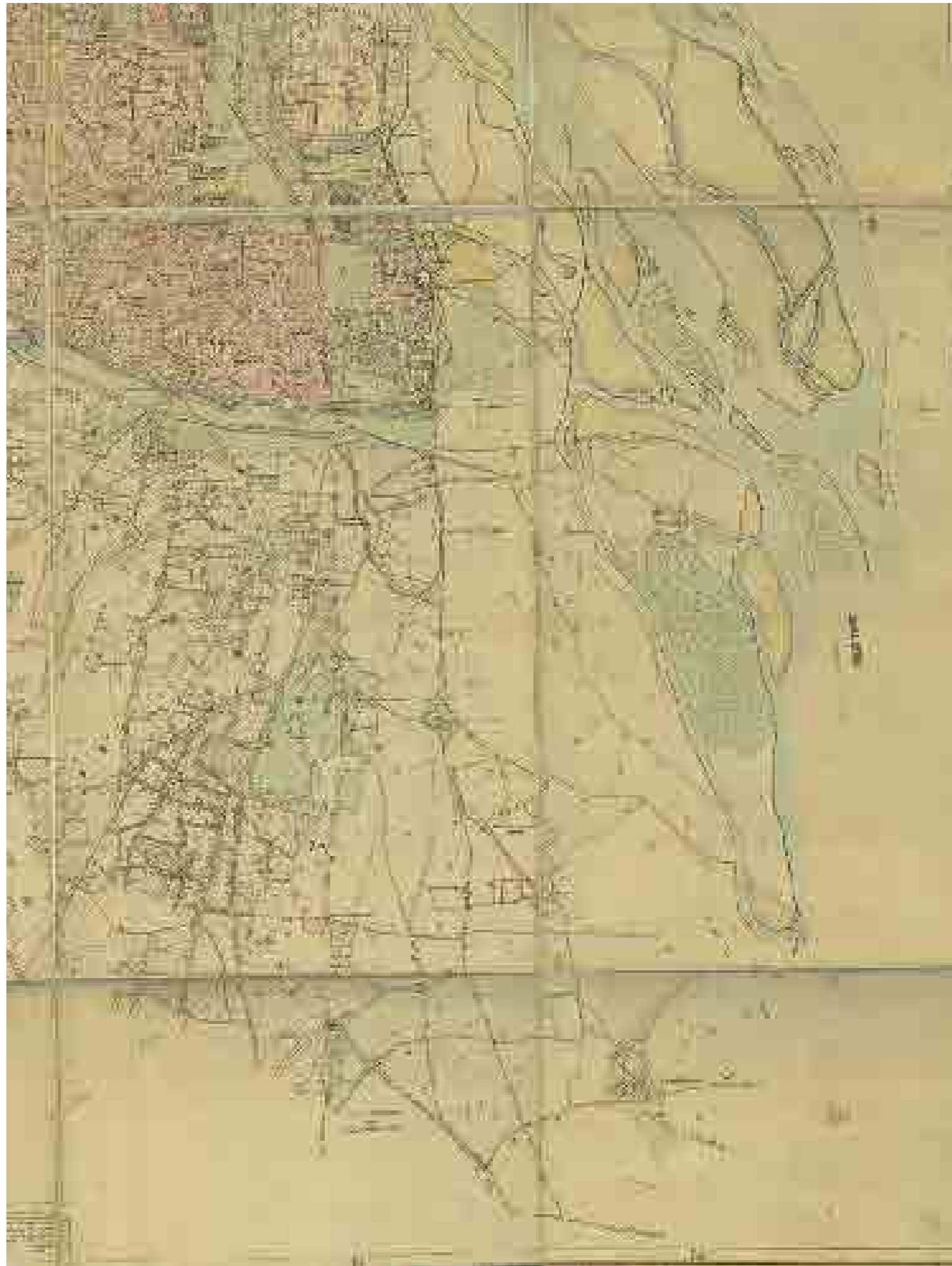




19



19

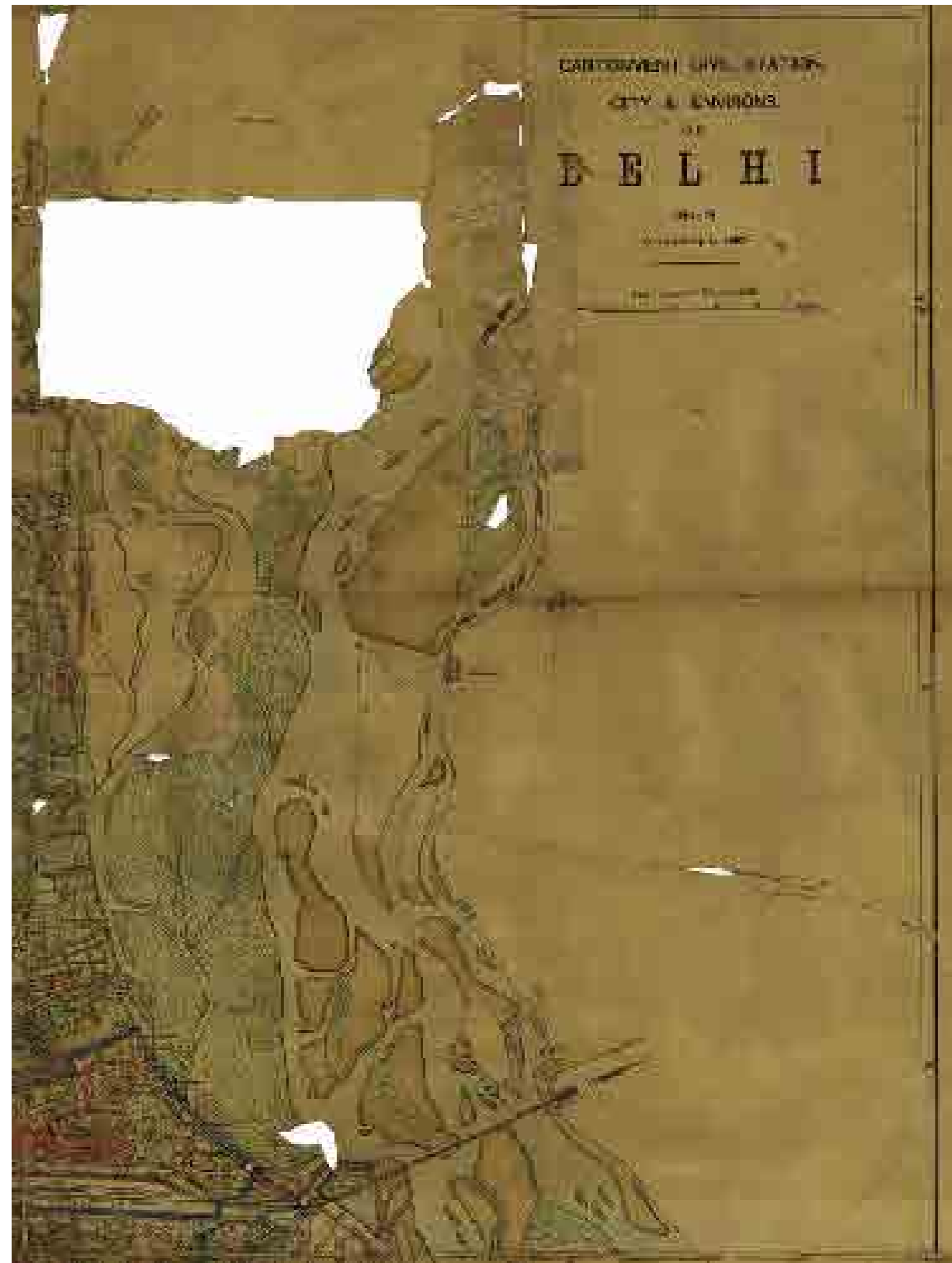


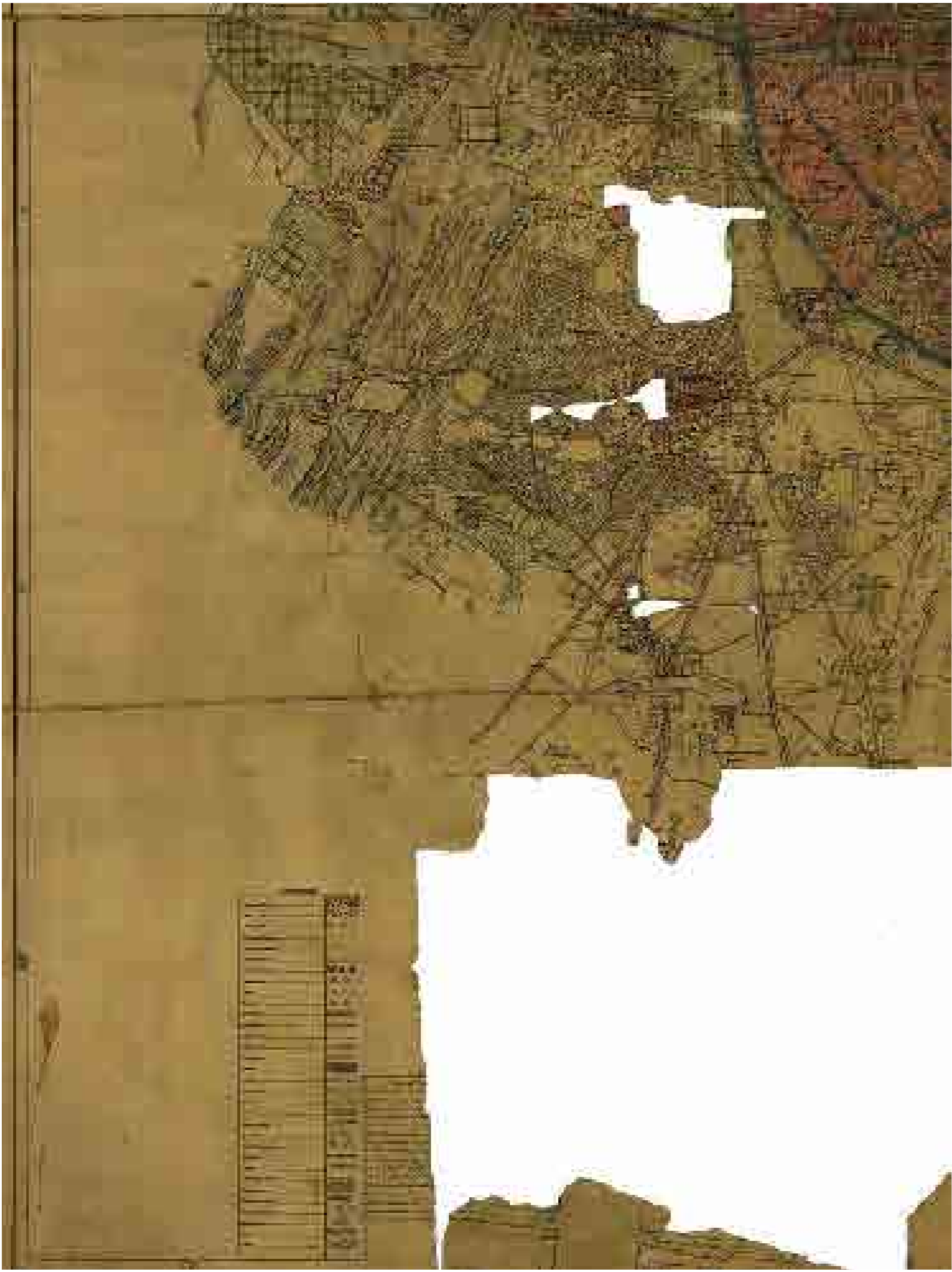


19A



19A





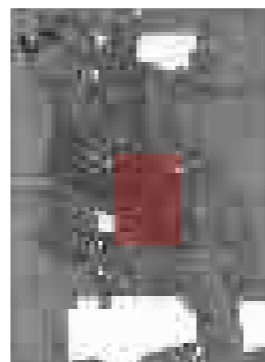
19A



19A







19A



19B

BATTLE OF DELHI



20  
1871

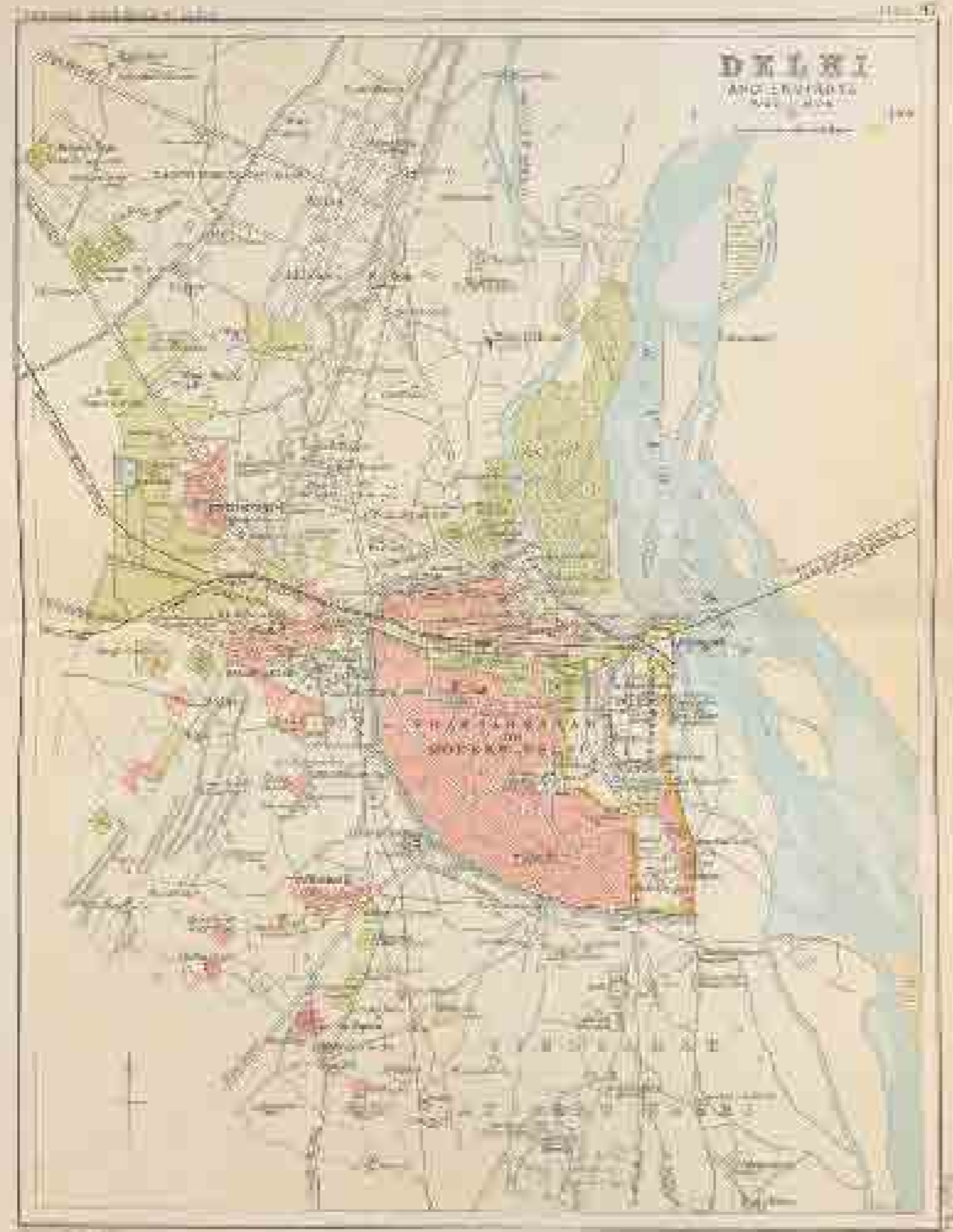
*The campaigns of Lord Lake against the  
Marathas—1804-06. Battle of Delhi*

DELHI STATE ARCHIVES

Scale: 1 inch = 2 miles



The title of this map is misleading as it mentions the years 1804-06; however, towards the bottom, it is mentioned that it was created '...from a Map compiled in 1871 for use of Troops at Delhi Camp of Exercise.' This corresponds with the fact that railway lines are visible in the map, which, of course, were not present at the beginning of the 19th century. The map as such is moderately damaged, monochromatic, and shows the site of the battle of Delhi, fought between English troops, commanded by General Gerard Lake, and the Maratha; the exact spot where the battle took place is marked by the usual crossed-swords symbol. There is a large proportion of written content on this map and it is also of note that several typographies are combined. Most conspicuous is the word or name 'Pillar', appearing in the top left quadrant of the map in a different font and colour altogether, with no indication to its significance. Overall, this map suggests that several different hands may have contributed to its evolution. The map shows relevant settlements, how they are linked to each other through primary road- and railways, and also displays topographical qualities of the territory by way of mountainous terrain and rivers. There is no directional reference on this map.



21  
1893

## *Delhi and Environs*

CONSTABLE'S HAND ATLAS OF INDIA: A NEW SERIES OF SIXTY MAPS AND PLANS  
PREPARED FROM ORDNANCE AND OTHER SURVEYS, UNDER DIRECTION OF J.G.

BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S., F.R.S.E., ETC., ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & COMPANY,

WESTMINSTER, 1893

Scale in miles, or 1:47,520



This map shows the city of Delhi, essentially Shahjahanabad, and its environs; since three distinct divisions or lines of the railways—Delhi Ambala Kalka Railway, Rajputana State Railway, and East Indian Railway—are visible, it can be ascertained that this map dates towards the end of the 19th century. In comparison to map 19, *Cantonment, Civil Station, City, & Environs of Delhi* (1867-68), this piece is rather unassuming in its level of detail, lacking any sort of legend or topographical elements. It seems to fulfil a specific purpose, denoted prominently below its title as 'Cantonments coloured Yellow', consequently also demarcating, as such, the precise positions of the British forces within the city walls of Shahjahanabad; Beginning from the North Gate, the cantonments enclose the Red Fort, the areas south thereof, and extend into the Daria Ganj area. The former cantonment, located north of Shahjahanabad, here denoted as Rajpur Former Cantonment, is not contained within the said yellow periphery and is instead marked as 'Ruins of Old Houses', possibly by virtue of an impending plan to move the cantonments southwards.

In this regard, it is noteworthy from the corresponding labelling and names given to various components of the military establishments that the British had commenced their 'conversion'—all traces of the former rulership have been replaced by European

Infantry Barracks, Queen's Bath, King's Palace, King's Bath, et al. Apart from the aforementioned yellow, three other elementary colours are used: red, for the main settlements of Shahjahnabad, Paharganj, Sadar Bazar, and Subjimandi, green for jungles and gardens, and, lastly, blue for ponds, canals, and the river Jumna. Furthermore and intriguingly, Shahjahanabad is marked as Modern Delhi, where Firozabad symbolises Ancient Delhi, certainly demonstrating that the imported concept, perception, or notion of 'modernism' had been adopted there. However, it will be superseded by New Delhi as soon as it is built, in the 20th century, only for Shahjahanabad to lose the distinction. A small cross on the bottom left corner reveals the northern directional orientation of the map.

22  
1905  
*District Delhi*  
NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA  
Scale: 1 inch = 4 miles

As seen in previous maps, where surveyorship has been treated as an incentive, this cartography, too, bears the names of several different persons, deemed to be responsible for its existence. The centre bottom of the map reads, 'published under the direction of Colonel J. R. Hobday, I.A., *Offg. Surveyor General of India*'; yet, it is also credited to 'Captain W. H. Wilkins. Seasons 1872 to 1874' on the left, and reveals to have been 'Lithographed from a transfer to stone at the Survey of India Offices, Calcutta'. It quite possibly was available to the public as it also is marked for purchase at the 'Price Uncolored One Rupee. [or] Colored One Rupee Four Annas'.

This survey map illustrates the expansion of Delhi as a city, and distinguishes itself from the maps presented so far, which essentially only concentrated on Shahjahanabad and its environs, in that it mentions Delhi as a district and also shows it as such. The contours, more so the boundaries, which, to a certain extent, also approximate the expanse of Delhi as a megalopolis in the present day, are marked very prominently in translucent blue. Intriguingly, a dashed line with crosses in the same shade of blue along it extends from just south of Humayun's Tomb to the south-west, revealing a seemingly separate portion, perhaps an annex or addition, within the confines of the district; possibly intended to indicate the district of Ballabgarh, a portion of which was subsumed into Delhi district, now to include Mahrauli and Tughlakabad. The word *Tahsil*, essentially defined as a district administration or revenue subdivision in India, is used in the 'References' provided on the bottom left corner of the map, and further strengthens the hypothesis

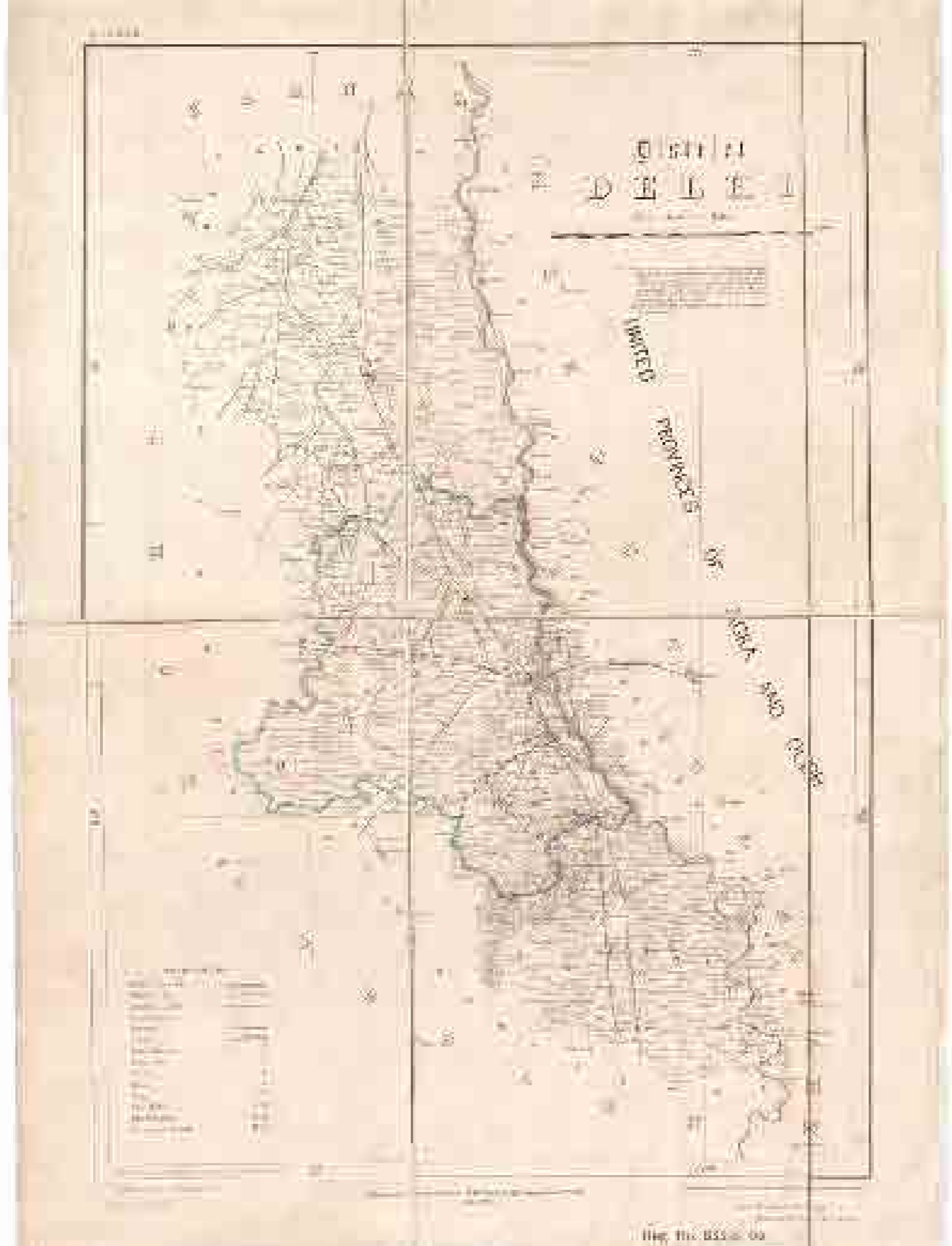
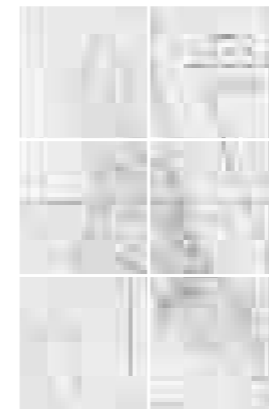
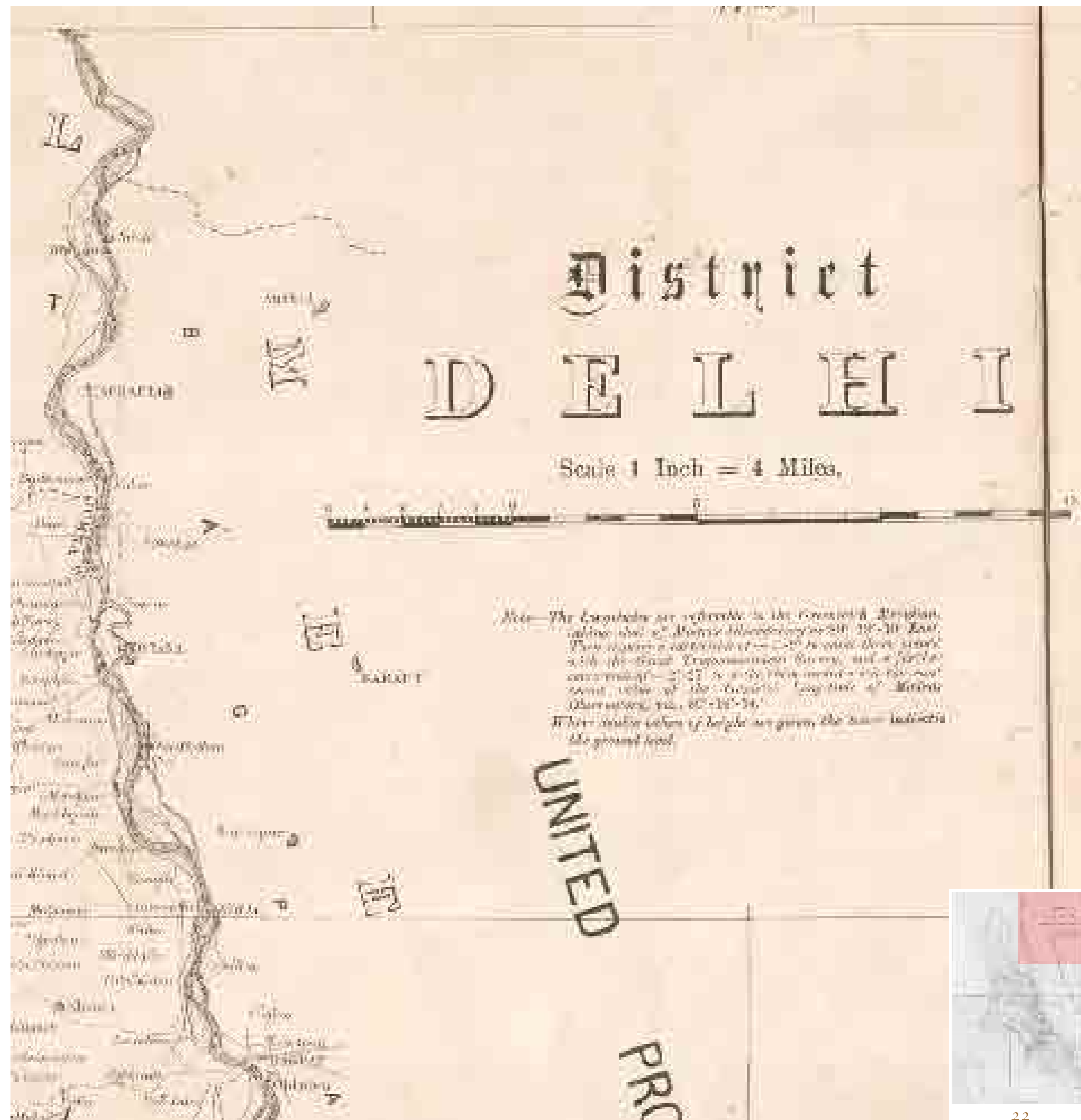


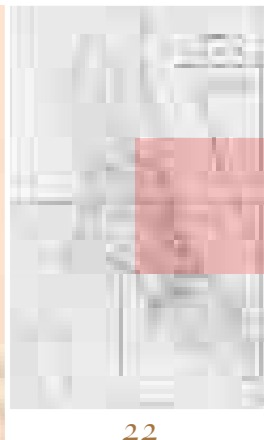
Fig. 110. BSS-09

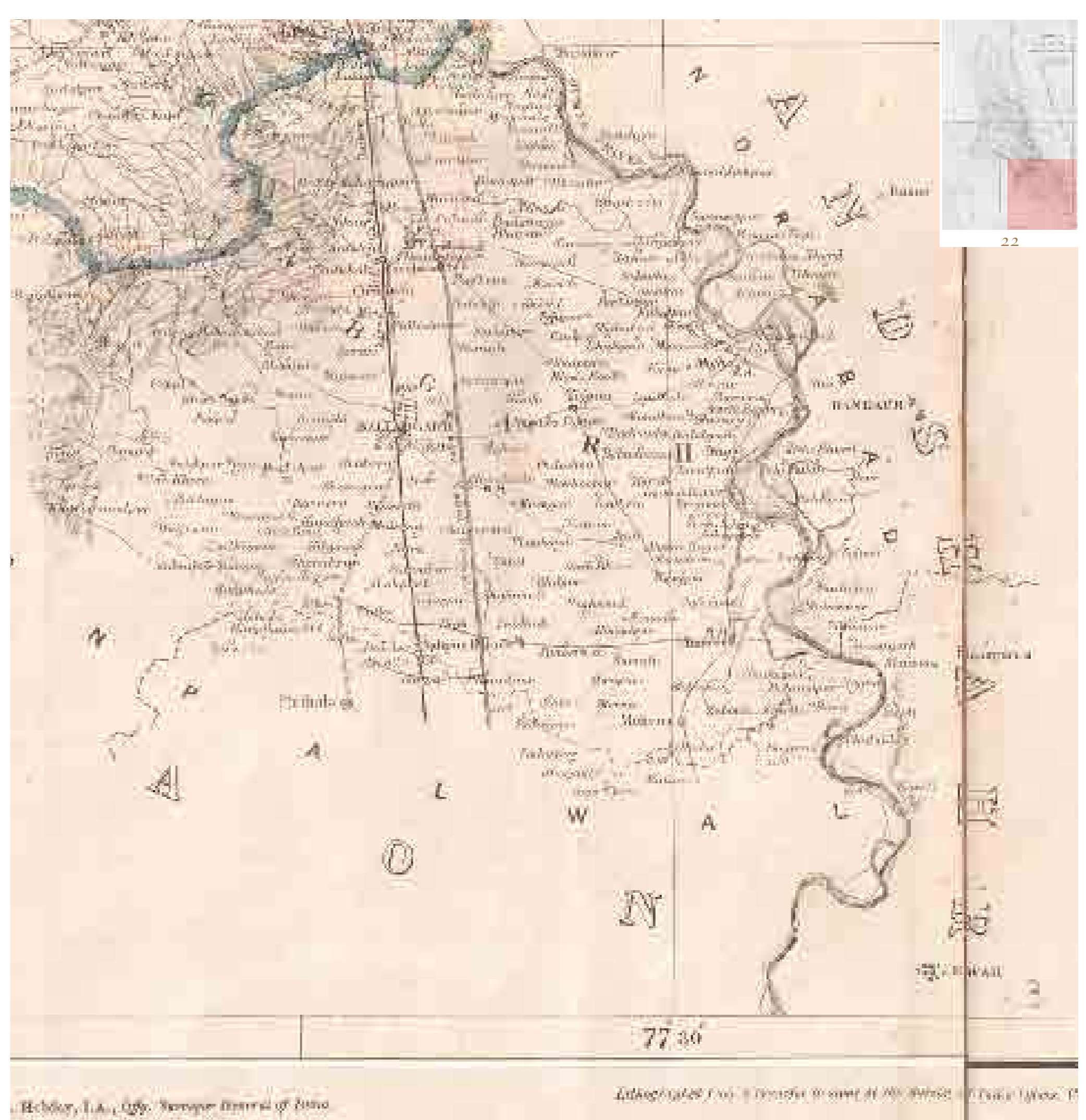
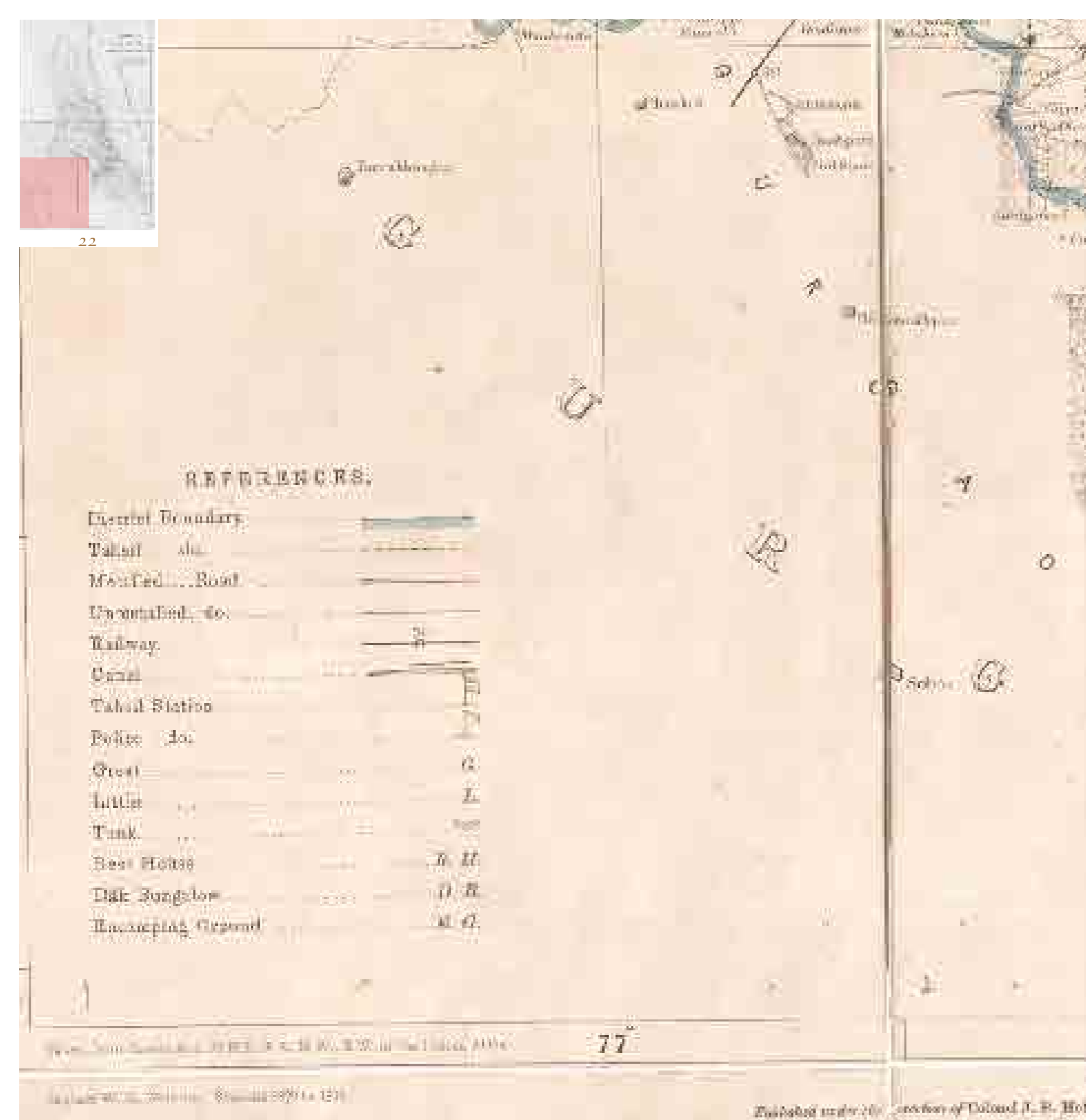
that this map served the purpose of presenting, if not to bring some organisation in form of a map to, the District of Delhi. It specifies significant divisions of hierarchy, revenue, and administration by depicting the 'Tahsil Stations', with two symbolic flags, at Sonapat, Ballabgarh, and at Delhi, which, of course, also correspond to the known *tehsils* of Delhi in that period.

All things considered, the map proves expressly useful when trying to gauge the dimensions of individual settlements as also to ascertain their significance. The directional orientation, as conventional for survey maps, is indicated by way of latitude and longitude references within the borders.

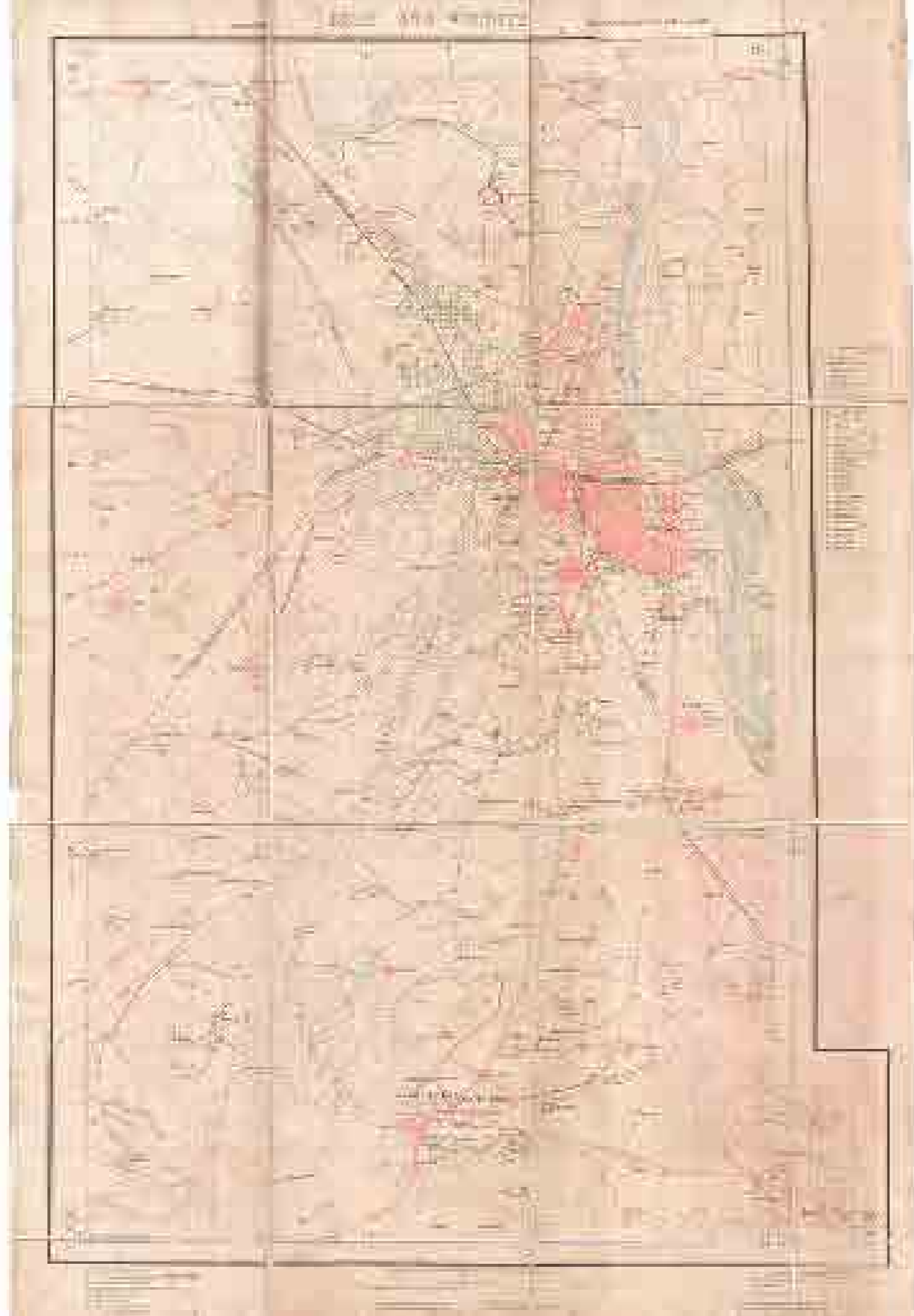












23 (23A; 23B; 23C; 23D)

1910-11

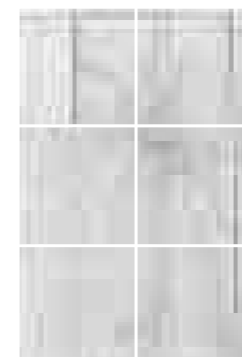
*Delhi and Vicinity*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile, or 1:31,680

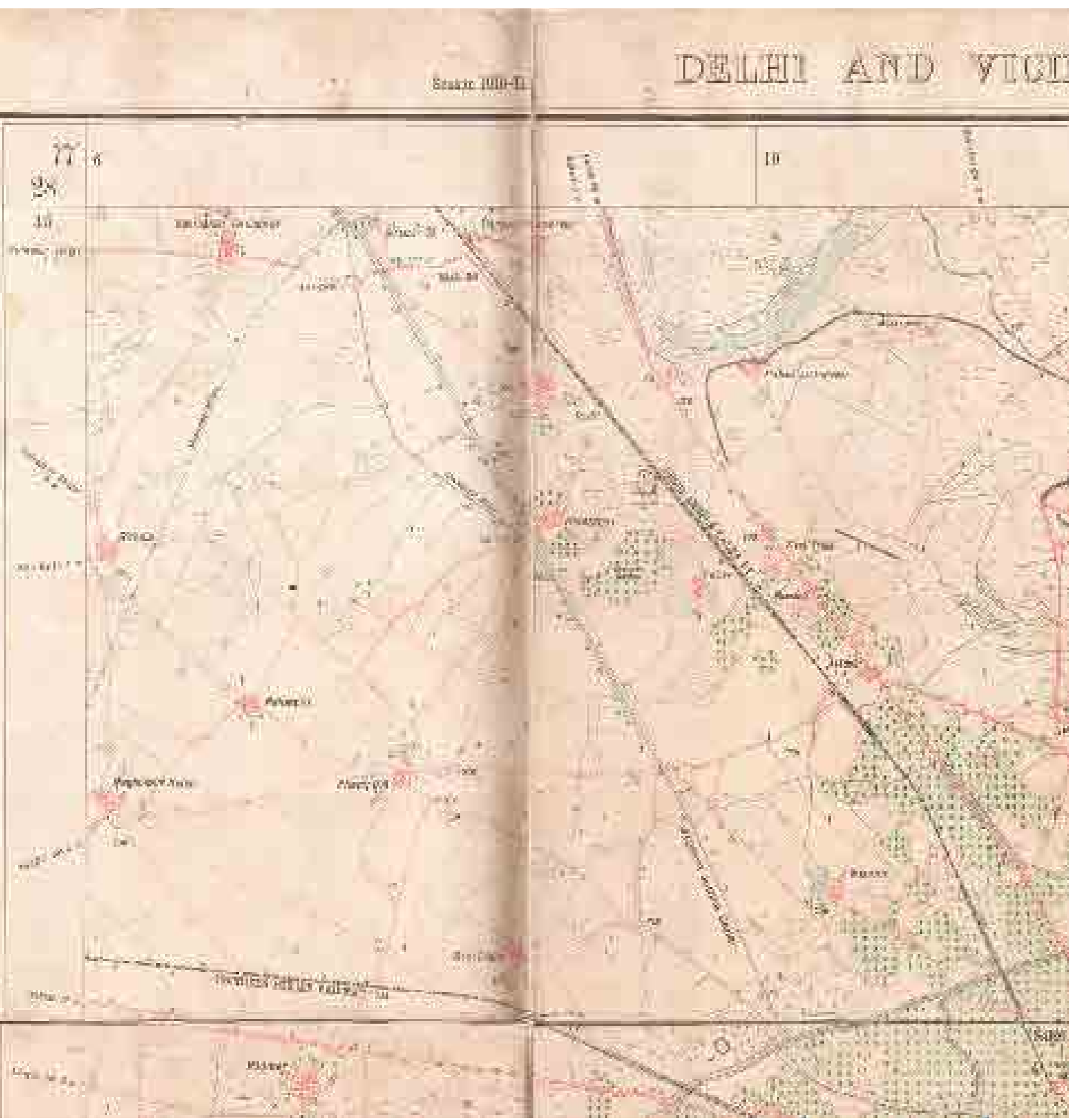


Published in 1912, the map illustrates the city of Delhi and its surroundings during the period 1910 through 1911, essentially just prior to the third Delhi Durbar, perhaps in anticipation and preparation for the ceremonial event to be held in honour of the imminent visit of King George V and Queen Mary. Consequently, it can also be inferred that the map presents the status quo of Delhi prior to the relocation of India's capital from Calcutta, and certainly preceding the construction of the eighth city, New Delhi. The map was 'published under the direction of Colonel S. G. Burrard, C.S.I., R.E., F.R.S., Surveyor General of India' and was 'heliozincographed at the Survey of India Offices, Calcutta'. Typical of survey maps, this cartography demonstrates fastidious meticulousness in terms of its in-depth detail whilst also maintaining scrupulous accuracy in terms of trigonometric, clinometric, and relative referencing, including a remark as to the 'Mean Magnetic Declination' to the effect of '2° 15' East (in 1911)', yet maintaining that 'contours [intervals 50 ft] and clinometric heights are approximate'. With respect to the colour palette, it is mentioned that 'forest and jungle are coloured green, cultivation yellow. Those portions of rivers, streams, canals, lakes, &c. which generally contain water are shown in blue.' The only other prominent colour on this map is a very bright hue of red; it is used to demarcate settlements and roads, and can be seen to constellate in the settled areas of and around Shahjahanabad. The directional orientation, as conventional for survey maps, is indicated within the borders in the form of latitude and longitude references.



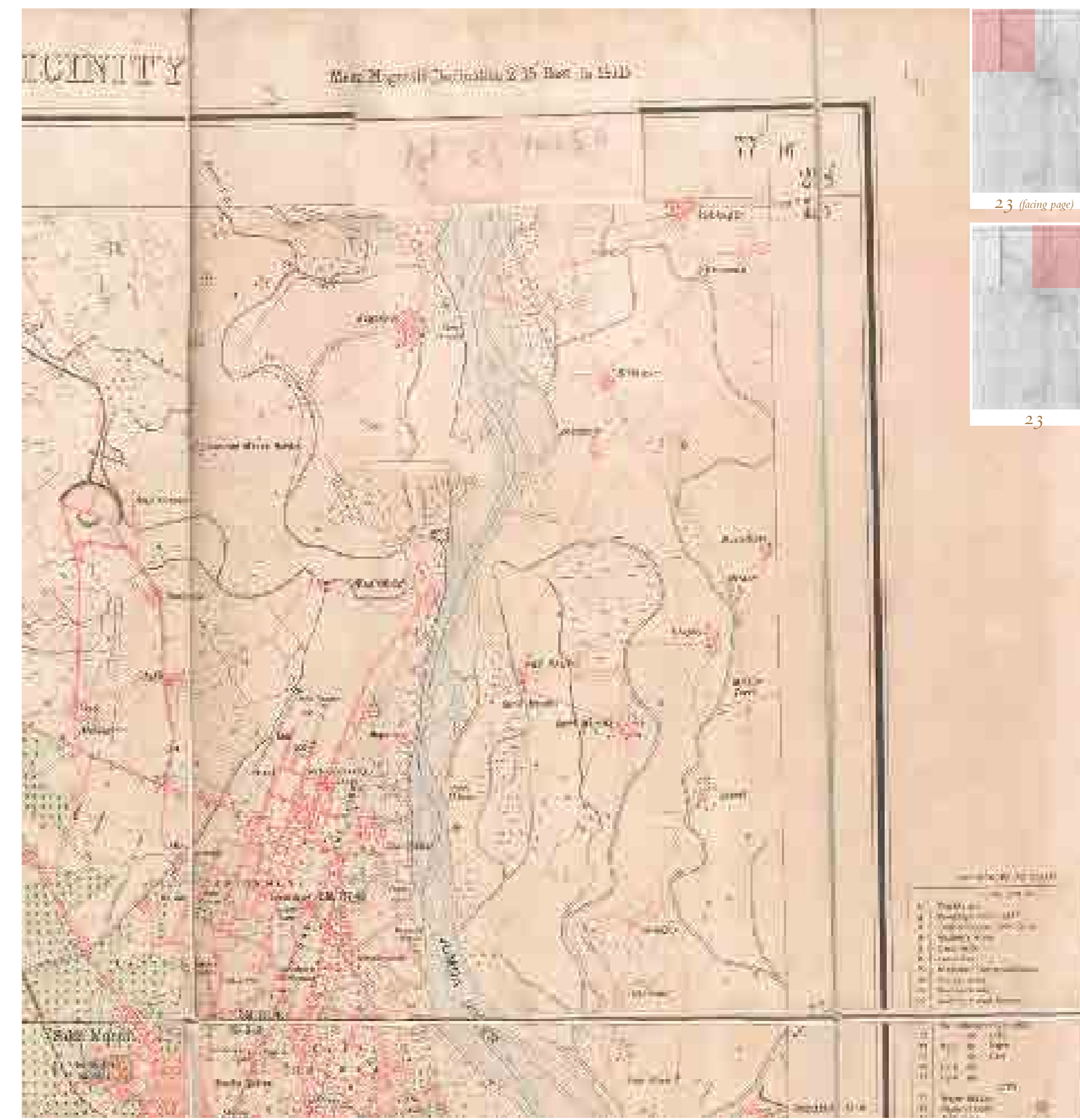
Scale 1:100,000

# DELHI AND VICINITY



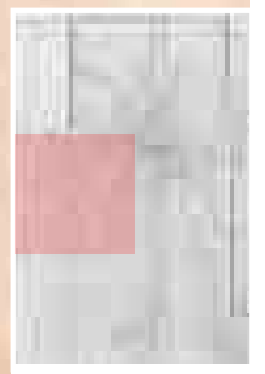
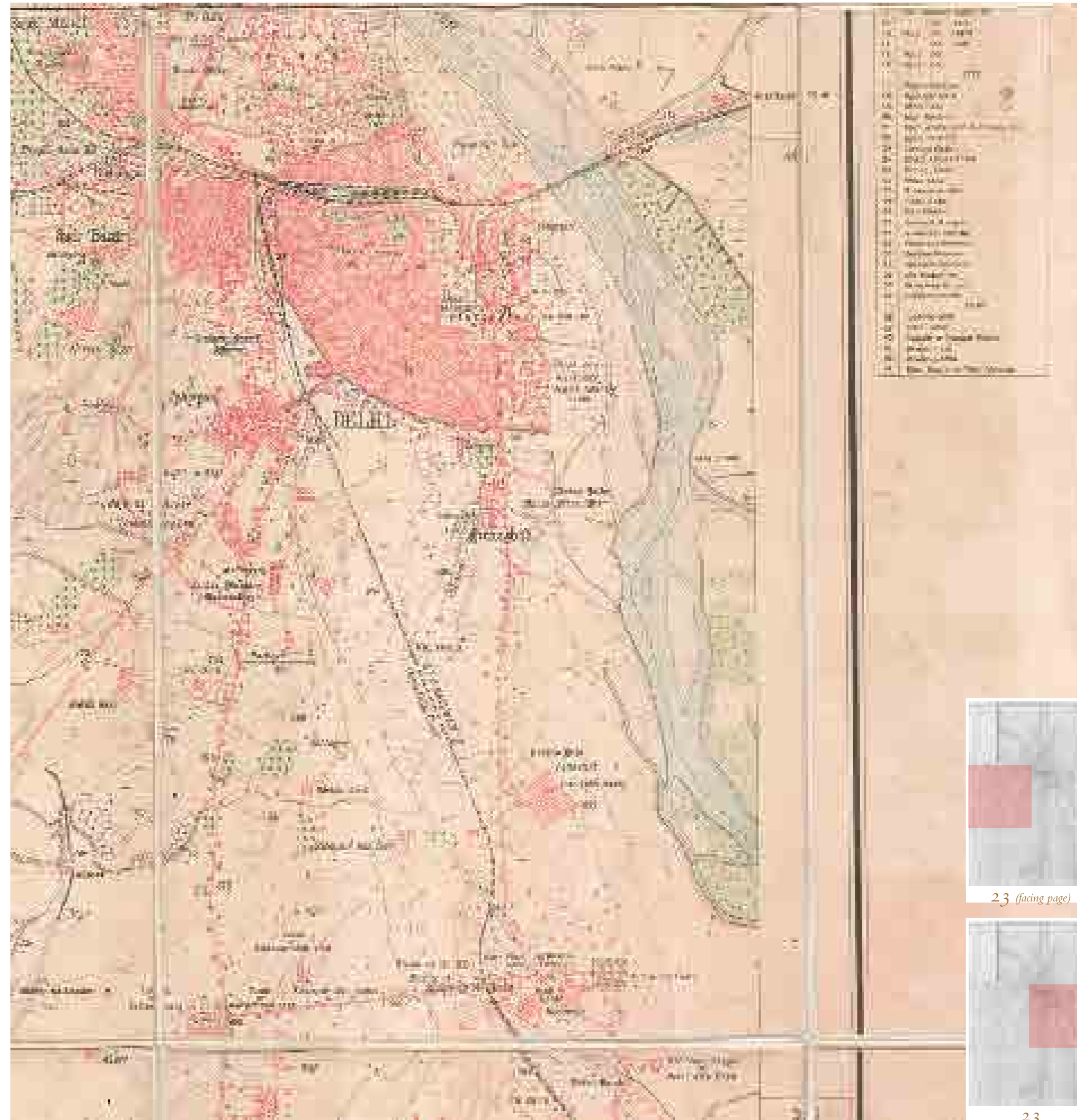
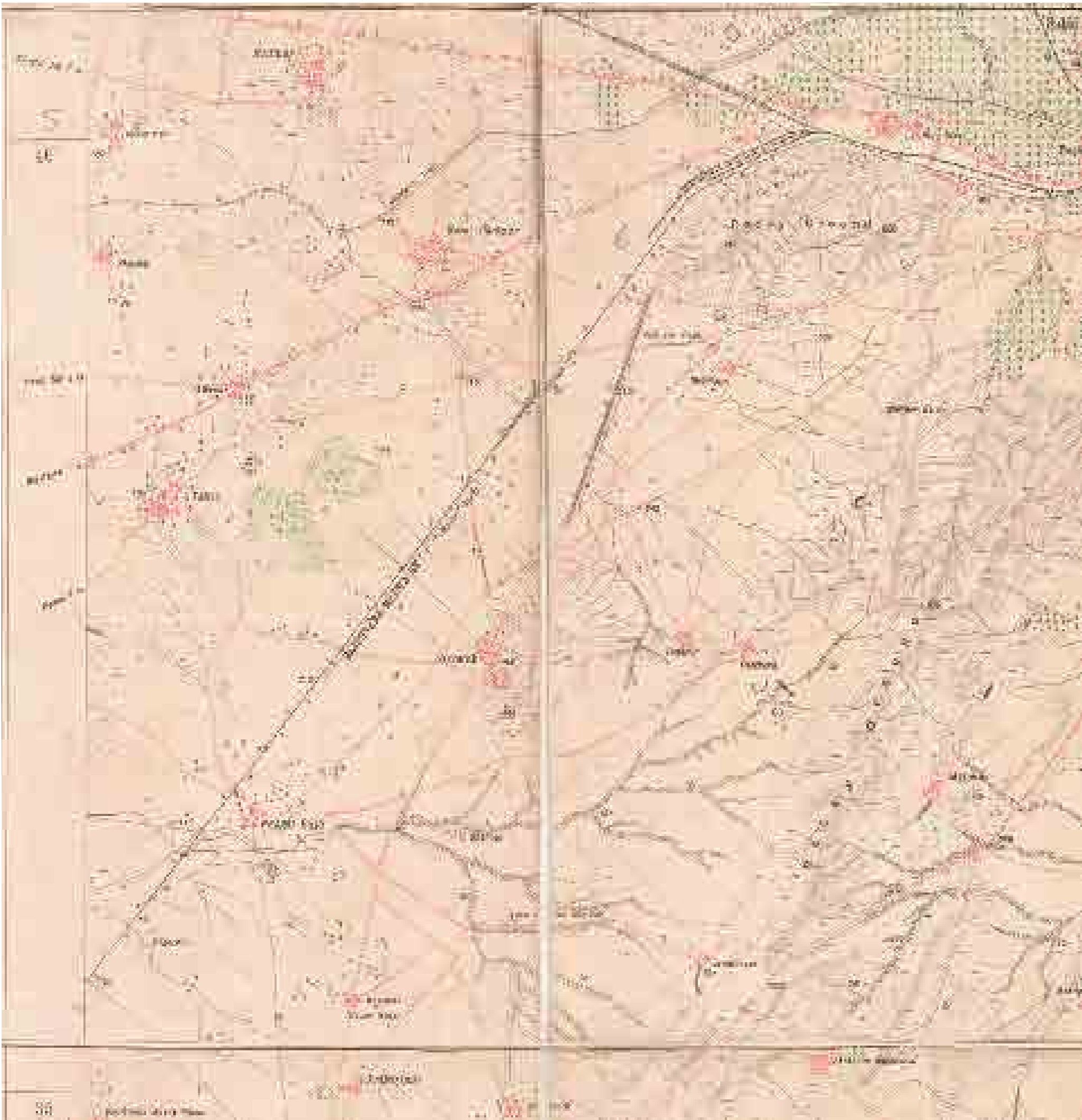
# DELHI VICINITY

Scale 1:100,000

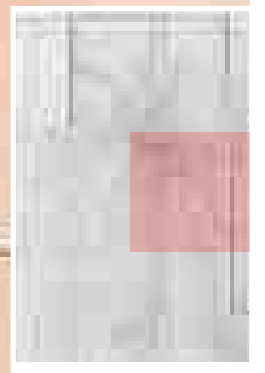


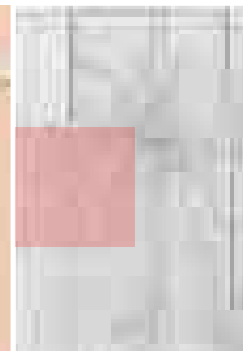
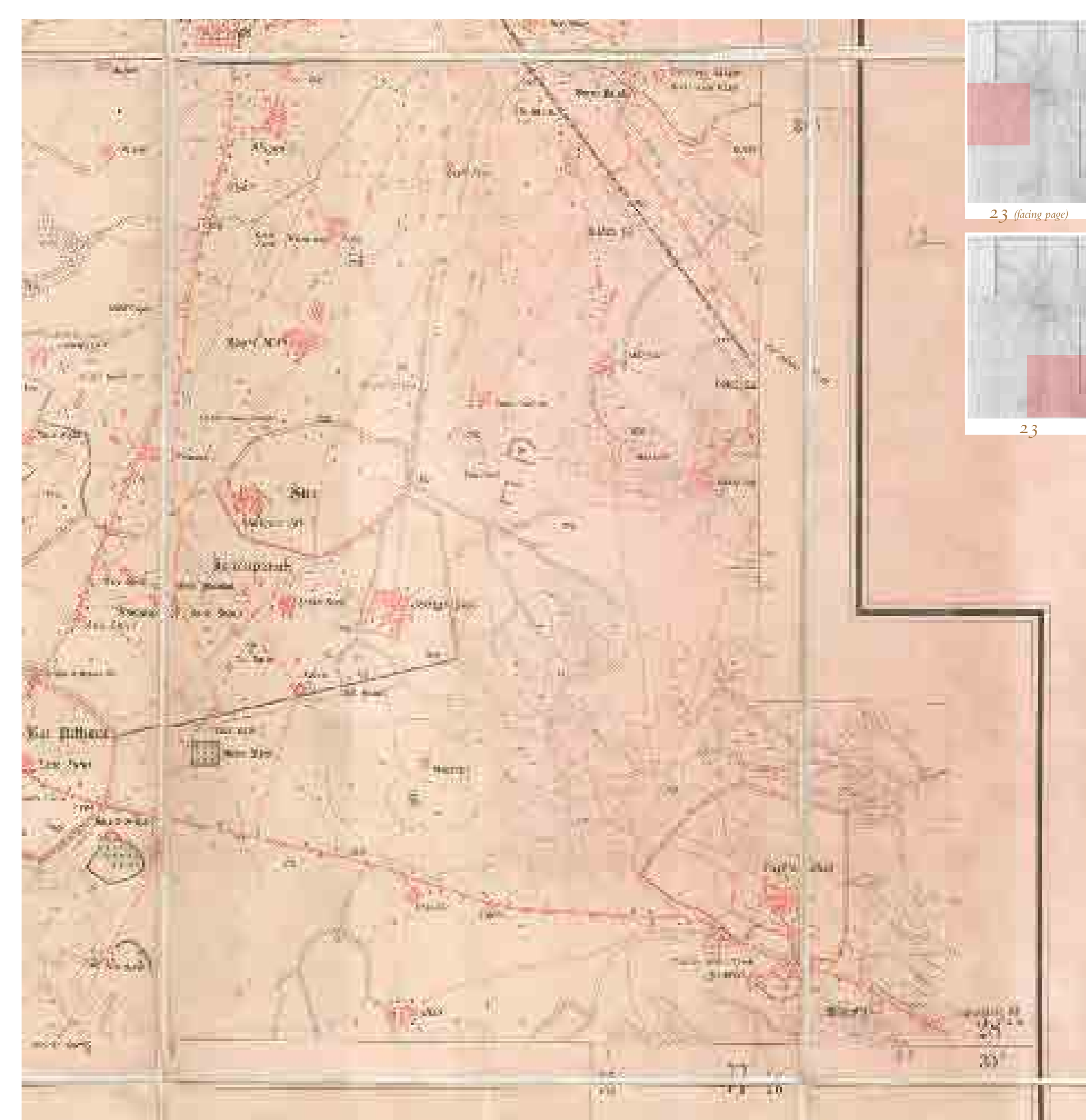
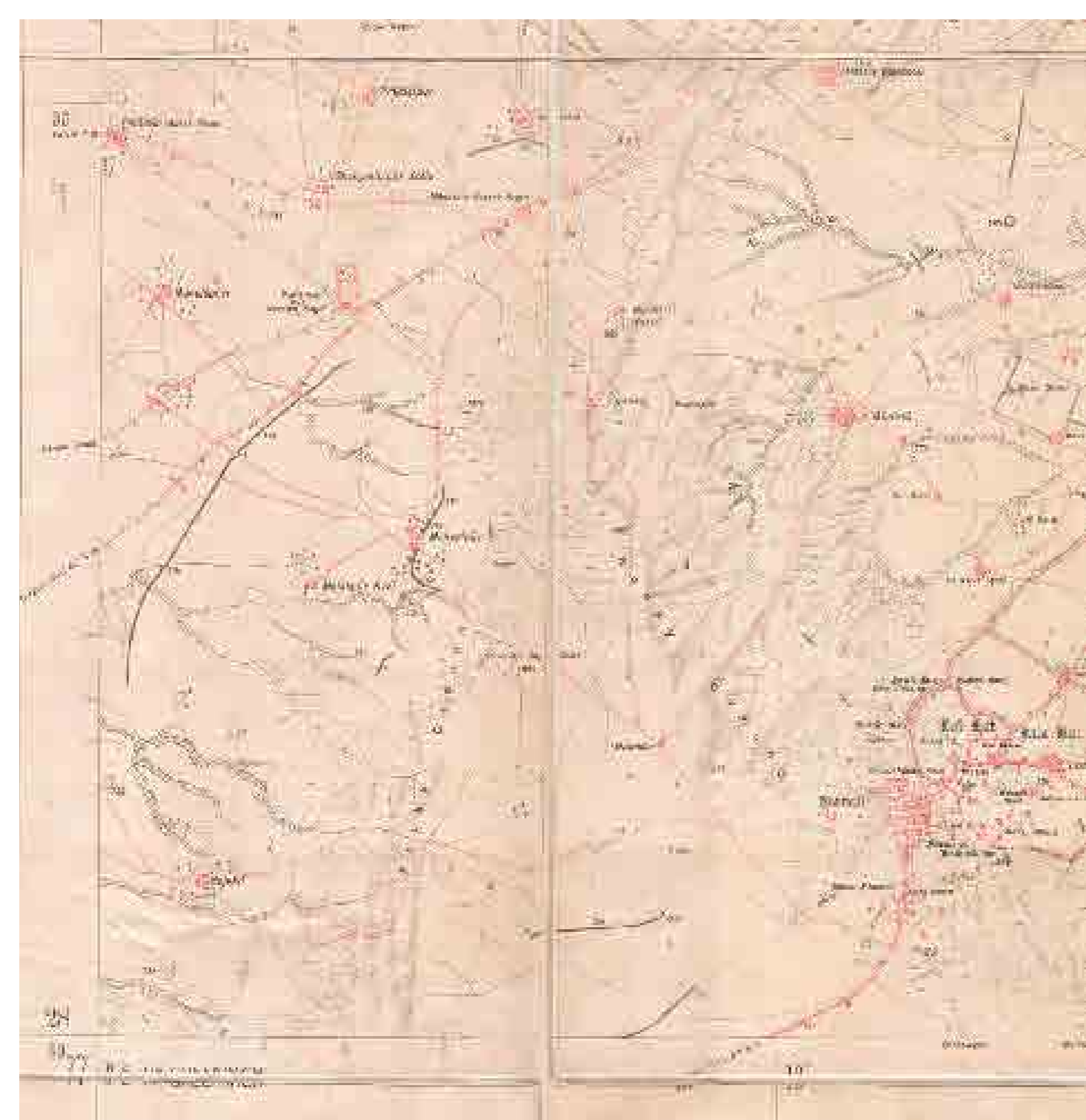
23 (facing page)

23

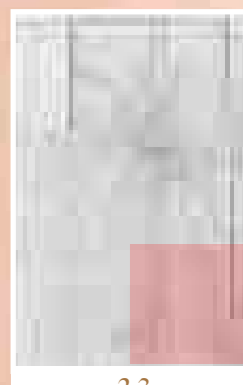


23 (facing page)

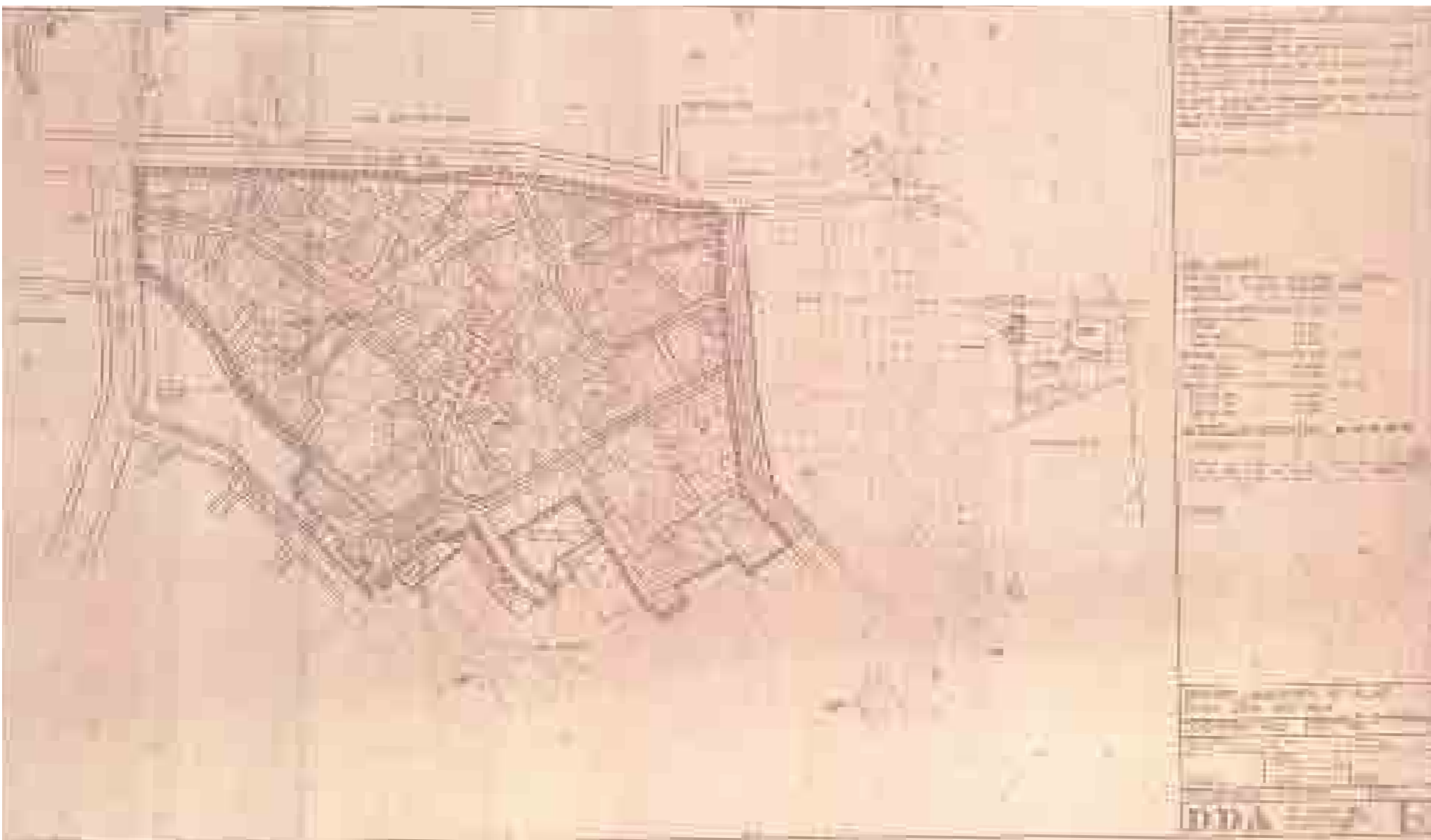




23 (facing page)



23



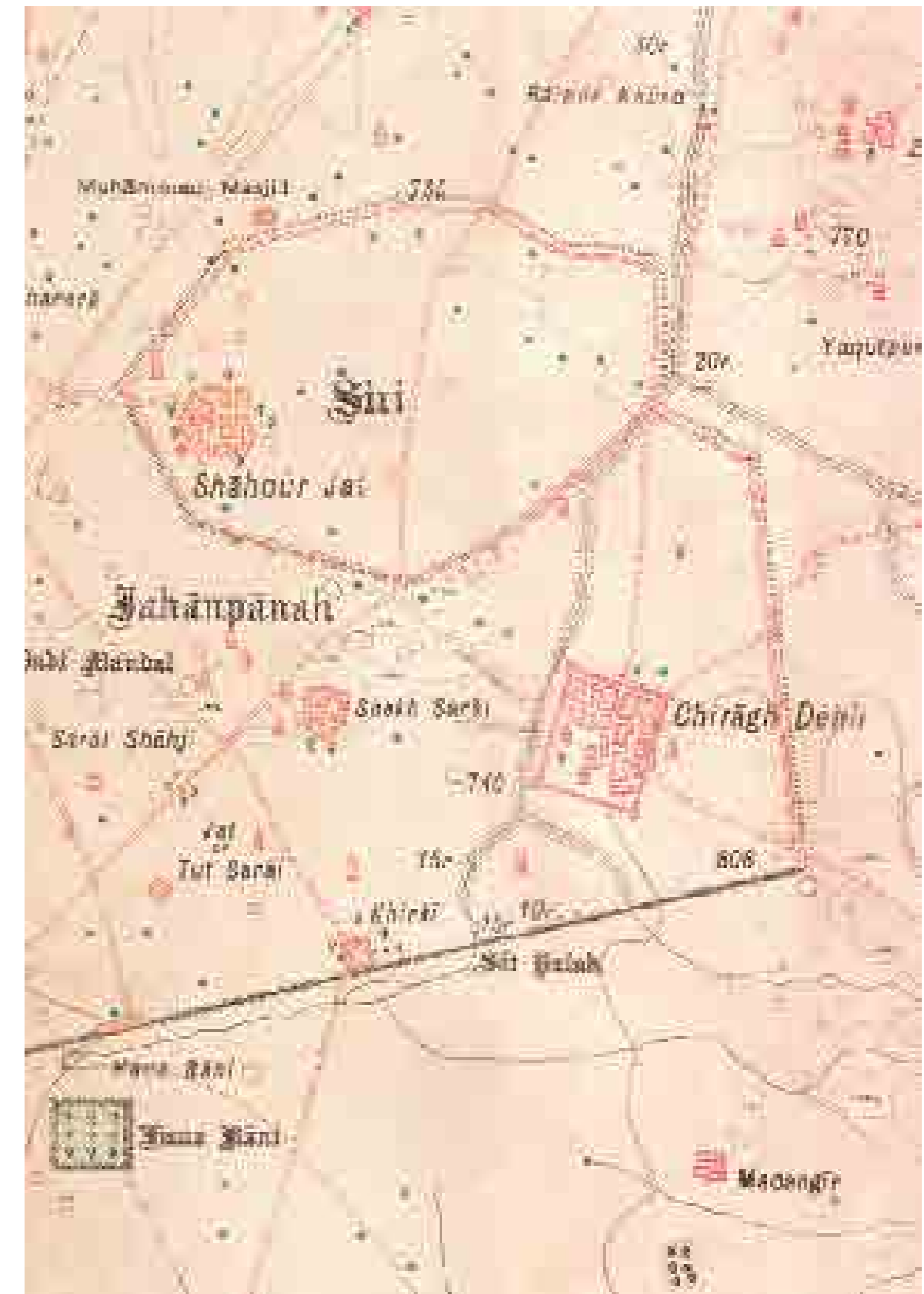
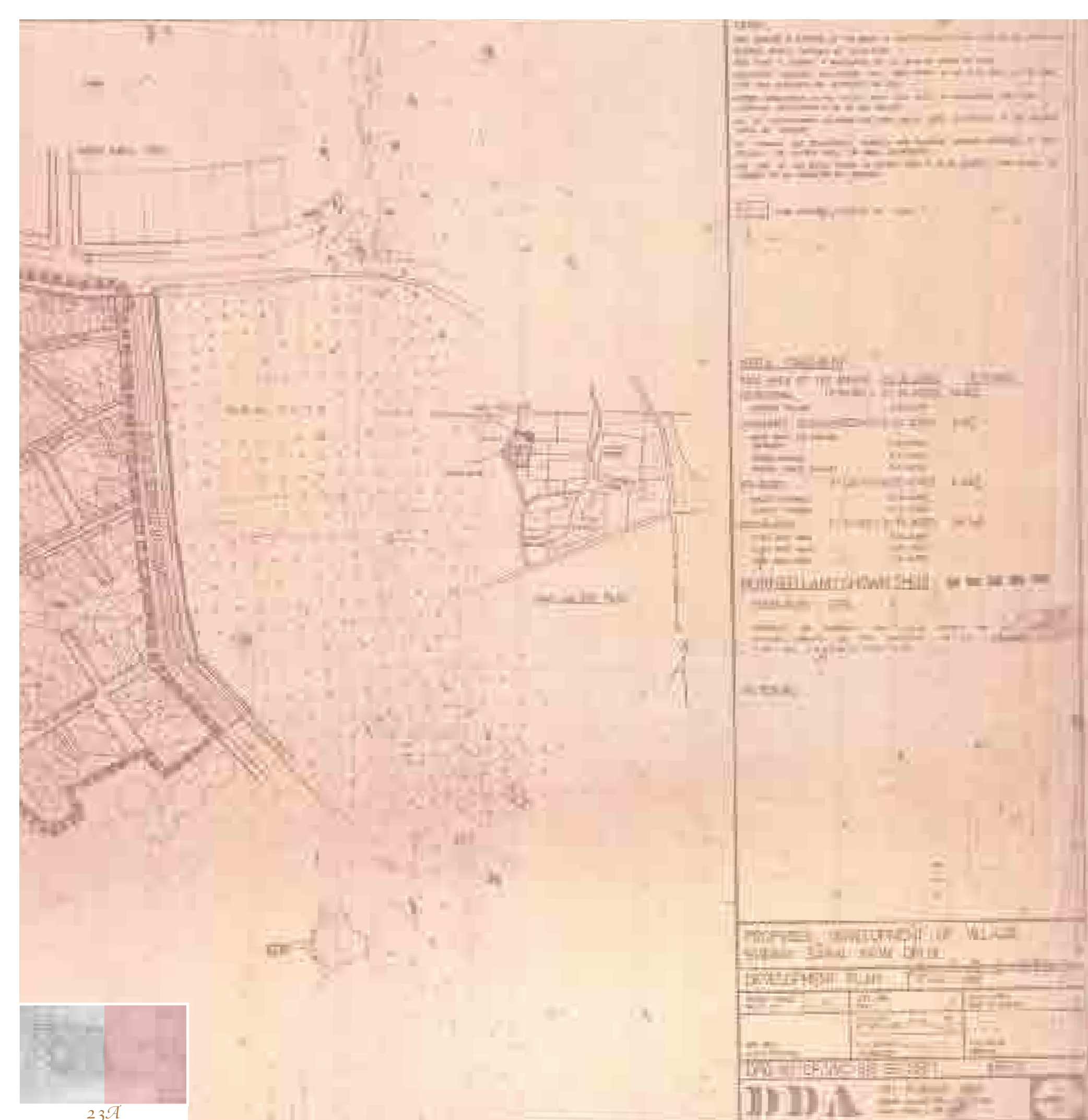
On the following pages, two enlargements of this map (23b; 23d) as well as detailed maps of two villages—the *Proposed Development of village Sheikh Sarai New Delhi* (23a), a layout of Sheik Sarai village drafted by the Delhi Development Authority, and the *Redevelopment plan of village Arak Pur Bagh Mochi, New Delhi* (23c), a layout of village Arak Pur Bagh Mochi prepared by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi—located in the vicinity of Delhi, are provided. Both villages were absorbed into Delhi due to the growth of the city, yet remained autonomous and independent from it as such. Both villages, though informal in plan, one built around a mosque, the other around an open field, nevertheless enforce their respective perimeters by virtue of the British *Lal Dora*.

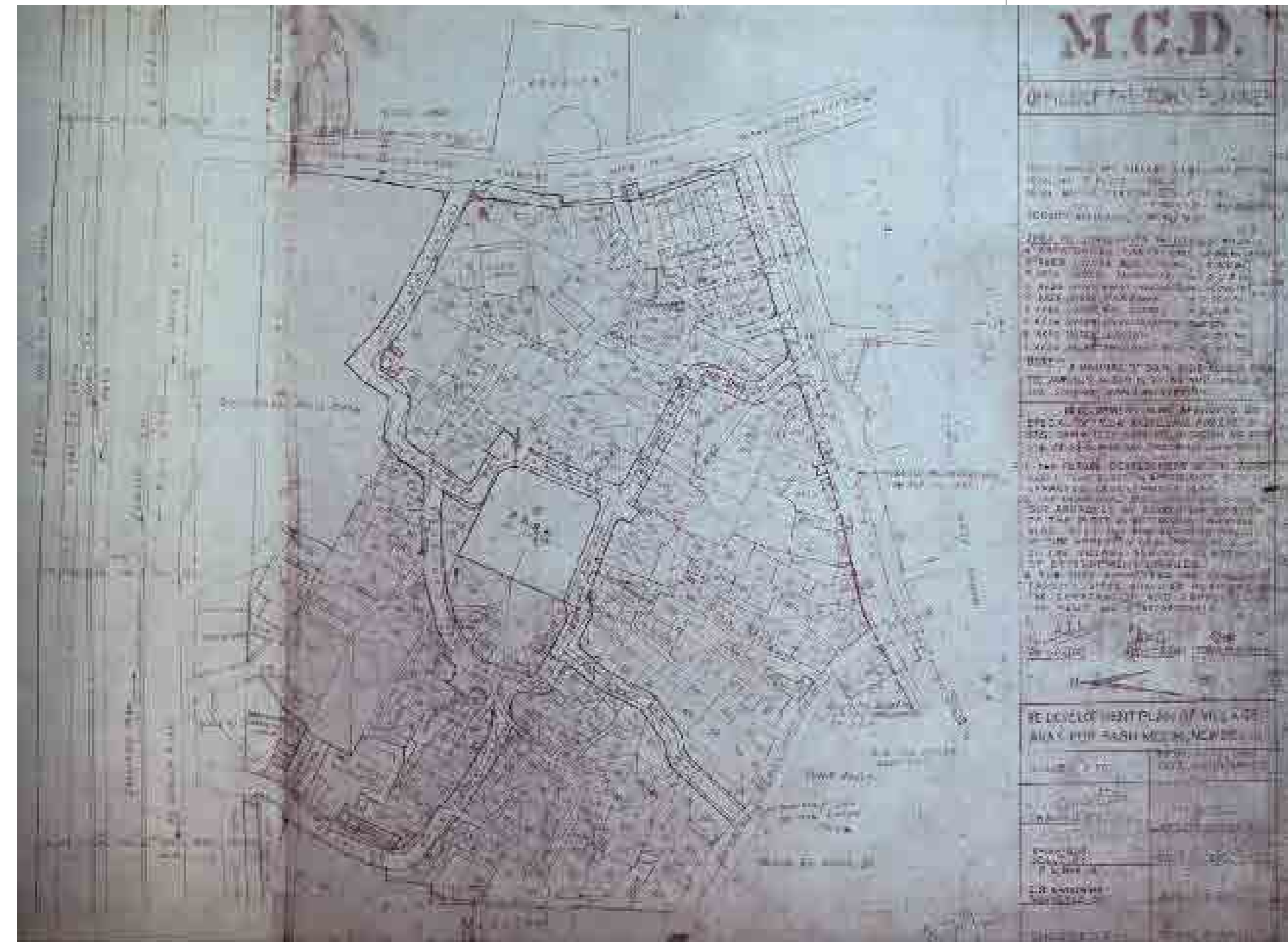


23A

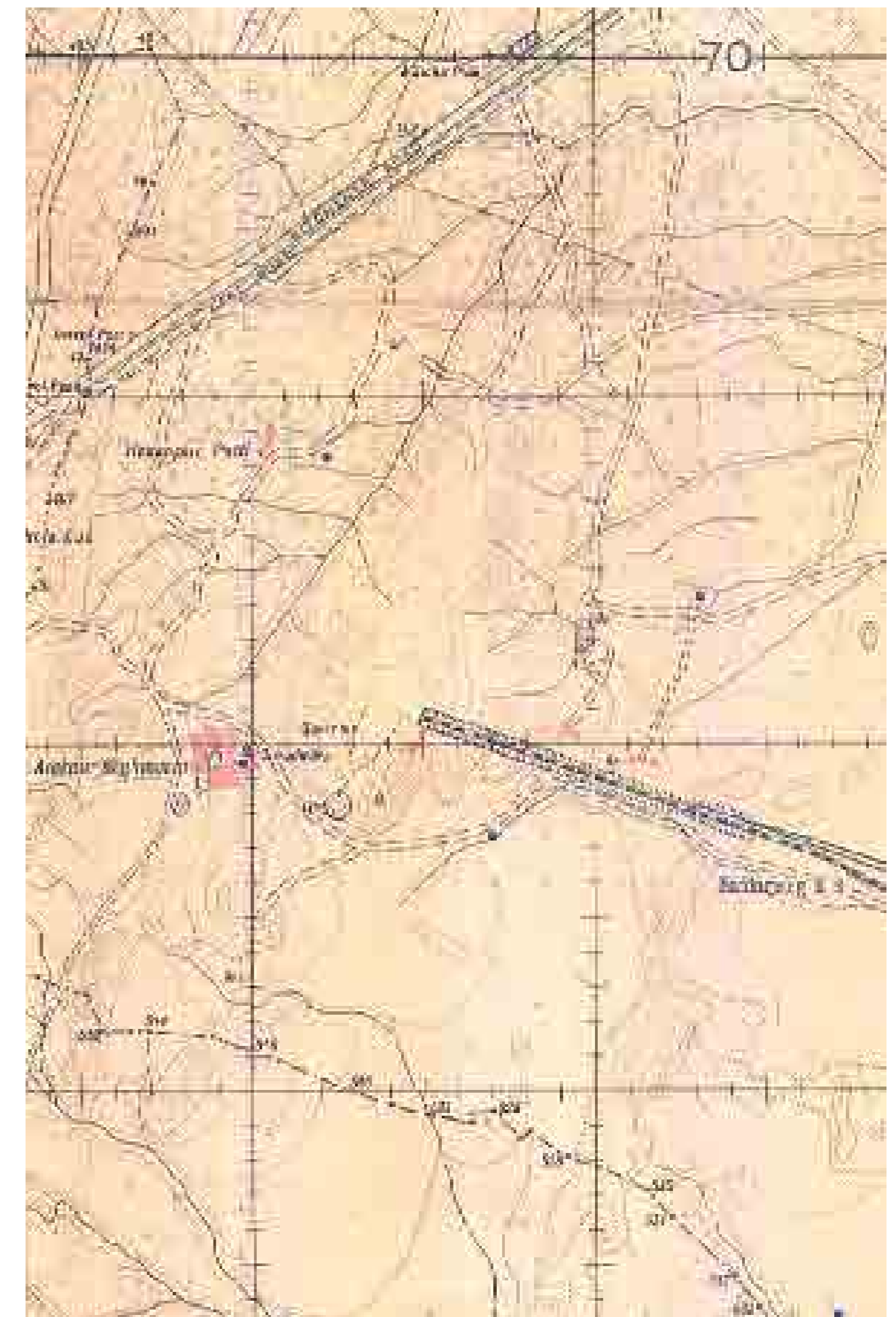


23A

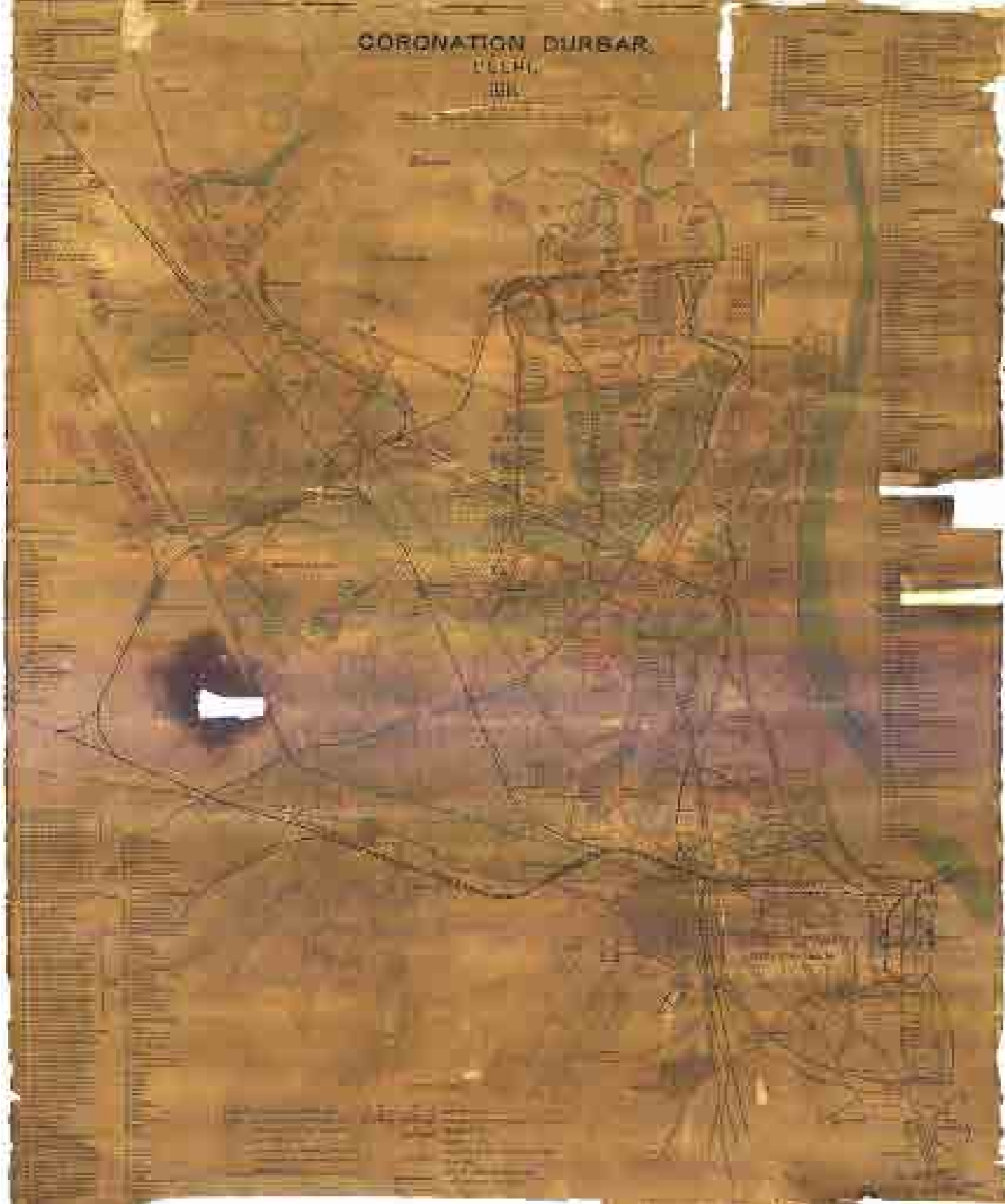




23C



23D



24  
1911

## *Coronation Durbar, Delhi*

DELHI STATE ARCHIVES

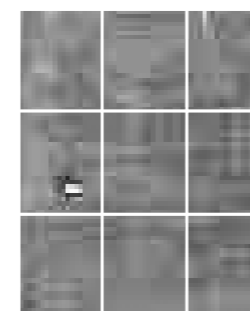
Scale: 4 inches = 1 mile



After the Durbar of 1877 and that of 1903, the final Durbar of Delhi was held in 1911 to commemorate the coronation of King George V and Queen Mary in Britain, consequently allowing their proclamation as Emperor and Empress of India. The Durbar was also utilised to announce the move of India's capital from Calcutta to Delhi, with the subsequent laying of the foundation stone of New Delhi.

The map was drawn by Lieutenant Hobart and is physically signed by the officer in charge, Major W.B. James AQMG, of the Military Staff Office, which was specifically in charge of the arrangements pertaining to military interest during the grand ceremonial proceedings. Practically every ruling prince and nobleman in India, in addition to thousands of landed gentry and other persons of note, were in attendance to pay obeisance to the sovereigns. Much an operational or situational map, it very precisely references and illustrates military information, such as the positions of the 'Composite Division', the '3rd (Lahore) Division', the '7th (Meerut) Division', 'Imperial Service Troops', the 'Cavalry Division', and 'Sappers and Miners', whilst also delineating the designated zones of living accommodations or quarters, like the 'Central Camp', the 'Indian Chiefs' Central Camp', as well as the 'Provincial Camp Area'.

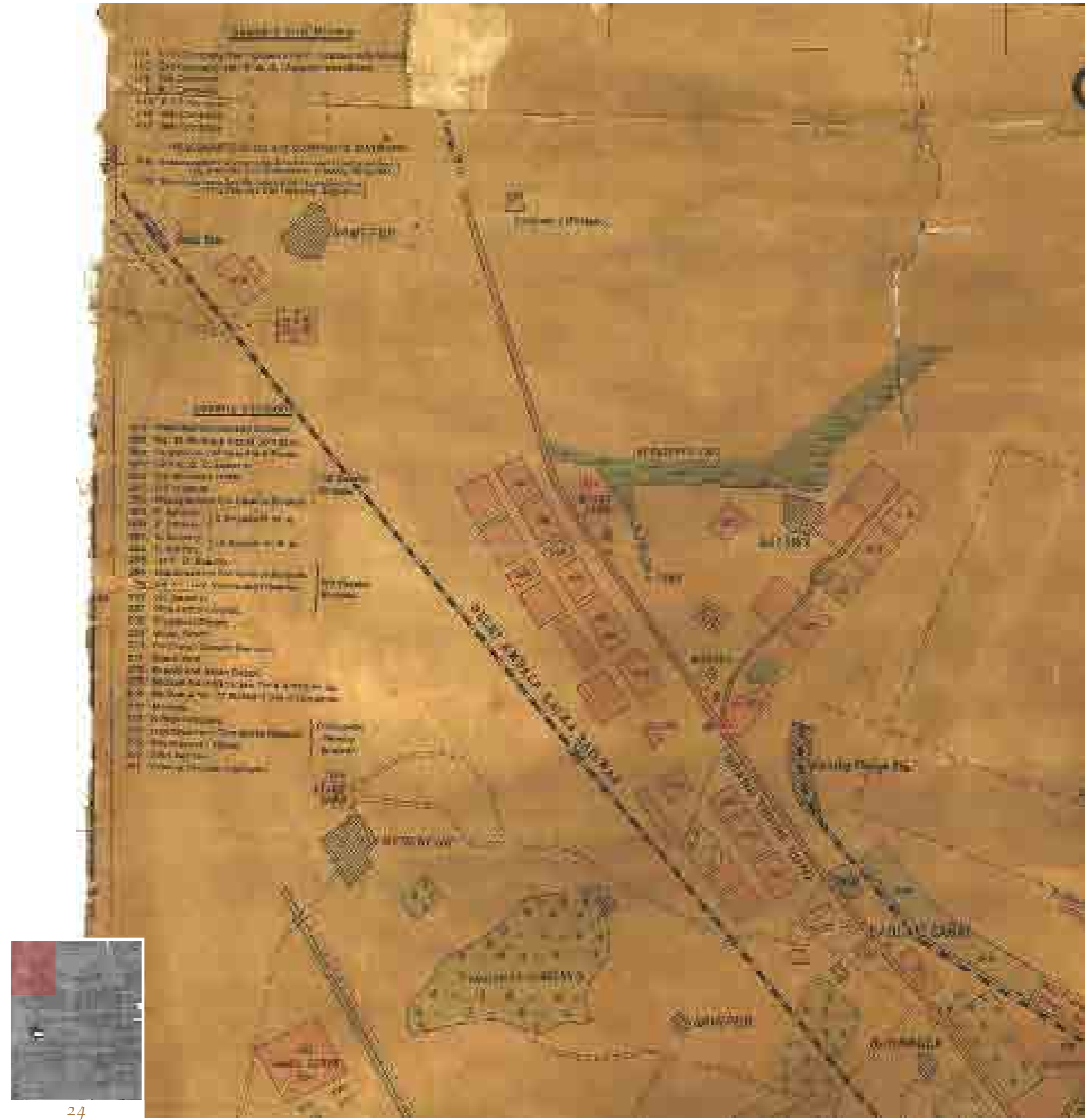
Due to the somewhat damaged condition of the map, the colour scheme, although relatively basic, cannot be recognised immediately—it is black on white, and, as per the provided legend, 'military camps are tinted red' while 'civil camps are tinted blue'.



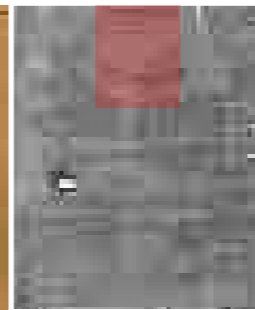
24



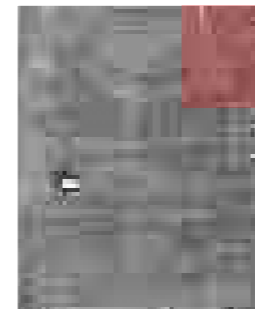
As for the numbering and allocation, interestingly and as is customary of the courts of monarchs, the number 1 is designated to the 'King Emperor, His Imperial Majesty'; as the numbers increase in value, the level of importance decreases. The organisation of individual encampments in relation to the Emperor's enclosure reflects a similar hierarchy—as the prominence, importance, or relevance decreases, so does the radial proximity. Another captivating detail this map affords is the careful planning of routes and roads in relation to the direction and flow, exposing the movements of royal processions and parties as well as illustrating the short-lived, purpose-built tram network of Delhi. The directional orientation is indicated within the borders in the form of latitude and longitude references.



# CORONATION DURBAR, DELHI, 1911.

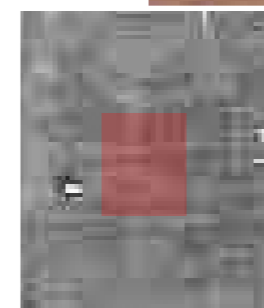


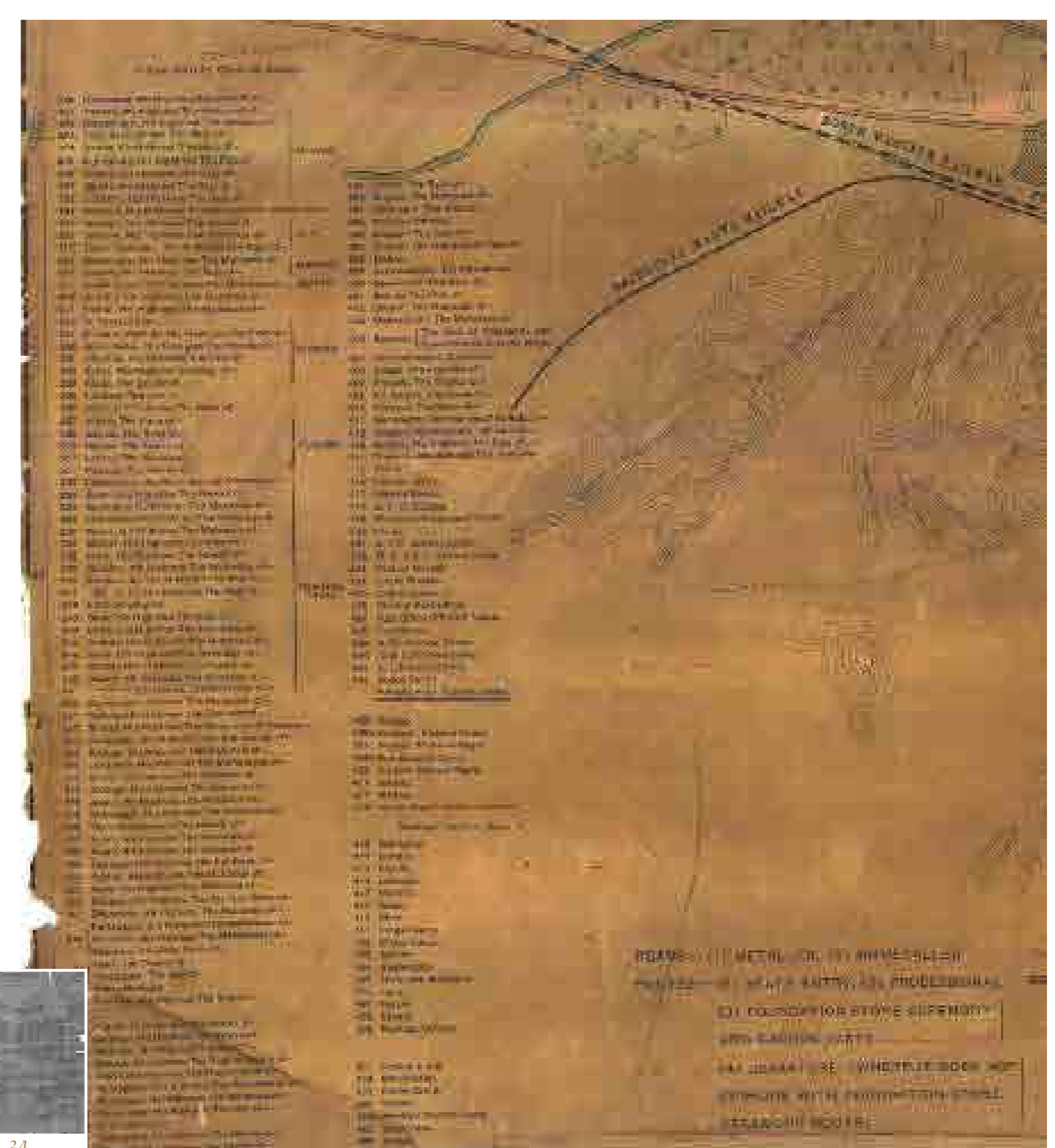
24

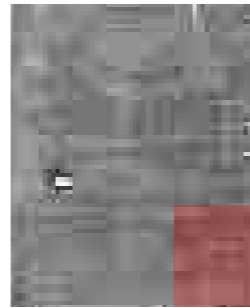
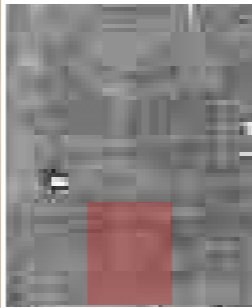


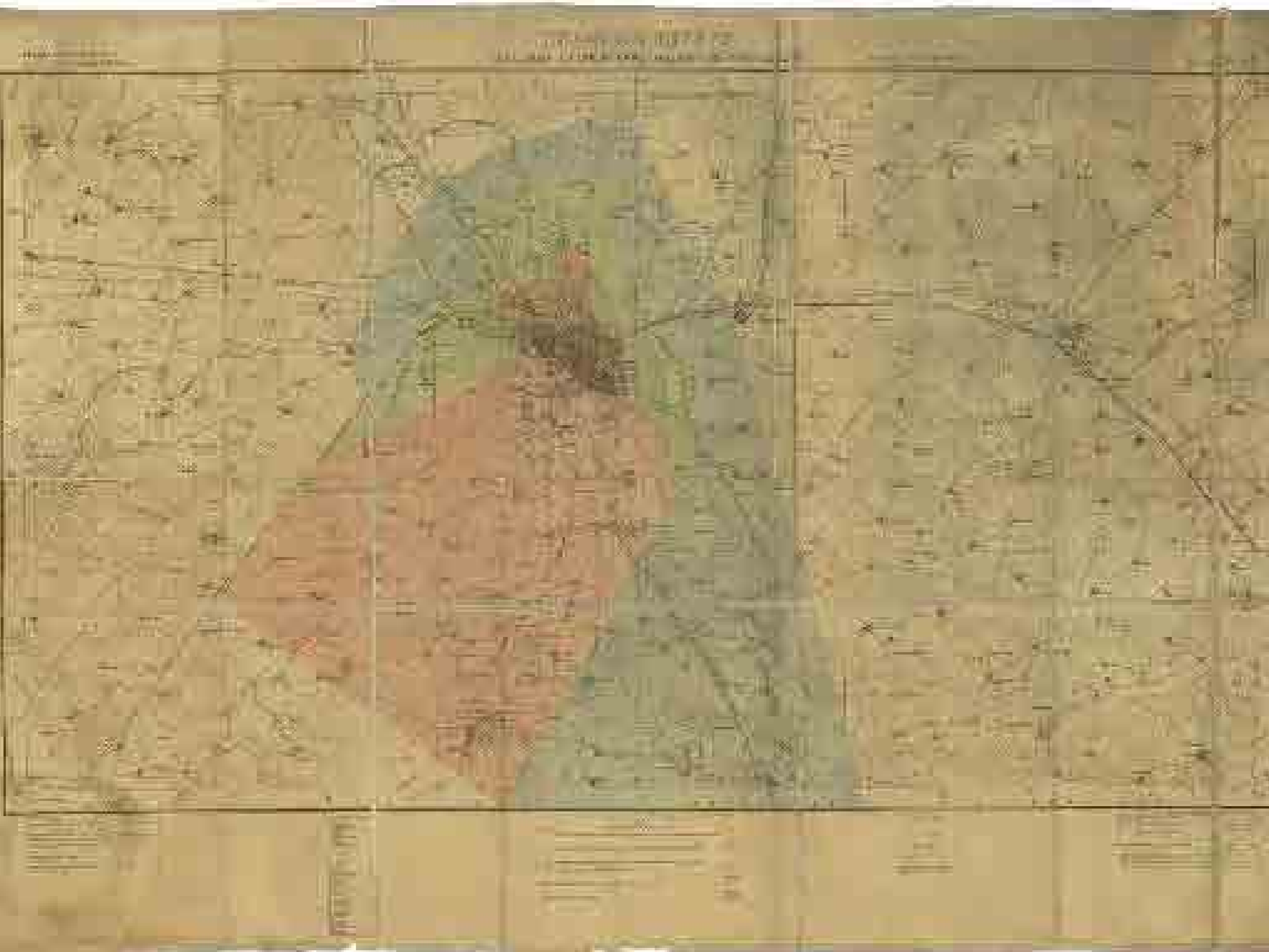
24











25

1910-1911

*Delhi & Vicinity*

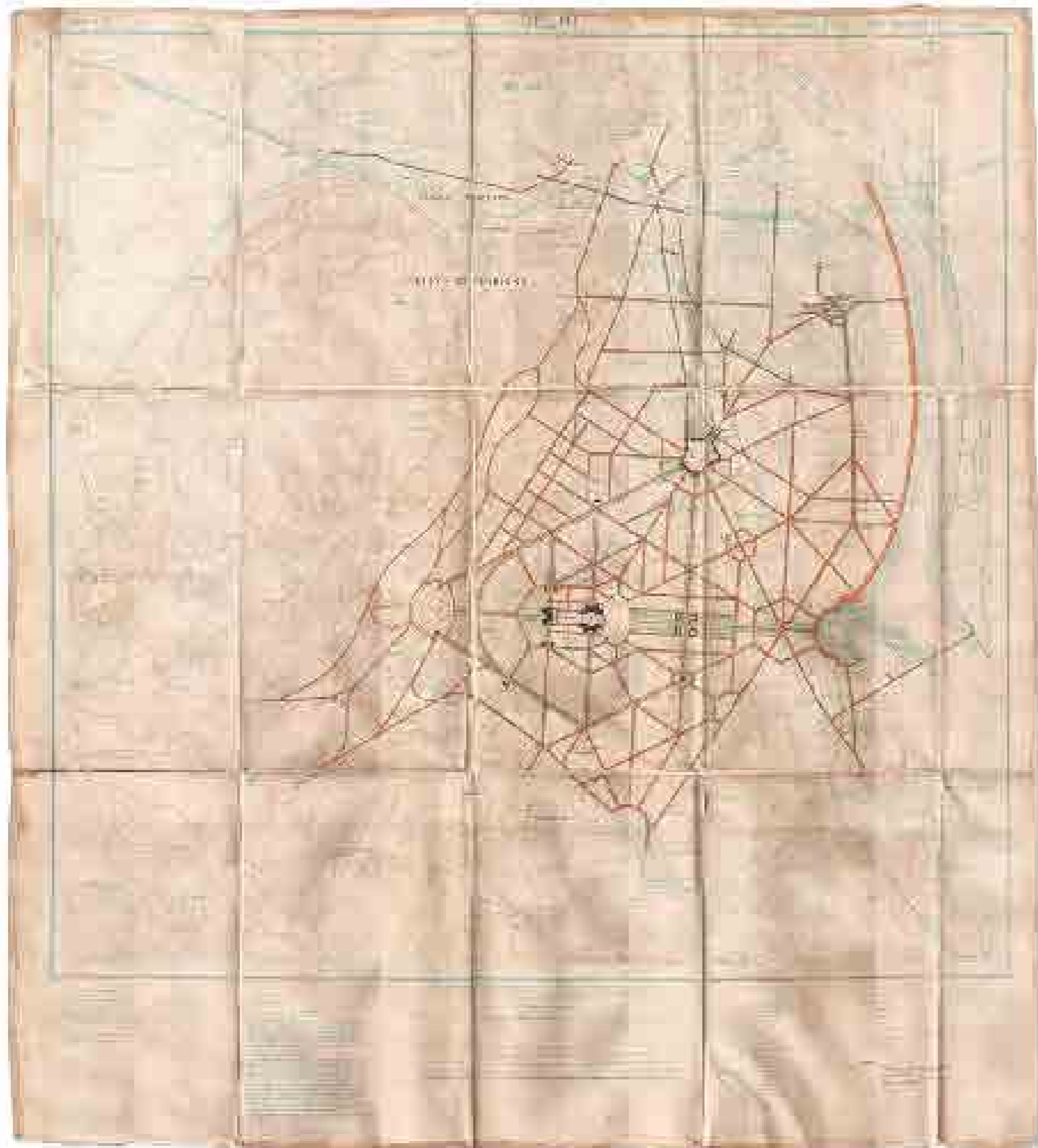
*Coloured to show land acquisition proposals*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Scale: 1 inch = 1 mile, or 1:63,350



Where previously in this collection particular emphasis was given to referencing and the archetypal style of the Survey of India maps, it can be assumed by looking at this map that a standardised procedure and layout had developed for such cartographies. The mean magnetic declinations are in the top right, just as the trigonometric, clinometric, and benchmark information is at the bottom right of map. Nonetheless, the map was '*published under the direction of Colonel S. G. Burrard, C.G.I., R.E., F.R.S., Surveyor General of India*' and effectively shows the possible areas recommended for expansion by colour coding them into four broad categories: 'Area recommended for purchase for imperial city and cantonments' in pink; 'Area recommended for purchase for extension of present city and civil lines, and for sanitation, &c.' in green; 'Area recommended for purchase, or firm control' in blue; and 'Developed area excluded' in ochre yellow. The area demarcated in pink is subsequently developed to become present-day New Delhi. This map truly shows the multilateral expansion of Delhi towards the districts of Gurgaon, Meerut, and Bulandshahr. The directional orientation, as conventional for survey maps, is specified within the borders in the form of latitude and longitude references.



26 (26A; 26B)

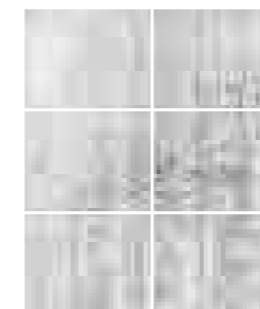
1912

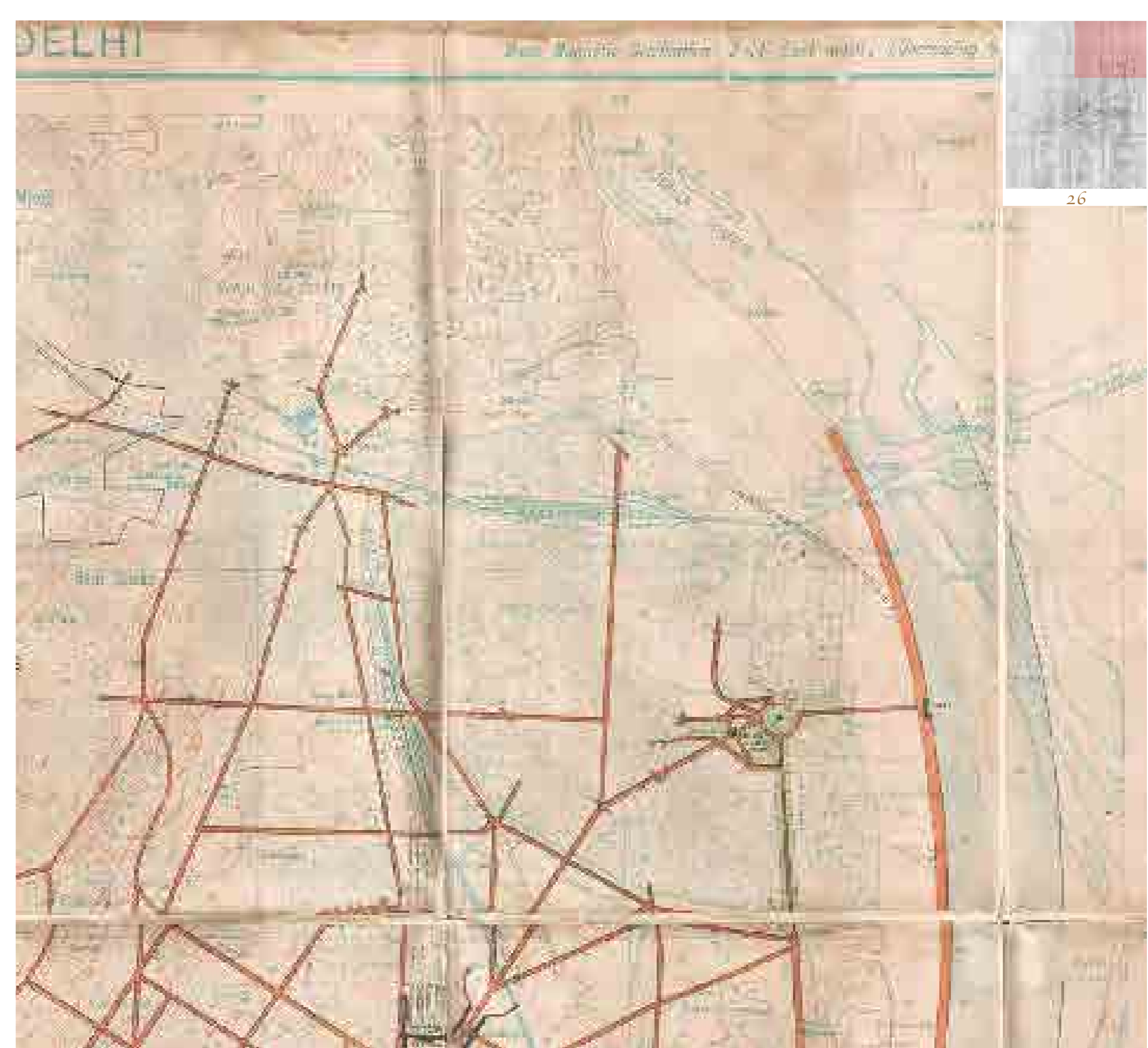
*Delhi*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA  
Scale: 4 inches = 1 mile, or Scale of Feet, 1:15,840

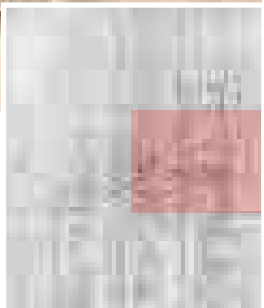
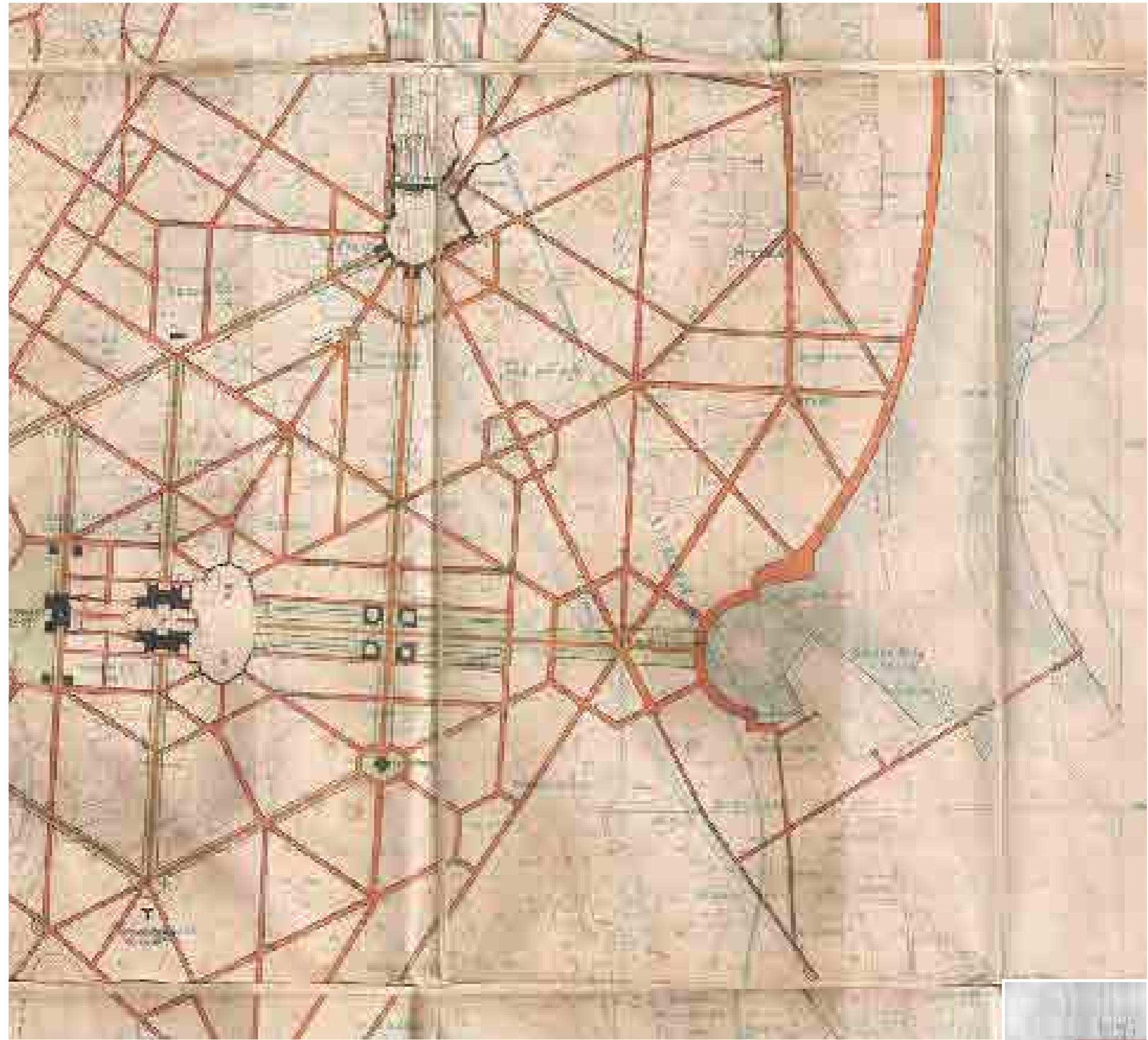
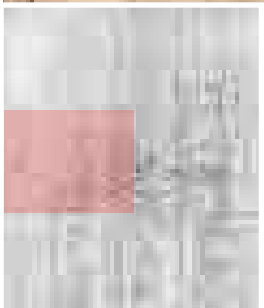
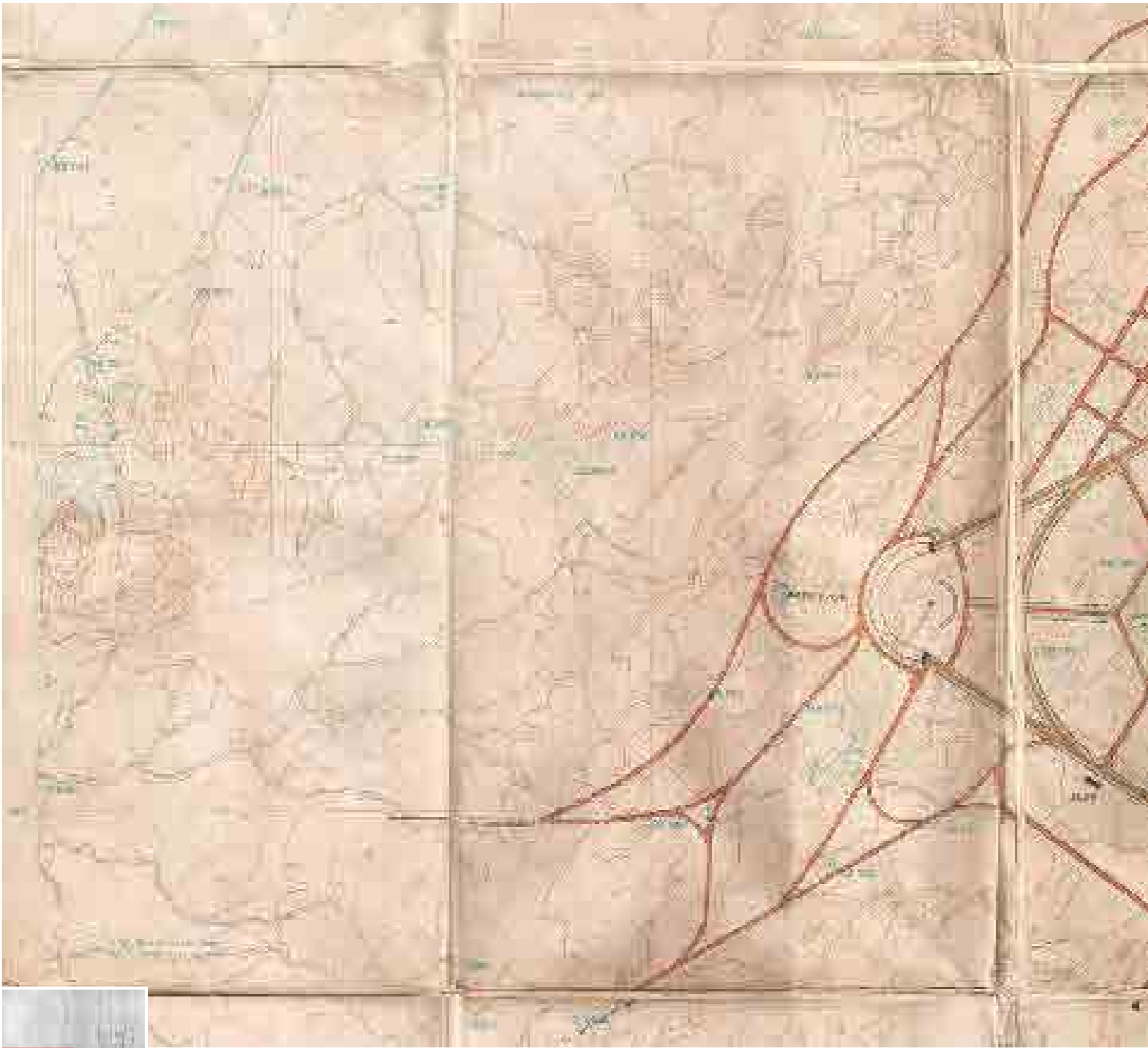


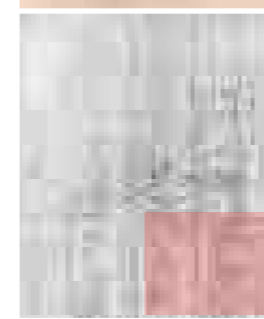
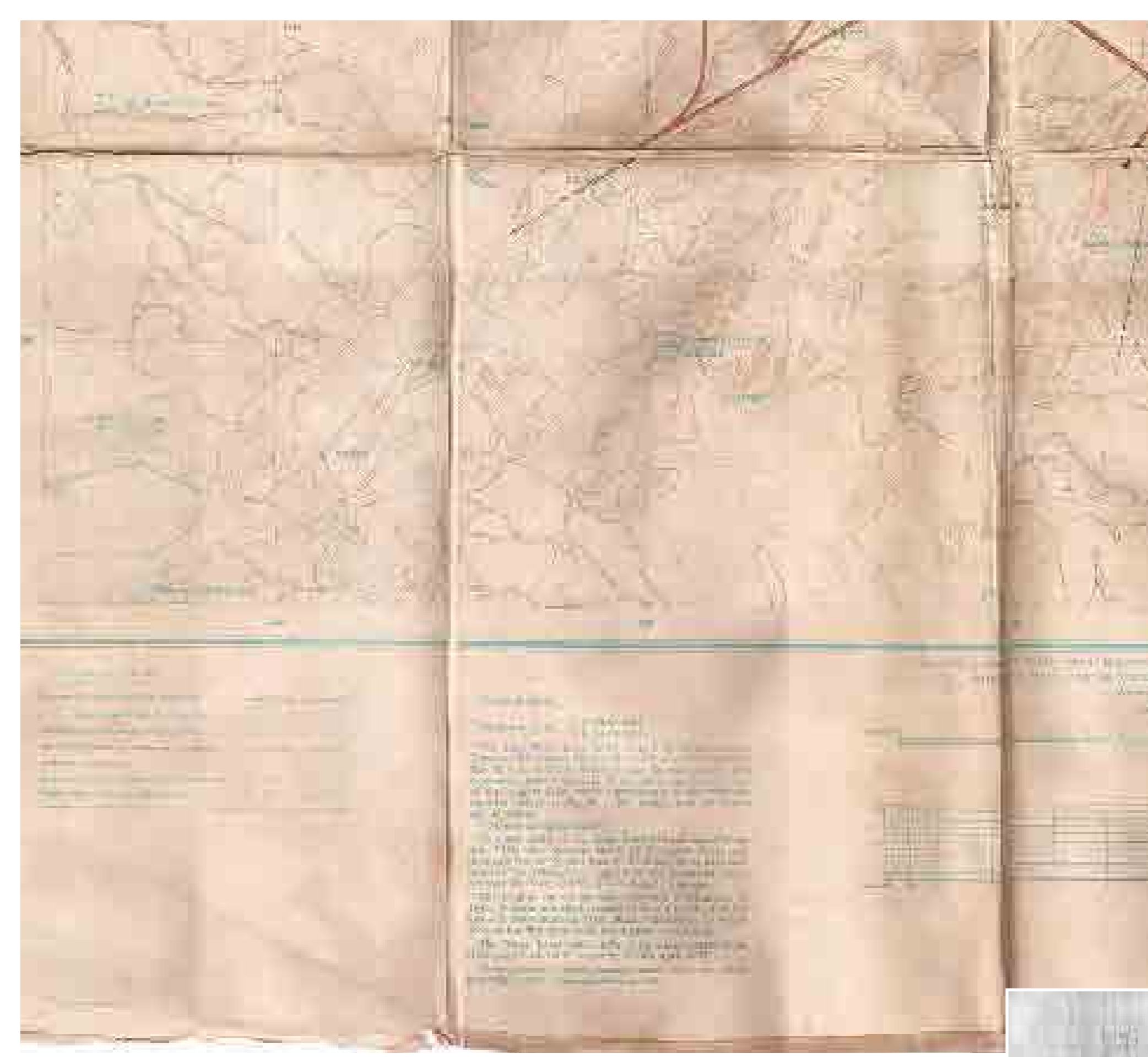
This map was 'specially prepared for the Home Department from the Delhi and Hissar Revenue Surveys, 1870–72, revised in 1912, under the direction of Colonel S. G. Burrard, C.S.I., R.E., FR.S., *Surveyor General of India*' and inherits the archetypal character of Survey of India maps, as mentioned for and attributed to earlier maps of this category in the collection. The peculiarity of this particular cartography is that it essentially presents two maps in one—the current, overlaid by the proposed. The base layer of the map, in subtle shades of brown and turquoise, depicts the terrain of the city of Delhi and its surroundings as existed then, with the depths of water bodies (*ar*) mentioned in exacting detail. Upon this base layer, another layer is superimposed, showing the conceptual layout of one of the proposed designs of the new 'Imperial Capital'. This abstract draft was, in fact, 'signed [by] George S.C. Swinton, Chairman; John A. Brodie [and] Edwin L. Lutyens, Members, [on] the 20<sup>th</sup> March 1913', as can be seen on the bottom right corner of the map. The overlaid portion, very geometric and strategic in nature, presents a proposed road network that extends from north of Civil Lines to the Tomb of Safdar Jang in the south, and spans from the Jumna River to the village of Malcha in the west. It is a premeditation of a network based on epicentres and loci, devised to accommodate future sites of significant importance—the relocated railway station (an enlargement showing this section can be seen on the pages to follow, in map 26b) and the complexes of government buildings arranged along a central axis, commencing on one side of the Purana Kila and culminating majestically at Rai Sina hill. The relationship between the superimposed layer and the











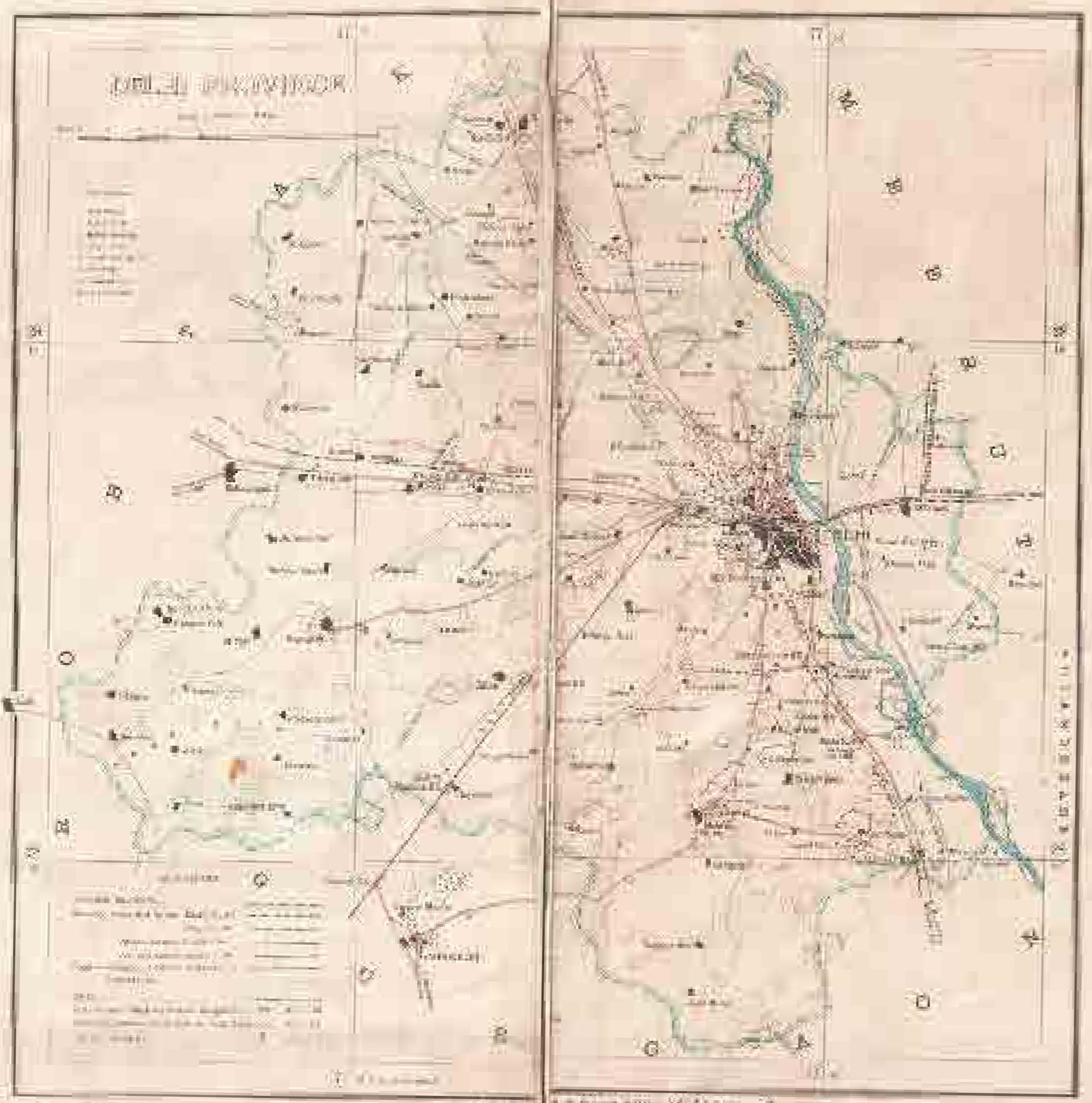


26A



26B

original map, in terms of the importance and attention given to existing buildings, monuments, or villages, remains thought-provoking; for instance, where significance is afforded to Purana Kila and the Tomb of Safdar Jang, no regard seems to have been given to smaller villages like Rakab Ganj or Raja ka Bazar/Jaisinghpura. Nonetheless, in regard to a relationship between the old and the new, a conscious effort seems to have been made to try and connect Shahjahanabad and the Imperial New Delhi, be it the promenade-like contour along the Jumna River and the city walls, or the road (Minto road) connecting the integrally constructed space in front of the ancient mosque of Jama Masjid, in the heart of Old Delhi, and the new Imperial railway station, now Connaught Place (an enlargement showing this section can be seen on the pages that follow, in map 26a). Lastly and rather curiously, two subtle arrows, marked 'To Cantonment', are visible towards the extreme south-western part of the road network, perhaps implying that the cantonments were to be relocated from the north to an entirely new location to the west of New Delhi. Unusual for a survey map, no directional orientation has been provided for this piece.



27  
1915

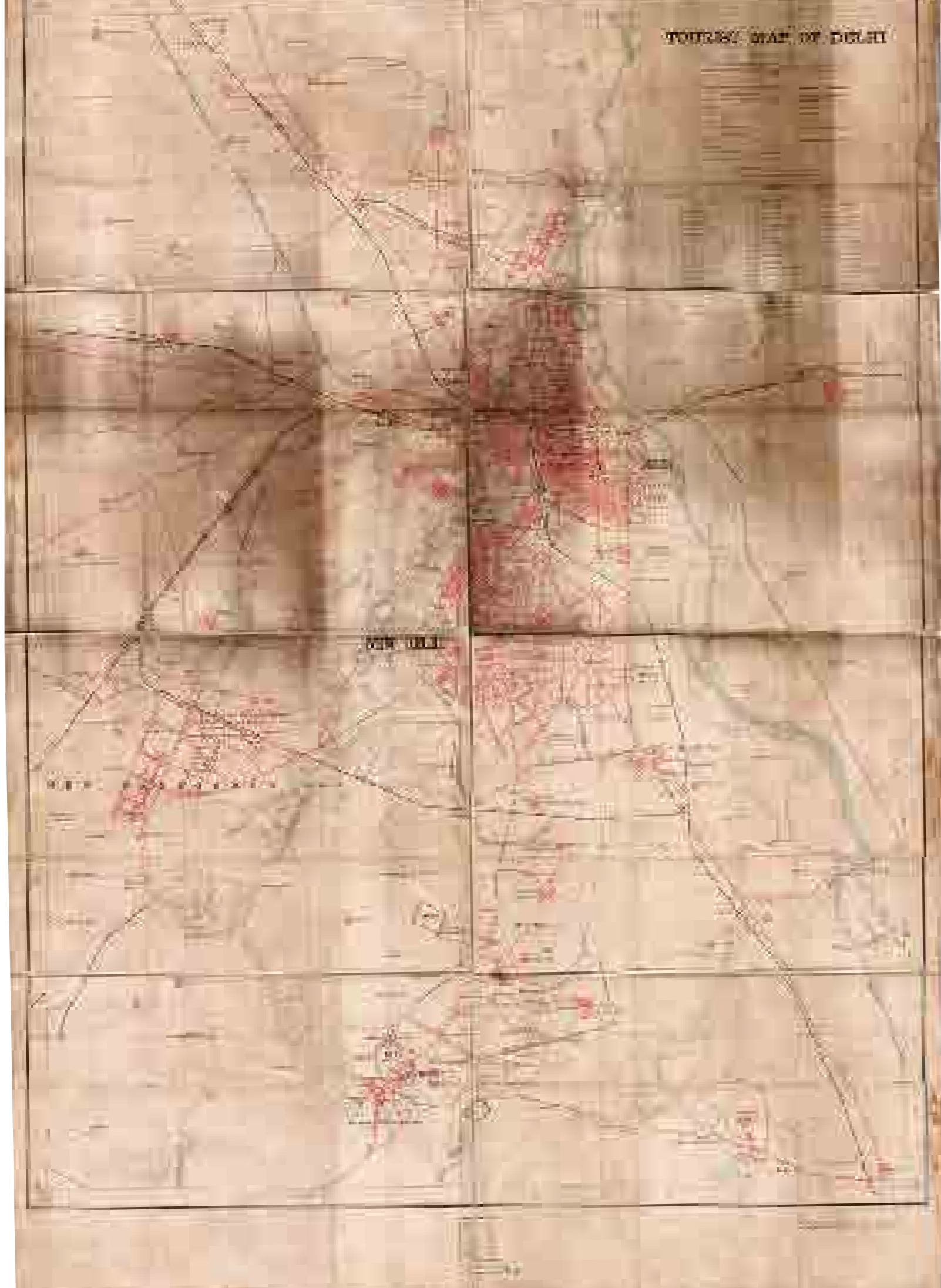
*Delhi Province*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Scale: 1 inch = 4 miles



A kin to the Survey of India maps that preceded, this map, too, was 'published under the direction of Colonel Sir S. G. Burrard, K.C.S.I., R.E., F.R.S., Surveyor General of India, [in] 1915', and, apart from the knighthood that Sir Burrard claims, inherits the typical characteristics of Survey of India maps, as mentioned and attributed earlier. In contrast to map 22, *District Delhi* [1905], where the subsumption of Ballabgarh may have been provisional, the district of Delhi is clearly defined and demarcated in this map and includes a large mass of land just east of Jumna River, encroaching into the district of Meerut. Furthermore, when assessing the development of Delhi over the span of 10 years, the time elapsed between the two maps, it becomes evident that Delhi, as a city, grew substantially. The prominent black shapes depicted on this map also give a sense of size to the villages, which, in earlier maps, were only labelled by name; the colours used in the map represent significant connections between one area and another, shown primarily in red and blue. Another interesting feature, in comparison to map 12, *Western Jumna Canal Shewing Irrigation Channels and Drainage Works Completed and Proposed* [Around 1857], is the absence of Najafgarh Jhil in the form a physical lake, which is denoted instead by way of symbols as swampland. Lastly, this map clearly shows the fast-paced development of the ever-evolving railway network and the major road arteries within the district of Delhi. The directional orientation, as conventional for survey maps, is indicated within the borders in the form of latitude and longitude references.



28

1927

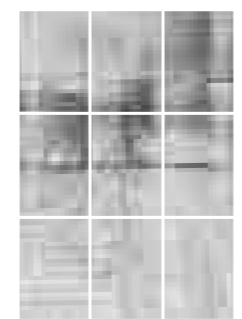
## *Tourist Map of Delhi*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Scale: 2'112 inches = 1 mile, or 1:30,000

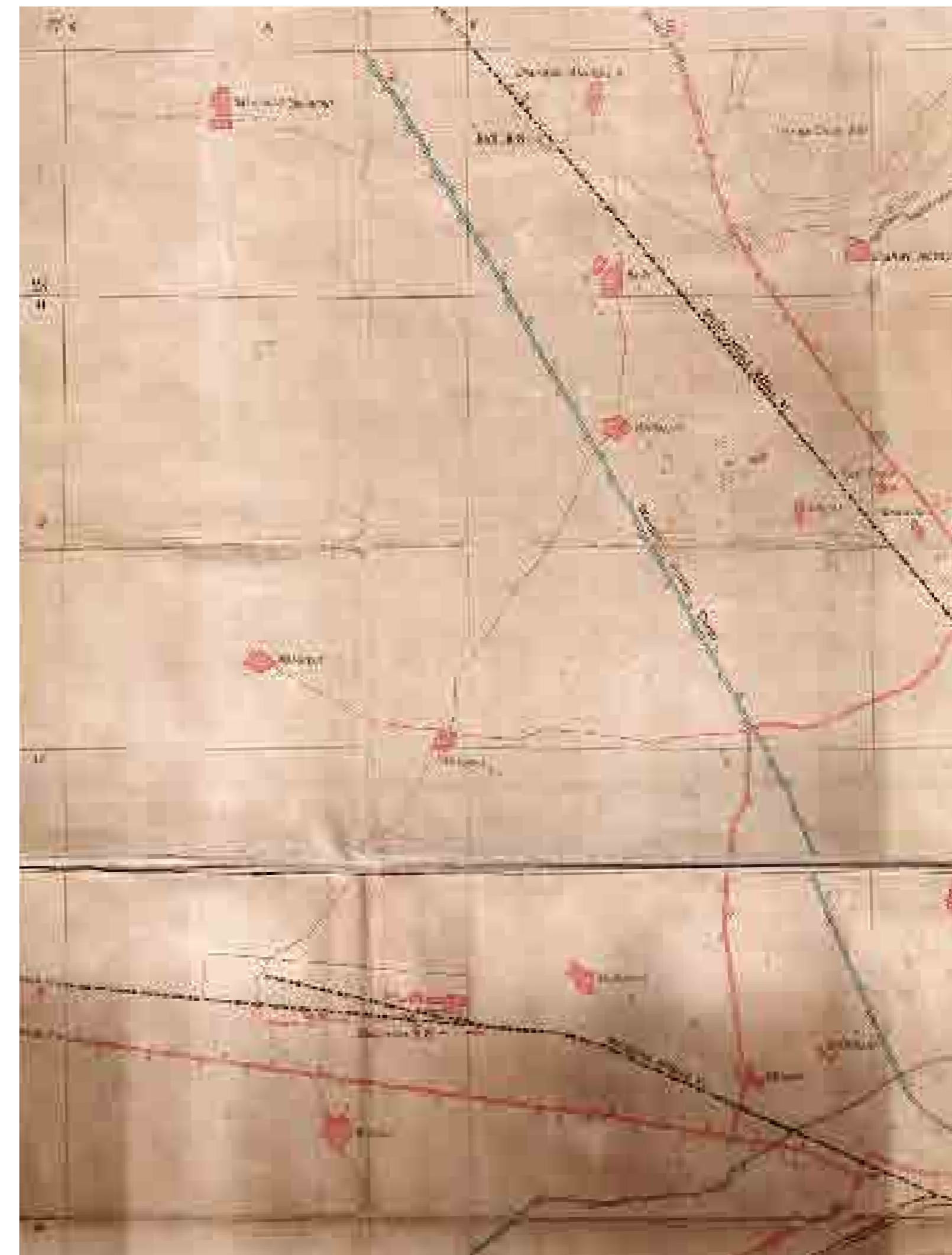


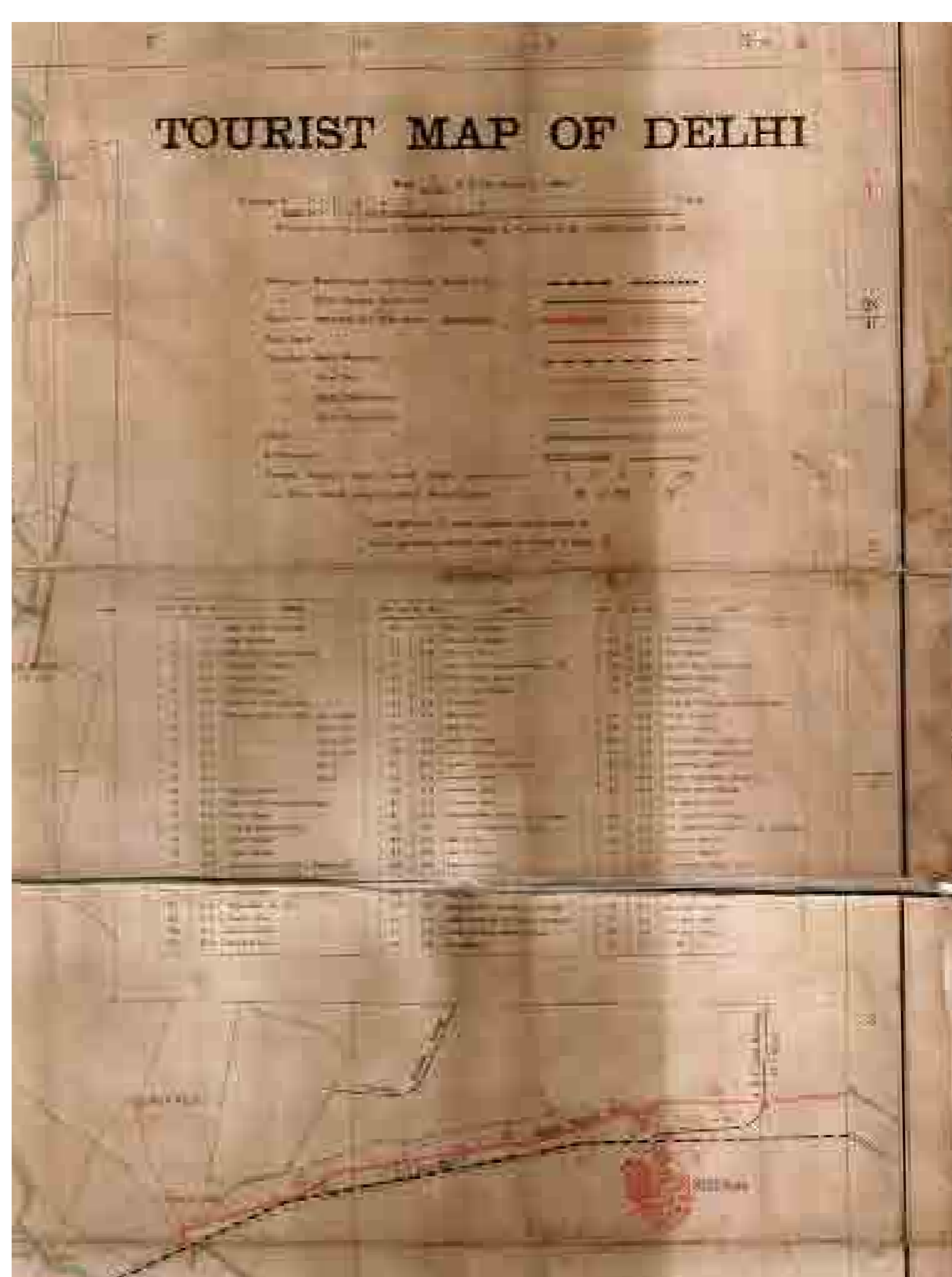
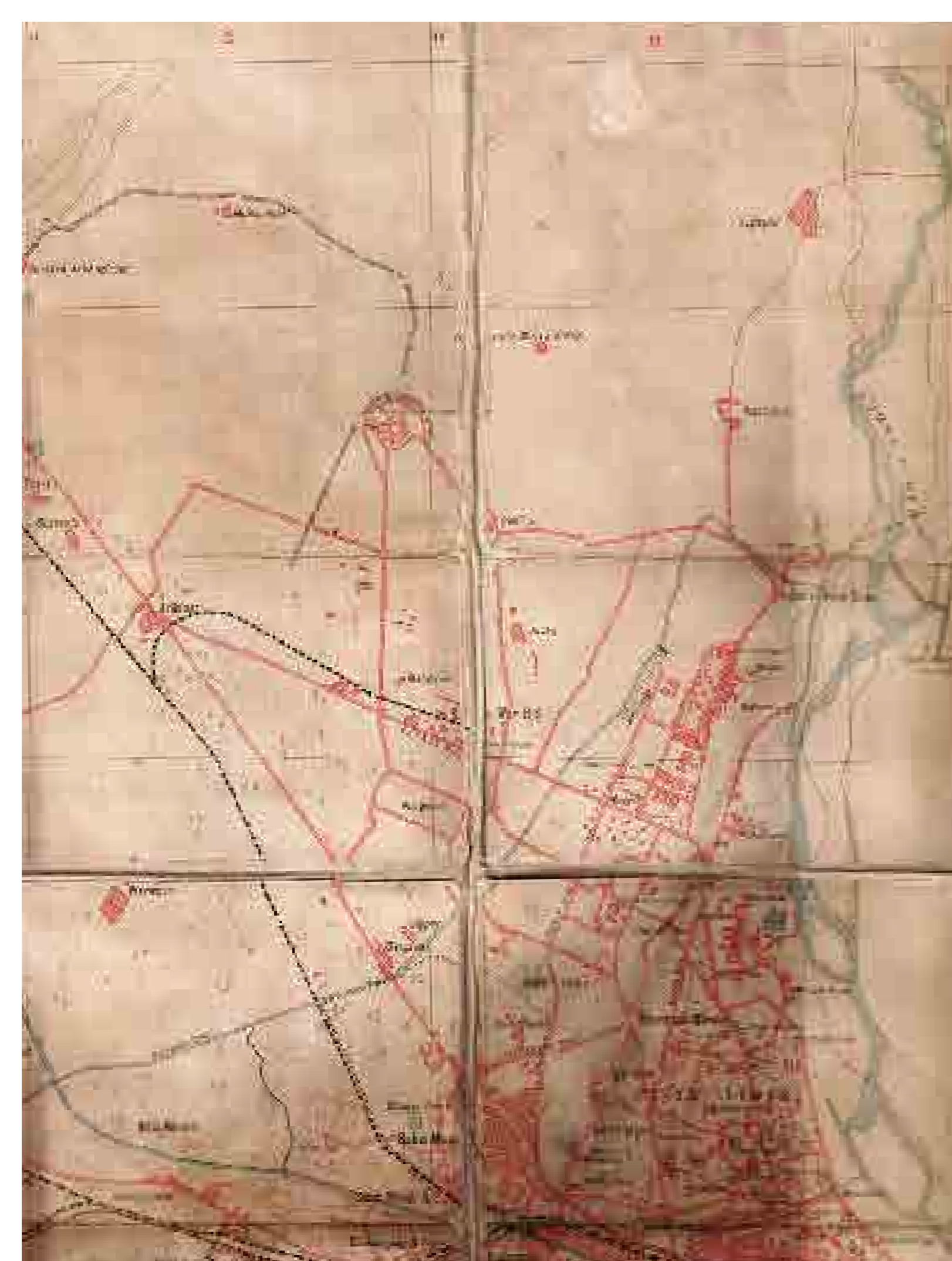
At first in this collection of maps, this particular cartography is titled a 'tourist' map and was published as a heliozincograph under 'the direction of Colonel Commandant E.A. Tandy, R.E., Surveyor General of India, [in] 1927'. Although this cartography, as such, is meant to be of touristic interest, the references provided in it are, surprisingly, of a mixed nature. While the map does mention sites like the 'Iron Pillar' and 'Ludlow Castle', it also goes on to mention the 'Irrigation Regulating House' and the 'Commander in Chief's Residence', which can't exactly be construed as tourist attractions. Nevertheless, the map clearly depicts the scheme of New Delhi, built according to the vision of Lutyens and Becker. The density of the indigenous settlements, Shahjahanabad, Sadr Bazar, and Sabzi Mandi, is in stark contrast to the planned, rather spaciouly arranged 'Imperial city', with any connections between the two being indiscernible. Nonetheless, this map demonstrates that, within the district of Delhi, the older settlements like Siri, Tughlakabad, and Jahanpanah are innately visible with their respective boundaries, effectively adjacent to one another, into which New Delhi has been inserted—an existing landscape and configuration, developed over centuries past, now integrating, adopting, and assimilating this augmentation. The cantonments have been relocated towards the south-west, forming an entirely separate entity; the British settlements, such as the Civil Lines, the remaining cantonment within Shahjahanabad, and New Delhi as a whole, present an entirely distinctive character when compared to those preceding or earlier in existence.

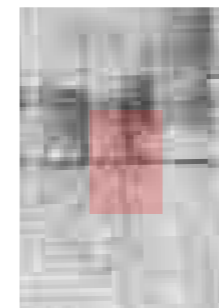
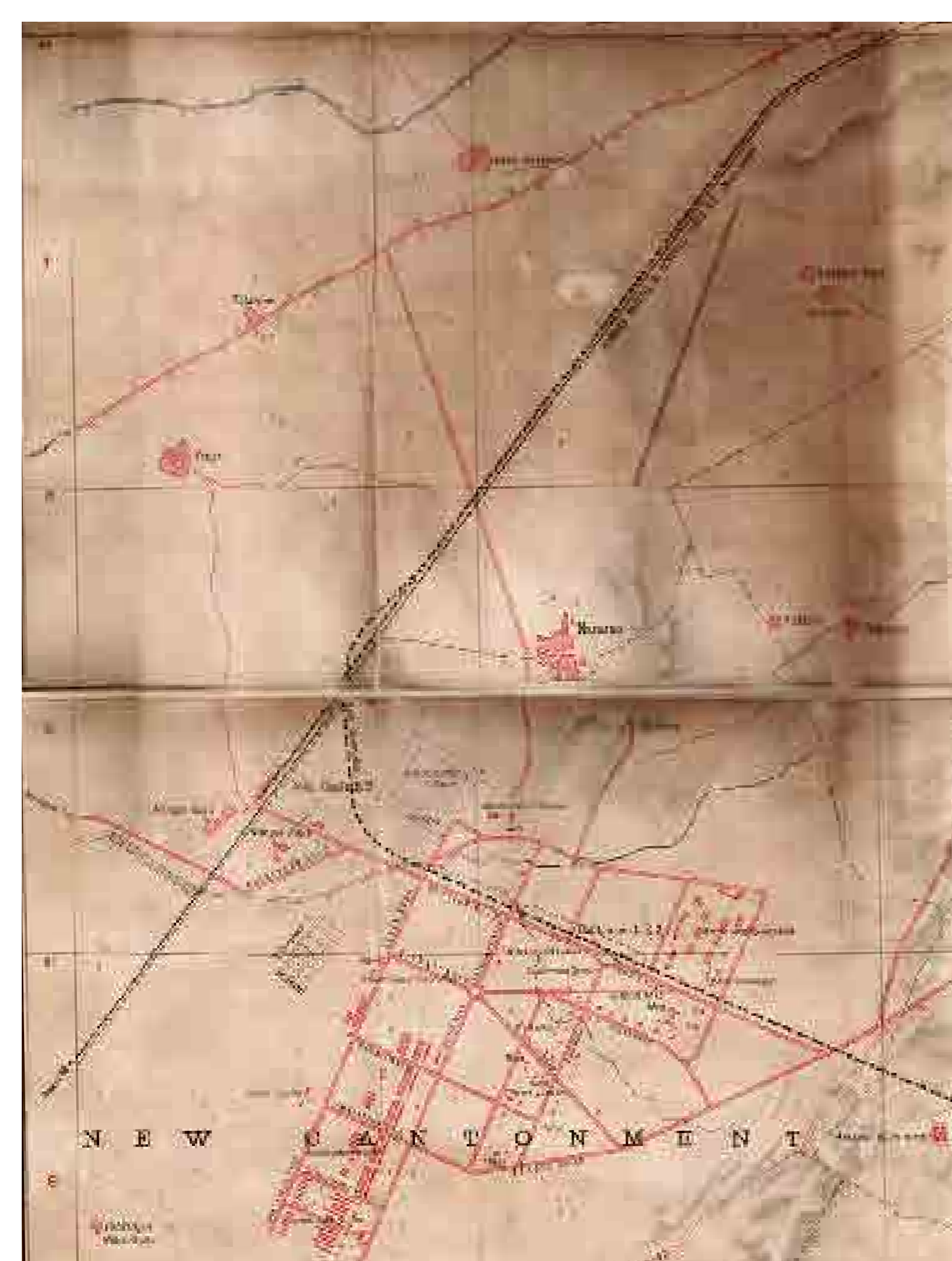


28

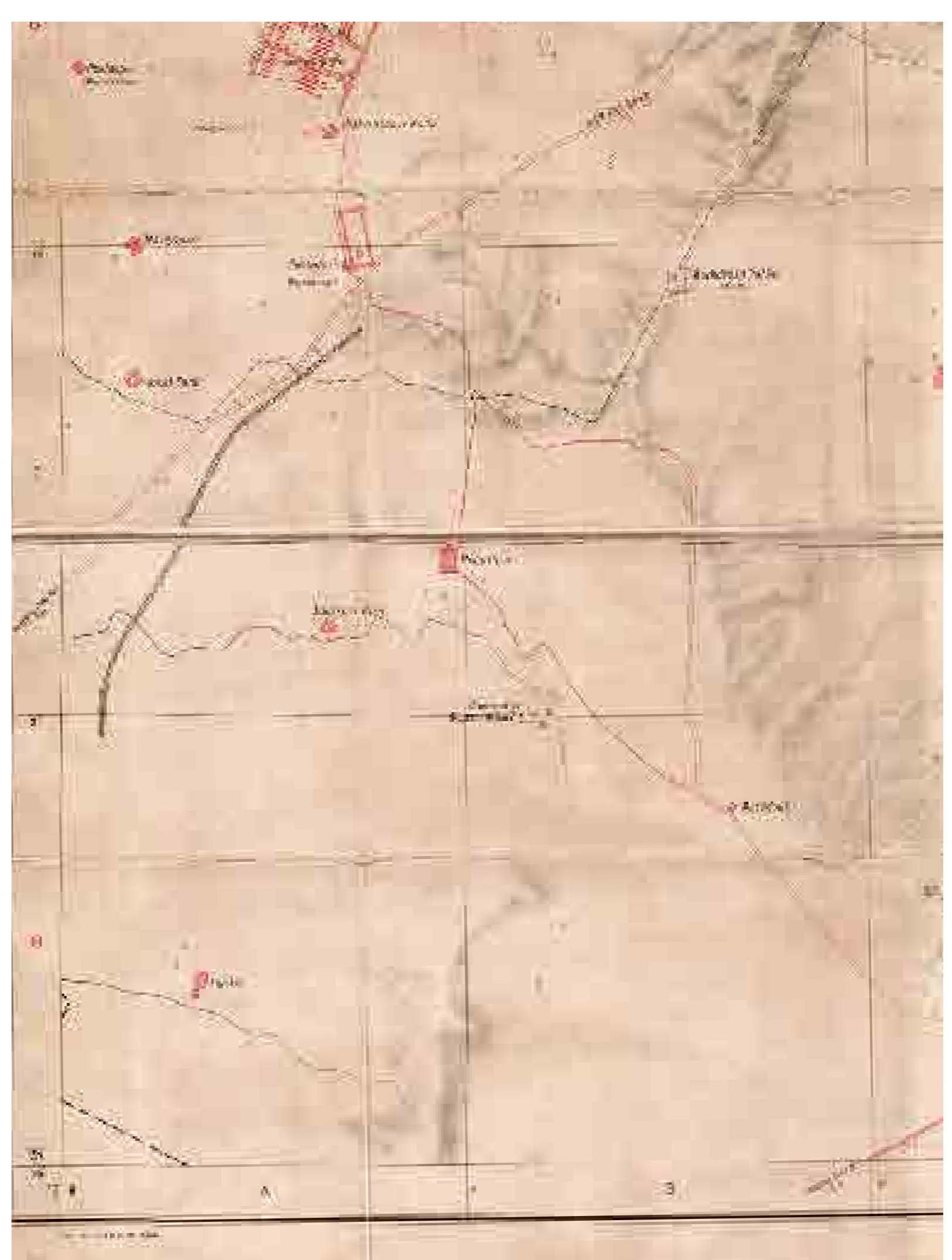
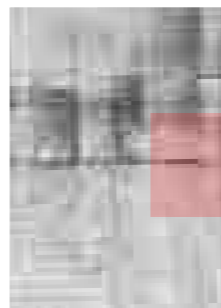
The area earmarked for a railway station in map 26, *Delhi* (1912), is featured instead as a marketplace, the present-day Connaught Place, in this map, suggesting that the proposed plan was not implemented. Furthermore, this map distinctively, and for the first time, identifies and classifies four different types of boundaries—'Delhi Province', 'New Delhi', 'Delhi Cantonment', and 'Delhi Municipality'—conceivably due to the now vast expanse of the city. Also of interest is the fact that the river Jumna is accorded lesser importance and seems to have decreased in overall size and grandeur—an intentional representation of the state of the river or a possible misalignment altogether. In terms of colour, this map distinguishes itself by the amount of red it projects; the density of habitation becomes obvious with the changing intensity of the colour red, apart from which subtle blues and greys vaguely manifest the topography and waterways of the territory. The directional orientation, as conventional for survey maps, is indicated within the borders in the form of latitude and longitude references.

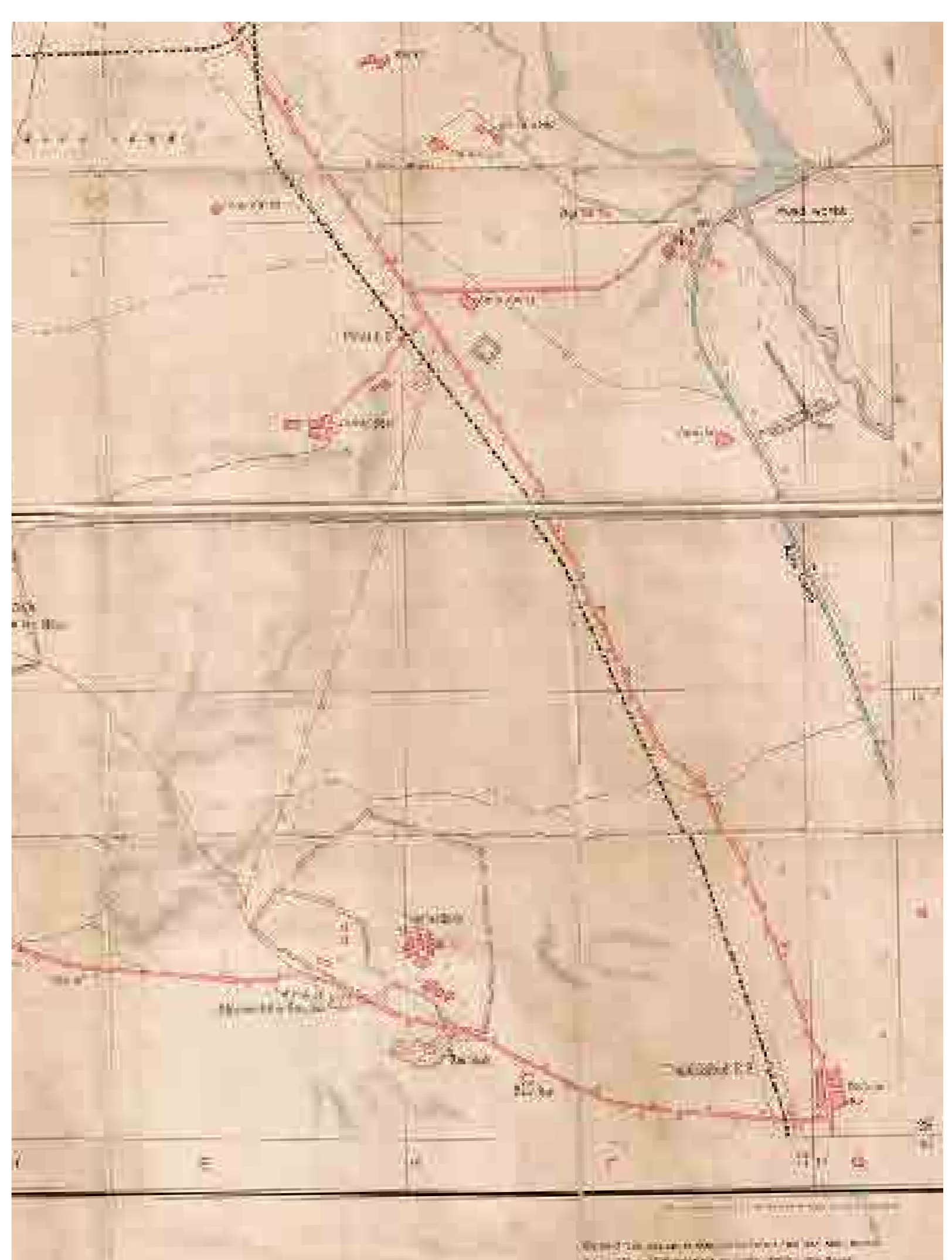
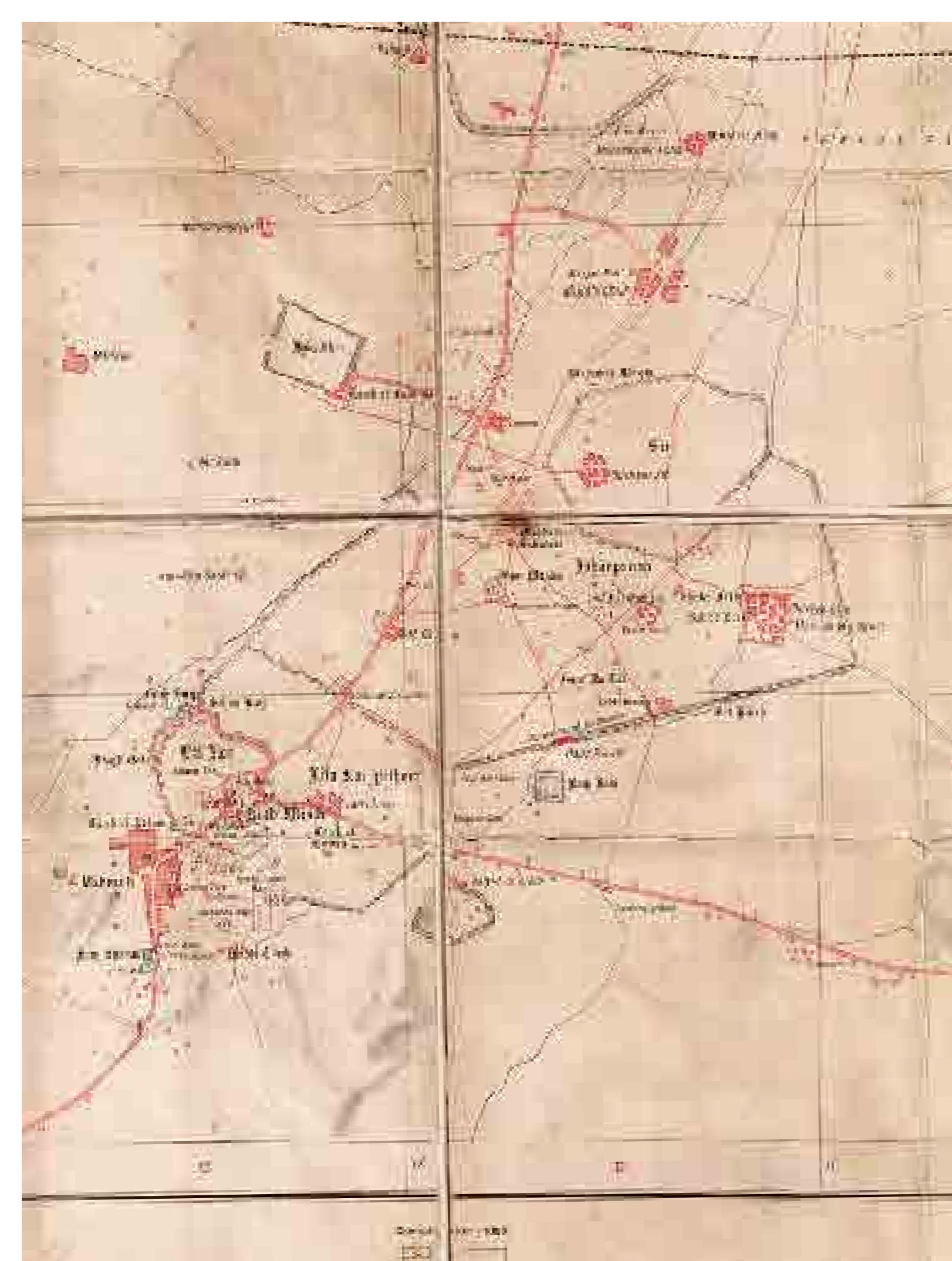














29  
1927-28

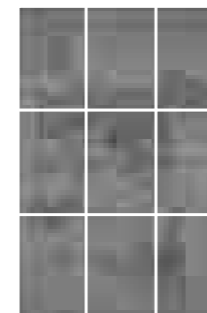
*Delhi, Western Section and Extensions*

DELHI STATE ARCHIVES

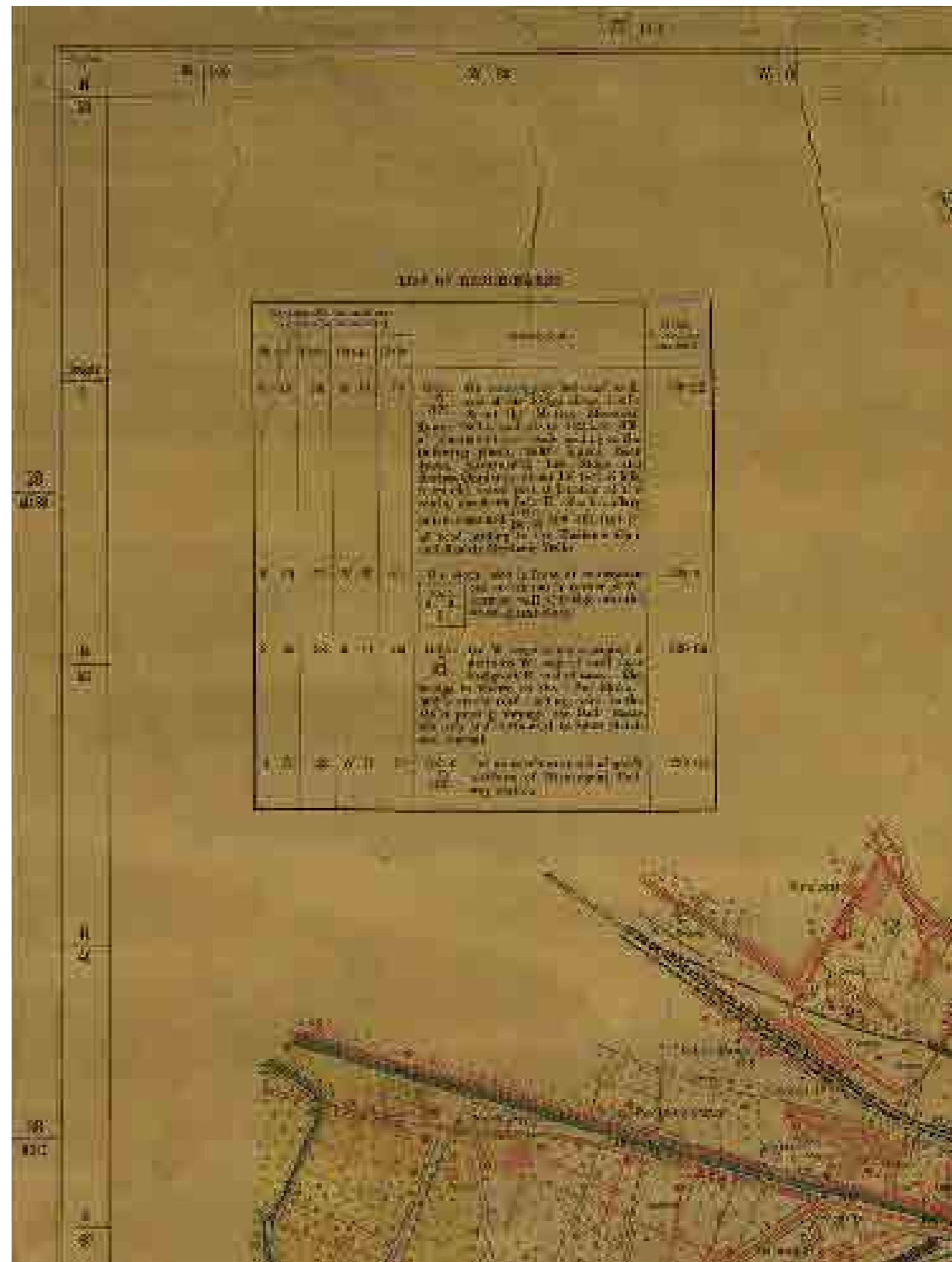
Scale: 12 inches = 1 mile

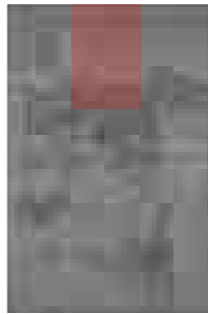
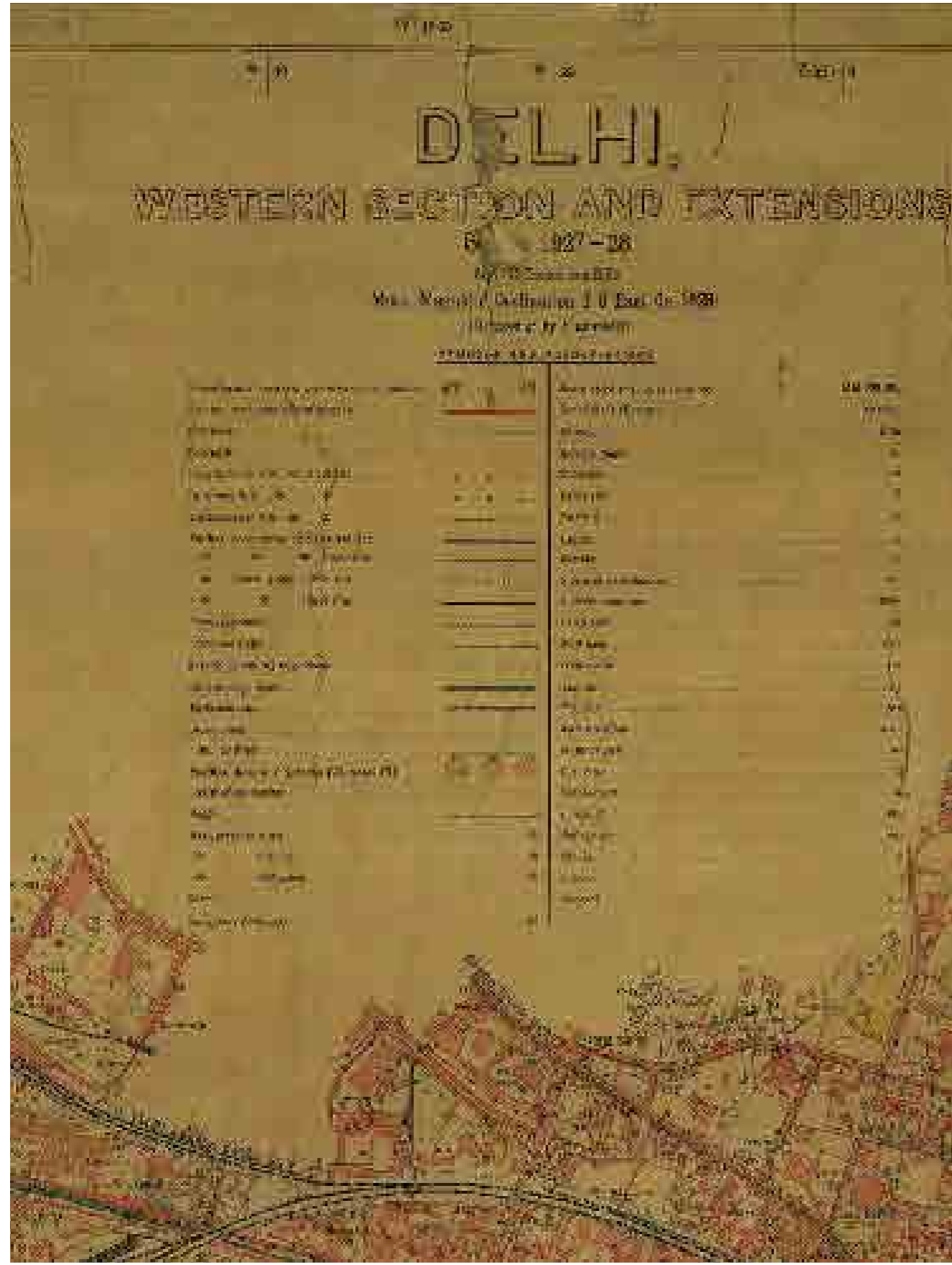


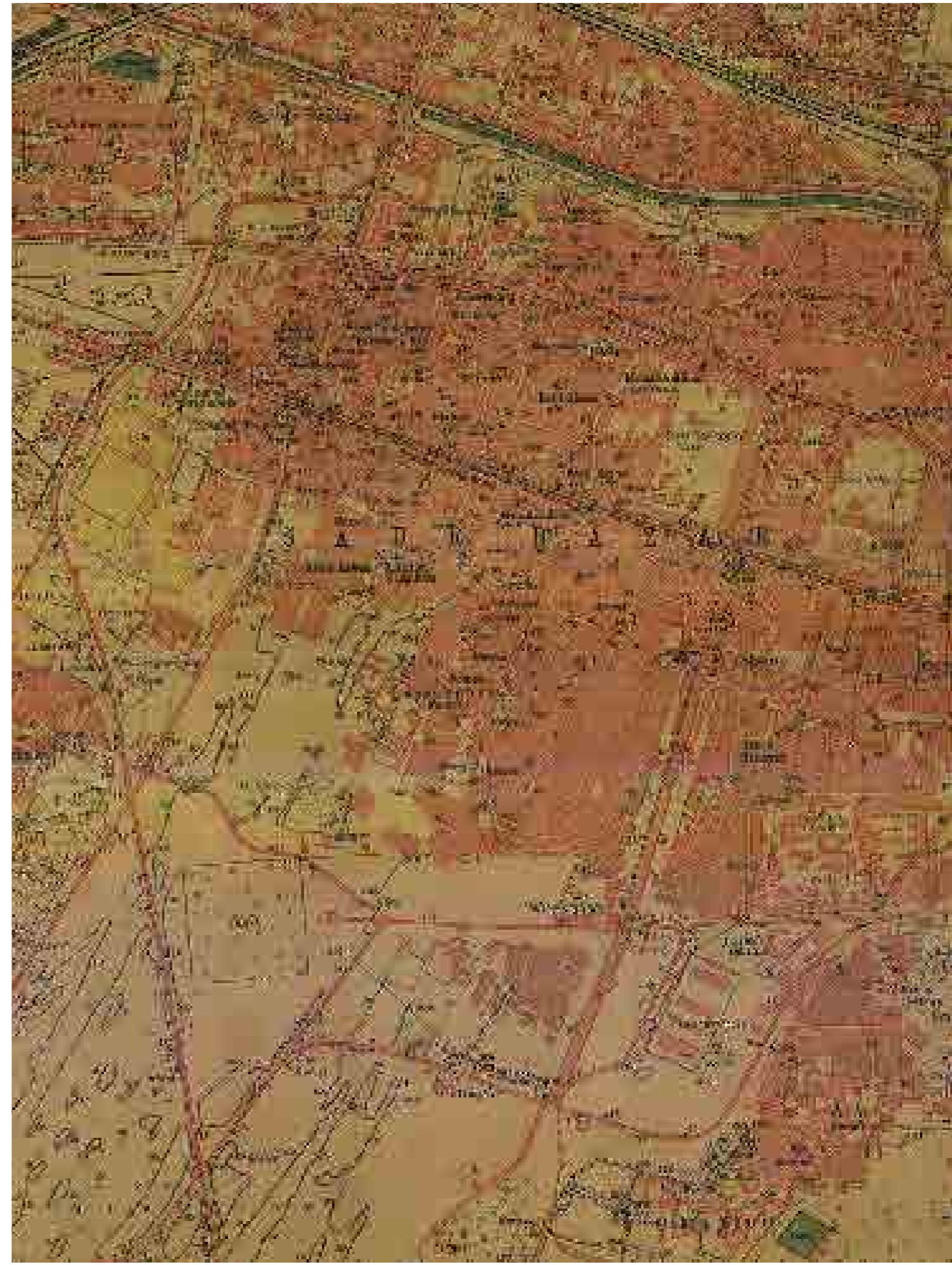
This heliozincograph, originating from the Survey of India Offices in Dehra Dun, was 'published under the direction of Brigadier R. H. Thomas, D.S.O., Surveyor General of India' in 1929, and illustrates only an annexe to Delhi, located to the west of Shahjahanabad and spanning, as per the 'Area Statement' in the top right corner, 'approximate[ly]' 2079.23 acres. Effectively, this map remains a survey map and would certainly have proven useful when evaluating the expansion, per se. It must be noted that the indigenous settlements of Sadr Bazar and Paharganj Bazar embody the spontaneity and sporadic character of Shahjahanabad, whereas the newly developing areas of Karol Bagh, the Railway quarters, and Peons' quarters, all essentially intended for the locals, are rather planned in their conception. The fact that factories, in particular mills, are somewhat segregated from the residential areas demonstrates that there was a conscious effort to establish the industrial zones or sectors at a distance from those domestically inhabited; a deliberate effort, which, surely, was not the case in Shahjahanabad. The presence of football and hockey grounds, as also tennis courts, validates the existence of imported elements and habits stemming from the British Raj; let alone the road network, with an array of roundabouts and a systematic, much rather structured layout, which seems to naturally dissipate as the proximity to indigenous settlements increases. The map as such is minute in detail and illustrates a variety of technological advancements, be it trams, general sanitation shown by way of locations of individual urinals, or even the indication of lamp posts, makes this progress apparent and acknowledgeable, and yet another recognisable facet of foreign influence. As for the

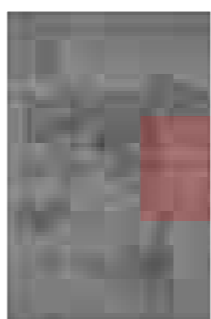


colours visible in the map, though the predominant colour is red, it must be noted that the shades of red are classified, denoting and distinguishing between 'disused', 'kacha', and 'pakka' building typologies. The only other noteworthy colour that saturates this map is the colour green, which denotes the presence of water reservoirs, tanks, waterways, and wells. The directional orientation, as conventional for survey maps, is indicated within the borders in the form of latitude and longitude references.

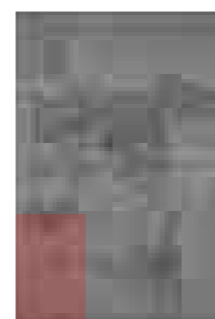




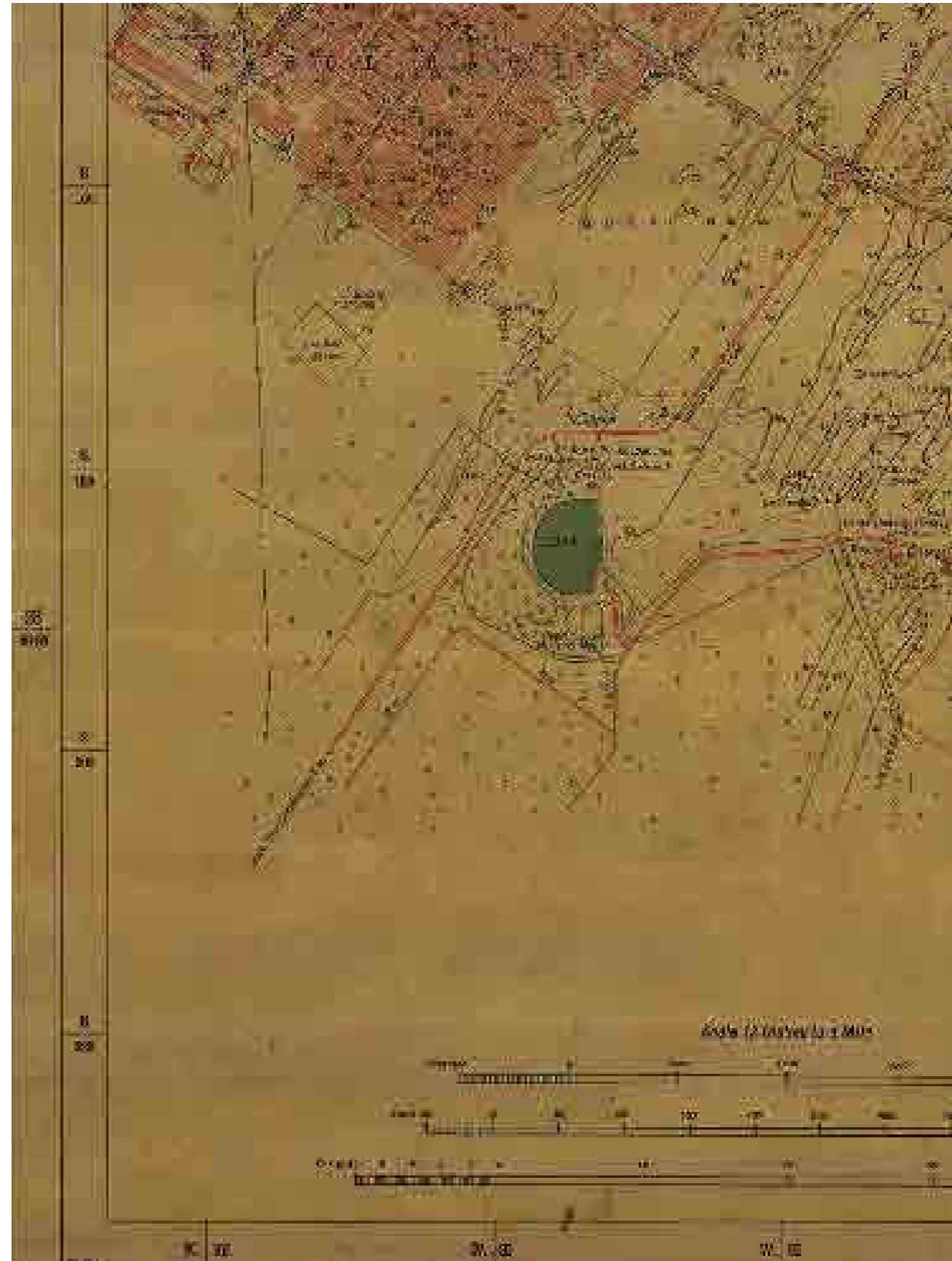


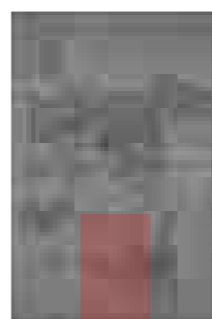


29

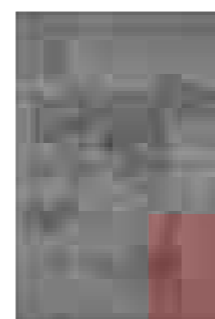


29





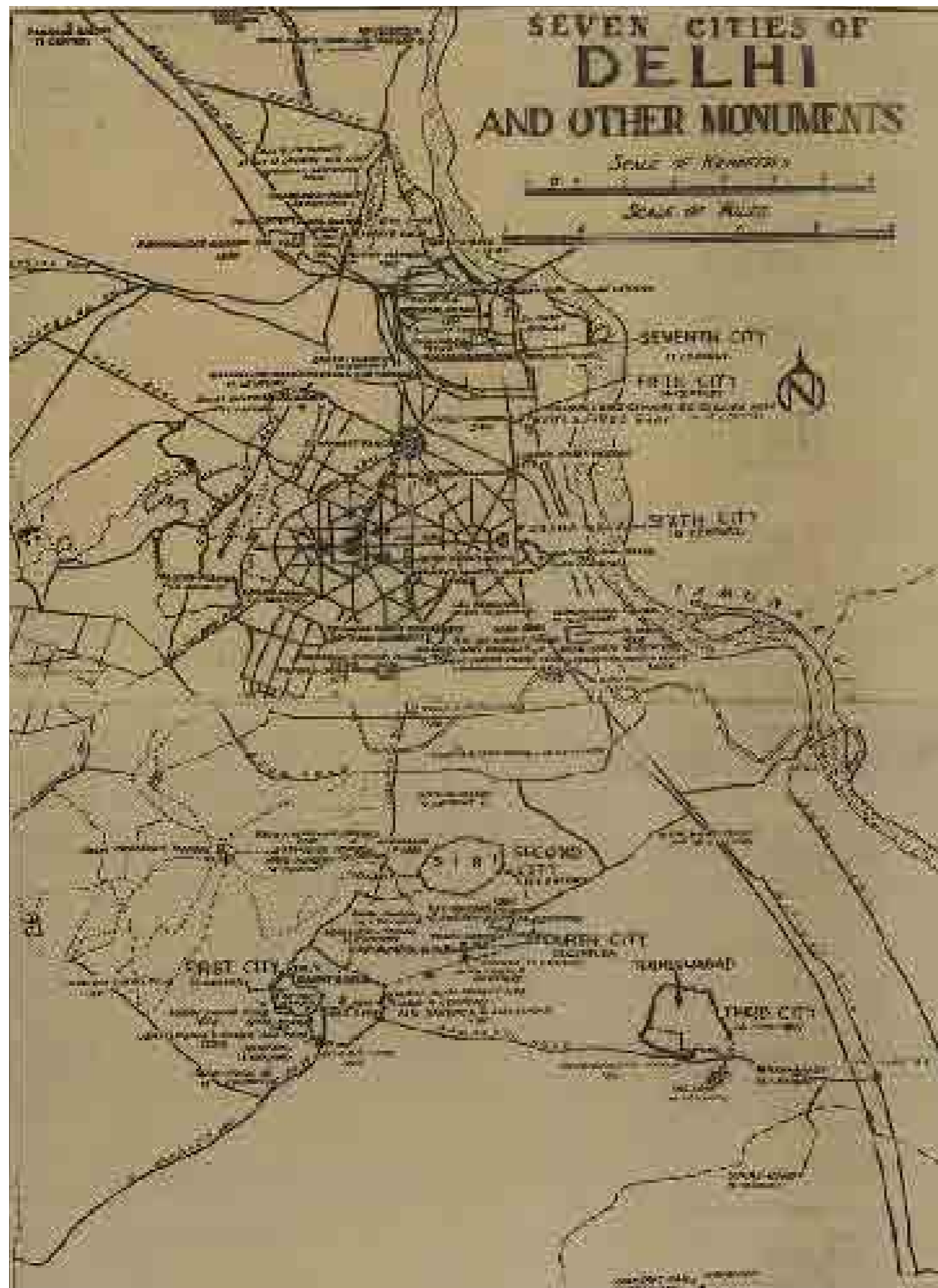
29



29







30  
[POST 1931]  
*Seven Cities of Delhi  
and Other Monuments*

DELHI STATE ARCHIVES  
Graphic scale in kilometres and miles

This document resembles a drawing as opposed to a detailed map and is ambiguous in terms of its origin, its purpose, or the persons responsible for drafting it; there is no information to this effect provided on the map. Upon careful examination, it can be assumed that the map is comprised of two different pieces, which possibly were folded in half, as if belonging to a double-spread in a book. Where the map, in its title, explicitly indicates that it is of the seven ancient cities of Delhi, it, in fact, also displays the eighth, colonial city of New Delhi, and hence the title 'Eight Cities of Delhi ...' may have been more befitting. Precisely for this reason, this document may be dated post 1931, certainly past the year of the inauguration of the new British capital. In map 17, *The Seven Cities [of Delhi]* (1867), where also the seven cities can be seen, when compared to this map, several discrepancies in the spellings of individual settlements become apparent. For instance, Lal-Kot-Qal'a Raipithora (the first city) is labelled by name instead of being merely called Old Delhi; Siri (the second) and Tughluqabad (the third) are consistent, apart from Tughluqabad being spelt with the letter 'q' in this one; similarly, Jahanpanan (the fourth) can be read as Jahanpanah in the former map; where Kotla Firuz Shah (the fifth) is clearly identified with an arrow on this map, in the former it was vaguely outlined as Firozabad; Purana-Qal'a (the sixth) is altogether different and instead identified as the City of Sher Shah in map 17; and Shahjahanabad (the seventh) is constant in both; a source of confusion deriving from varying names being given to

settlements through the course of different maps. Apart from the ostensible city walls and forts depicted in the pre-colonial settlements and the intricate road networks from the colonial area, no particular attention has been given to indicate, in detail, the actual compositions of the cities themselves. As for other developing indigenous settlements, there is no mention of Karol Bagh, Sabzi Mandi, or Sadar Bazar, for example, which, as per other survey maps, are already known to be in existence. Sites of some monuments, mosques, tombs, forts, colleges, markets, and villages are suggested directly on the map, at times with the date of their construction. Interestingly, the map actually contains a multitude of dates, ranging from the Middle Ages up until the 20th century, which vary in accuracy, be it the exact date of construction of a building or just a generic indication of the century in which such was erected. Also of interest is the fact that the map does mention the date when it was drafted. The map is monochrome, held in black on white, wherein the lines are differentiated—continuous lines indicating the perimeters of settlements and the roads, dashed lines signifying other routes, and a dotted pattern is used to mark the riverbed of the Yamuna. The directional orientation is north and is provided on the right side with a stylised arrow.

31  
1933

*Delhi Punjab & United Provinces*

DELHI STATE ARCHIVES

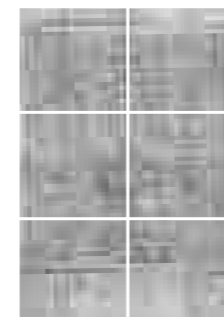
Scale: 1 inch = 2 miles, or 1:1,26,720



This map is an excerpt, one given sheet deriving from a compilation of nine maps; an 'Index to Sheets' towards the bottom, just to the left of the scales, visibly suggests that this map is the centre piece, 'no. 53 H/N.W.', of a larger cartography. The given portion depicts only 'Delhi. Gurgaon & Rohtak Districts. Bulandshahr & Meerut Districts', surveyed over a number of seasons: 1910-11, 1920-21, 1925-26, and 1931-32, in relation to a larger, complete collection entitled *Delhi Punjab & United Provinces*. Furthermore, to the right of the scales, a graphic 'Administrative Index' clearly illustrates the proportions of Delhi in comparison to its neighbouring districts: Rohtak and Gurgaon in Punjab, and Meerut and Bulandshahr in the United Provinces, also suggested accordingly in the respective corners within the map's borders. It is yet again a survey map, based on survey work conducted previously and a 'revised edition published under the direction of Brigadier H. J. Couchman, D.S.O., M.C., Surveyor General of India' in 1933. The map is profuse in the level of detail it demonstrates and provides exhaustive information, as is customary to survey maps, such as topographical references, metalled versus unmetalled roads, and exactly detailed intelligence on waterways. Remarkable and noteworthy, however, is the fact that even these are subdivided and categorised according to individual characteristics—tracks, for example, are arranged into 'Cart-track', 'Camel-track', and 'Mule-path (pass)'; waterways and riverbanks are distinguished by their specific physiognomies, be it their 'shelving', tidal flows, or the presence of 'Submerged rocks'; Forests are segregated into 'reserved', 'state', and 'protected', of course labelled appropriately; and even wells, springs, and tanks



are classified according to their specifications, either 'lined' or 'unlined' and whether perennial or dry. Nonetheless, it is conceivable that the legend is universal and applies to the whole of the nine-map collection as certain parameters or references, such as 'Snow and ice forms' are surely irrelevant to the Delhi region. By virtue of this map being of the entire Delhi region, it includes all of the older settlements of Delhi, while retaining the peculiarity that it not only illustrates but also candidly establishes the vast expansion that Delhi as a city had undergone; an intricate network innervating and connecting the eight cities now becomes visible. Needless to say that this map has an abundance of colour, whereby the individual colours themselves, more so the feature or trait they symbolise or denote, are self-explanatory and in line with other survey maps. The directional orientation is indicated within the borders in the form of latitude and longitude references, aligned and positioned with respect to the Greenwich Meridian.

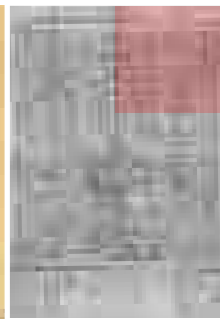




DELHI, GURGAON & ROHTAK DISTRICTS,  
LANDSHAHR & MEERUT DISTRICTS.

Surveyed  
1810-11,  
1830-31,  
1895-96,  
1911-12.

# DELHI & UNITED PROVINCES

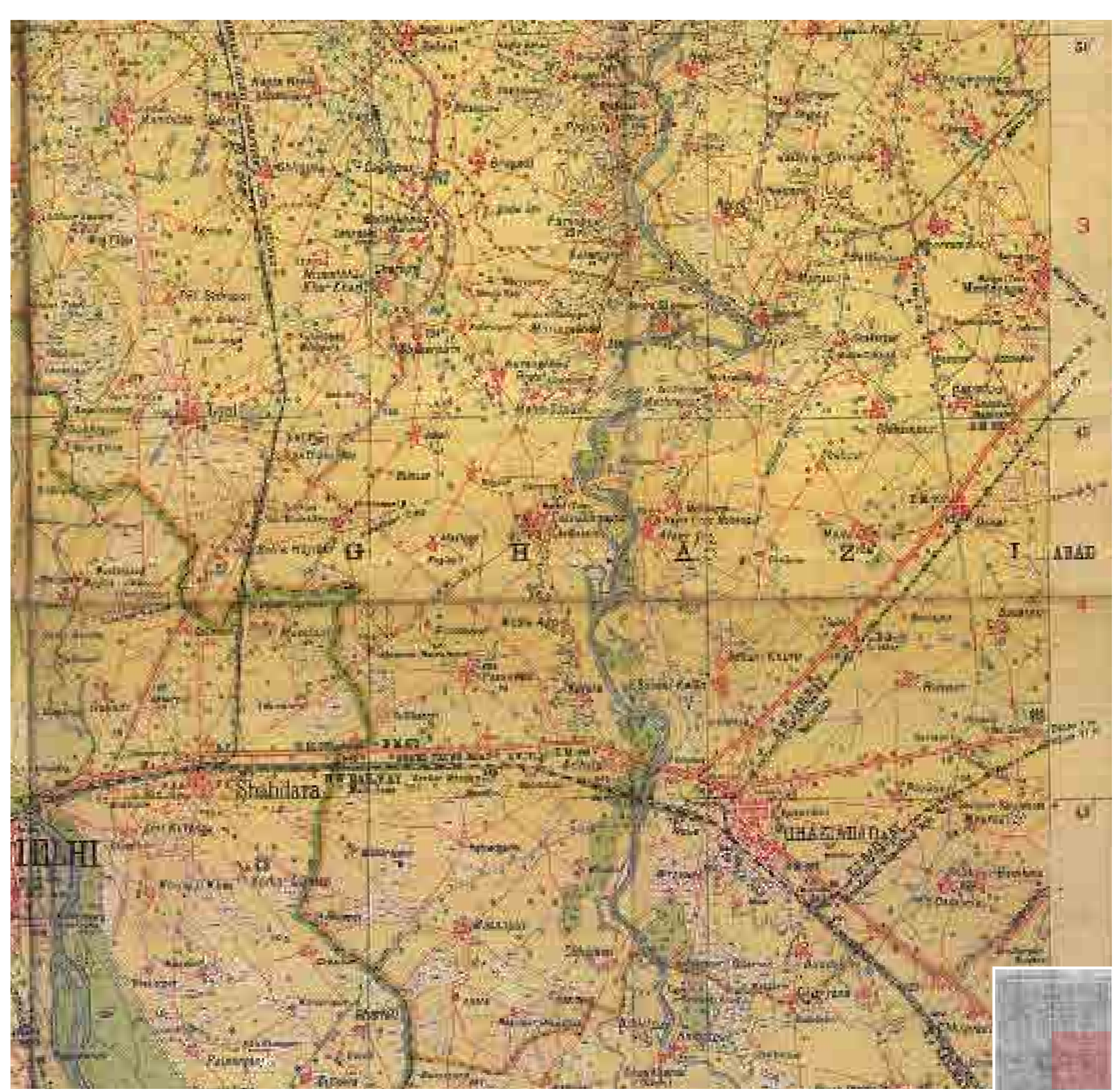


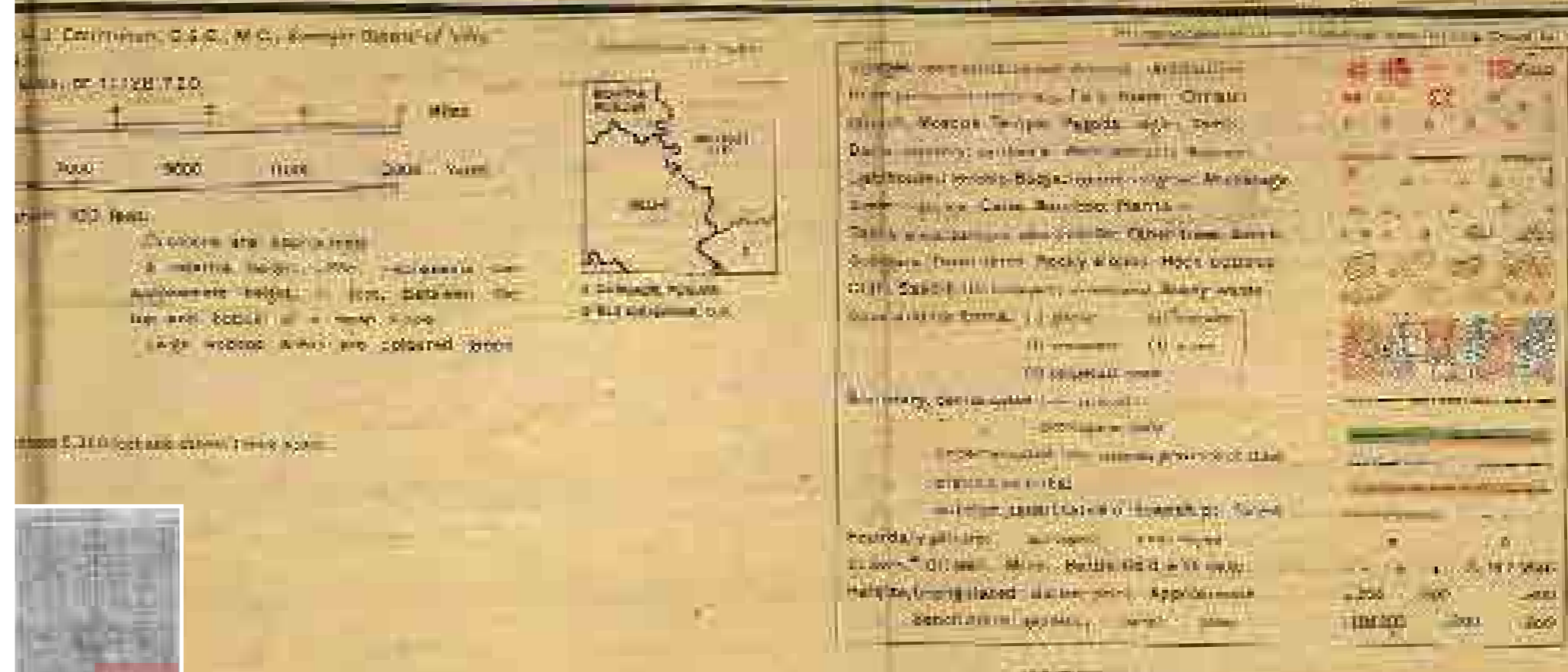
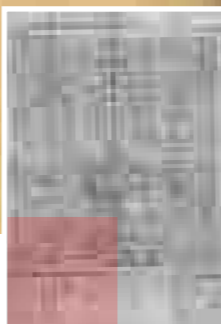
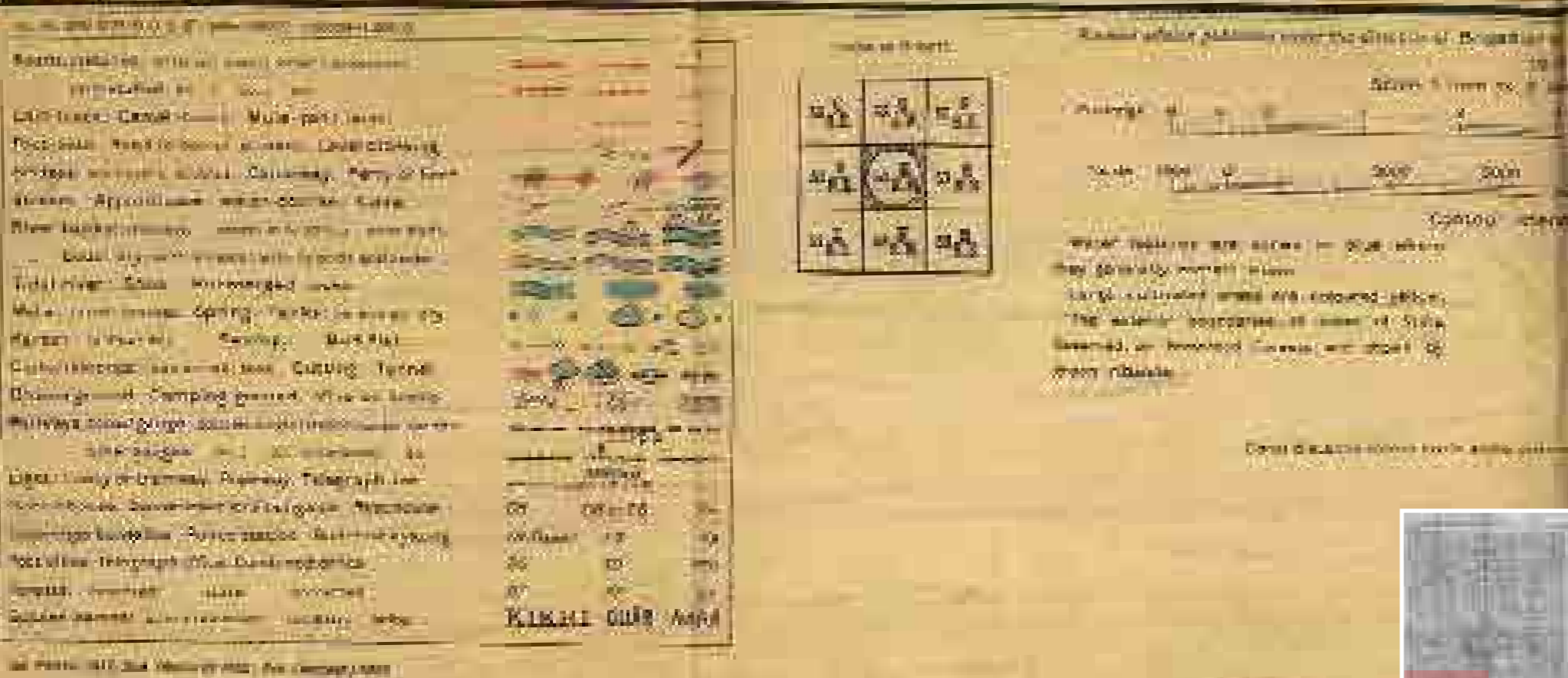
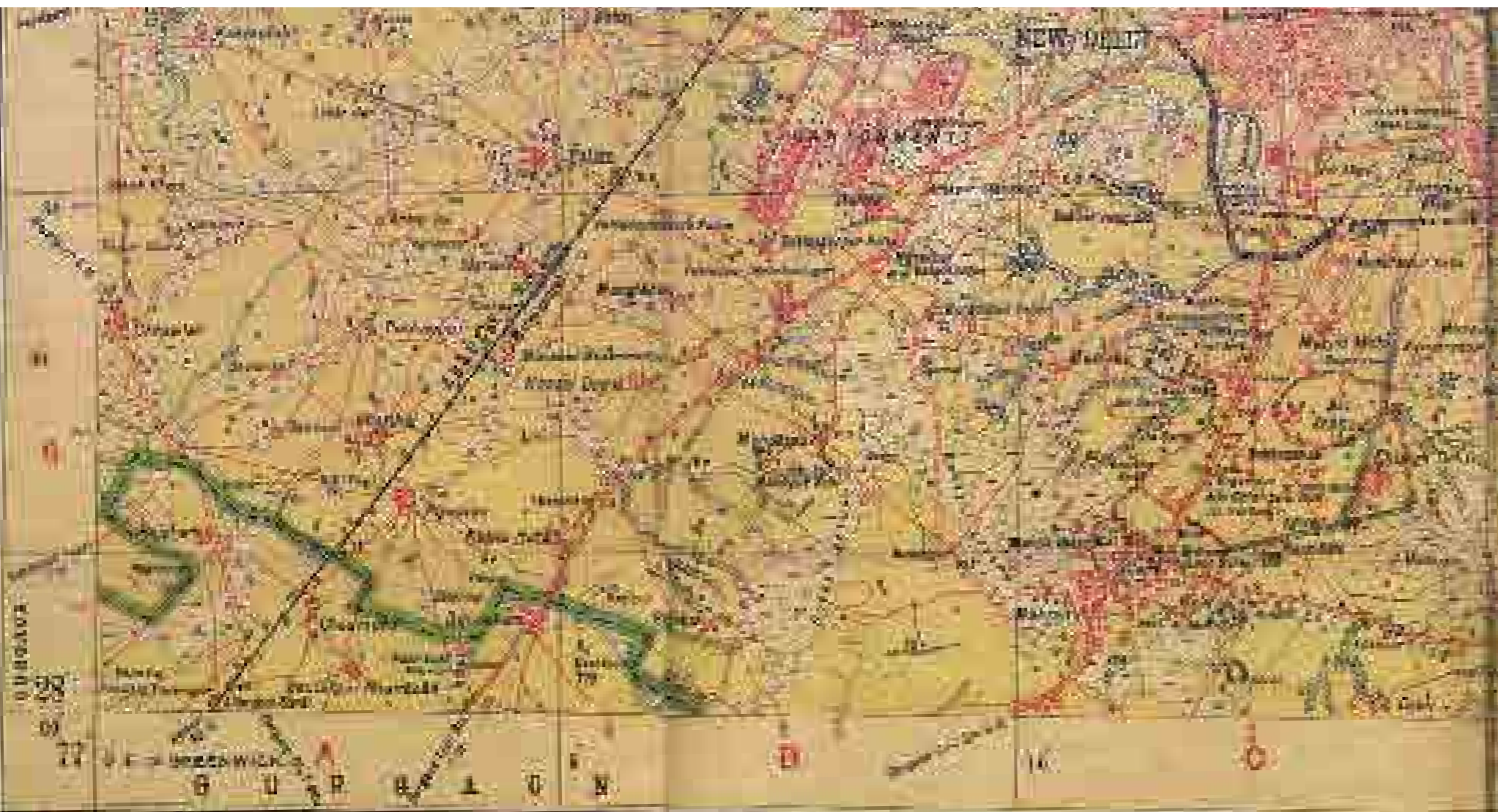
# PUNJAB & PROVINCES

Magnetic Declination about 0° 50' East in 1881.  
(Decreasing by about 1' annually).

No. 53









32

[PRE 1930]

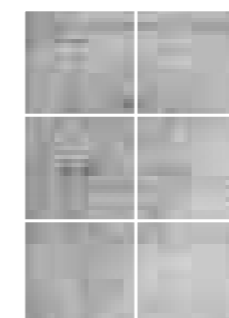
## *Lay Out Plan of New Delhi*

DELHI STATE ARCHIVES

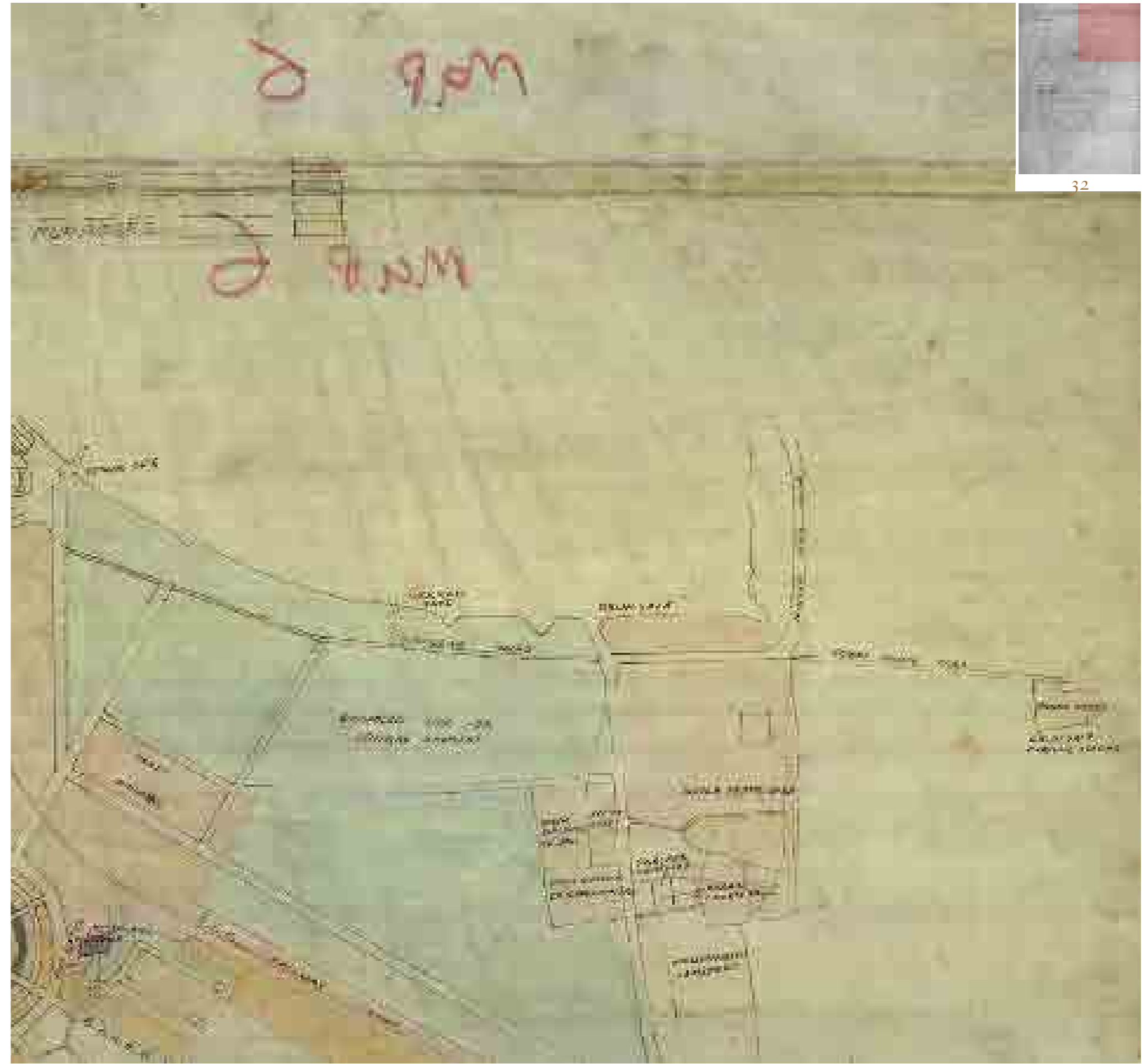
*Scale in feet*



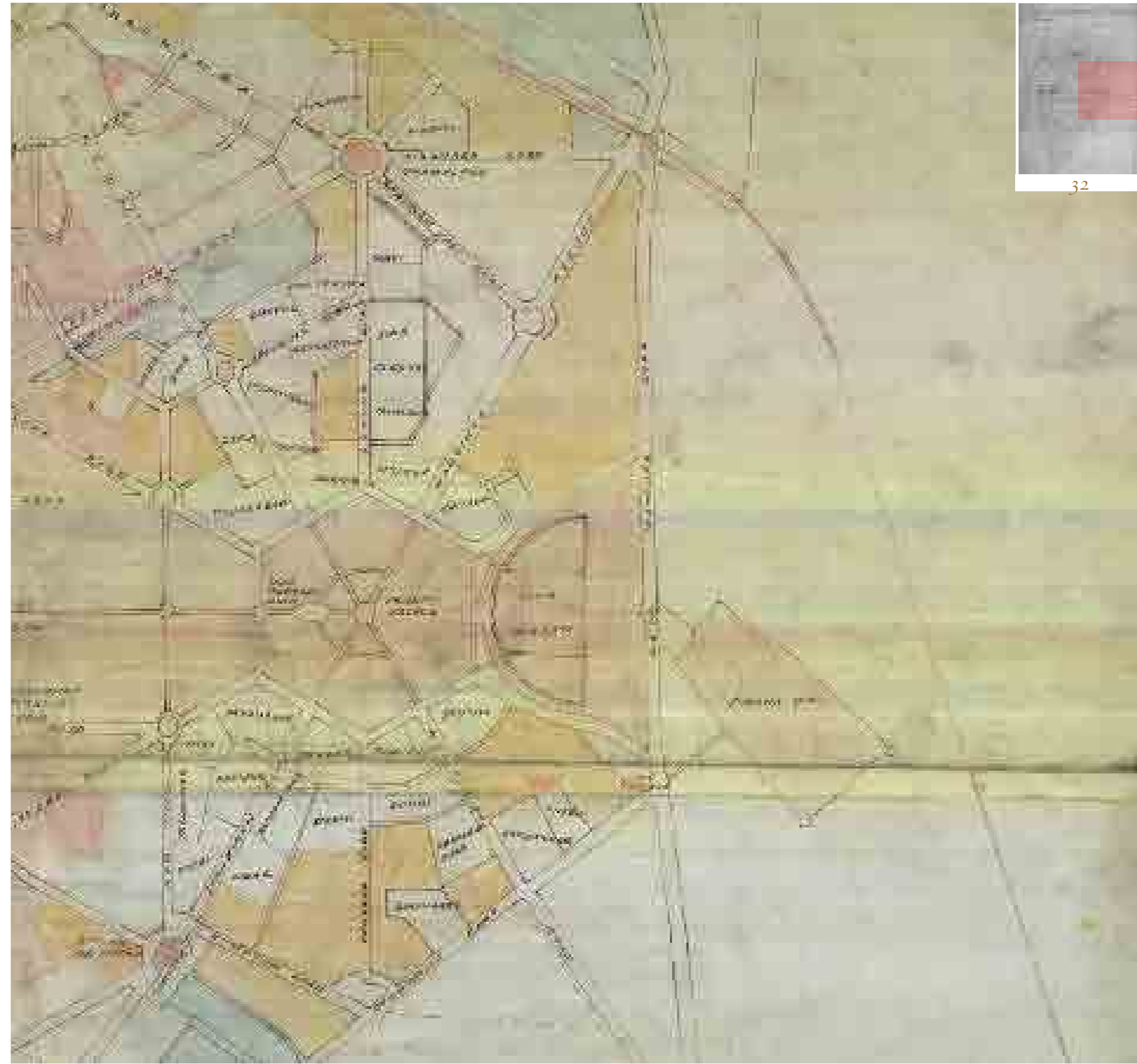
Although this map is not affixed with a date, it is apparent that it was drafted before the completion of New Delhi, certainly before the foundation for Irwin Hospital was laid in the Central Jail Complex, by Lord Irwin himself, ergo before 1930, as the map denotes the area where it is to be constructed as 'Proposed Site for Central Hospital'. This relatively informal plan, in terms of the territory covered, is a detail of Imperial New Delhi and illustrates four categories of land usage, their assigned functions, and those sold or leased. The sketch-like quality of this map is enunciated by the rudimentary pastels used for colour-coding distinct zones—a faint pink for 'Government land now occupied', a light blue for 'Government land required in future', an insipid cream colour for 'Land sold or leased', and finally a pale yellow for 'Land available for private purposes'. Needless to say and as is very recognisably portrayed by this map, the proportion of government land is predominant. In comparison to the map preceding as well as the one following, maps 31 and 33, this map is far more amateurish in nature; the Viceroy House, the Secretariats, the Parliament, and Connaught Place resemble amateurish pencil scribbles and the labelling of some significant buildings and roads are entirely handwritten. The major roadways drawn here may correspond to the general contours of the same at the time, but do not necessarily display a high standard of accuracy. The directional orientation is provided in the form of a very simple arrow indicating north, just below the scale.

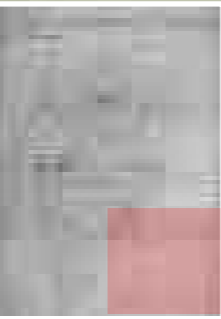
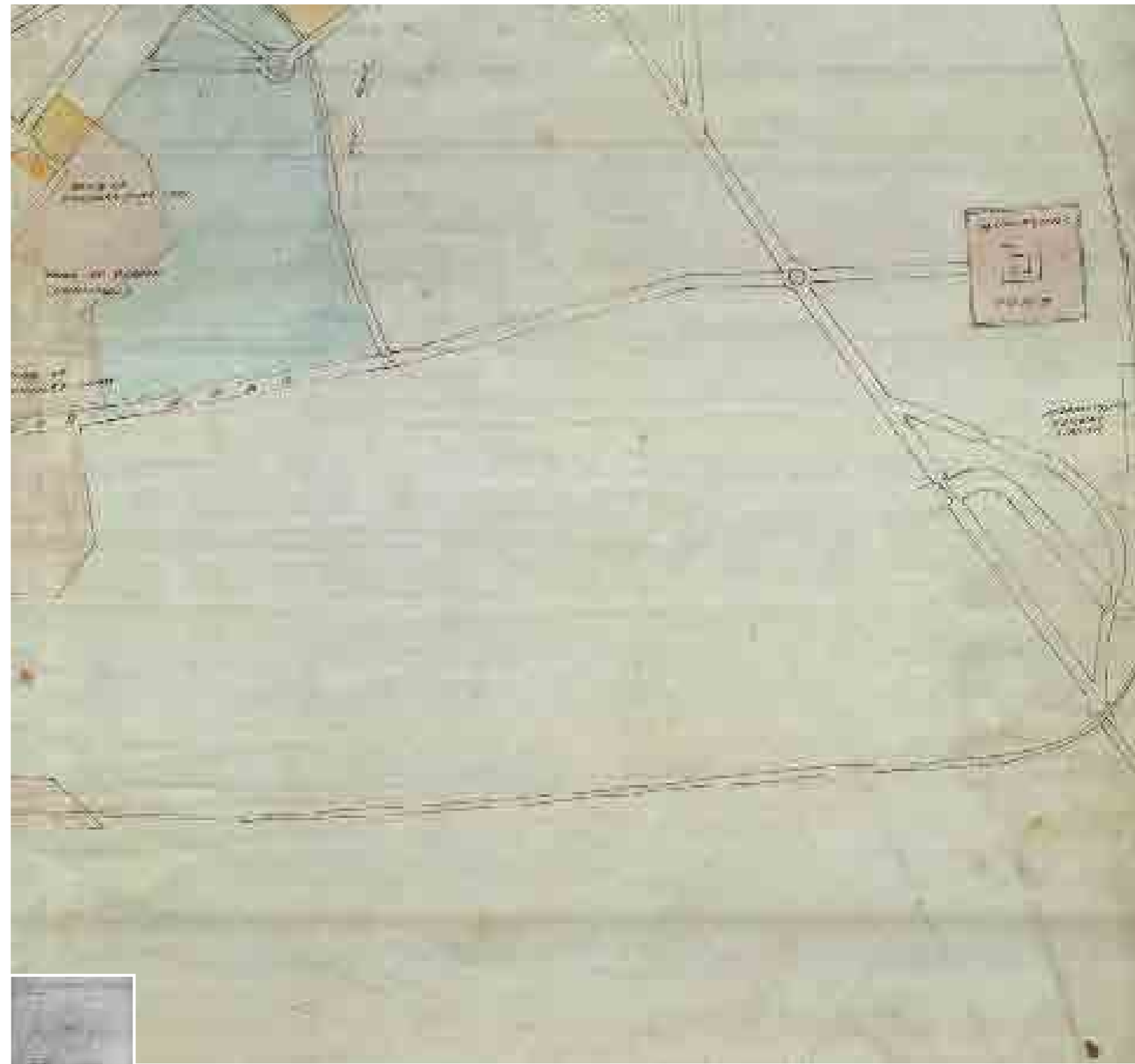
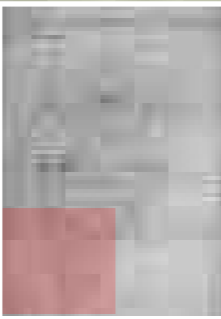


32











33 (33A; 33B)

1934

*Lay Out Plan of New Delhi*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Scale: 6 inches = 1 mile



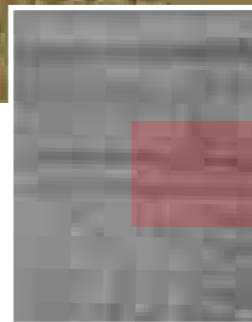
Although this map was 'heliozincographed at the Survey of India Offices, Dehra Dun' and 'published with the permission of Brigadier H.J. Couchman, D.S.O., M.C., Surveyor General of India' in 1934, essentially 'the map has been enlarged from "Delhi Guide map 1933" and drawn with additions by Superintending Engineer, Central Public Works Department, New Delhi'. Nonetheless, as legible in the top right corner, it was a map 'for use of Central P.W.D. [Public Works Department] only'. The area known as the Ram Lila Grounds raises a valid question and sheds doubt on whether this map is actually a survey map or rather a project map, for, on examining the zone directly above the 'Press Building', referenced to be in the quadrant B8, one finds that a group of buildings are illustrated that do not appear in a later map, namely map 34, *Delhi Improvement Trust. Works & Schemes* (1939–1949). At the same time, it bears direct correlation to Map 26, *Delhi* (1912), insofar that it is the realised, although substantially altered, version of that which was proposed; Connaught Place is a central market instead of the envisaged central railway station, just as the riverfront remains entirely separate, as can be seen in map 33a. Regardless of the same, this map illustrates the city of New Delhi shortly after its inauguration in 1931 and appositely captures the phenomenon of New Delhi developing around a grandiose central vista, which, in fact, can be established as a central axis from which the city emerges. Most prominently protruding and distinguishable, held in bright red, are the administrative buildings, clustered strategically alongside Kingsway—emanating from the Viceroy's House and Viceroy's Court, extending towards the east with the Secretariats, North and South,



on either side, accommodating the rotund Council House and several other buildings, and concluding with the hexagonal Princes Park. The Princes Park is concentric and the focal point of the allotments to the Indian Princely States, such as Hyderabad, Jodhpur, and Jaipur, and reveals a definite order or hierarchy, as typical of the British Raj, whereby the proximity or apportionment is subject to the importance and wealth of the subject concerned. Furthermore, where houses in the primarily British occupied areas are numbered, the land allotments to Indians are merely plots and, at times, do not even have identifiable buildings. Essentially, this map is a striking representation of how New Delhi adopted a definite character, influenced by the City Beautiful and Garden City movements, in the way its urban planning retained greenery and parks, or meticulously organised road networks, central to its development; a detailed piece to this effect is provided in the pages to follow (map 33b). A stark contrast can also be seen between the avidly planned and consciously green New Delhi and the congested, barely strategic Jangpura colony, which, as it happens, is not officially a part of New Delhi. Likewise, another noteworthy juxtaposition becomes apparent, an assimilation, tolerance, and conglomeration of cultural elements—gurdwaras, temples, and mosques built alongside European churches, with introduced features and activities such as clubs, the Gymkhana Club in particular, the polo grounds, and Golf Links progressively gaining prominence. Bazars as those found in Shahjahanabad increasingly substituted with markets, and gardens by parks. Another aspect of change can be seen in the level of modern transportation: the width, length, and layout pattern of roadways has significantly changed from those of Shahjahanabad, now intended for automobiles; an aerodrome for civil use has now emerged within the city, and there is an evolving presence of the railway network. The directional orientation is indicated as north on the left corner by way of a simplified arrow.









33A



33B



34  
1939-1940

## *Delhi Improvement Trust*

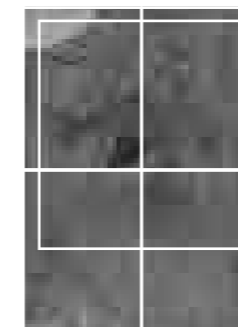
*Works & Schemes 1939-1949*

DELHI STATE ARCHIVES

Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile



The actual title of this cartography cannot be ascertained from this particular exemplar of the map, for the top left corner, where such would have been, is damaged. Fortunately, however, a duplicate version is available at the British Library in London, which reveals the title to be *Delhi Improvement Trust. Works & Schemes 1939-1949*. The Delhi Improvement Trust was established by the Indian government in 1937 with a specific charter—to relieve urban congestion in Old Delhi and to accommodate for the population influx owing to the transfer of the capital of British India from Calcutta to New Delhi. This heliozincography, in all probability prepared under the mandate of Arthur Parke Hume, depicts only a portion of Delhi; the part extending from just north of the civil lines, including some of the southern industrial areas and sewage farms just below New Delhi's aerodrome, whilst not necessarily concentrating on the territories east of the Jumna River and without mention of either the old or the new cantonments. It is a layered map, whereby the background, essentially black on white in varying intensities and shadings, illustrates the status quo of the area, with the settlements of Civil Lines, Sabzi Mandi, Sadr Bazar, Karol Bagh, the city of Delhi (Shahjahanabad), New Delhi, and Jangpura clearly delineated. The superimposed layers, by way of colour coding, utilising the colours red, green, and orange, depict the progress made on the works the Trust was assigned and engaged with—completed works in red, those under construction in green, and possible future works in orange. On either side of the map is a citation of projects, guided by way of red arrows to their respective

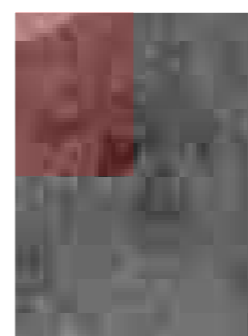
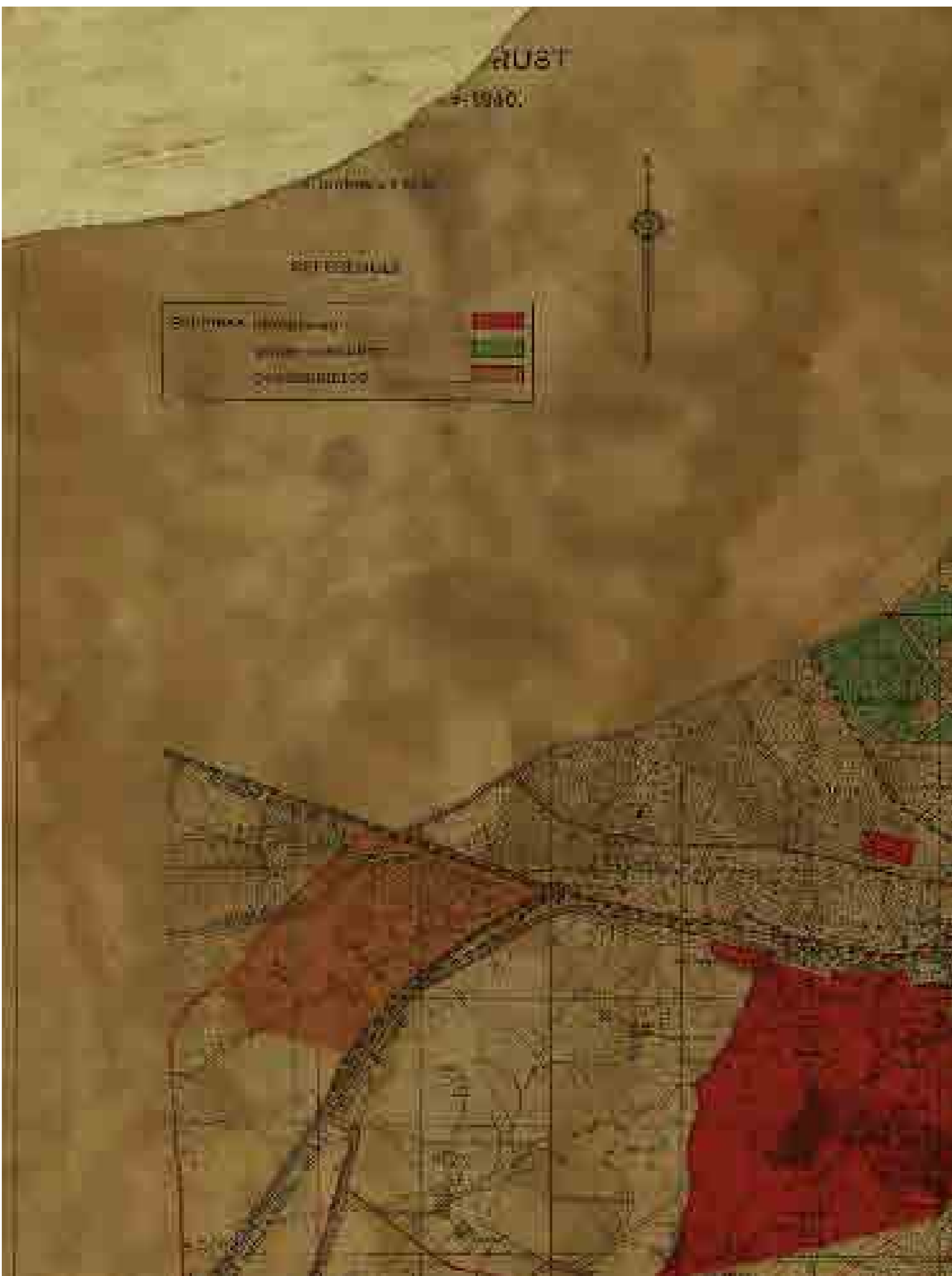


34

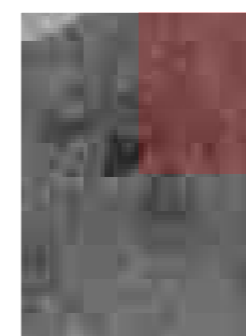


locations. The projects listed as complete are Darya-Ganj South, the Champ-de-Mars Irrigation Scheme, the Andha Moghul Colony, the Western Extension, the Grassing of Motia-Khan-Dump, and the refurbishing of the Paharganj and Garstin Bastion roads; still under construction are the Northern City Extension No.II, the Roshanara Extension, and the New Fruit and Vegetable Market; among the future projects under consideration, the western industrial zone, the Shadipur village extension, development of Ahata Kidara, of Basti Ara-Kashan and of Paharganj Circus, the clean-up of Delhi-Ajmere Gate Slum, the refurbishing of the Western Yamuna Canal, the reconstruction of Mohtaj-Khana & Old Fruit Market, and the Sarai Rohilla Expansion can be found. Intriguingly, this map is the first of its kind in illustrating the segregation of industrial areas in such a well defined and demarcated manner, where in map 29, *Delhi, Western Section and Extensions* (1927-28), for instance, the same is only provided nebulously within the Western Extension. The directional orientation is indicated as north on the top left corner with a small and simplified compass rose.

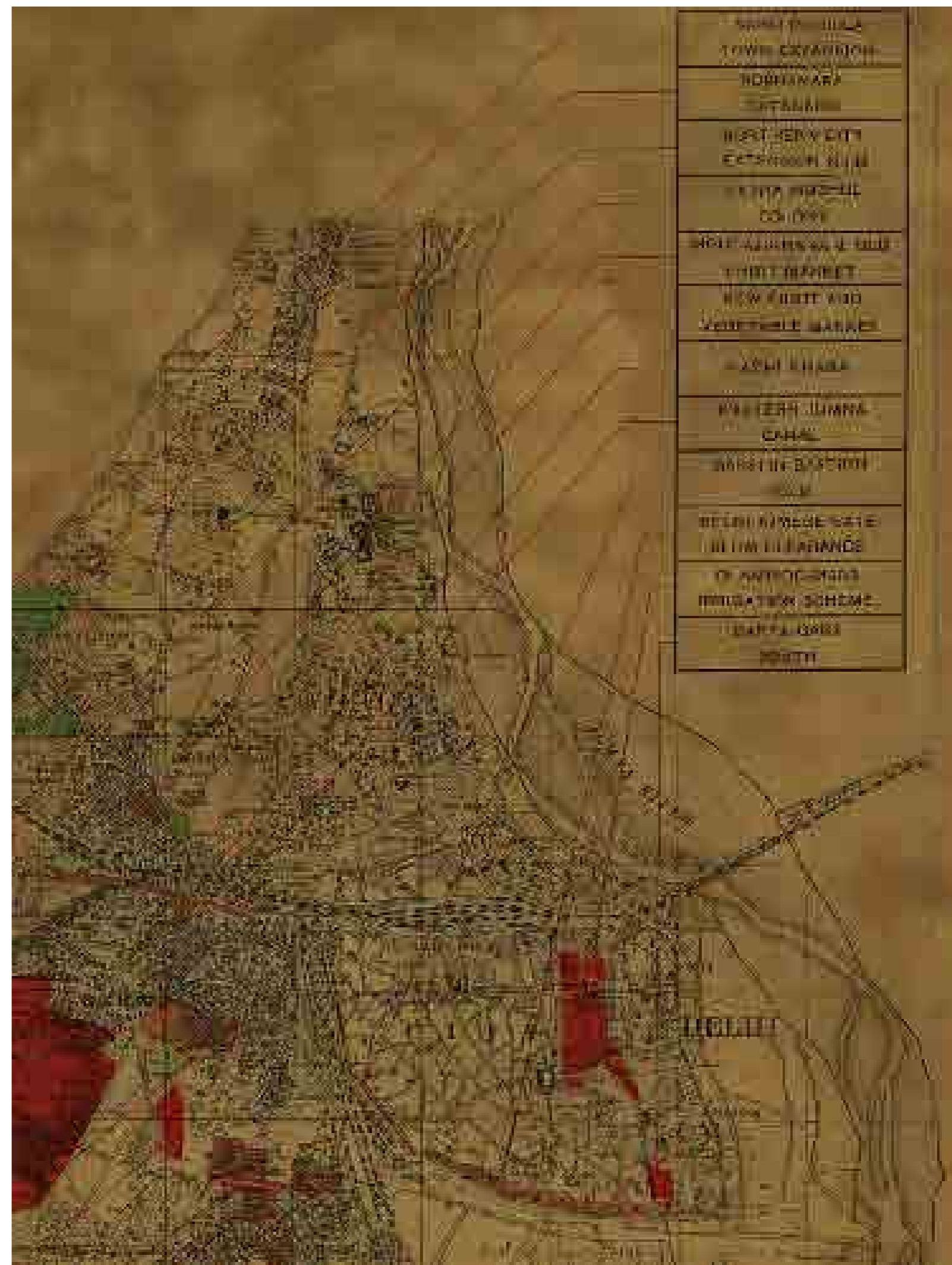


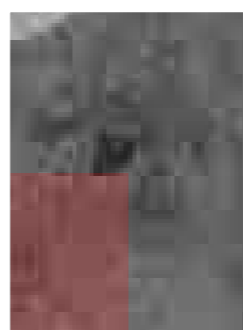


34



34



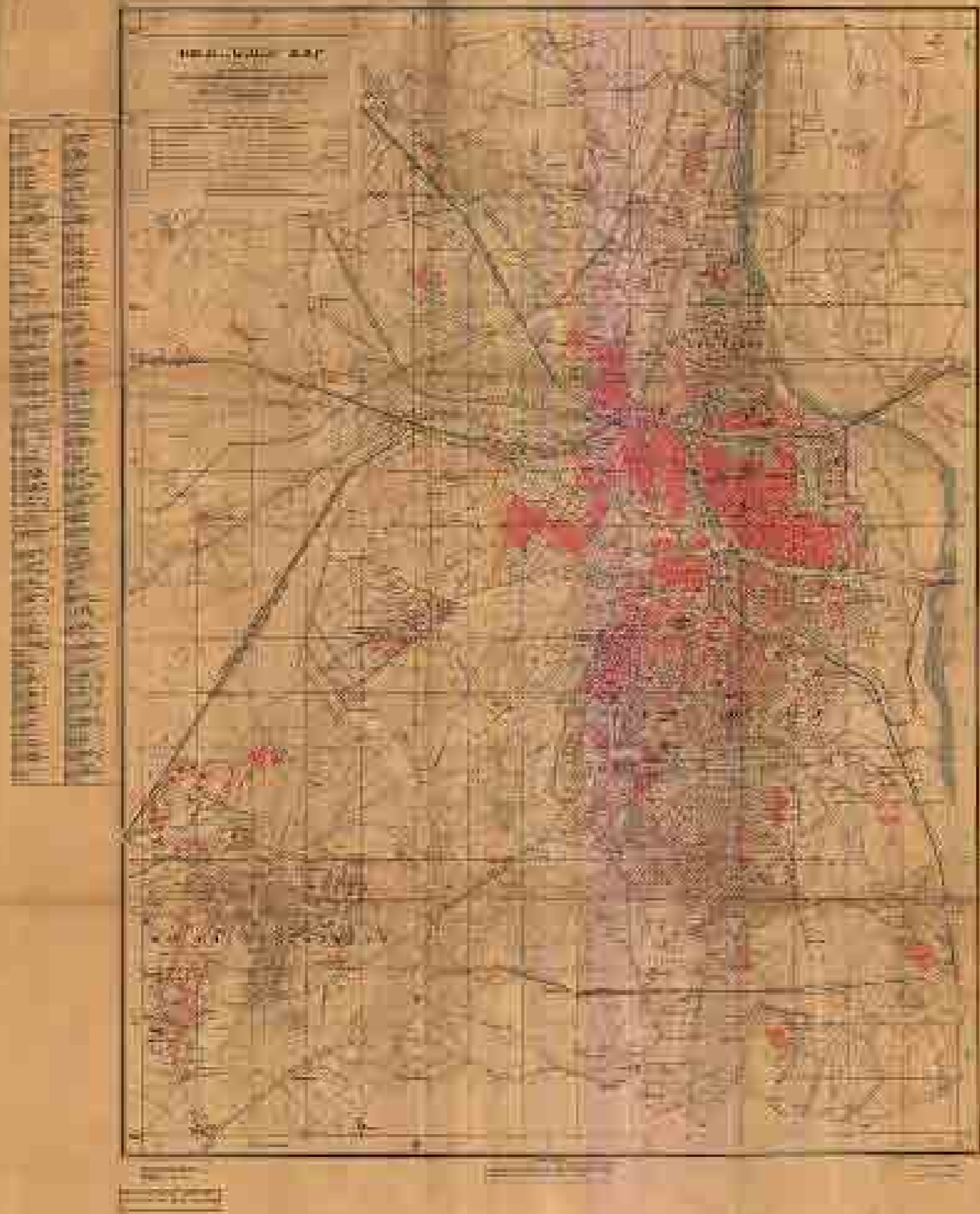


34



34





35 (35A; 35B; 35C; 35D)  
1939-1942

*Delhi Guide Map*

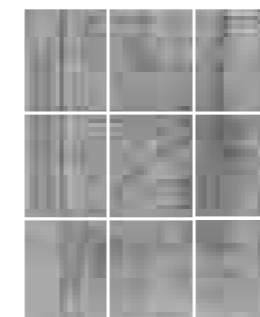
Surveyed 1939-42

DELHI STATE ARCHIVES

Scale: 3 inches = 1 mile, or 1:21,120



This map is the seventh, revised edition, if not a progressive reconsideration, of a series of survey maps published over four decades—1st edition in 1912, 2nd in 1913, 3rd in 1919, the 4th in 1922, 5th (revised) in 1926, 6th (revised) in 1933, 7th (revised) in 1942, reprinted in 1943, and the final 7th edition in 1945 July (reprint of above). By examining these maps sequentially, very distinctive and common parameters in terms of cartographical standards and survey techniques can be established. Self explanatory and analogously used colour palettes, defined patterns and shadings used to denote greenery, foliage, or the territorial topography, even consistent usage of symbols and abbreviations, just as the grid pattern incorporating trigonometrically significant information, all go to corroborate that the purposefulness of maps began to homogenise and were increasingly used for urban development and the planning of the city, as opposed to motivations such as military intelligence or battle strategy. In comparison to Map 28, *Tourist Map of Delhi* (1927), which effectively covers the same area, in this map, drafted some 18 years later, the distribution of individual buildings within the cantonments and within New Delhi is far more prominent and seems to be complete. Moreover, just like Jangpura Colony, a series of newer, geometrically planned and structured neighbourhoods emerge—Karol Bagh, Jawahar Nagar, and Lodi Estate are merely the spark of an evolving process and approach to urbanisation, which further develops through and after India's independence. The reference list provided on the map is subdivided into the categories 'Banks, Cinemas, Clubs, Educational



Institutions, Hospitals, Hotels, Offices, Places of Historical or Archaeological Interest, Places of Worship, Public Buildings & Works, Residences, Roads, Squares & Places' and demonstrates, with the amount, diversity, and types of listings, to what extent Delhi had been affected by foreign influences and had evolved into a complex urban entity. The directional orientation is indicated within the borders in the form of latitude and longitude references.

In the pages that follow, two enlargements of this guide map (35b; 35d) are provided, as well as detailed maps of the colonial quarters of Karol Bagh and Jangpura. The latter plans, *Lay Out plan of Western Extension Karol Bagh* (35a) and *Lay Out plan of Jangpura* (35d), were drafted by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, and, although these tracings are from a much later time period, they noticeably illustrate the original geometry, symmetry, and planned arrangements of the colonies as they were conceived and constructed during the British era. Where in Jangpura the road network and housing typology follows a row-like configuration, in Karol Bagh it is much more a grid of individual blocks. Nonetheless, in comparison to the informal, older settlements, these colonies possess a level of premeditation. The strategic alignment of roads is seen and imposes a strictness, or rigidity, by virtue of a pervasive lattice of perpendicular intersections; a clear manifestation and consequence of planning.



35<sup>B</sup>



35<sup>D</sup>

## DELHI GUIDE MAP

MAILED 1953

Scale 1 : 62,500

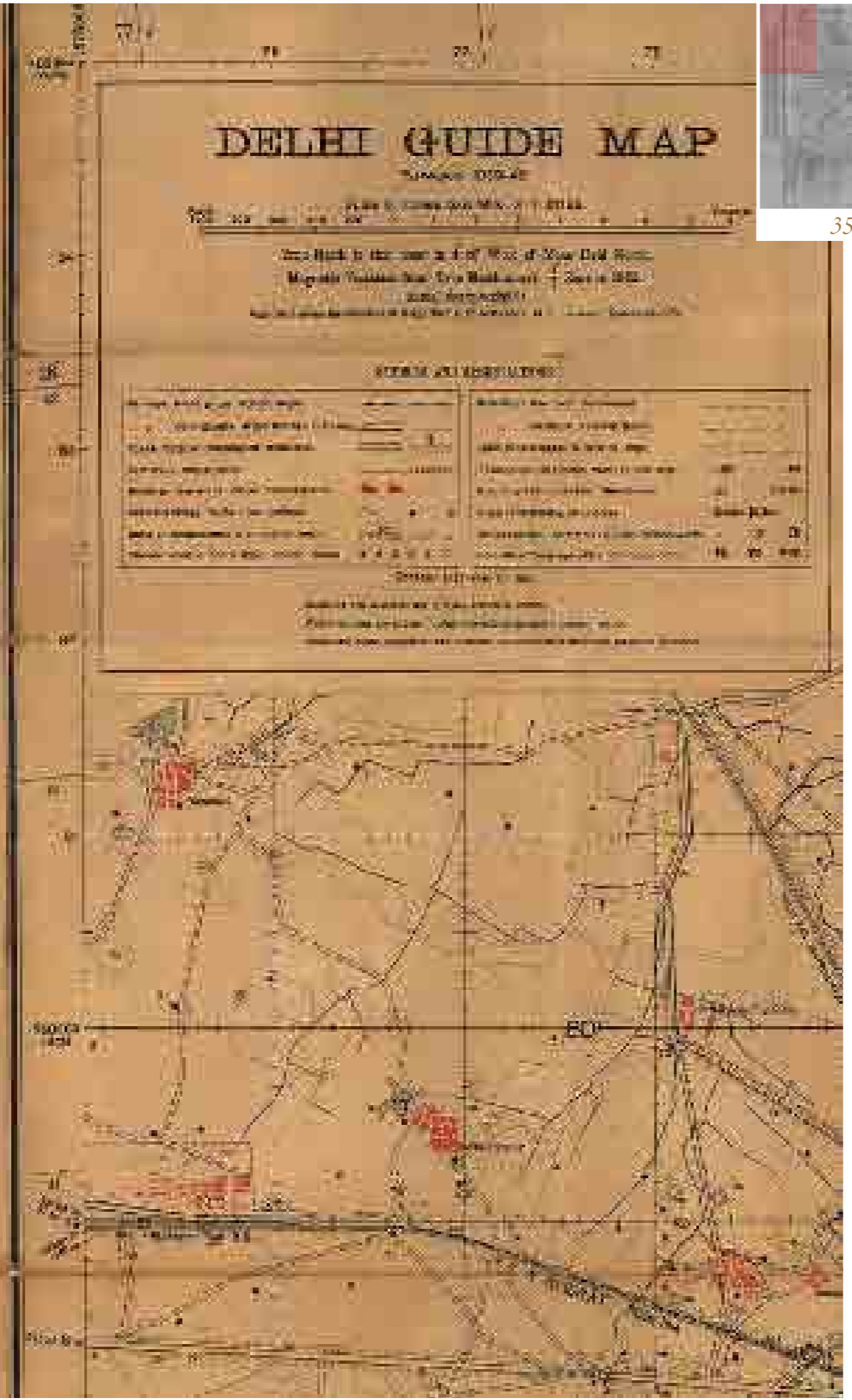
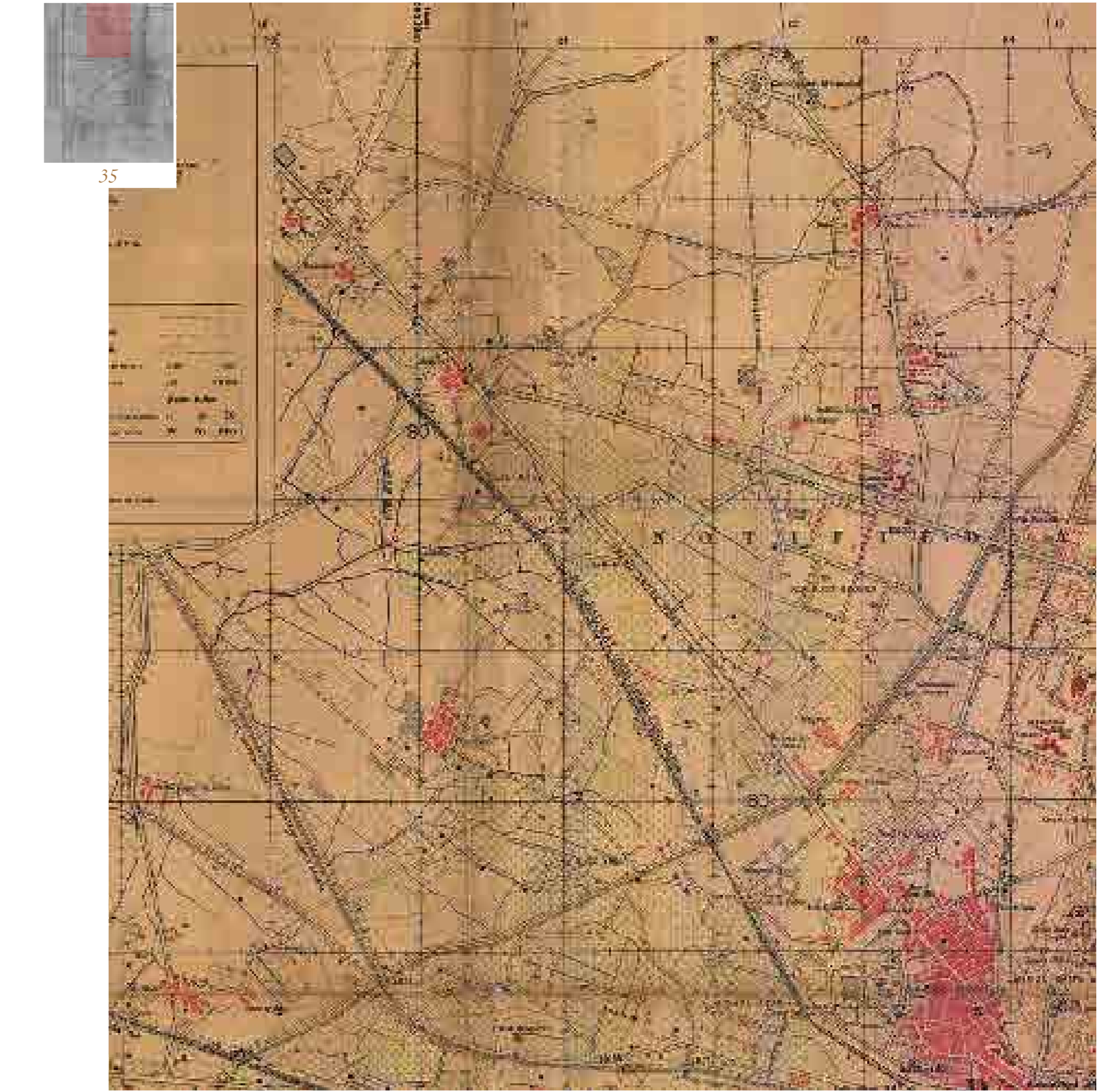
This Map is the work of the Staff of the War Office, Mapmakers, under the direction of the Director, War Office, and the Director of Ordnance Survey, London.

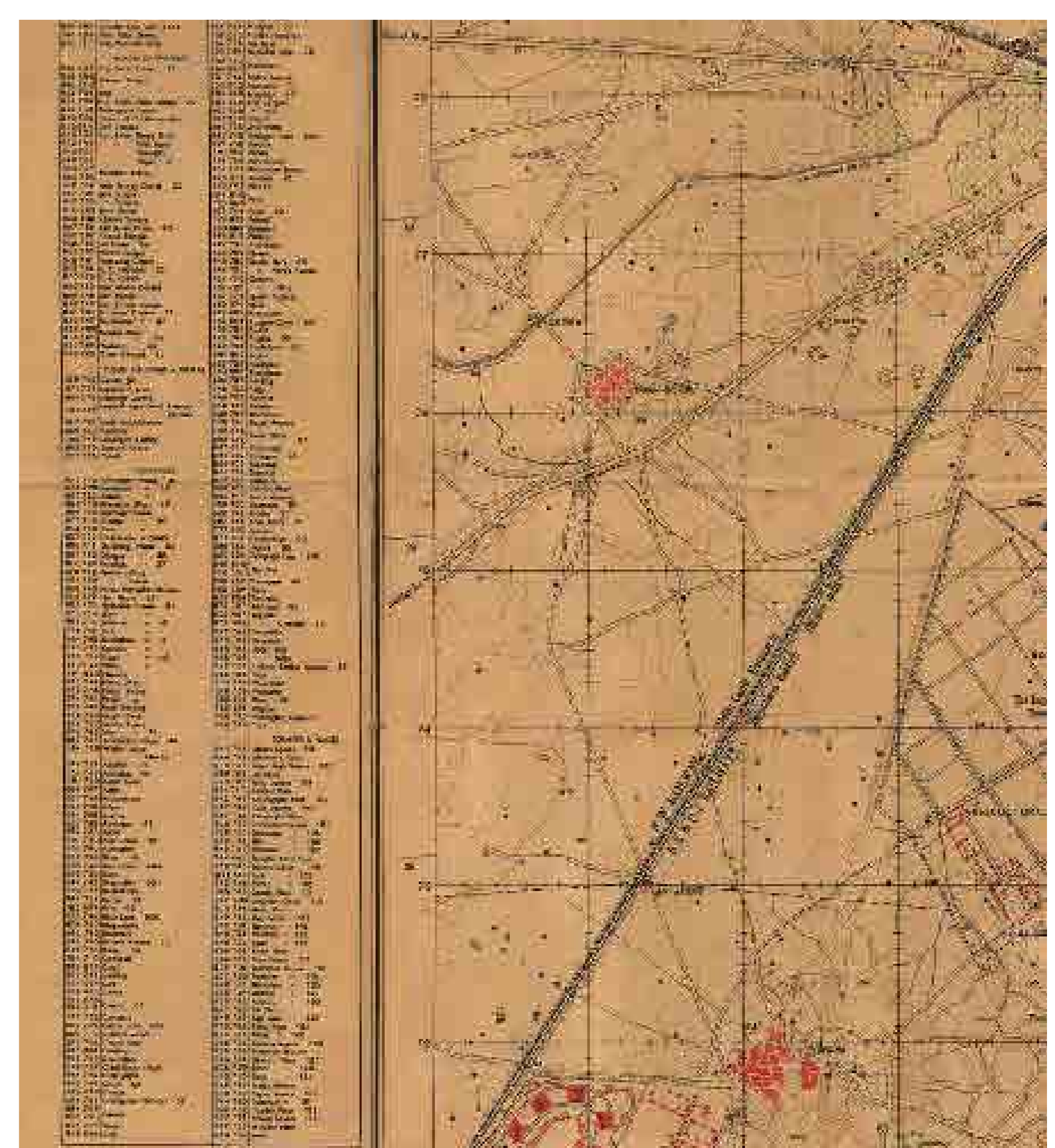
General Information

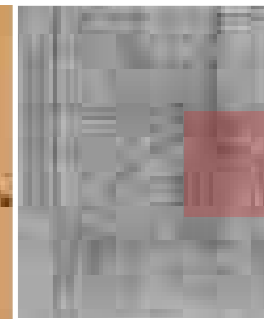
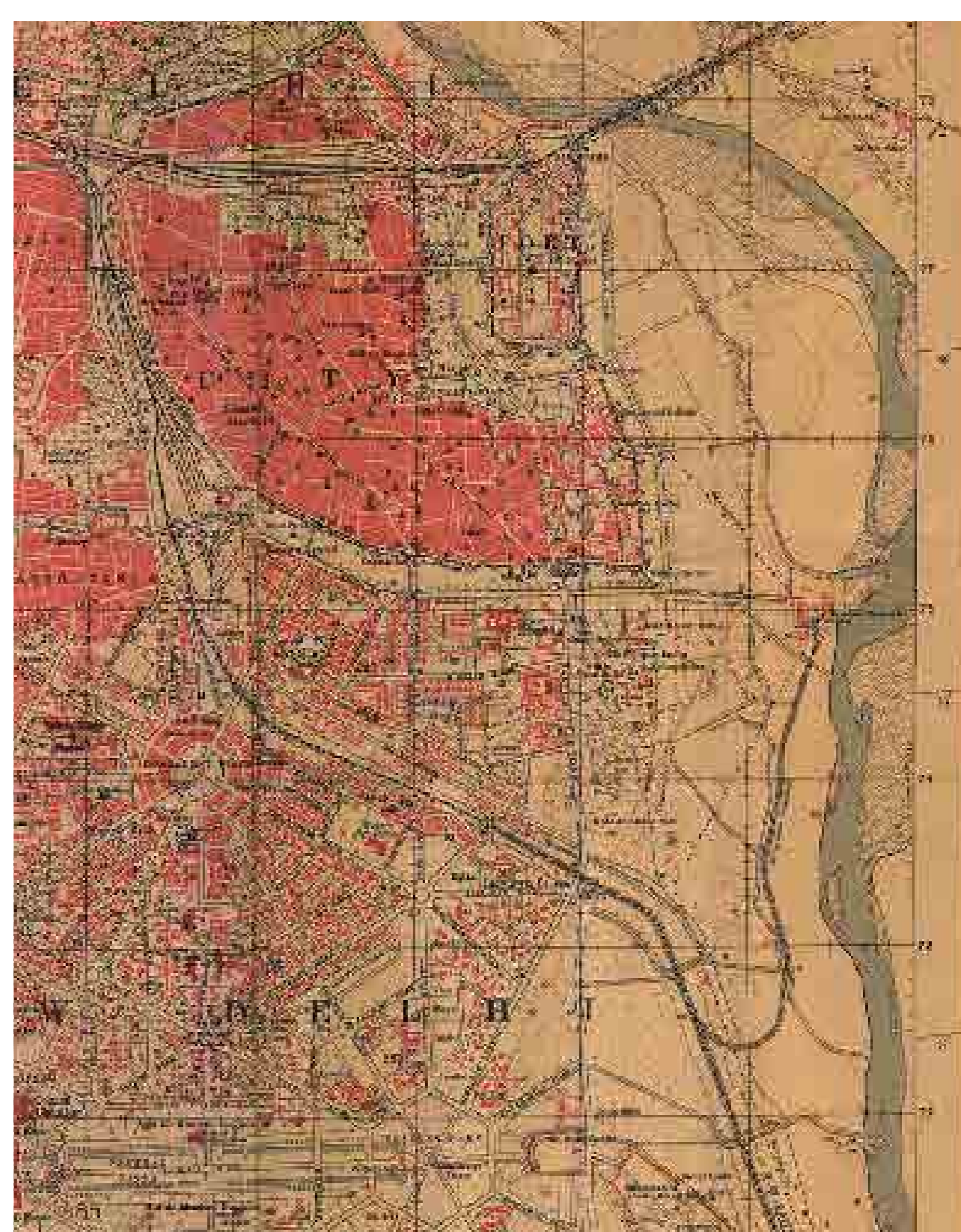
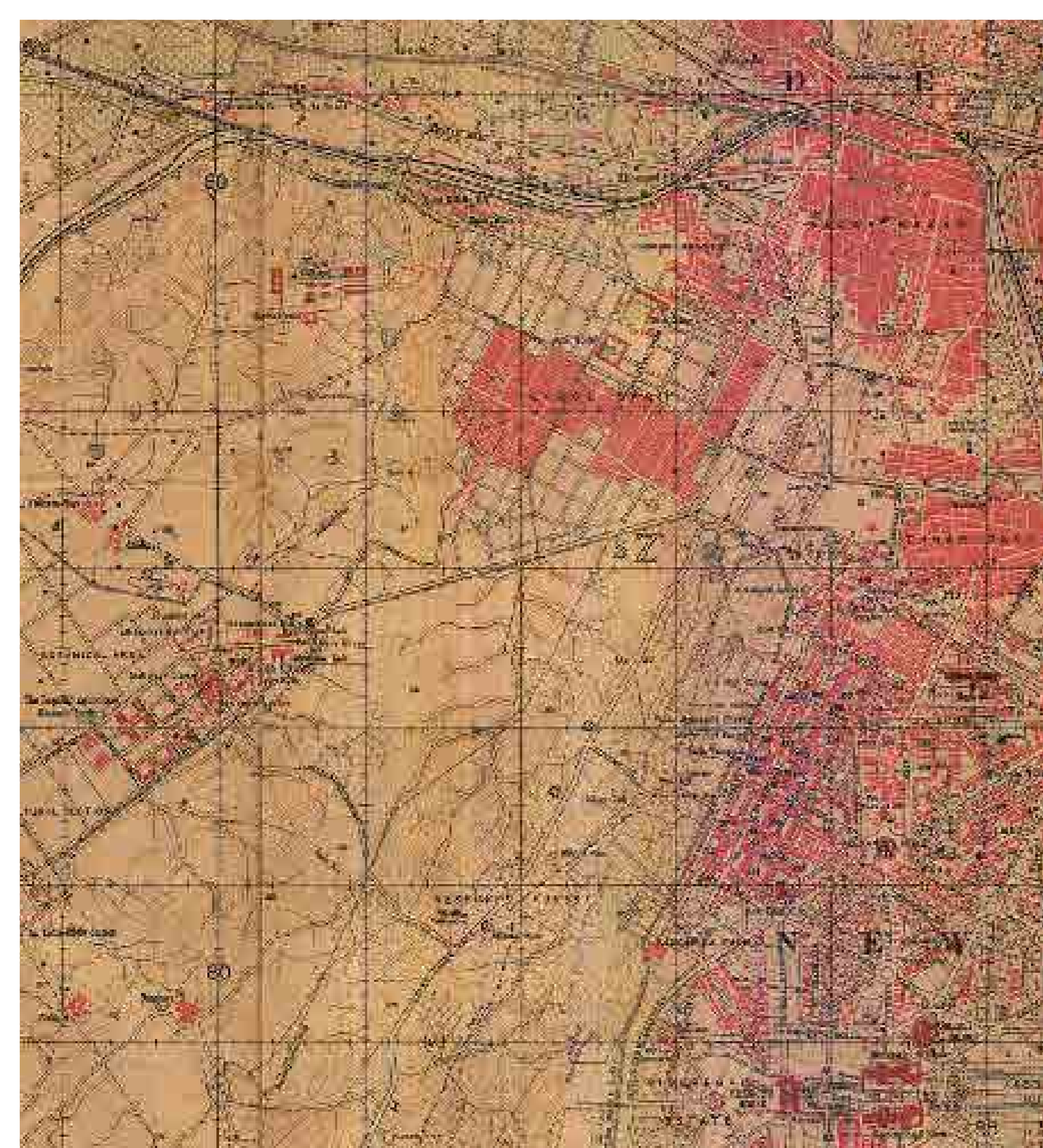
<b>GENERAL INFORMATION</b>	
Major Road	Railway
Canal	Boundary Wall
Fortification	Railway Station
River	Telegraph
Water Tank	Water Tower
Public House	Railway Crossing
Public Building	Railway Bridge
Park	Railway Tunnel
Cemetery	Railway Viaduct

GENERAL INFORMATION

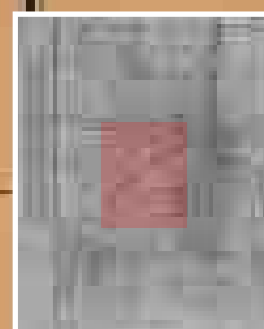
The map is based on the Indian Survey of 1920-30. It shows the main roads, railways, and public buildings. The map is published by the War Office, London.





35

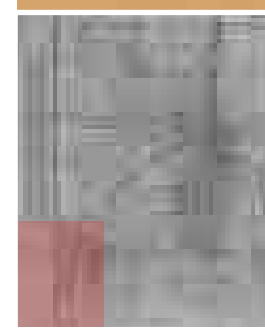
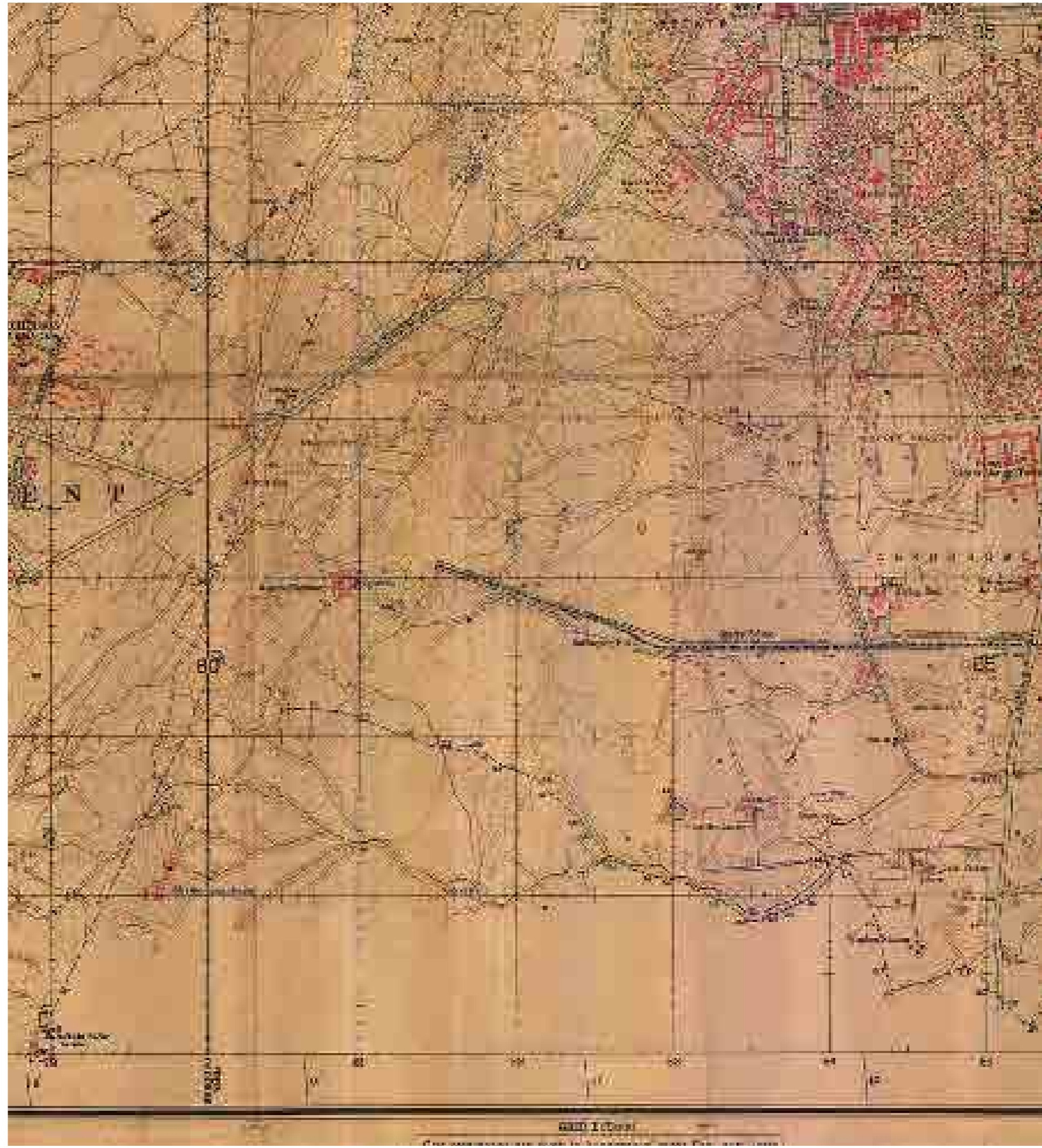
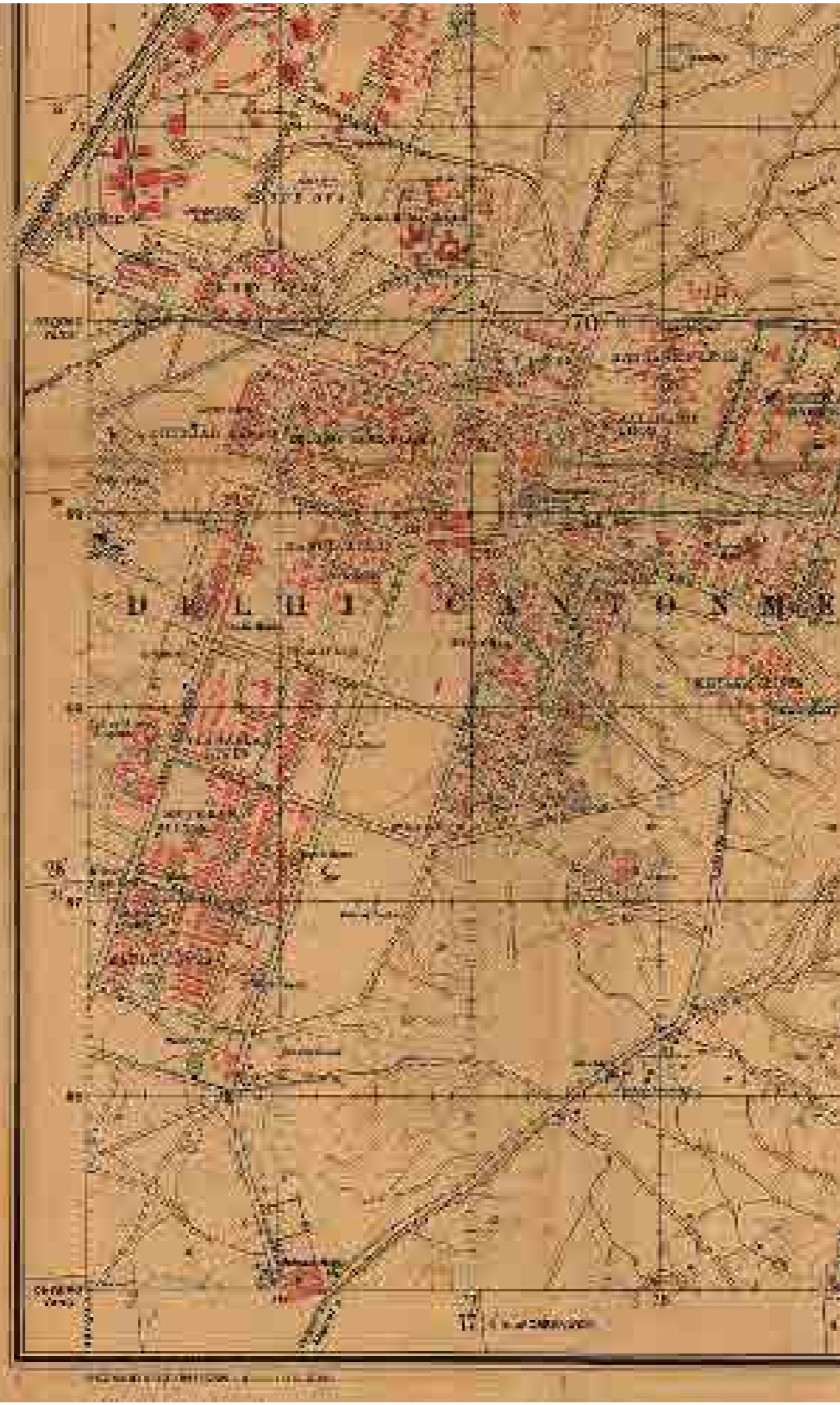


35 (Facing Page)

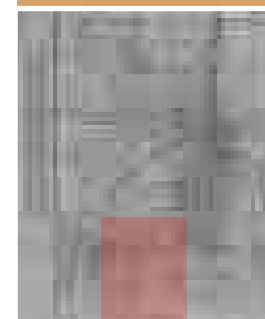




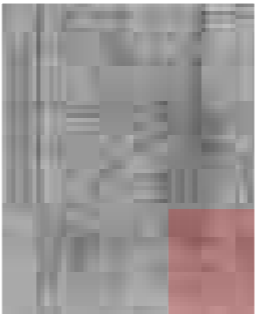
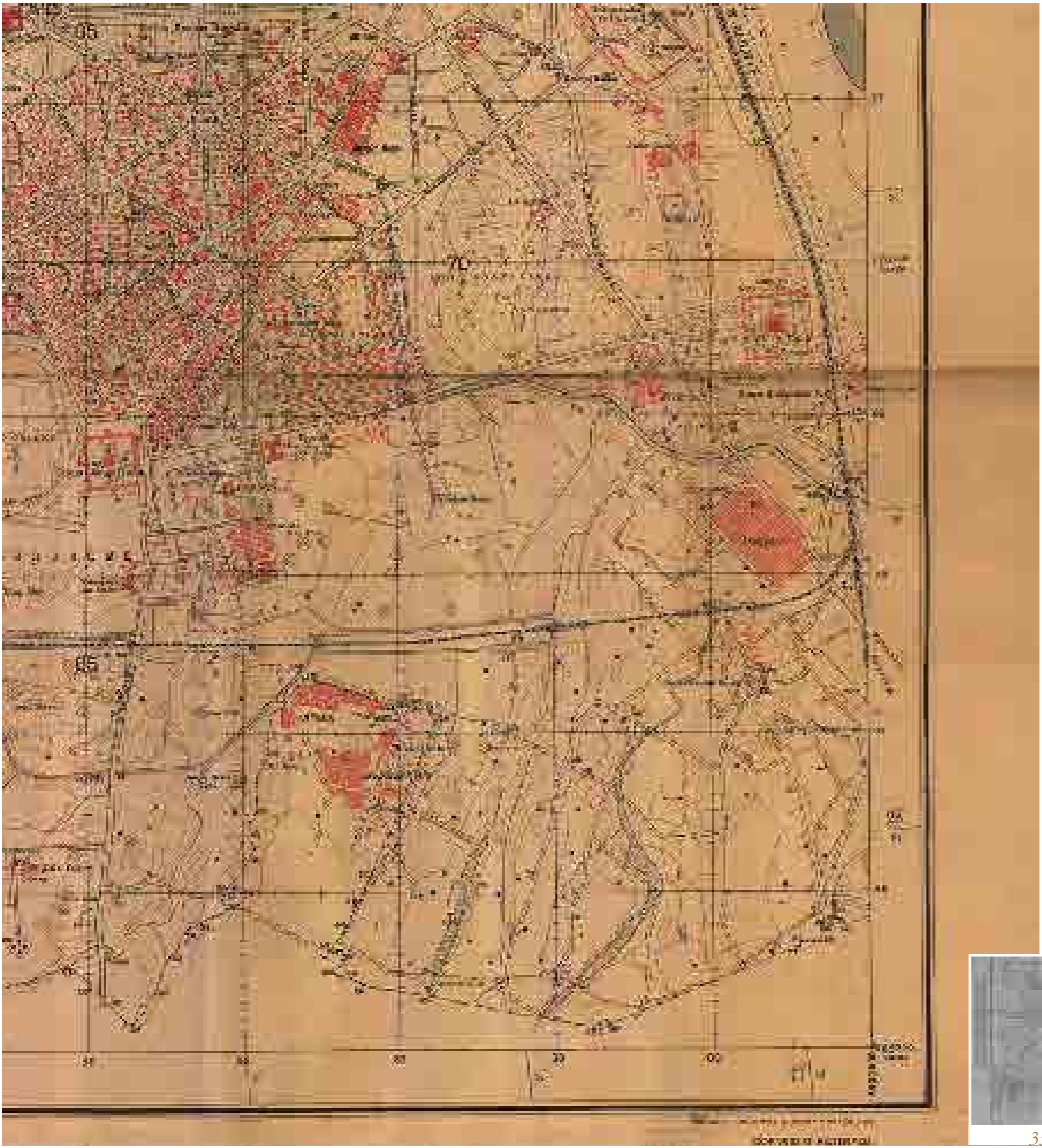
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1:62,500	1:31,250	1:15,625
1:75,000	1:37,500	1:18,750
1:100,000	1:50,000	1:25,000
1:125,000	1:62,500	1:31,250
1:150,000	1:75,000	1:37,500
1:200,000	1:100,000	1:50,000
1:250,000	1:125,000	1:62,500
1:300,000	1:150,000	1:75,000
1:400,000	1:200,000	1:100,000
1:500,000	1:250,000	1:125,000
1:600,000	1:300,000	1:150,000
1:700,000	1:350,000	1:175,000
1:800,000	1:400,000	1:200,000
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1:1,000,000	1:500,000	1:250,000



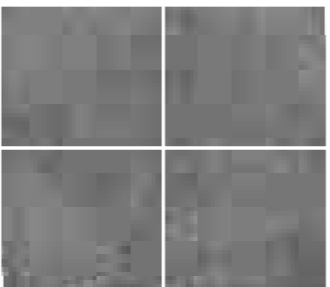
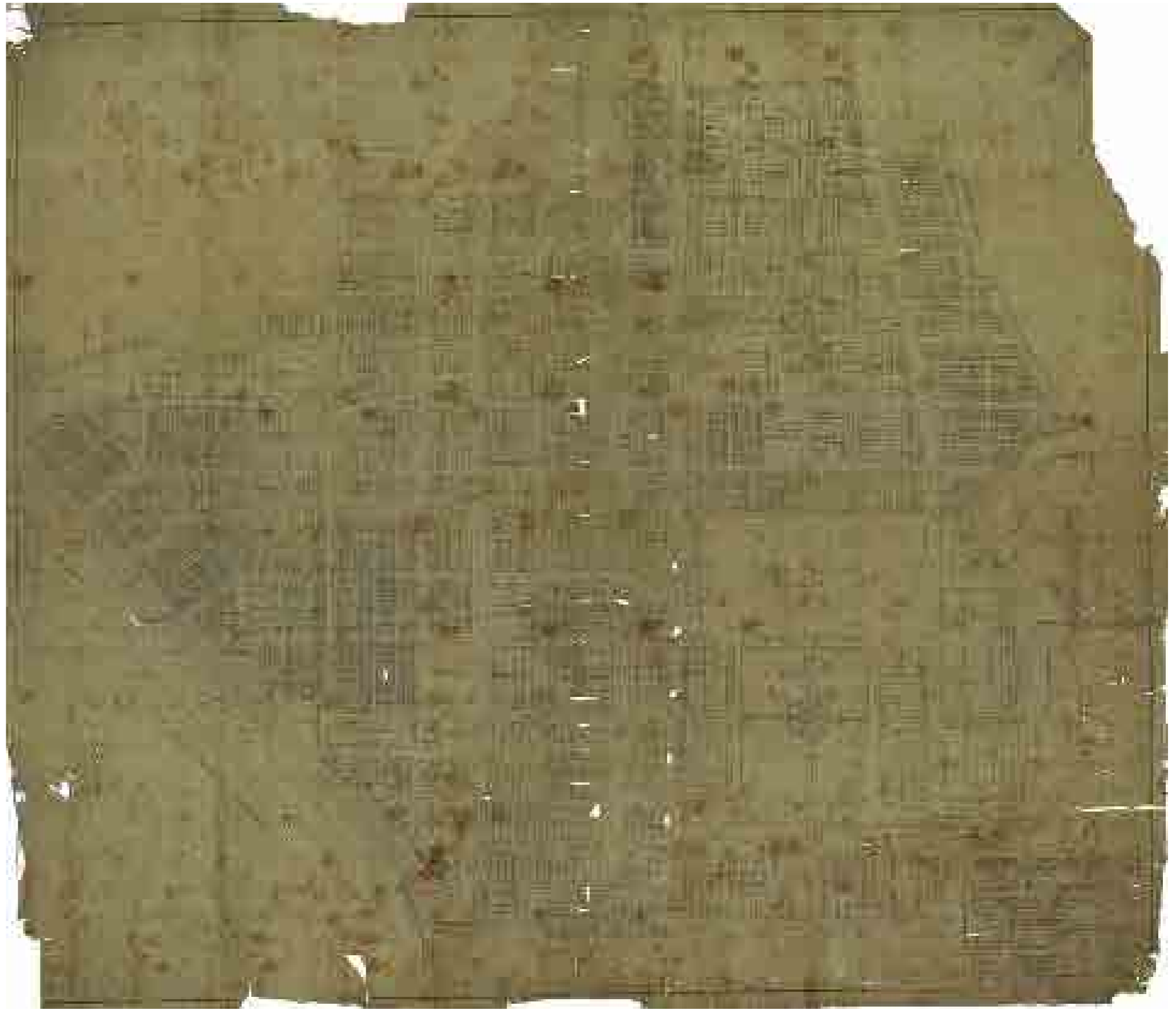
35



35 (Facing Page)



35



35A



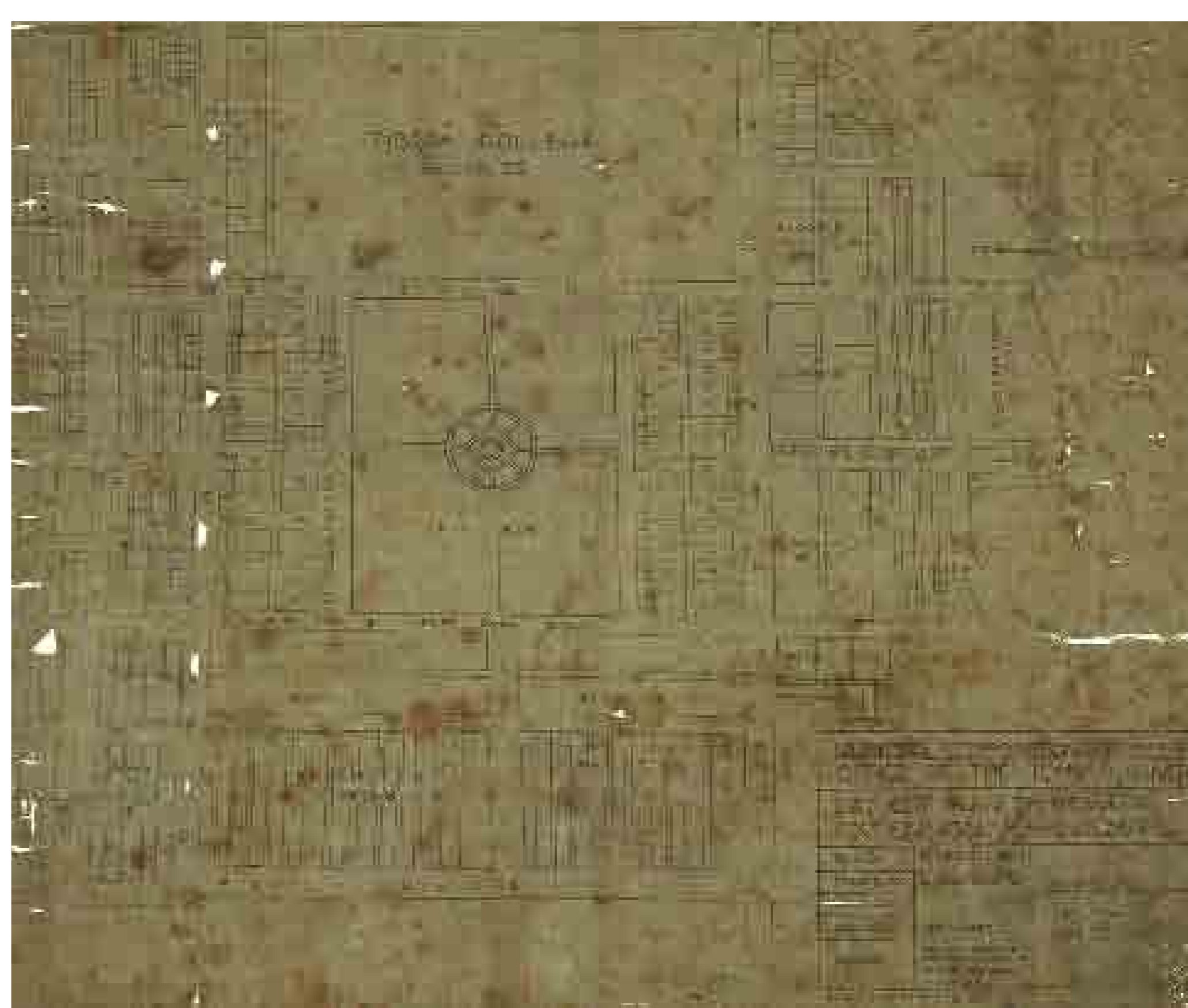
35A



35A



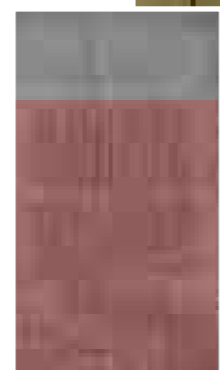
35A



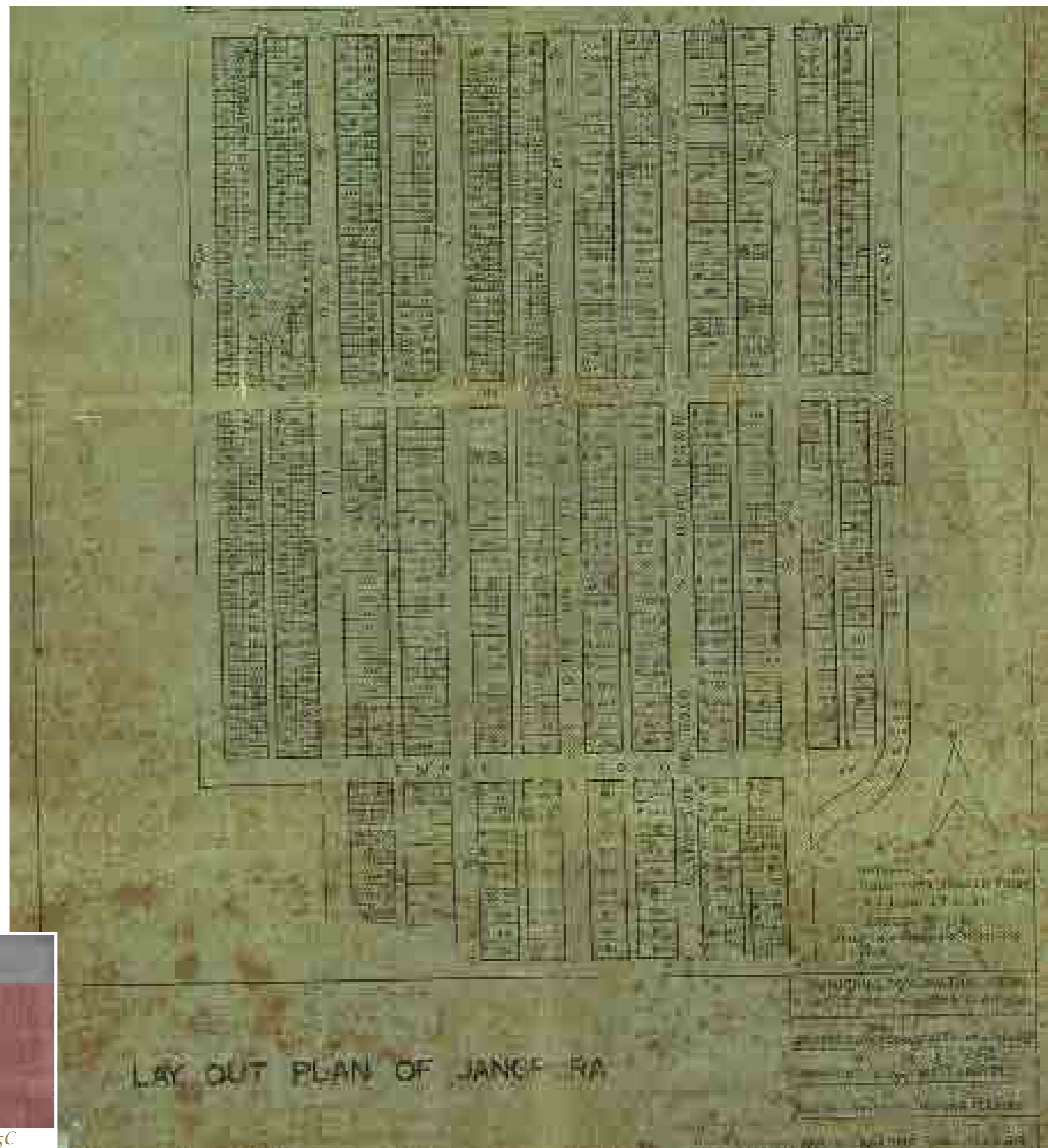
35A

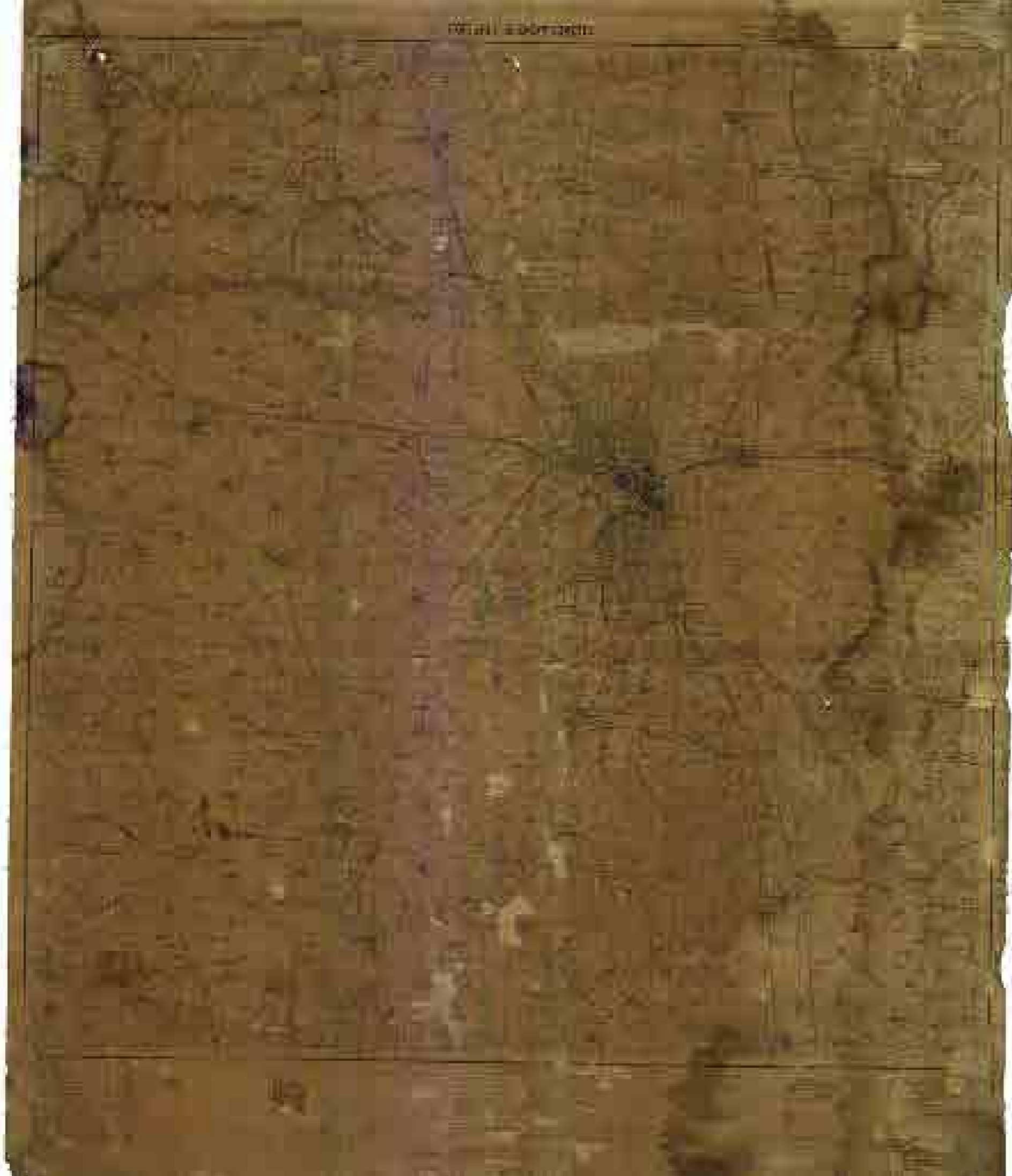


35C



35C





36  
1940

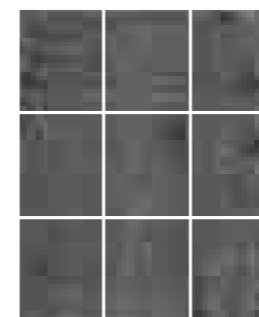
*Delhi Province*

DELHI STATE ARCHIVES

Scale: 1 inch = 1 mile, or 1:63,360



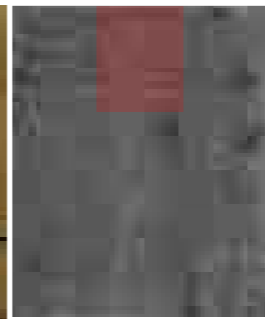
Although ‘published under the direction of Brigadier C.G. Lewis O.B.E., Surveyor General of India, [in] 1940’, this map bears a striking resemblance to map 31, *Delhi Punjab & United Provinces* (1933), insofar that the indices on the map, the component sheets, the administrative index, and even the legend and references are identical. The perspective and section in this map, however, concentrates more on the province of Delhi as opposed to its neighbouring provinces. By virtue of the condition of this map being somewhat damaged, it remains unclear whether the colour schemes are the same as well, or if the reds and greens, very prominent in map 31, are actually faded in this particular map. Nonetheless, settlements such as Shahdara and Ghaziabad are clearly visible and have expanded in overall size, and, hence, a natural evolution and progress is evident when compared to the map presented earlier in this collection. Even here, the meticulous level of detail reveals comprehensive information, customary to survey maps, such as topographical indications, metalled versus unmetalled roads, and rigorously detailed knowledge of waterways. Similarly, it remains noteworthy that, even in this map, these are subdivided and categorised according to individual characteristics: tracks, for example, are subdivided into ‘Cart-track’, ‘Camel-track’, and ‘Mule-path (pass)’; waterways and riverbanks are distinguishable by their specific physiognomies, be it their ‘shelving’, tidal flows, or the presence of ‘Submerged rocks’; forests are segregated into ‘reserved’, ‘state’, and ‘protected’, of course labelled appropriately; and even wells, springs, and tanks are classified according to their specifications, either ‘lined’ or ‘unlined’, and whether perennial or dry. In the absence of any shades of red, as seen in map 31,



this map adopts a monochrome character, whereby the black on white lines depict the layout of a concise, intricate, and inter-latticed network of roadways and settlements. The directional orientation is indicated within the borders in the form of latitude and longitude references.



# DELHI PROVINCE



36

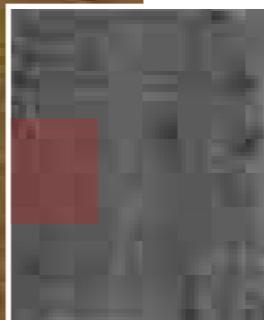


36

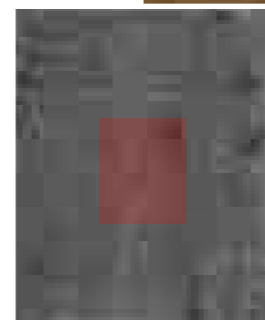
30 WINDING (M)  
2000 FT. (M)  
1000 FT. (M)  
500 FT. (M)

Scale

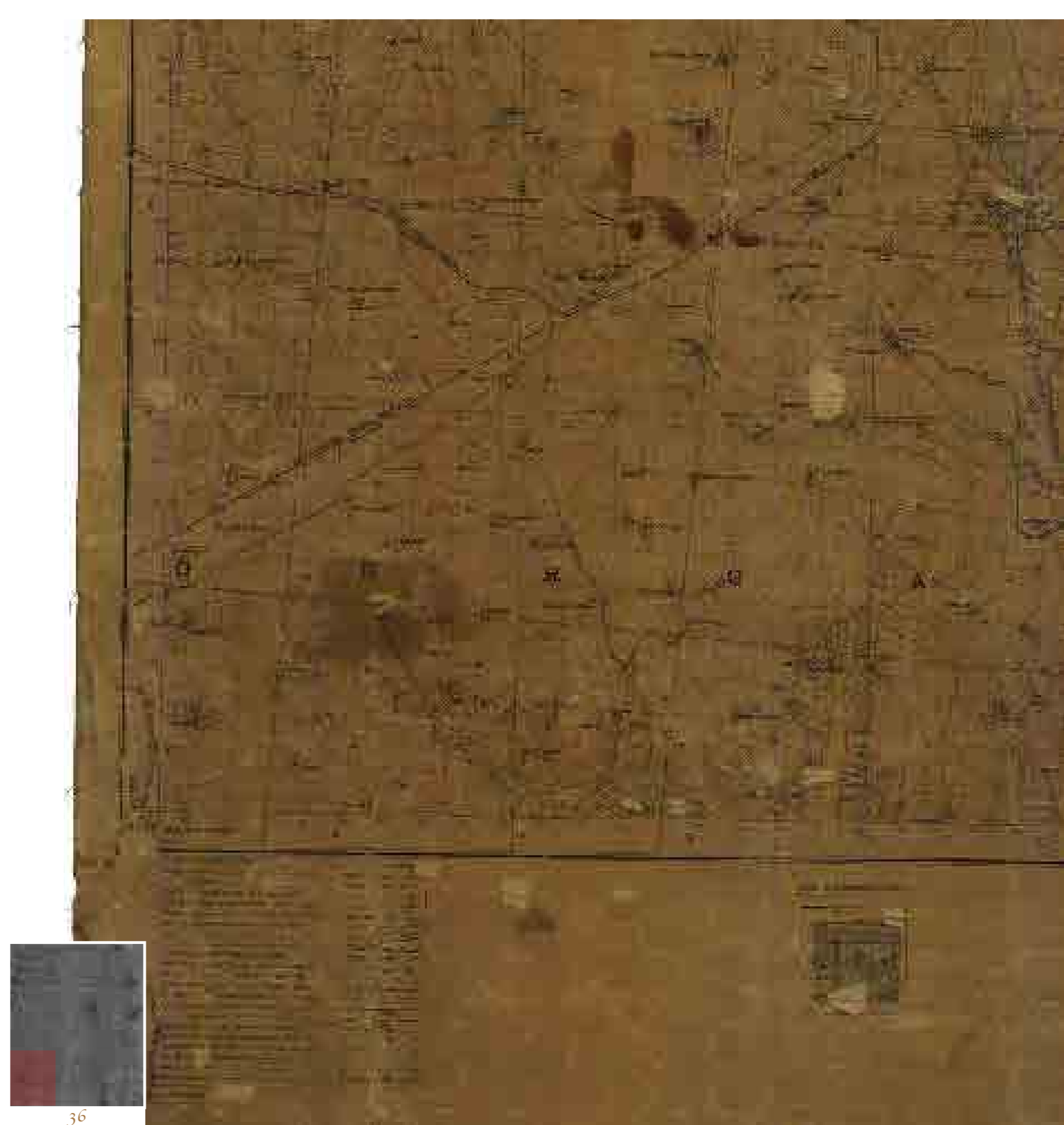


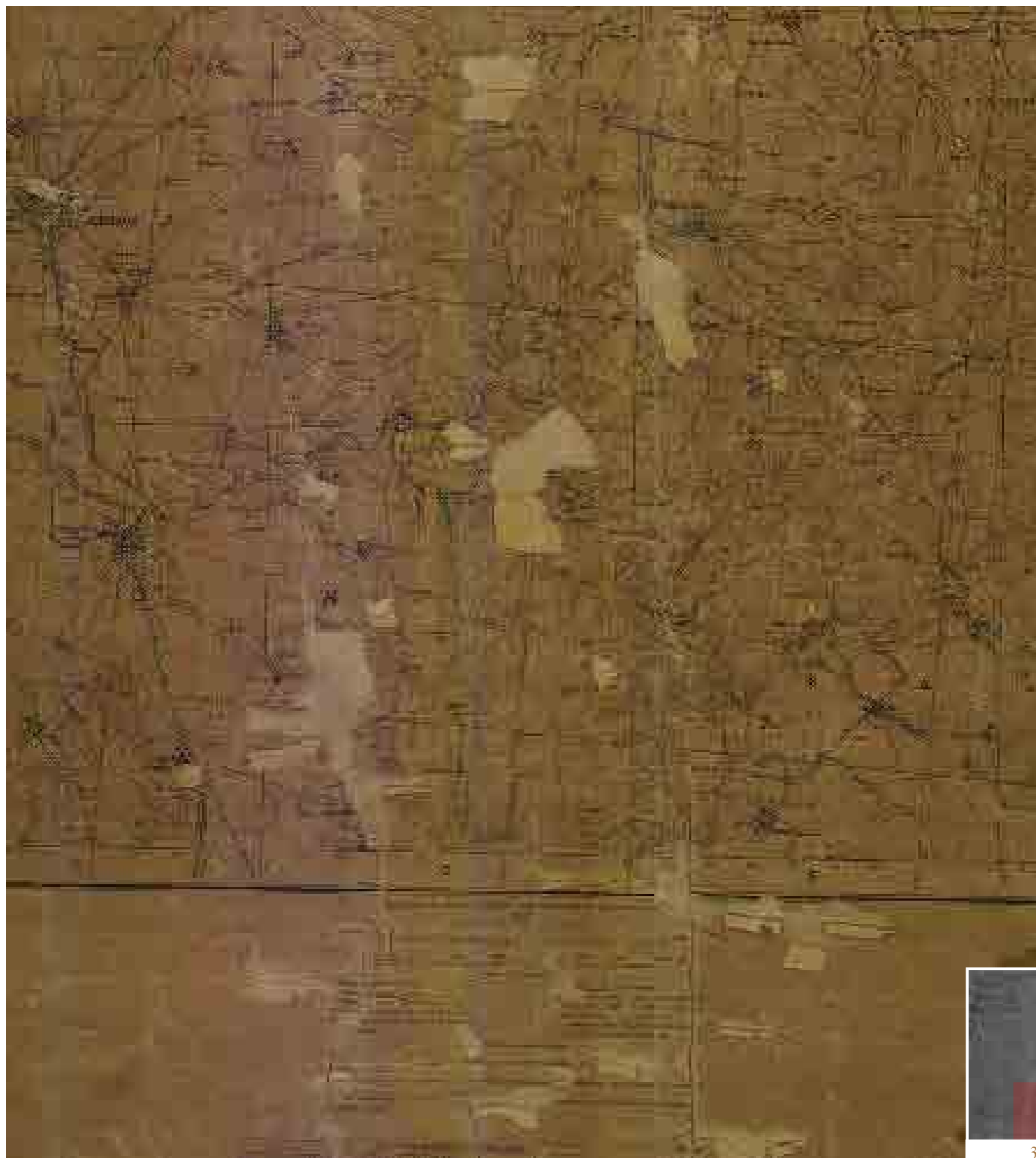


36



36







37  
1944

## *Trunk Mains in Delhi Municipalities*

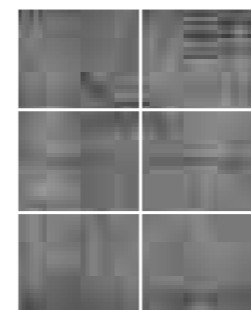
Delhi Joint Water & Sewage Board (Filtered Water)

DELHI STATE ARCHIVES

Scale: 4 inches = 1 mile



The Joint Water and Sewage Board came into existence in the year 1926 and was responsible for the operation and maintenance of the water works in the municipalities of Delhi. This map provides the layout of the 'Trunk Mains', essentially the larger-diameter distribution pipeline network that transferred water from one general area to another, and, which, was not intended for individual service connections. Primary among these is the 'Board's Mains' line, which, much like a central artery, dissects the map, beginning at 'Wazirabad [Water] Intake Works' at the northern tip of the 'Notified Area' and terminating at the 'Cantonment Reservoir' to the south-west. Along its course, it passes through several waterworks and reservoirs, namely 'Chandrawal Water Works', 'Hindu-Rao Reservoir', 'Mutiny Memorial Reservoir', 'Jhandewala Reservoir', and 'Talkatora Reservoir'. Demarcation of the individual zones or sectors located along the main water channel and strategically supplied by these reservoirs or water works is effected by a colour-coded 'References' in the top right corner of the map—the 'Area supplied by the Hindu-Rao Reservoir & Municipal Mains' is depicted in dark brown shading and lines in green, the 'Area supplied by the Mutiny Memorial Reservoir & Municipal Mains' is shown in a pale pink with red lines, the 'Area supplied by Jhandewala Reservoir & Municipal Mains' is held in ochre with yellow lines, but also moves into a slightly brighter shade of pink and is yet again contoured with red lines, the 'Area supplied by the Talkatora Reservoir & Municipal Mains', effectively serving the whole of New Delhi with only a portion intersecting



37



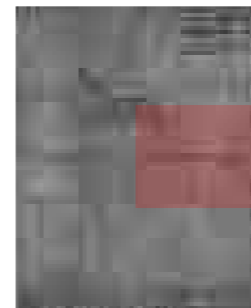
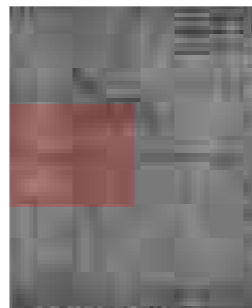
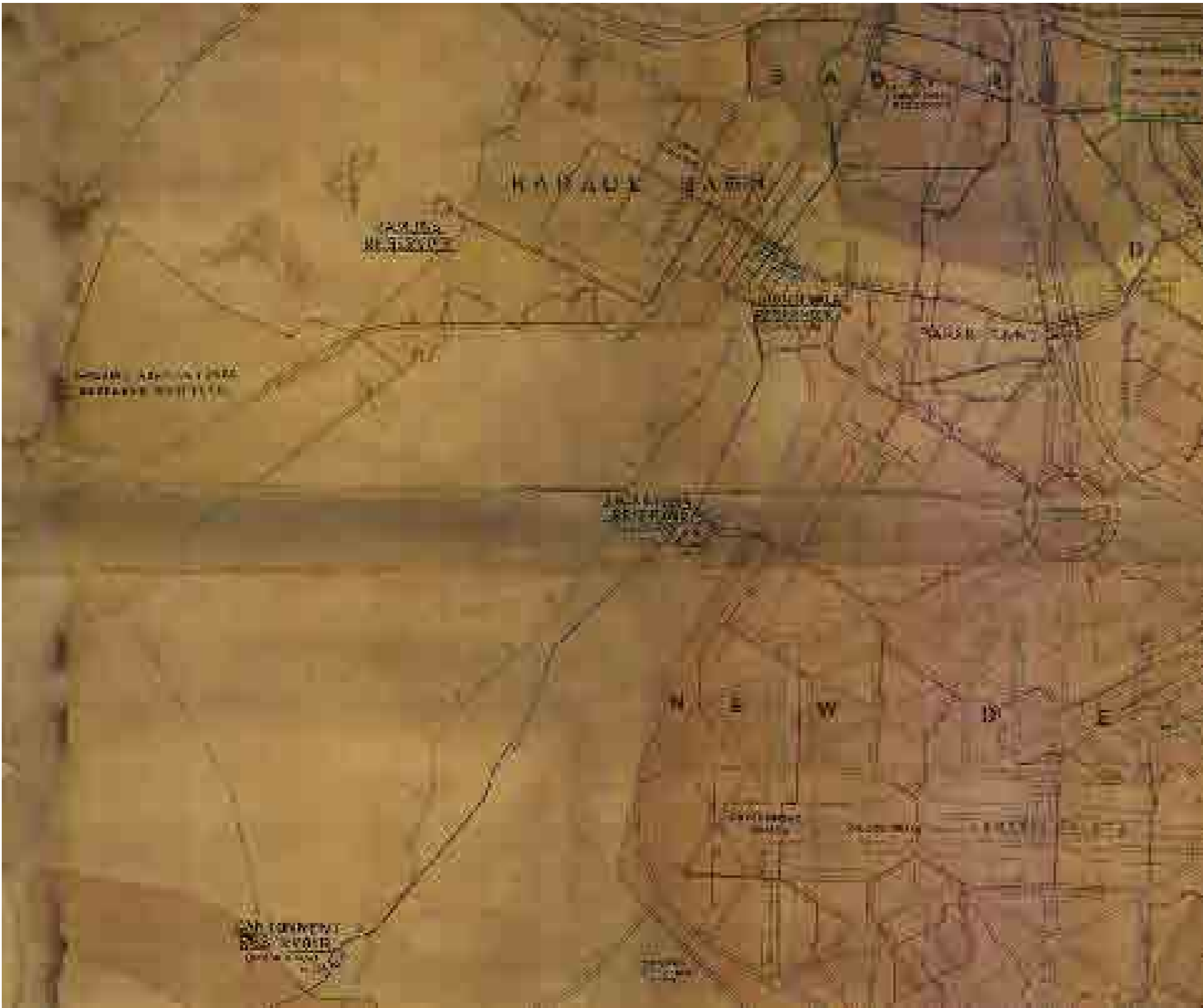
with the Jhandewala Reservoir, is in a saturated pink and with very prominent red lines, and, lastly, the 'Area supplied by Cantonment Reservoir & Municipal Mains' is rendered in light brown with dark brown lines. The directional orientation is indicated as north by way of a stylised compass rose, as can be seen to the left of the map's title.

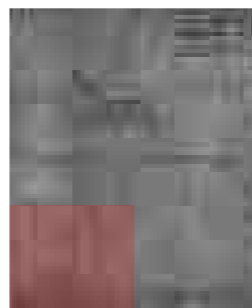


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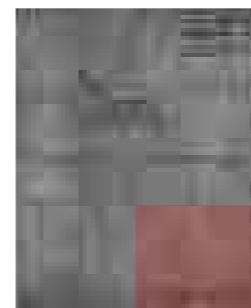


37





37



37



38 (38A; 38B)

1945

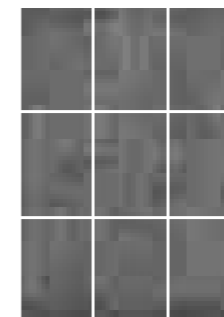
*Plan Showing all the temporary  
buildings in New Delhi erected in  
connection with the war*

DELHI STATE ARCHIVES

*No scale indicated*



The substance and origin of this plan, showing the position of temporary buildings in context and association with World War II, is essentially a cartography prepared by a British architect, consultant to the Central Public Works Department, New Delhi, in 1942, upon which a Land and Development Officer of New Delhi has elaborated the said additions in 1945. The original map of 1942, the background per se, illustrates the layout of New Delhi upon its completion; buildings are abundantly denoted, road networks are concluded, and the numbering scheme, as perceived or conceptualised by Lutyens, identifying each neighbourhood of New Delhi as individual lots, is also marked. As for the additions, the later depictions on an apparently superimposed layer accentuate certain lots by emphasising their perimeters and re-marking the respective numbers; an attempt to expose the specific areas where temporary buildings were erected for military purposes. Apart from the mentioned outlining and numbering effected in black, the superficially colourful rendering, in particular those in vivid red, reveals the distinct functions of individual, temporary establishments, as also the charter of this plan. There is a note towards the left of the map indicating that 'temporary buildings already completed [are] shewn thus [in pink-

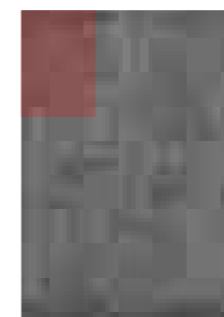


38



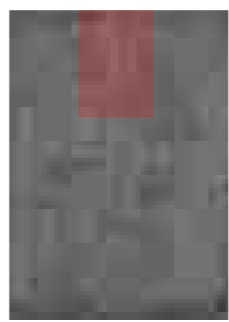
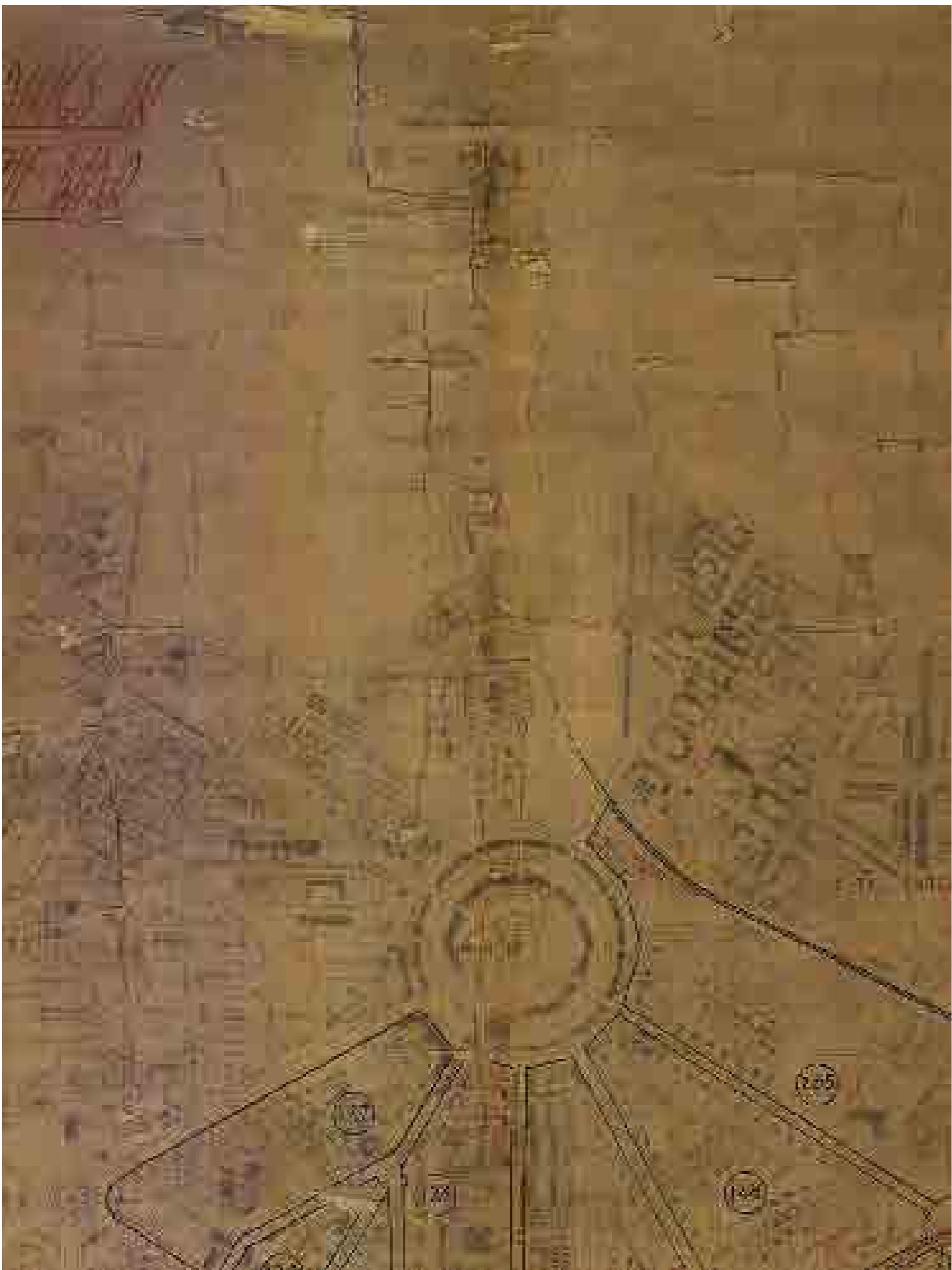
coloured boundaries]’, ‘temporary buildings now under construction [are] shewn thus [yellow-coloured boundaries]’, and ‘temporary buildings under contemplation [are] shewn thus [in grey-coloured boundaries]’. The presence of the United States armed forces becomes profusely evident as various buildings are denoted with the prefix ‘U.S.A.’, including the U.S.A. Hospital, U.S.A. Servants quarters, U.S.A. Willingdon Barracks, U.S.A. Chapel, and U.S.A. Offices. Nonetheless, British forces are continually present as well, be it the R.A.F., the Royal Air Force, the B.O.R., British other rank, or the G.H.Q. Liaison Regiment, a special reconnaissance unit assigned to World War II tactical missions. Aside from the military purposefulness of this map and when viewed from an urban planning perspective, the map confirms that Lodi Colony was, in fact, already planned and annexed to the Imperial Capital. The plan of this colony, in itself, is particularly remarkable and, in hindsight, possibly became an integral model for future government housing projects, to be commenced after Independence. The directional orientation is neither provided on the original map nor on the amended version.

In the pages that follow, an enlargement of this plan, map 38a, is provided, as well as a detail of the *Lay Out plan of Clerk Flats & Chummeries Lodi Road New Delhi* (38b) drafted by the Central Public Works Department. The detail chosen illustrates the residential blocks of Lodi Colony and is particularly interesting in terms of housing typology. Compared to the colonies of Karol Bagh or Jangpura (35a; 35c), a visible improvement in the conception of its design and layout becomes evident; the geometry of each block demonstrates a conscious relationship between the residential buildings, per se, and the open spaces, private or semi-public, around it. Each block typically consists of an arrangement of 18 individual houses organised in a concentric-cross arrangement, each with its own private backyard and a larger, semi-public garden shared out front.



38



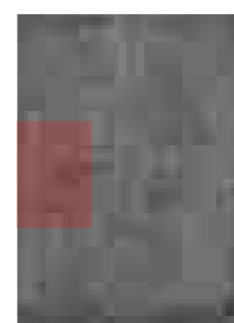


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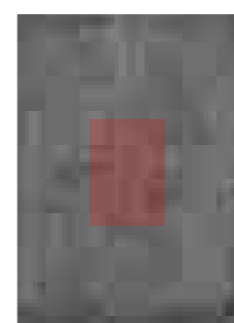


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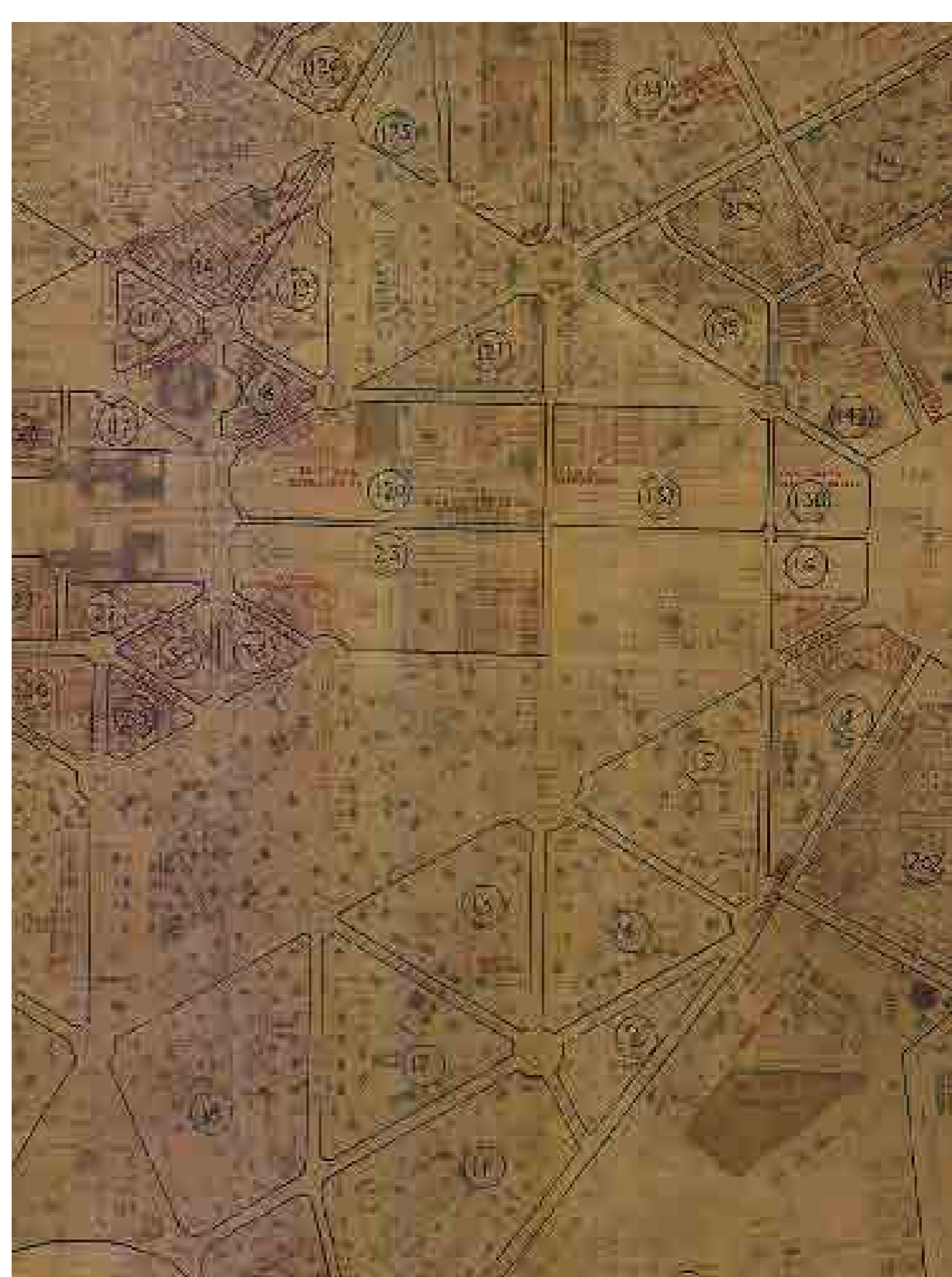


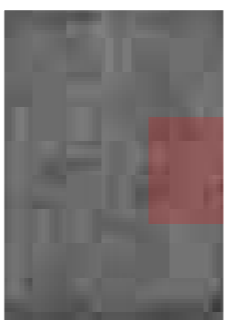
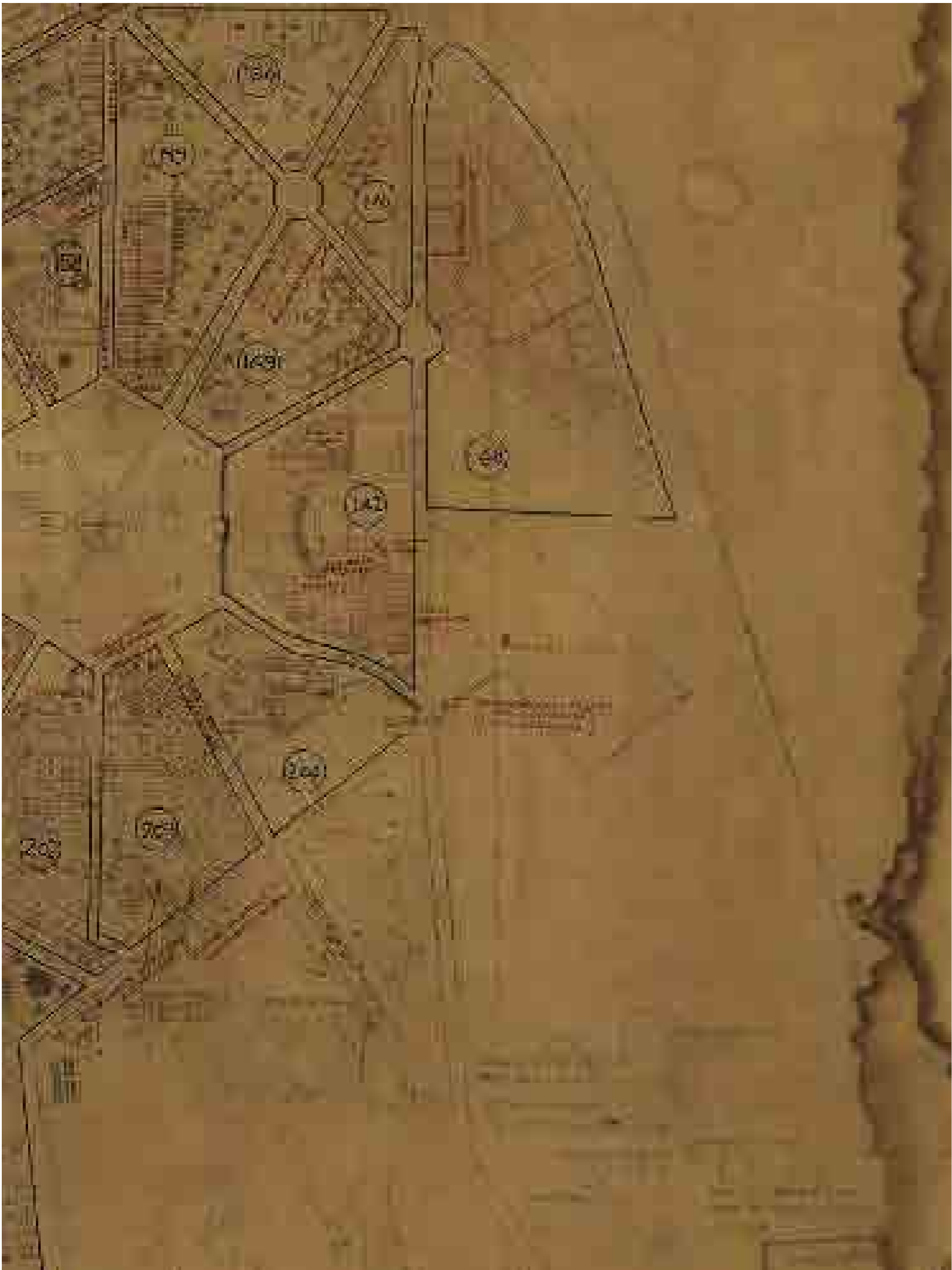


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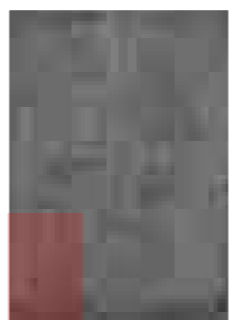


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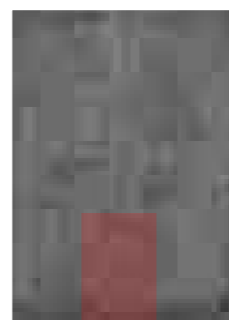


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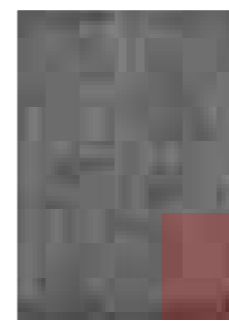


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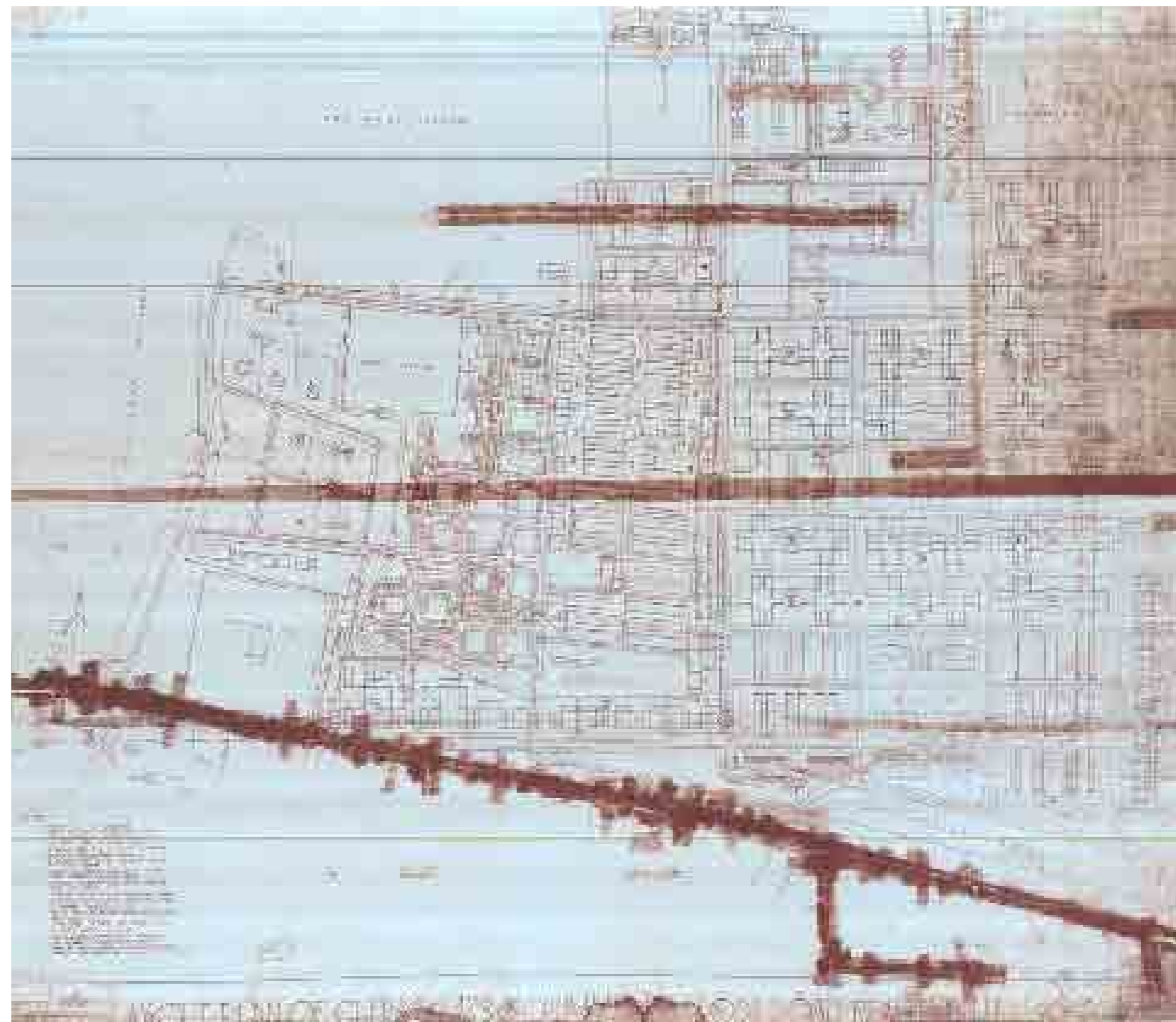
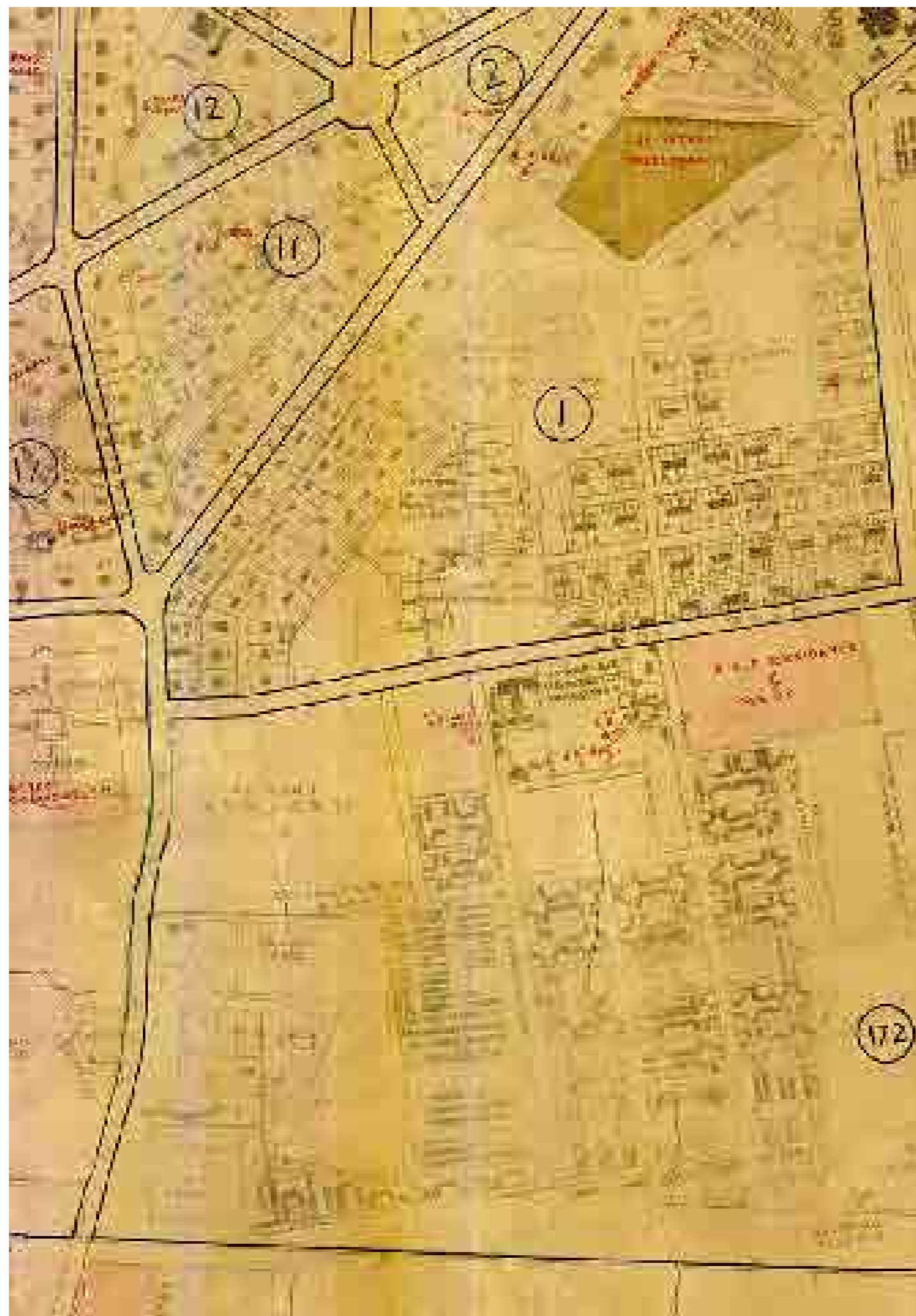


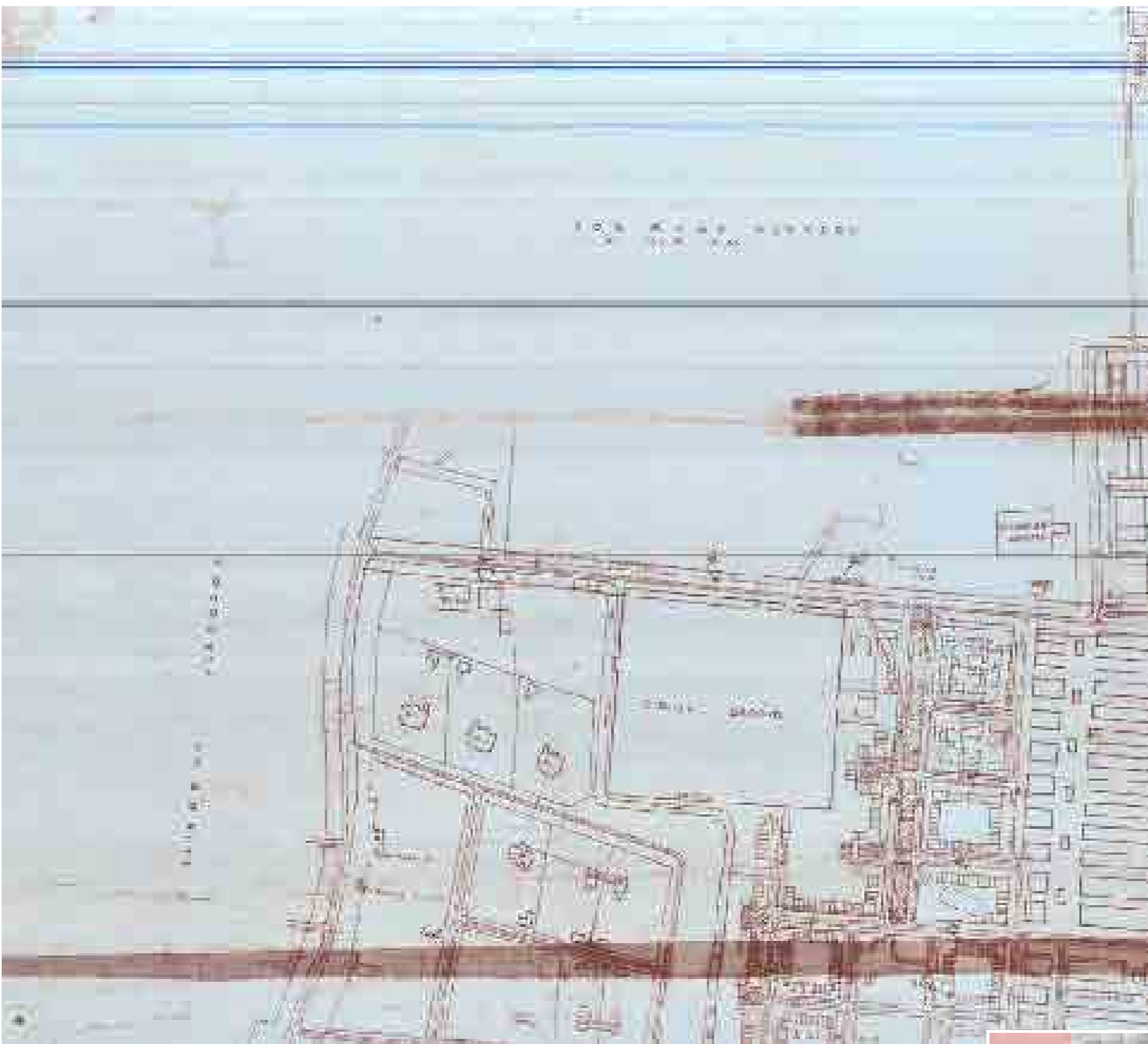
38



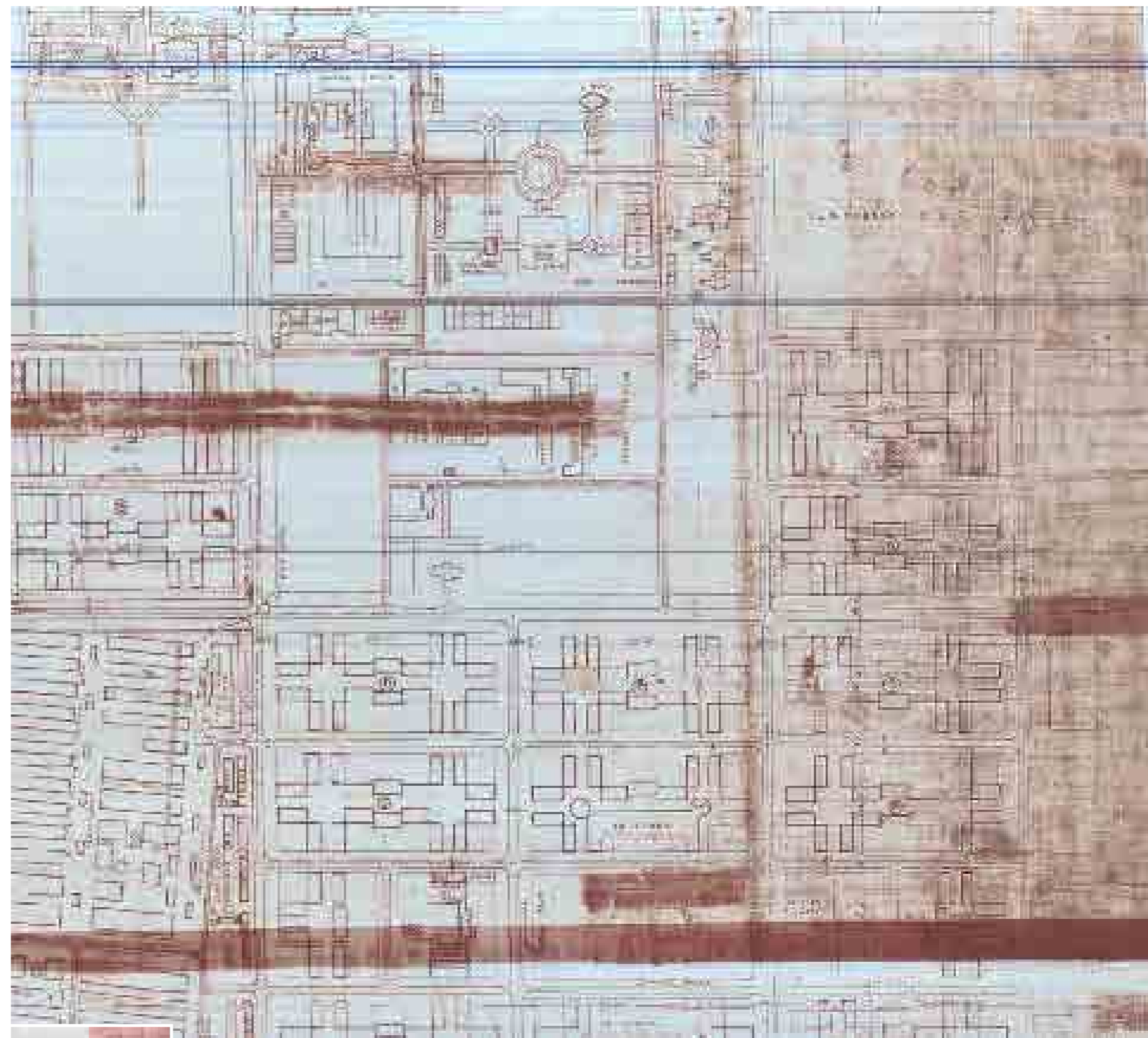
38



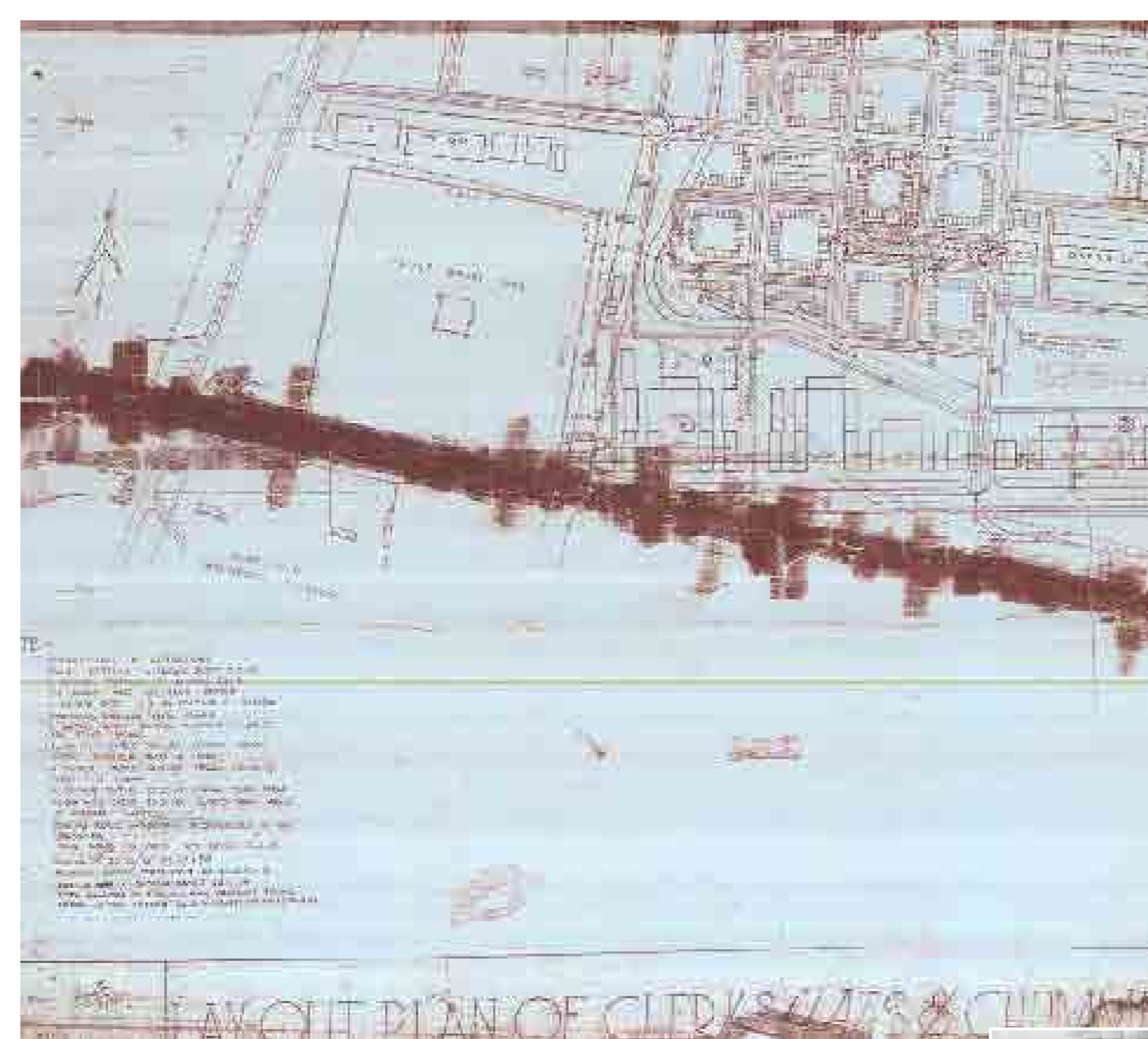




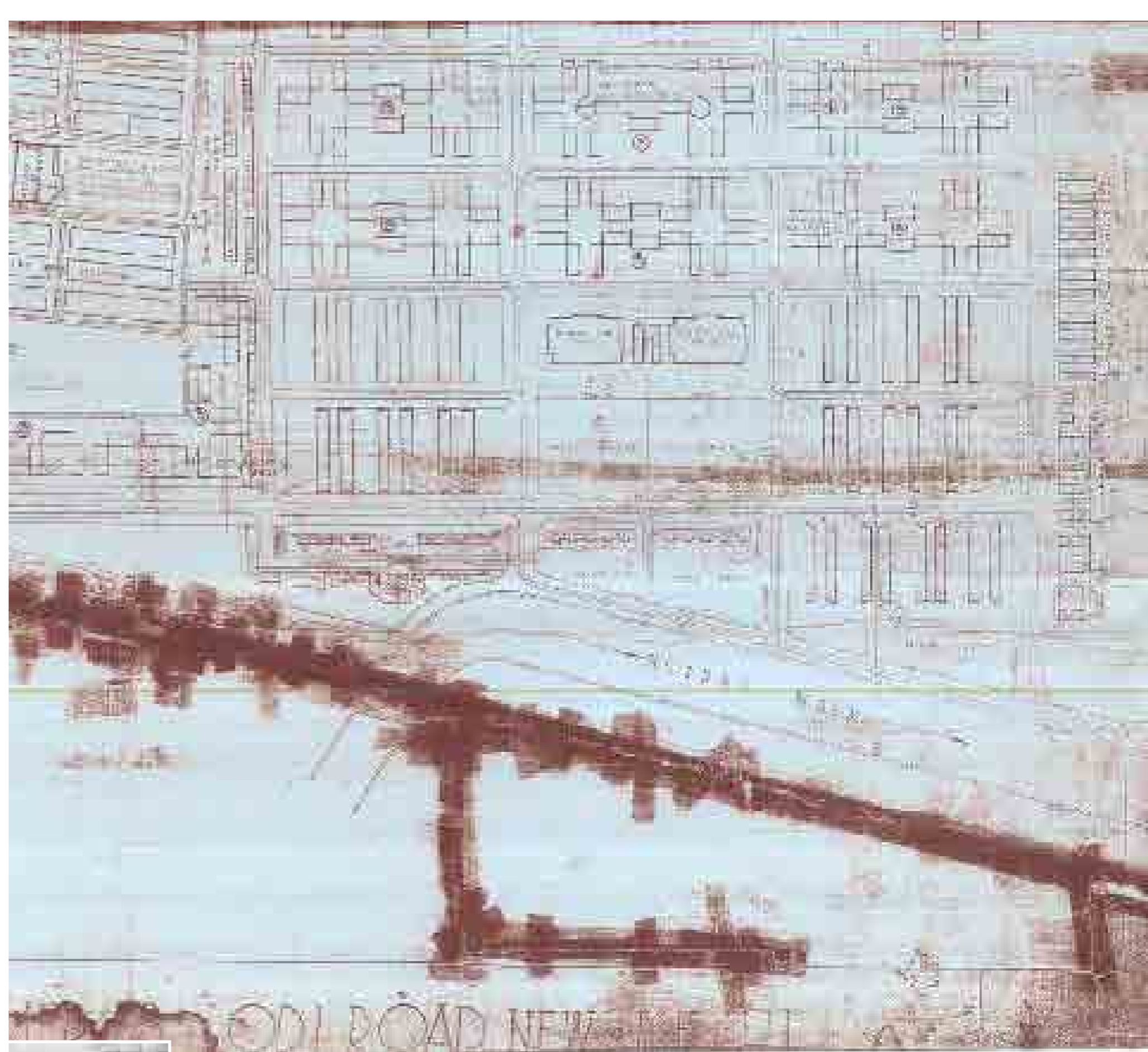
38B



38B



38B



38B





39

[1947–1955]

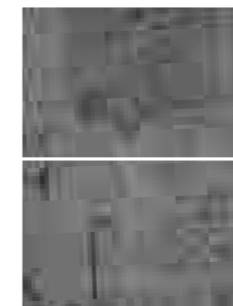
## *Development Plan of Greater Delhi*

DELHI STATE ARCHIVES

Scale: 3 inches = 1 mile, or 1:21,120



Comparable to map 19, *Cantonment, Civil Station, City, & Environs of Delhi* (1867–68, corrected up to 1893), and map 38, *Plan Showing all the temporary buildings in New Delhi erected in connection with the war* (1945), this map, too, is essentially a two-fold composition. Almost generic in nature and monochrome in type, a previously prepared cartography is used as the background, upon which subsequent colourations have been supplemented in order to illustrate specific information relevant to the purpose or function this map fulfils. In this case, the reference map has been drafted by the Public Works Department, as can be ascertained from the various signatures and endorsements towards the bottom on either side of the map; it is universally titled ‘Development Plan of Greater Delhi’ wherein the legend on the right side is a later addition, and, in fact, seems to have been affixed in a haphazardly fashion by way of a label or sticker. As for establishing a definitive date for this map, the same proves rather challenging; it might be interpreted to have been created after 1947 as certain refugee colonies, such as Patel Nagar, Lajpat Nagar, and Nizamuddin, resulting from Partition, are already delineated. Additionally, the reference made to the Delhi Development Trust in the legend meritoriously reveals the fact that the Delhi Development Authority, founded in 1955, had not as of then begun its undertakings. Furthermore, the plan demonstrates contradictory information, as if it were a drawing executed during transition. New colonies are certainly present; however, certain roads within New Delhi still suggest the names given during the British Raj—King’s Way as opposed to Raj Path, just as Queen Victoria Road instead of Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road, as can be cross-referenced with map 40, *Delhi Guide Map*.

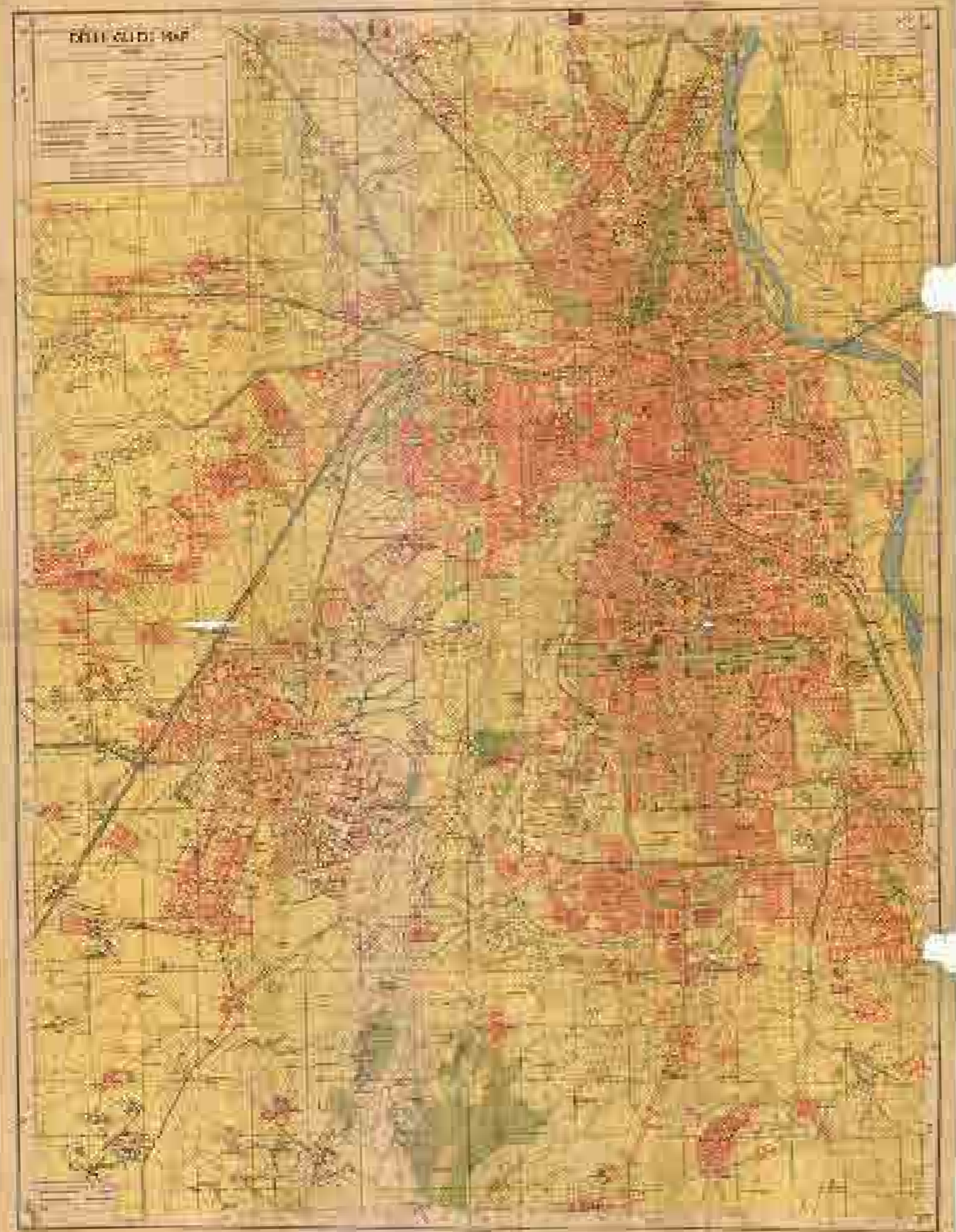


39

*Surveyed 1955-56* (1955-1956). Regardless of the above, the map effectually depicts the distinct areas of expansion of the city of Delhi after Independence; the boundaries of various municipalities are outlined in blue, the trust jurisdictions bordered in bright red, the trust expansion schemes are demarcated with brown, the government schemes are indicated in tinted yellow, the rehabilitation schemes in tinted green, and, finally, the trust's executed schemes in tinted pink. Marked in blue are the perimeters of the various municipalities, namely Delhi Municipality, New Delhi Municipality, Civil Lines Notified Area Committee, Fort Notified Area Committee, Shahdra Municipal Committee, and South Delhi Municipal Committee. Of note is that the cantonment municipality is entirely absent and obsolete. The areas under the jurisdiction of the Trust are identified in red and include the Civil Lines Western Extension Scheme, Tehar Town Expansion Scheme, and Sarai Rohilla Town Expansion Scheme; identified in brown are the town expansion schemes of the Trust, comprising the Pitampura Salimpur Town Expansion Scheme and the Baraula Sihipur Town Expansion Scheme; marked in yellow are the government projects of Krishna Nagar (later Diplomatic Enclave), Viney Nagar (later Sarojini Nagar), Sewa Nagar, Jorbagh Nursery, Man Nagar, Shan Nagar, and Muthra Road. Green isolates the refugee rehabilitation projects of Lajpat Nagar, Malvi Nagar, Kalkaji South, Jungpura, Nizamuddin Extension, Rajindra Nagar, Patel Nagar East, Patel Nagar West, Industrial Area R/R Ministry, Kingsway Camp, Tilak Nagar, Vinay Nagar, and Malkaganj Scheme R/R Ministry. Pink indicates projects already executed by the Trust—the Industrial Area Scheme, Andha Mughal, Western Extension Scheme, Jhahdewala, Motia Khan, Ahata Nidara, Qadam Sharif, Paharganj Circus, and the Delhi Ajmeri Gate S.C. Scheme among others. Apart from recognising the development that Delhi as a city had achieved, the map skilfully validates the substantial impact that the disparate refugees, belonging to various strata of society, had on the overall development of the capital in the years following the declaration of Independence and Partition. The directional orientation is provided by a stylised arrow and is indicated as north, as can be seen on the left of the title.

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40 (40A; 40B)

1955-56

*Delhi Guide Map*

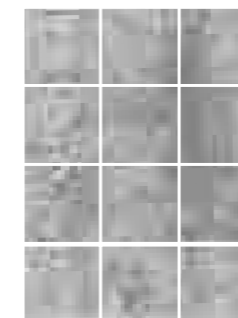
Surveyed 1955-56

DELHI STATE ARCHIVES

Scale: 1 centimetre = 0.2 kilometre, or 3.168 inches to a mile, or 1:20,000



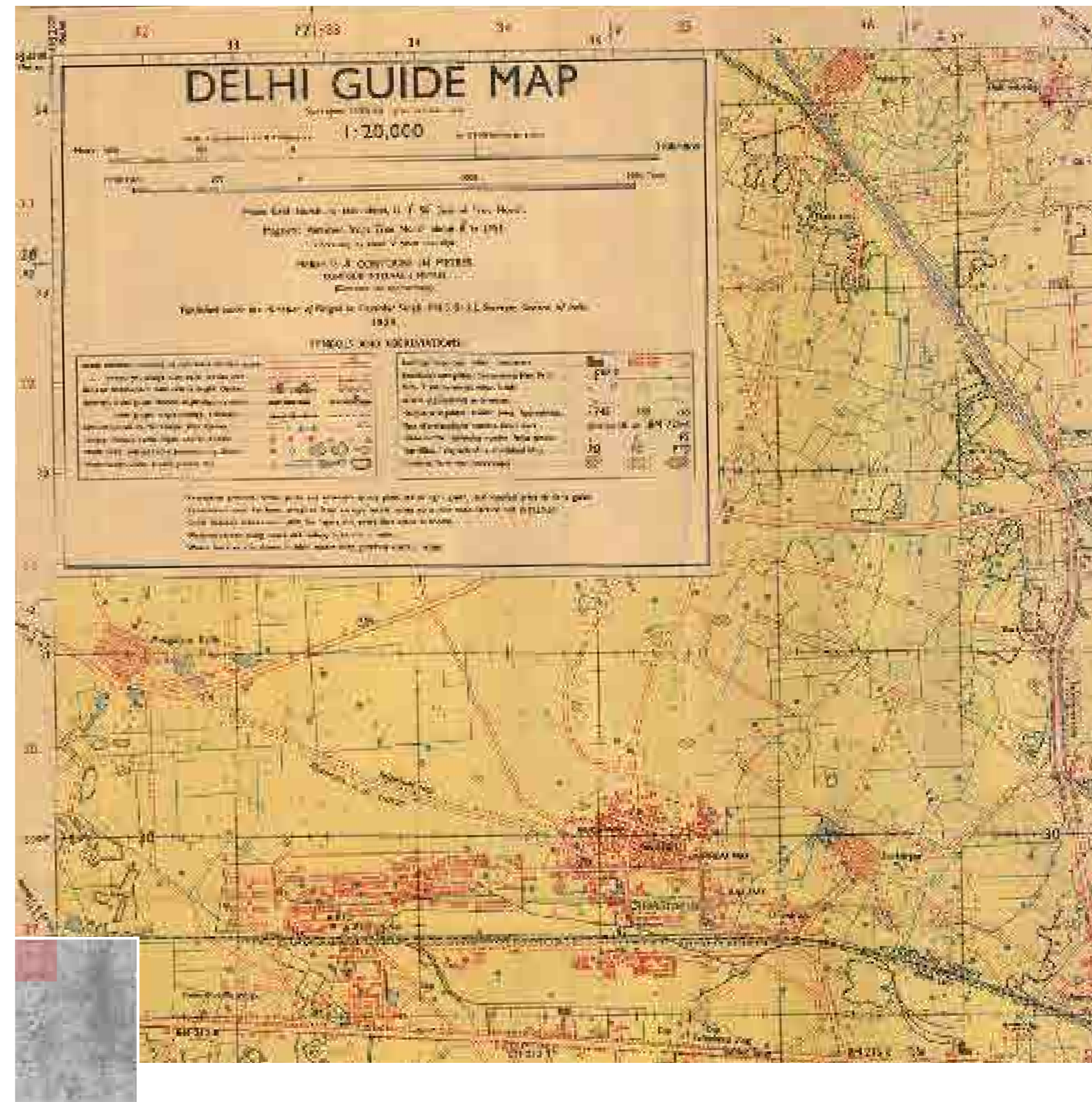
Much like map 35, *Delhi Guide Map. Surveyed 1939-42* (1939–1942), the typology of this cartography remains representative of those prepared by the Survey of India. This particular, first edition from 1959, ‘published under the direction of Brigadier Gambhir Singh, M.I.S. (Ind.), *Surveyor General of India*’, illustrates the city of Delhi during the initial phases of the later to follow Master Plan of 1962. India’s independence is manifest; the once Imperial capital has embraced a patriotic spirit and the desire of asserting its liberation from the British Raj is unmistakable in this map. The names given to roads, once predominantly British in heritage, are now increasingly Indian, where King’s Way and Queen’s Way have been renamed Raj Path and Jan Path, respectively; similarly, Princes Park is now 15th August Maidan, marking the day of India’s independence. The expansion the city has undergone since 1947 is astonishing, the magnitude of which becomes noticeable owing to the presence of the numerous new colonies developed by then—colonies accommodating the influx of refugees, several constructed and sustained by cooperative societies, others housing and complaisant to government employees. Moreover, colonies such as Rajouri Garden, Krishna Nagar, and Kailash Colony, built by private contractors, in this case Delhi Land & Finance or DLF Limited, are detectable and their layouts visible. Each colony is unique in its pattern and arrangement, almost autonomous in nature, and lends Delhi a fragmented character. Where once, in Gordon Risle’s map, map 17 of this collection, *The Seven Cities* (1867), Delhi could be seen as an amalgamation of various informal

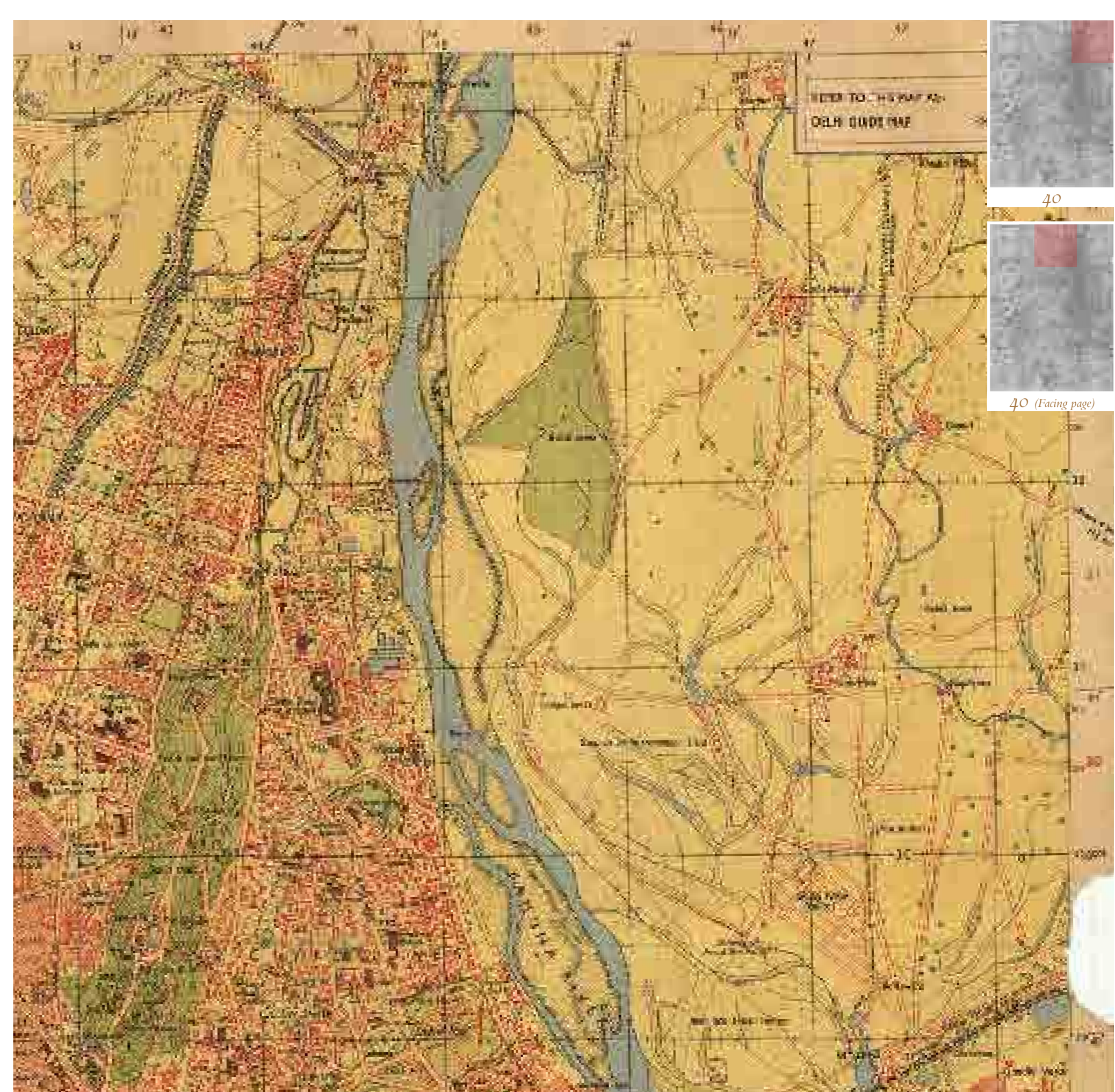


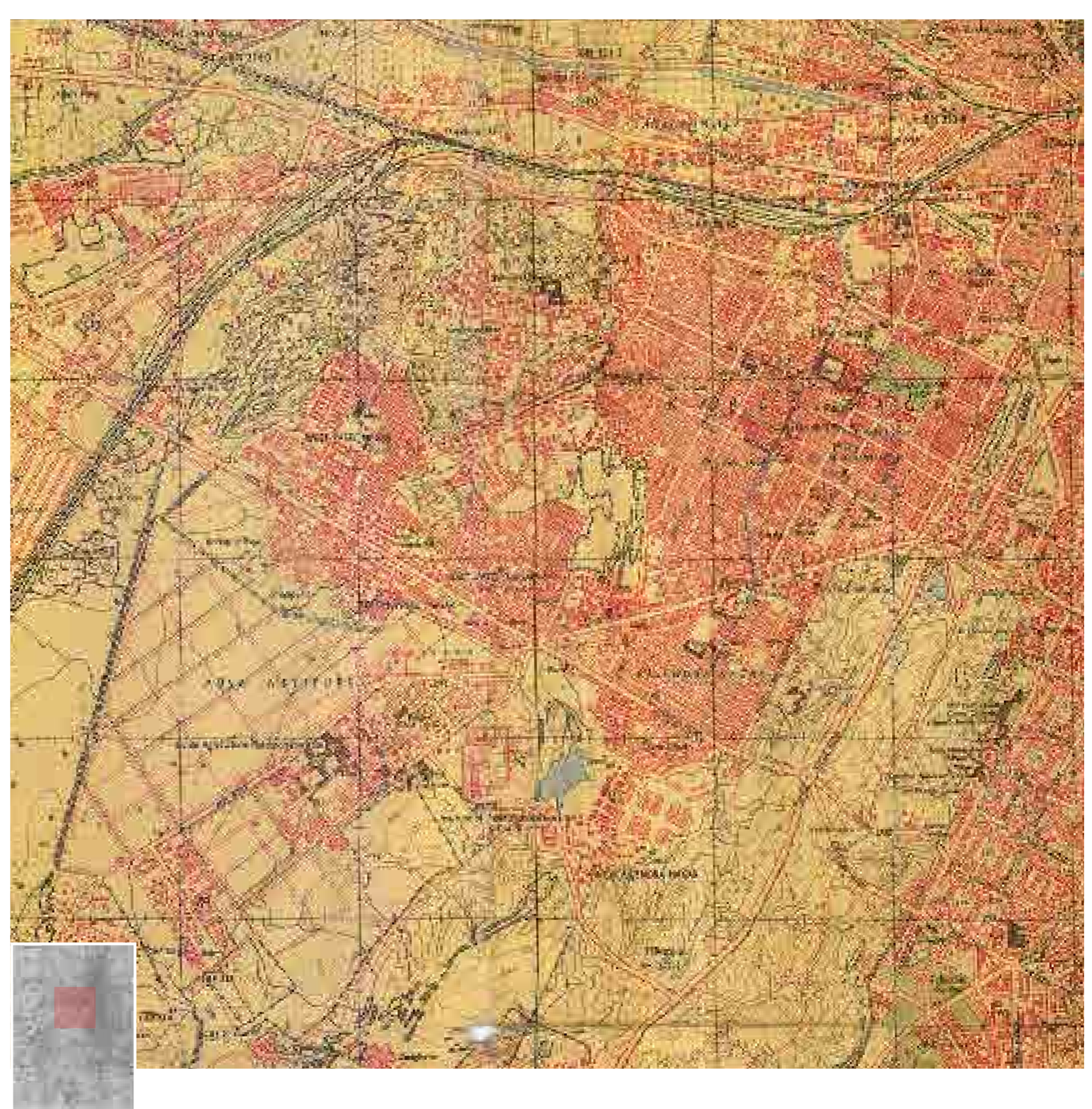
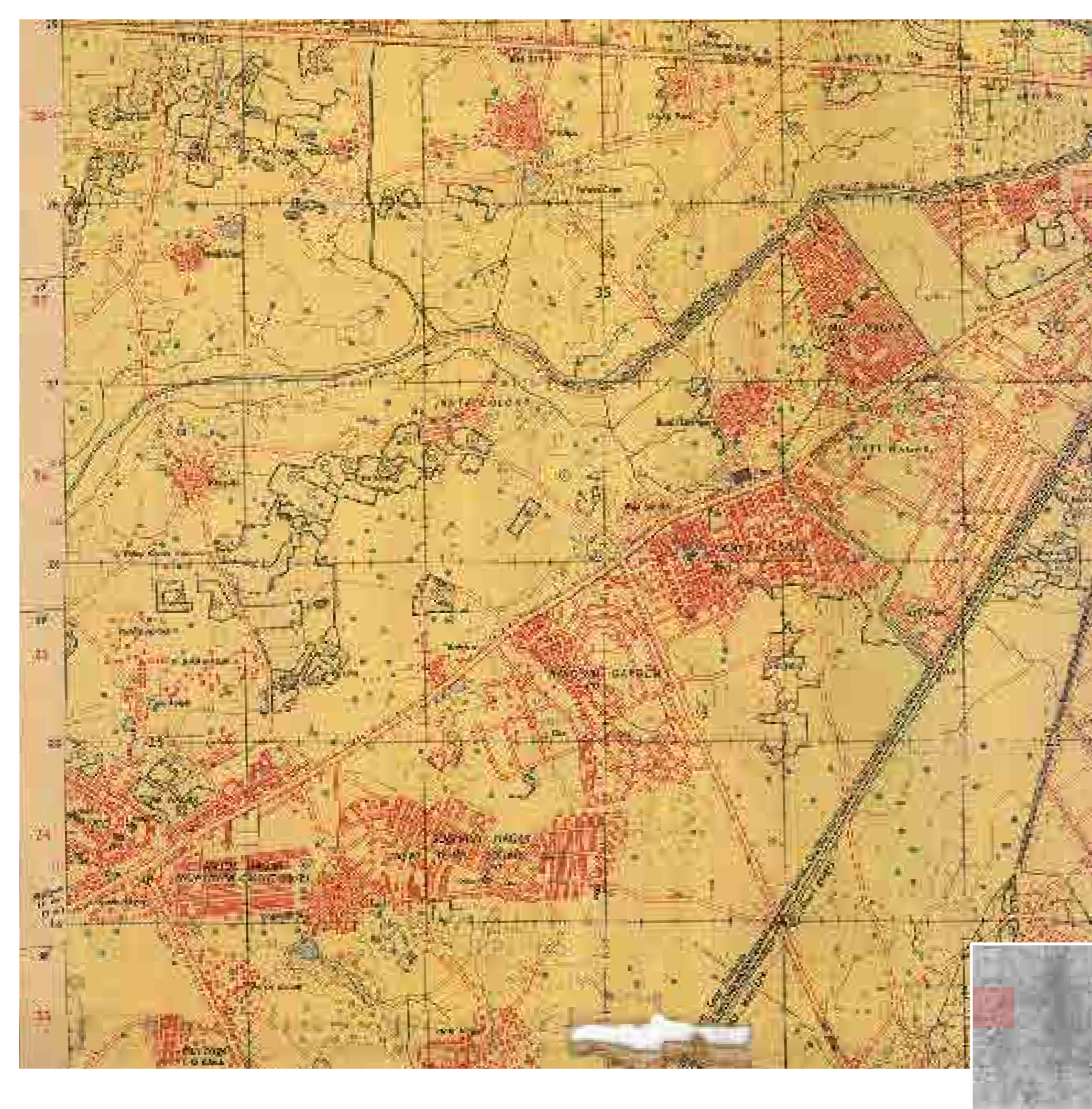
40

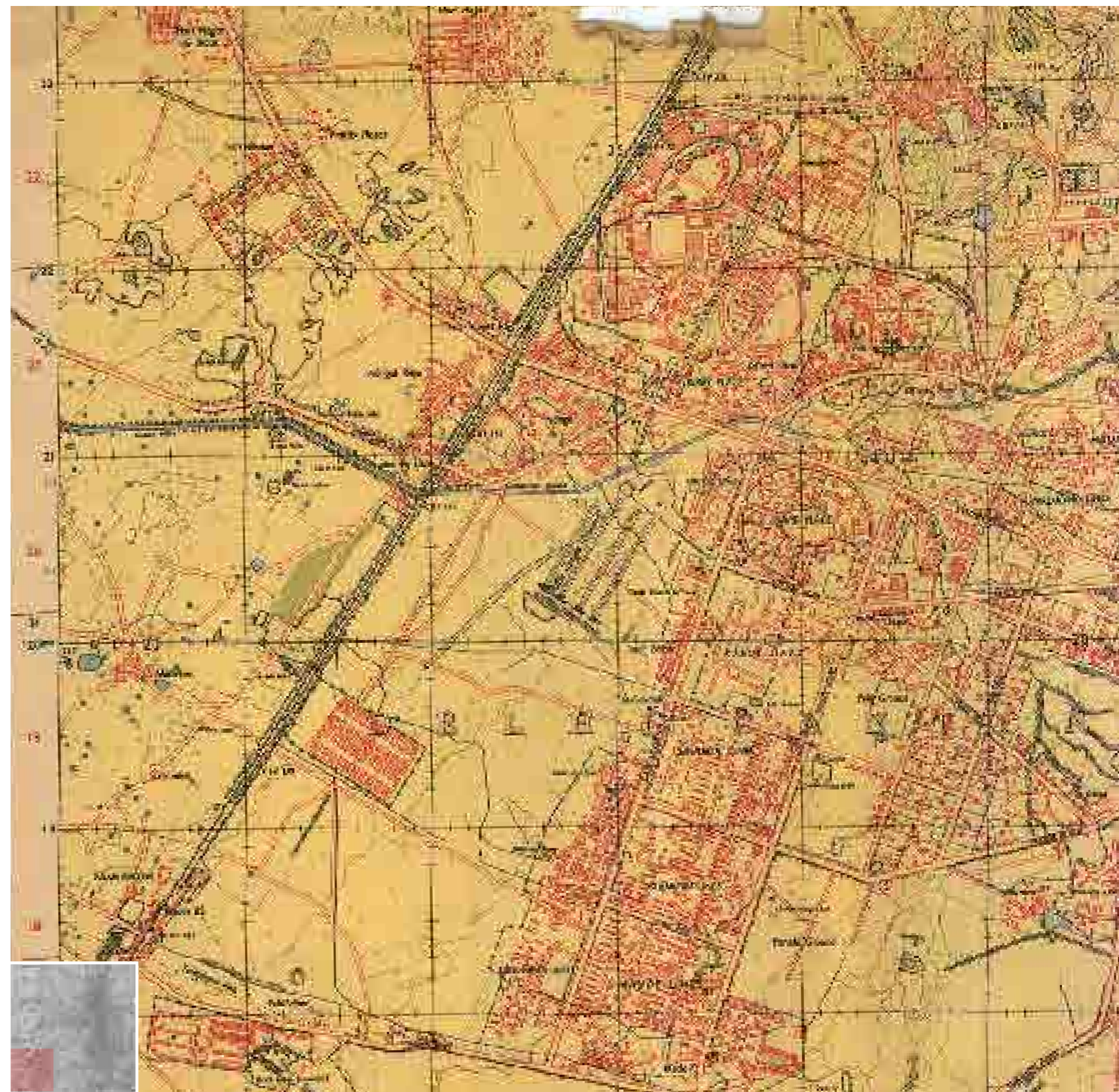
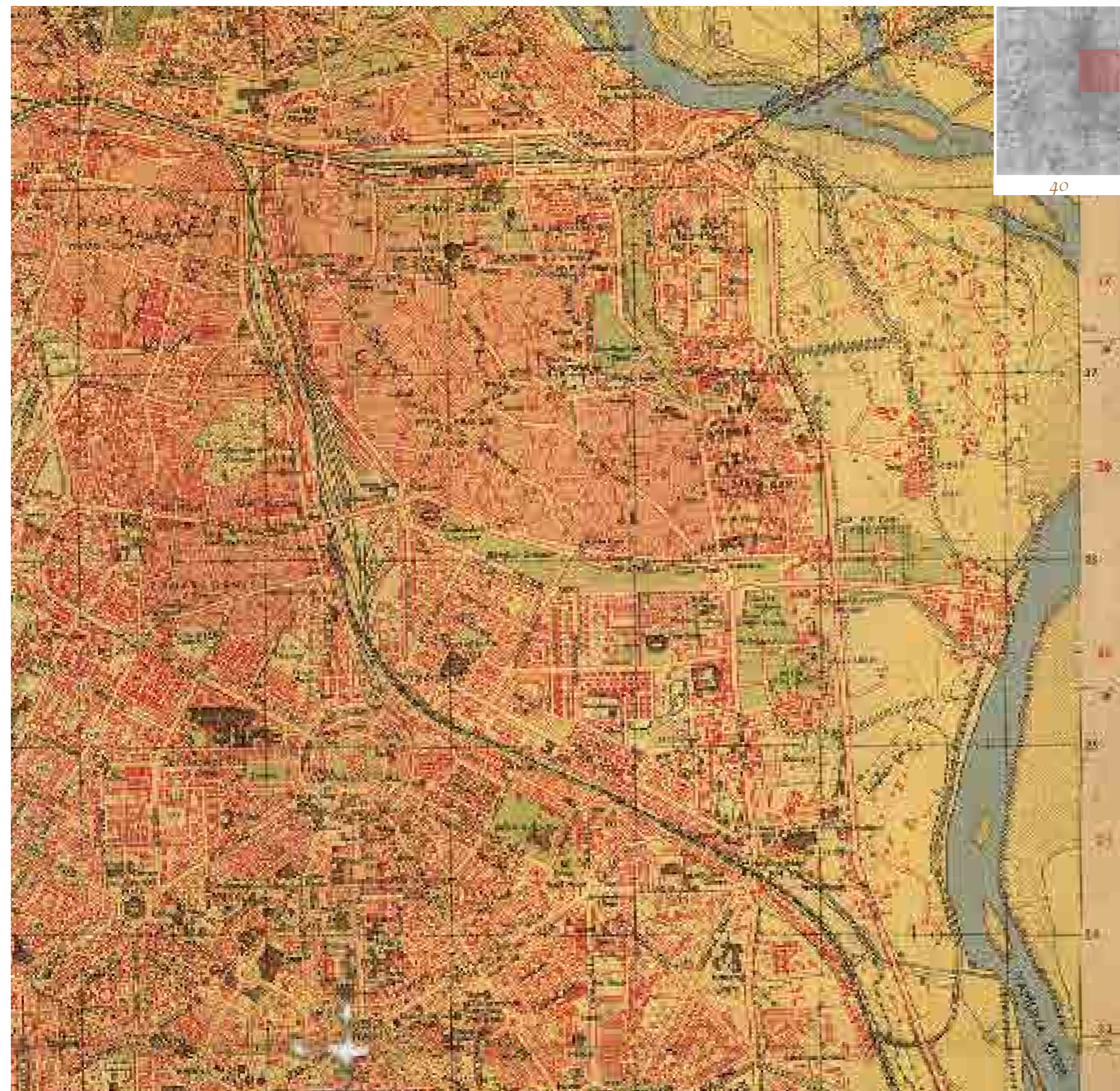
settlements, here, New Delhi and its extremities can be construed as a consolidation of miscellaneous, yet planned colonies. The colour red, in its varying hues and intensities, can be interpreted as an indicator of the vast urban spread that transpired, and, very visually, in comparison to previous maps, demonstrates this phenomenon. The capital city has proliferated significantly and its extensions, by virtue of the Yamuna River limiting its growth eastwards, have consequently sprawled in all the other directions available to it—north, south, and west. Despite many of them being subsumed and absorbed by Delhi and its ever-increasing city limits, the peripheries of many individual villages are still visible and seem to have retained their self-sufficient features, independent from the colossal cluster that Delhi has become. The directional orientation is indicated within the borders in the form of latitude and longitude references.

The following pages feature two plans, each specifically illustrating a planned colony that emerged, alongside those unplanned or unauthorised, after Independence and during the exponential expansion of the new capital: *Revised Lay-out of Malviya Nagar New Delhi* (40a), drafted by the Central Public Works Department, and *Lay Out Plan of Patel Nagar Delhi* (40b), drafted by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Malviya Nagar and Patel Nagar were conceptualised and intended for housing the vast numbers of refugees from Pakistan, and, in both, an increasing saturation of community services, public parks, schools, and markets is noticeable. Patel Nagar remains abundantly rigid in its organisation and pattern in comparison to Malviya Nagar, in which the road network demonstrates an effort to integrate curves in the layout. Intriguingly, the plan of Malviya Nagar reveals that industrial areas were amalgamated or incorporated within and as a part of the colony instead of being segregated completely from the residential areas, as the 1962 master plan will suggest and aspire for in the future. Nonetheless, both are valid examples of how the overall development of the capital had adopted urbanisation in form of archetypical colonies, a notion and model imported and attributable to the British Raj.





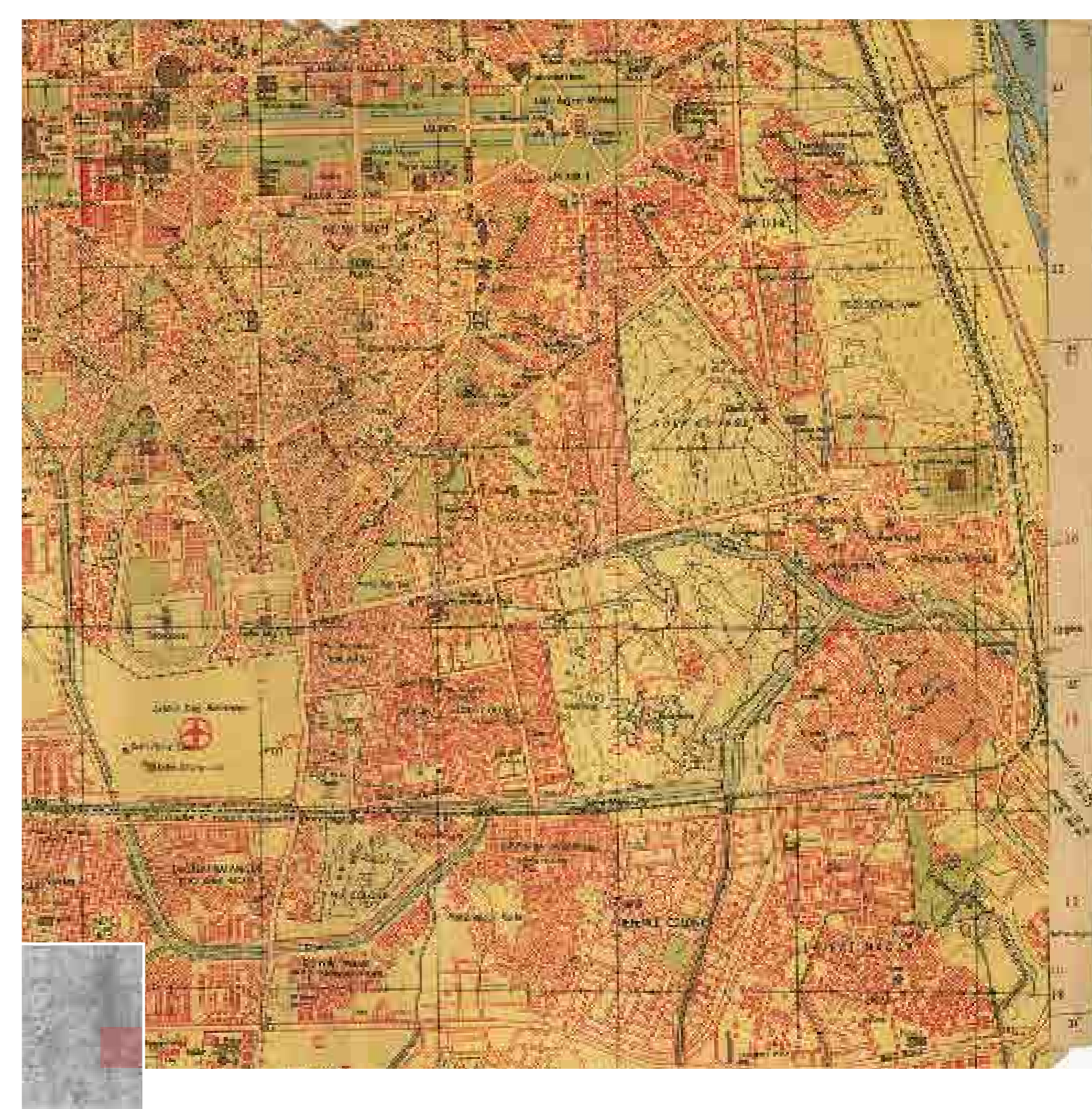




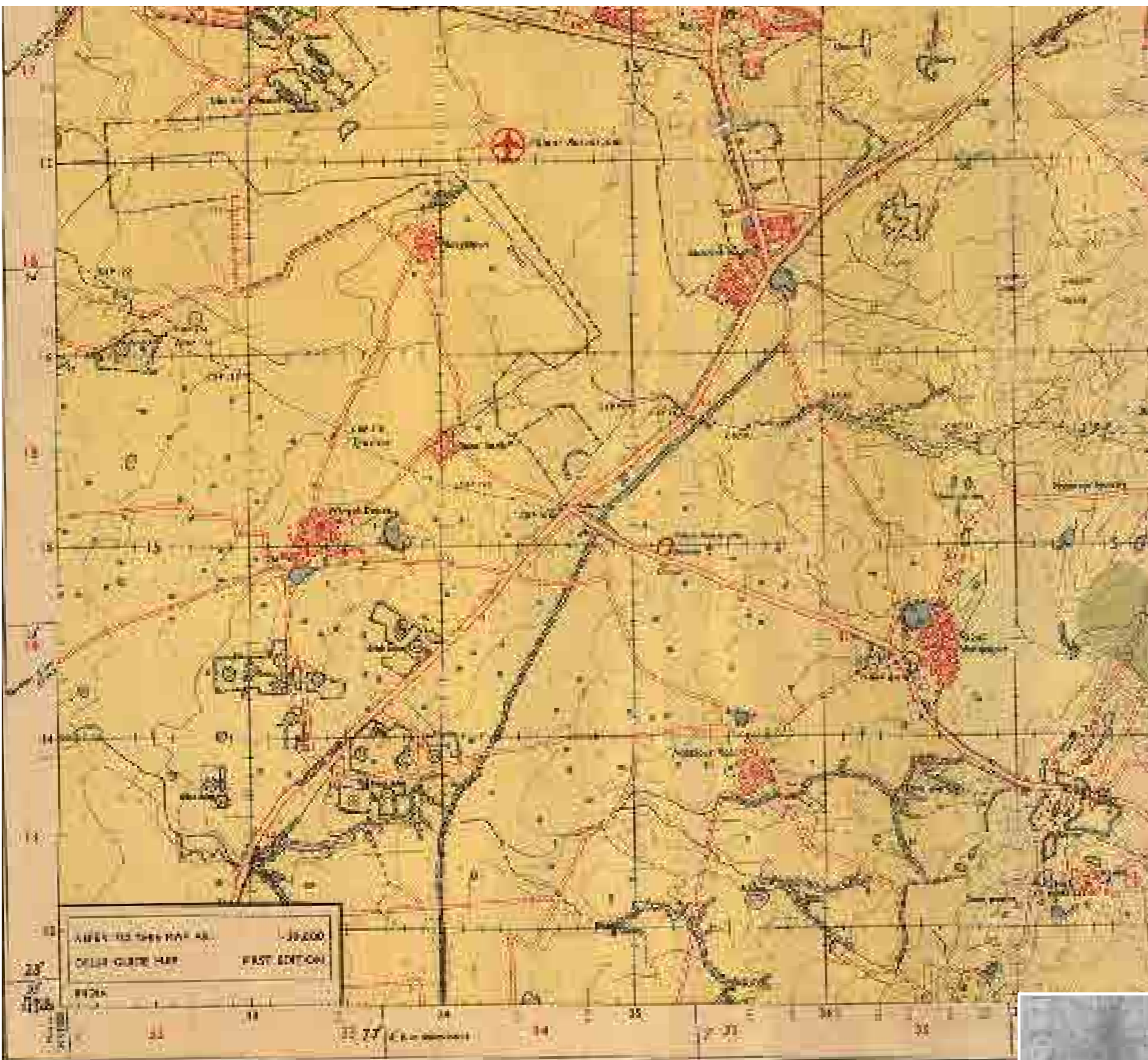




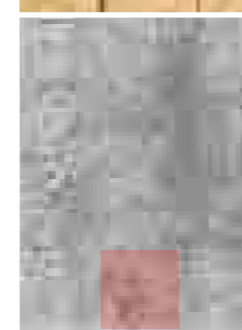
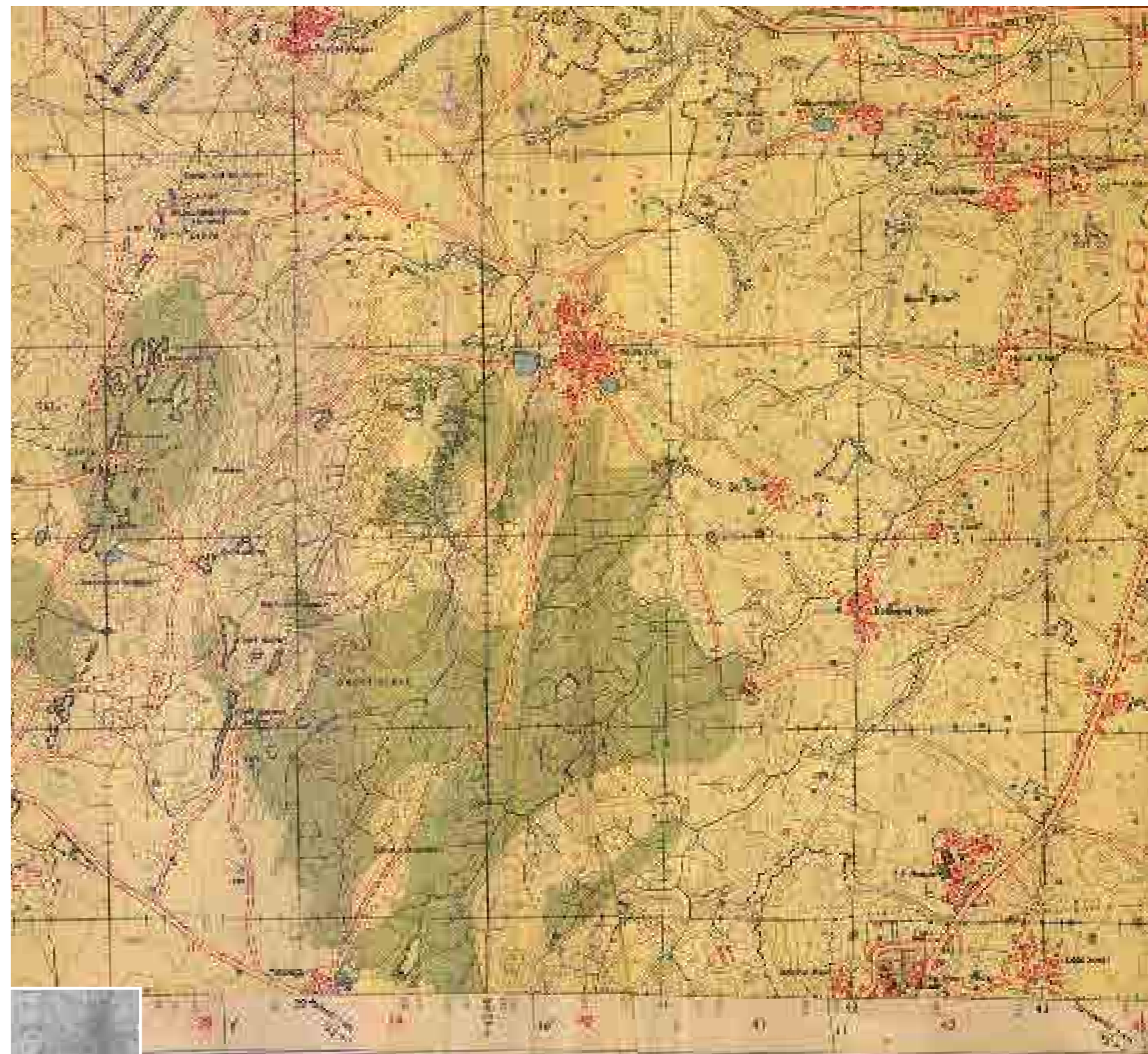
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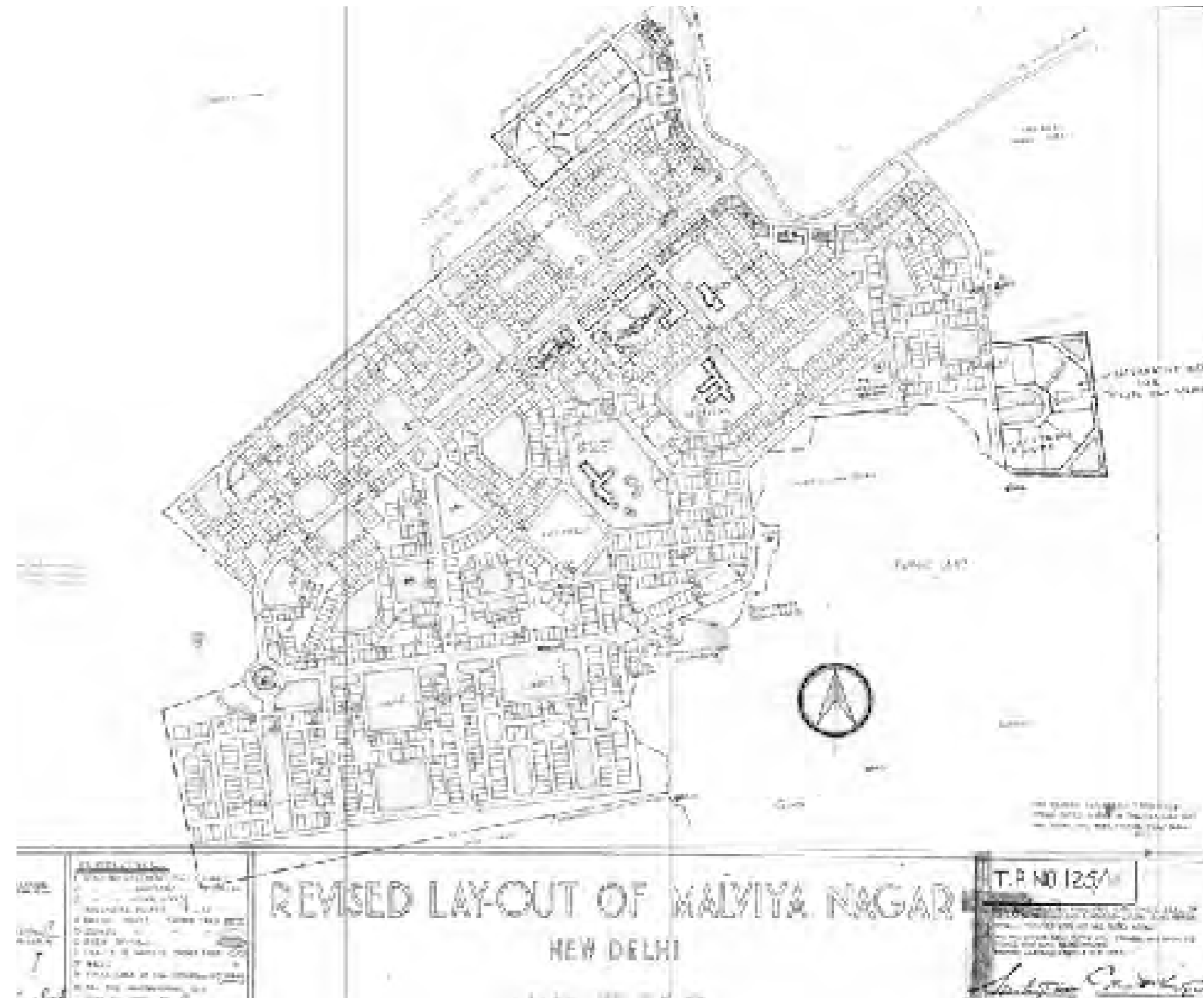
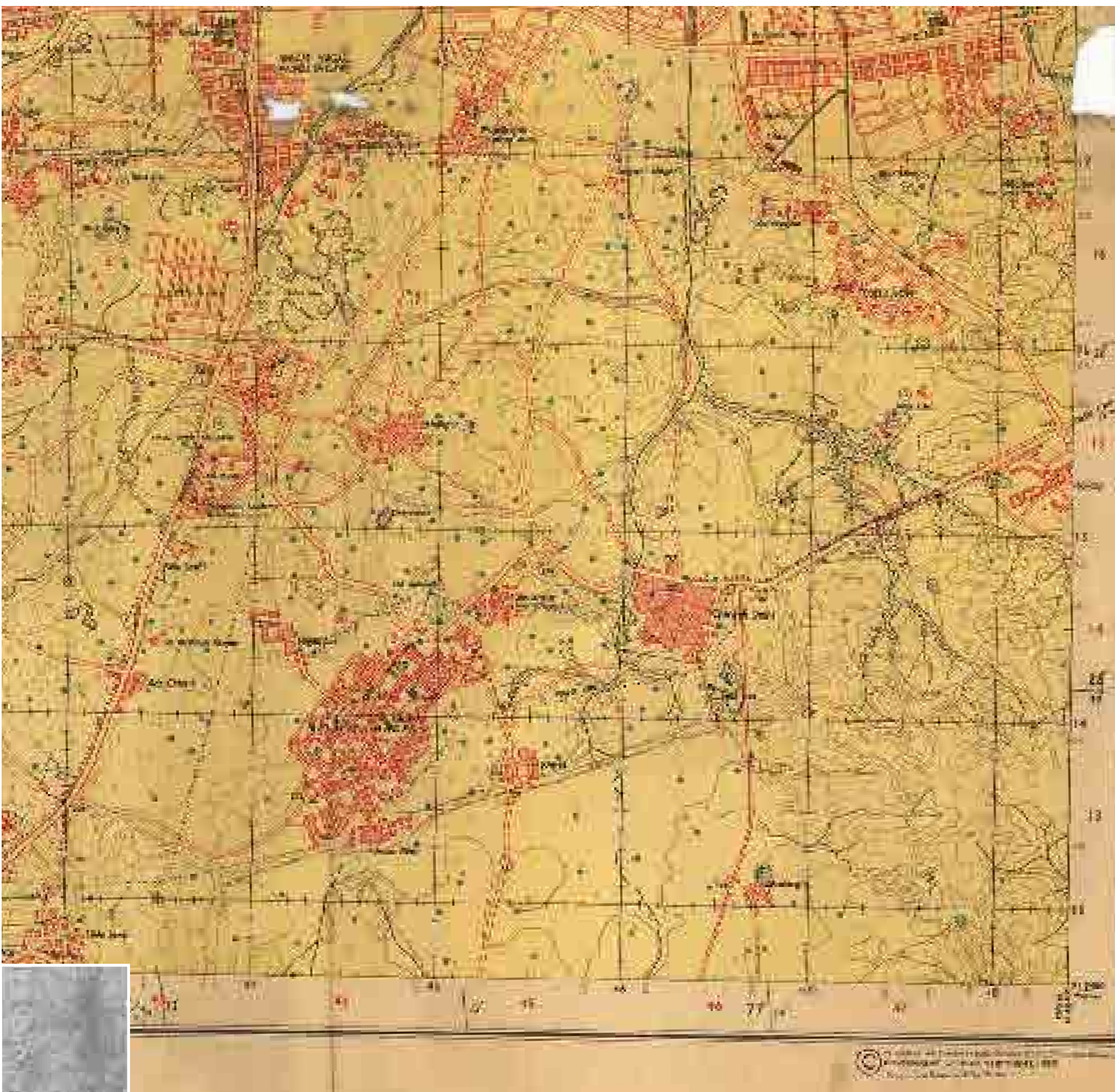
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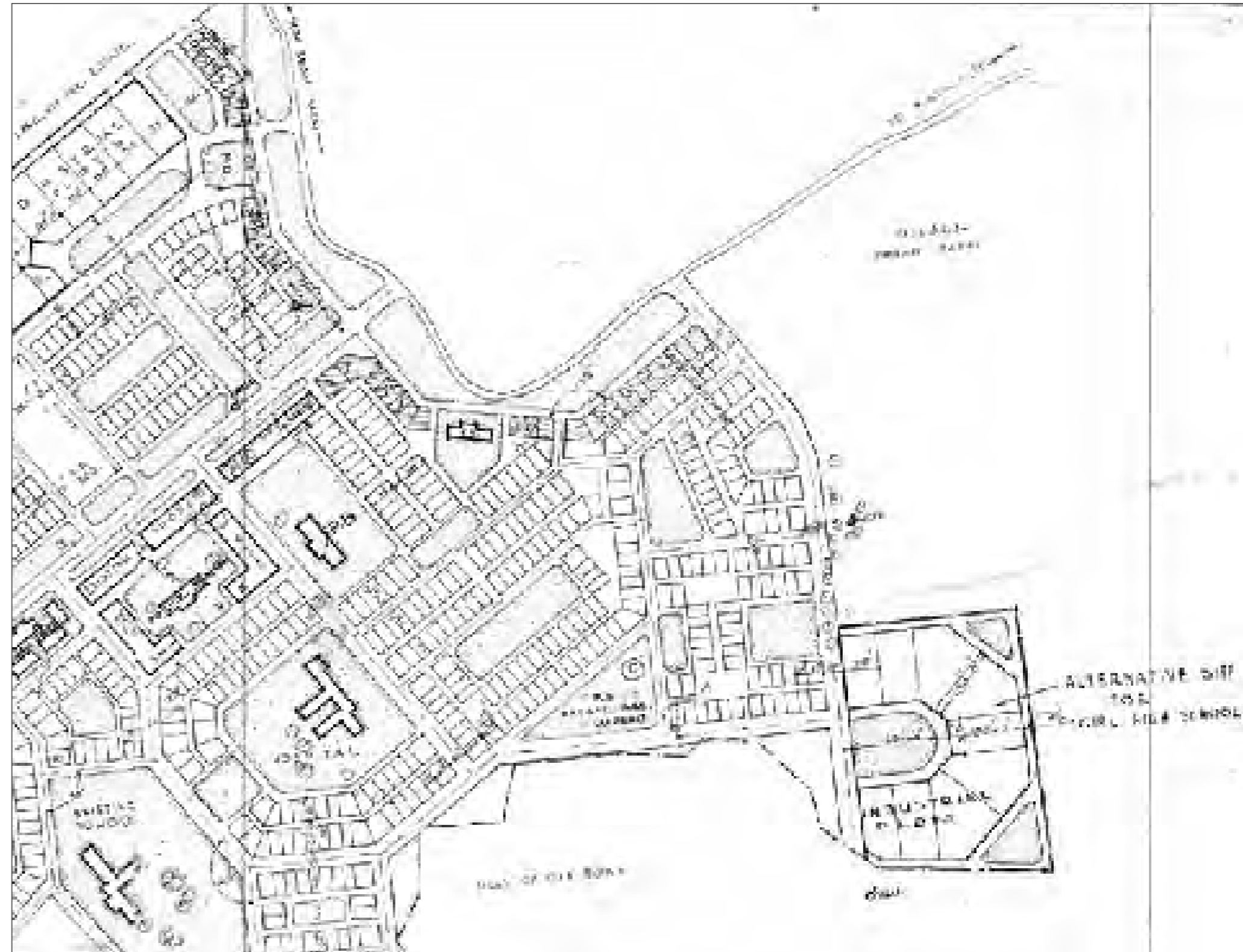
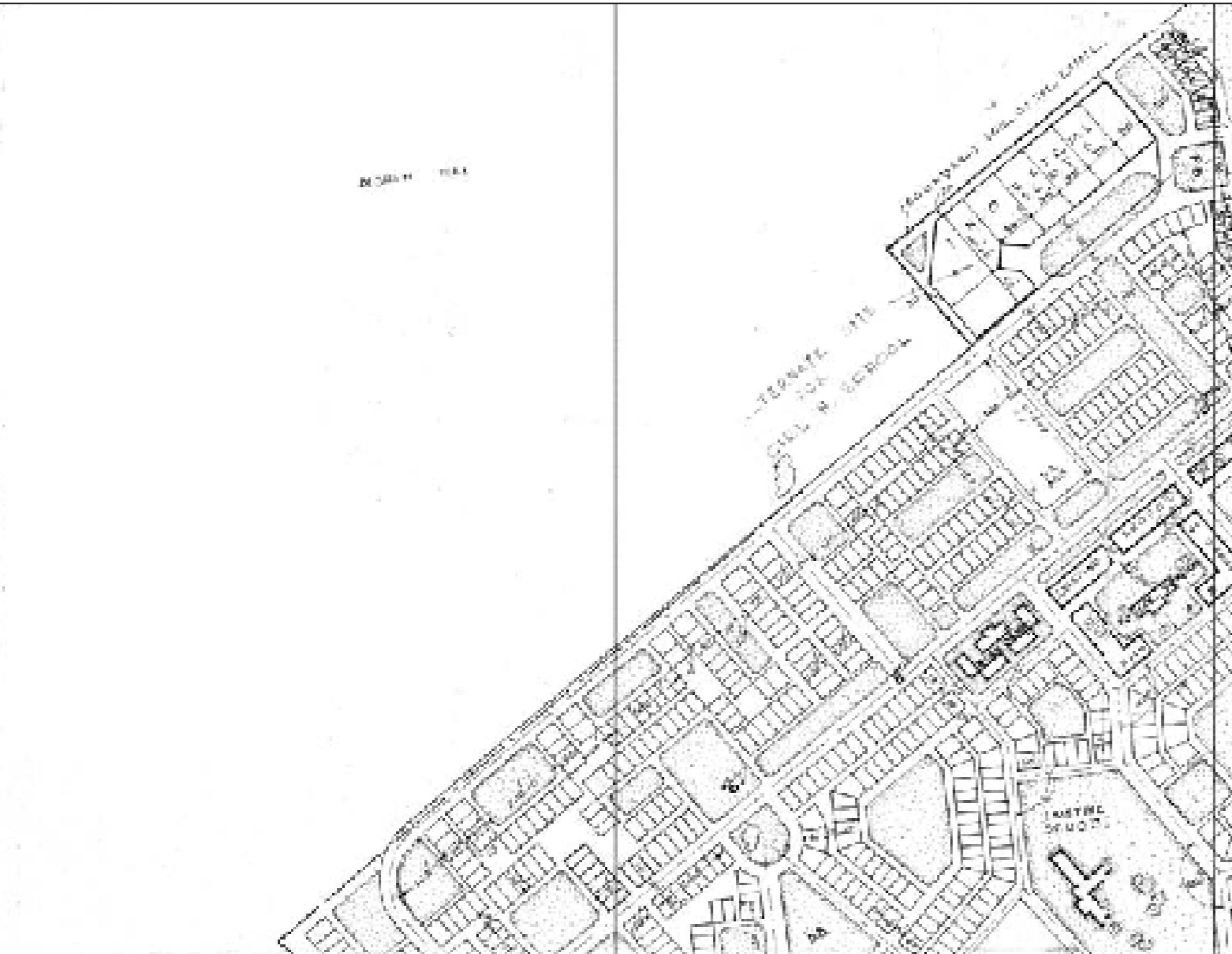


40



40

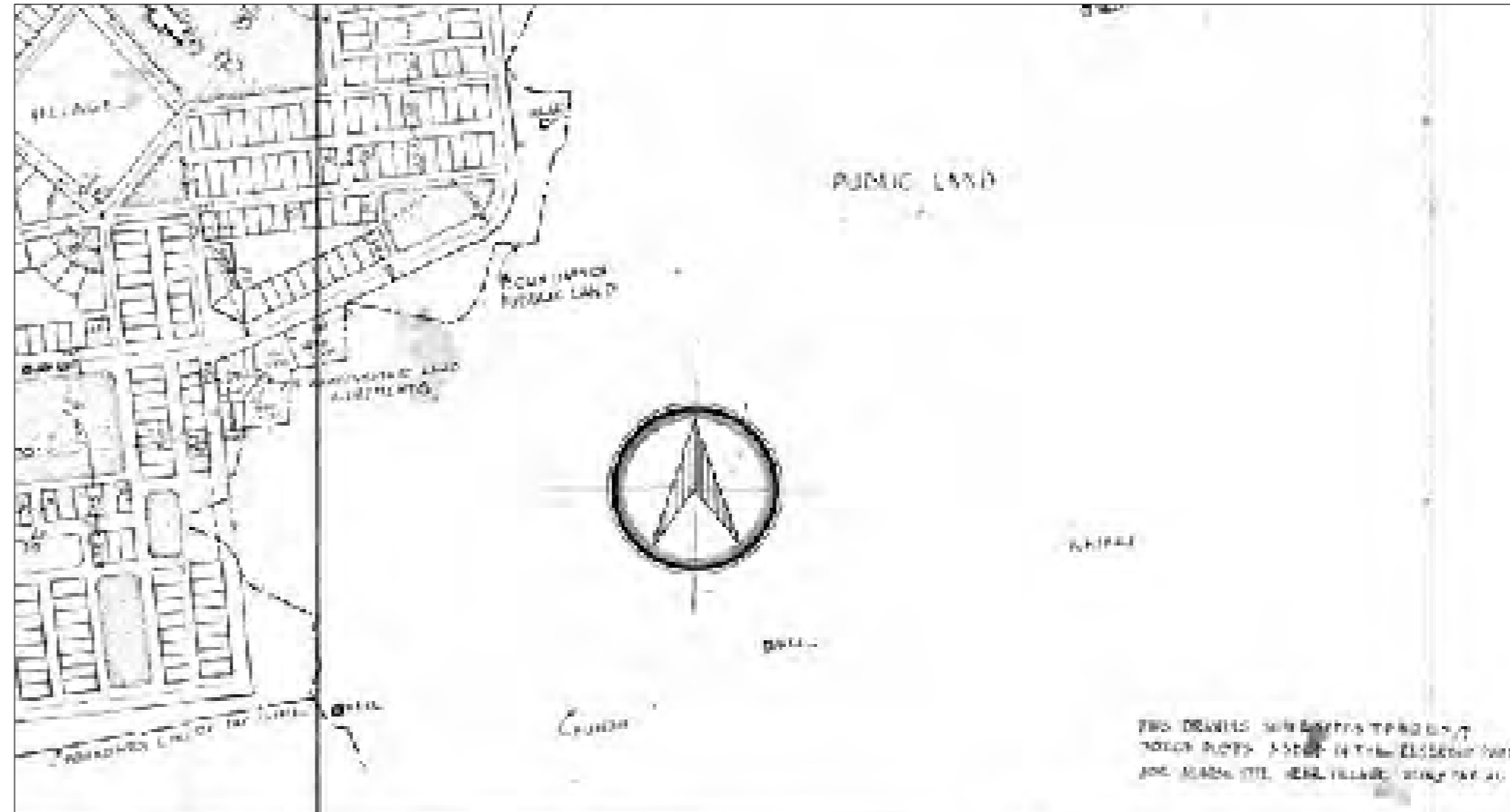




40A



40A



**REFERENCE**

1. TOTAL NO. OF HOUSES PROPOSED = 447
2. ...
3. ...
4. HOUSES ...
5. ...
6. OPEN SPACES
7. ...
8. ...
9. ...
10. ...

**REVISIONS**

**REVISED LAYOUT OF NEW DELHI**

Scale: 1:10,000

**LAYOUT OF MALVIYA NAGAR NEW DELHI**

T.P. NO. 125/10

Scale: 1:10,000

Author: ...

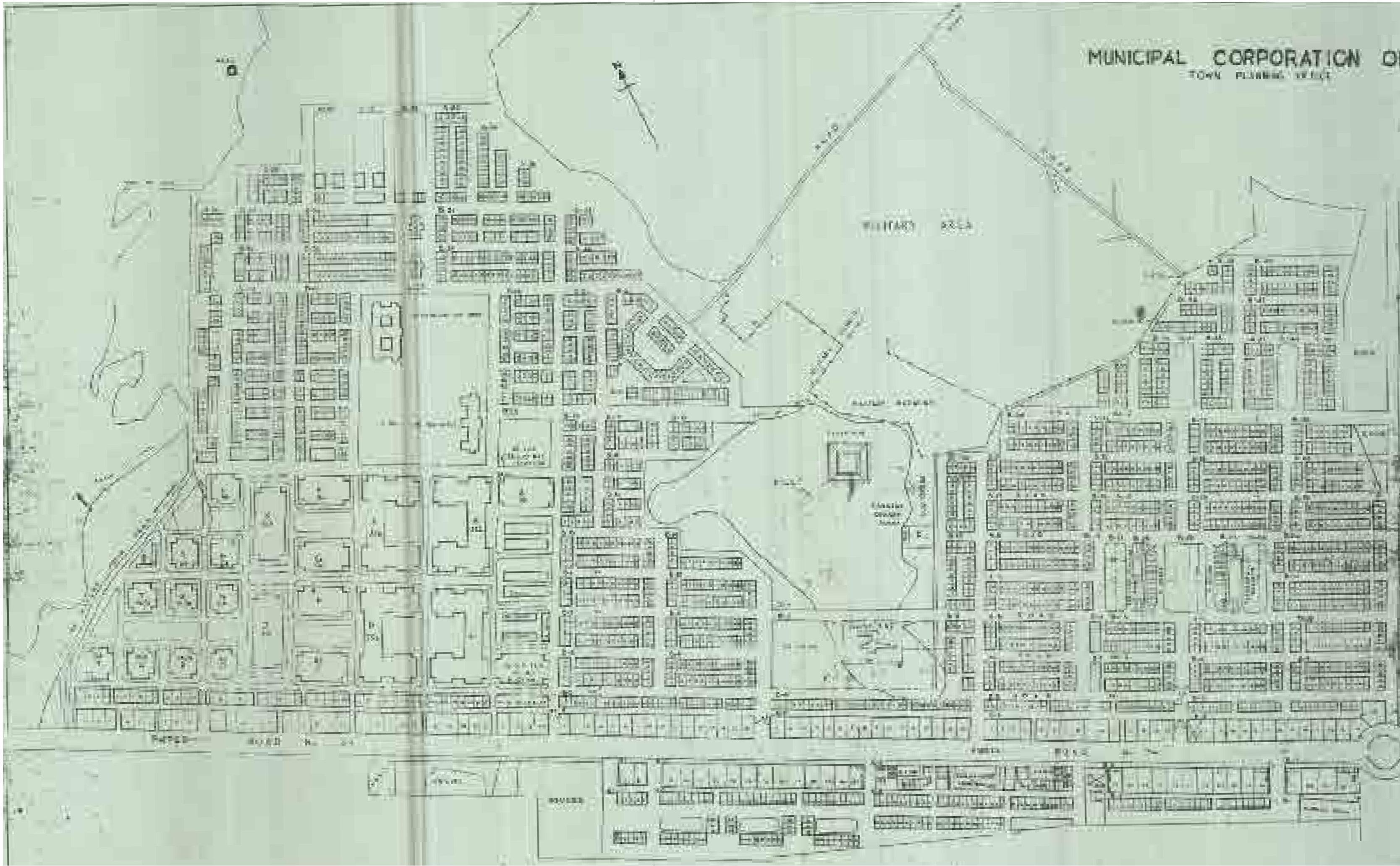


40A



40A

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF DELHI  
TOWN PLANNING OFFICE





41 (41A; 41B)

[1955–1962]

*Lay Out Plan of New Delhi*

INDIAN NATIONAL TRUST FOR ART AND CULTURAL HERITAGE;

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

*Graphic scale in feet*



Even though this map does not provide explicit information as to when or who drafted it, the presence or absence of certain colonies, when analysed in conjunction with the areas already developed, implicitly reveals that this map was prepared before 1957, most certainly before the master plan of 1962. Similar to the preceding, map 40, *Delhi Guide Map. Surveyed 1955-56* (1955–56), this map, too, demonstrates an enduring and progressive effort to replace formerly British road names, significant to the administration of the British Raj, with names evocative and meaningful to the Indian populace— what was once dubbed York Road is now named Motilal Nehru Road. Although the piece is black on white and rather unassuming in the amount of detailed information it provides, it dramatically illustrates, in its monochromatic simplicity, the overall pattern and configuration of New Delhi's colonies, the density or congestion of some of the newer apartment complexes juxtaposed against the open terrain of the older bungalows. Augmentation of the colonies constructed after Independence by the governmental Central Public Works Department (CPWD), located predominantly in the south of New Delhi, is particularly prominent in this map and include the Diplomatic Enclave, Defence Colony, Lajpat Nagar, Nizamuddin (East and West), Kidwai Nagar, Lakshmi Bai Nagar, Sarojini Nagar, Kastuba Nagar, and New Jangpura. Most of these colonies were purpose-built—an undertaking to resolve the unrelenting issue of refugees, principally relocating and sheltering the Hindu population emigrating from Pakistan to India, as also to accommodate Indian government employees,



41

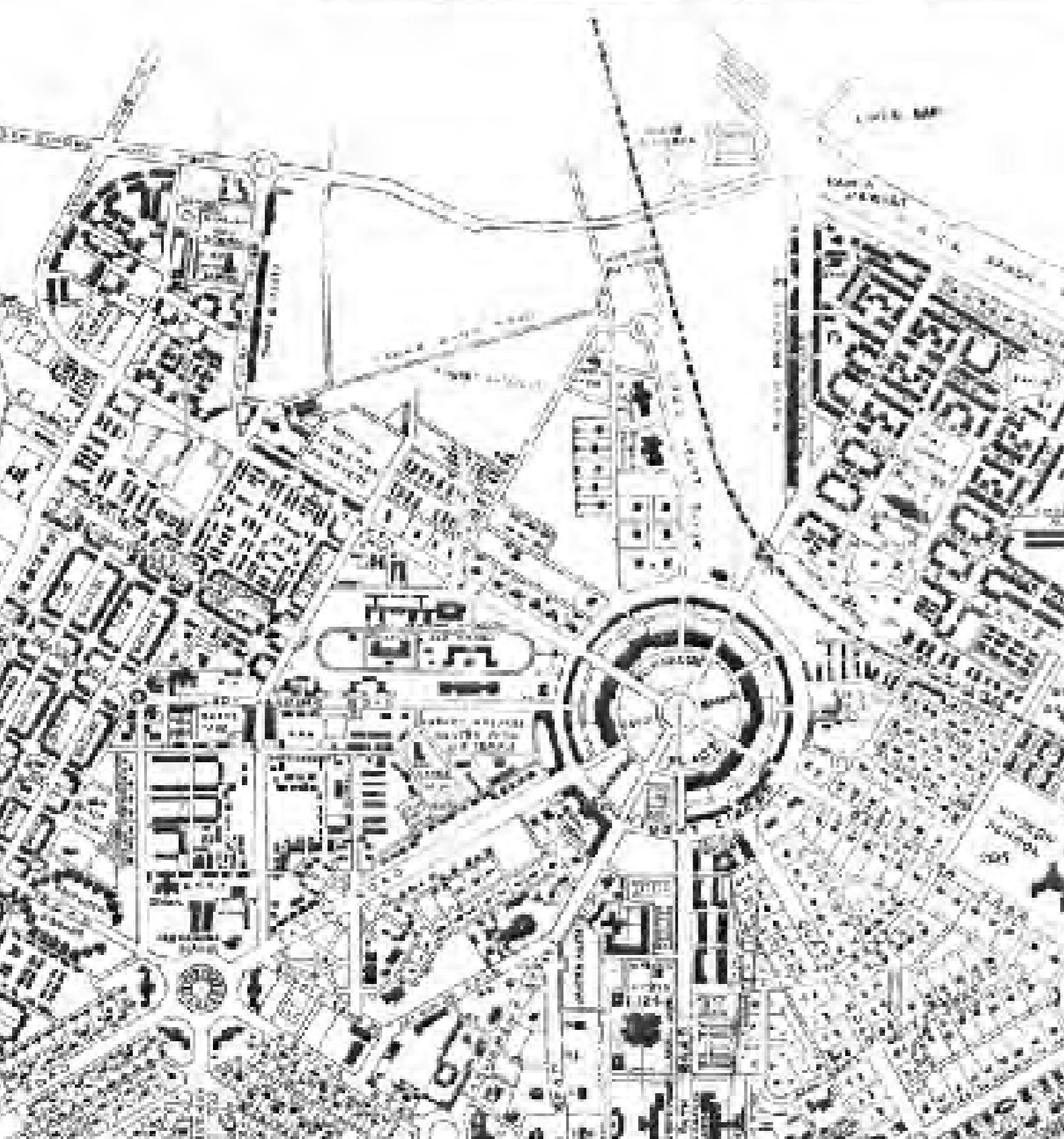
who were now impending upon the national capital. Intriguingly, each of these colonies abides by a different ratio and appreciation between the built areas, open spaces, and gardens. The stature of buildings, single versus multi-storey, varies from place to place, just as the relationship between public and private areas alternates, and certain layouts become far more elaborate, New Jangpura for instance, than others more conventionally and geometrically organised, such as Sarojini Nagar or Kastuba Nagar. The directional orientation is not provided in this map.

The following pages feature two plans, *Lay Out Plan of Model Town showing set-backs lines* (41a), a map of the Model Town colony drafted by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, and *Site Survey Plan for Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi* (41b), essentially the layout of Sarojini Nagar colony drafted by the Central Public Works Department. The former, developed and constructed by a private construction company, Delhi Land and Finance (DLF), on private commission, and the latter constructed by the government of India for its employees. In analysing both, more so by juxtaposing one against the other, it is noticeable that Model Town consists of small individual plots, whereas, in contrast, Sarojini Nagar is comprised of apartment blocks. The elaborate, attentive, and certainly more thorough planning of open spaces in the government colony also becomes particularly obvious and manifest when compared to those in the private one, let alone the fact that the layout of Sarojini Nagar bears recognisable resemblance to that of the colonial Lodi Colony.





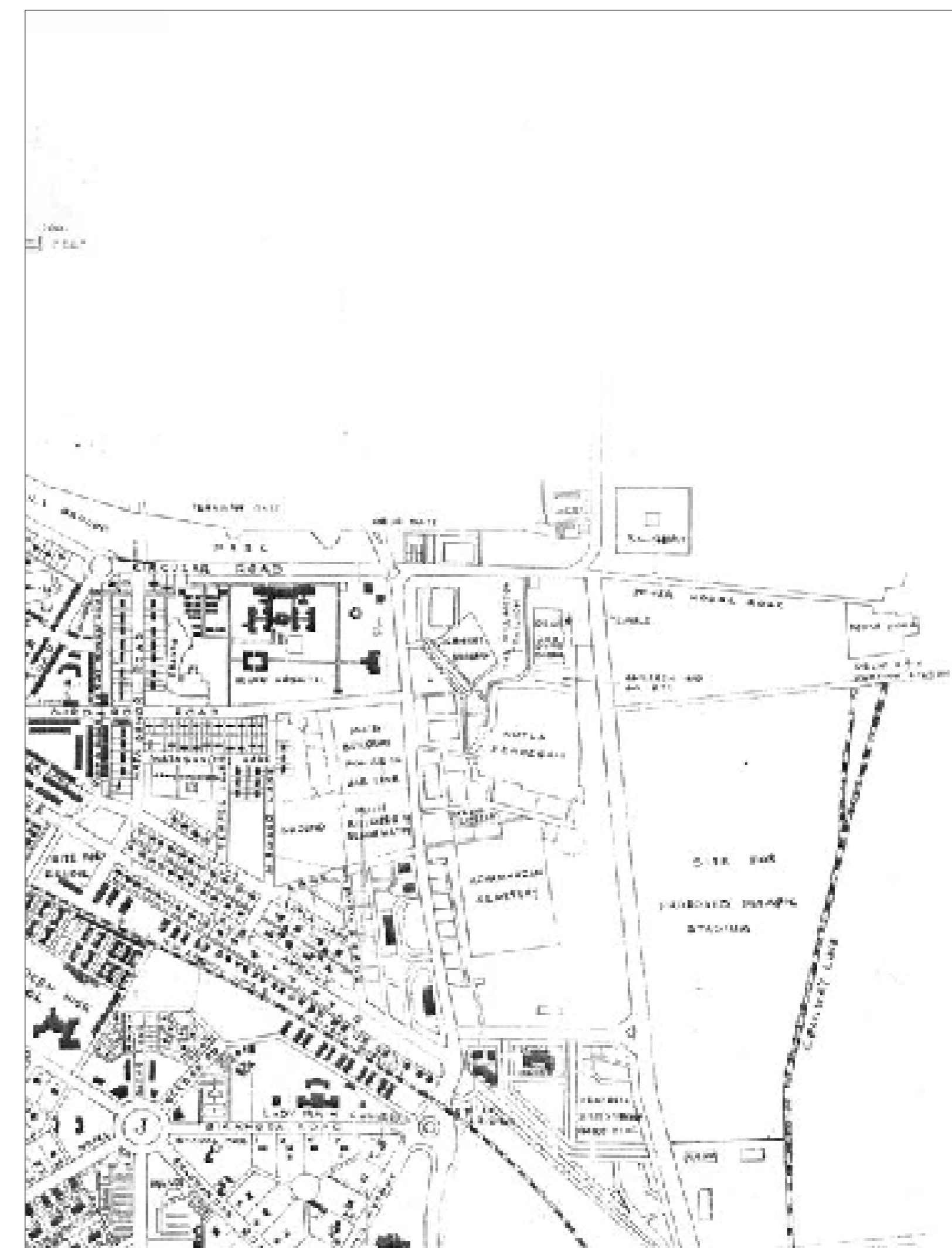
# LAY-OUT PLAN OF NEW DELHI

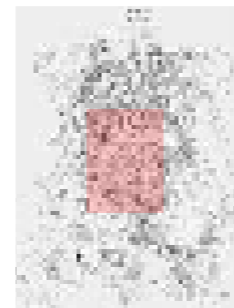


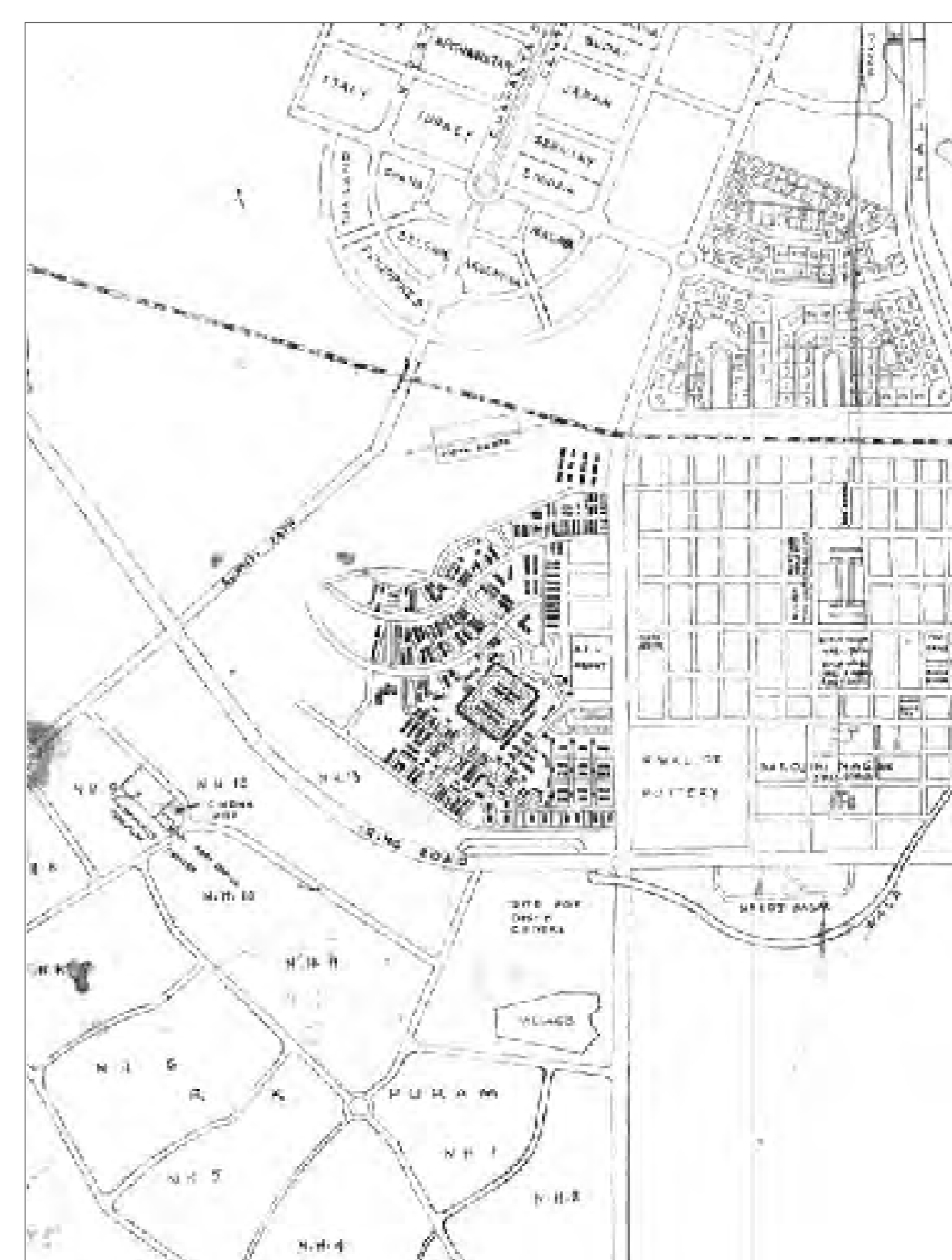
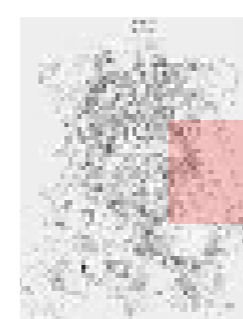
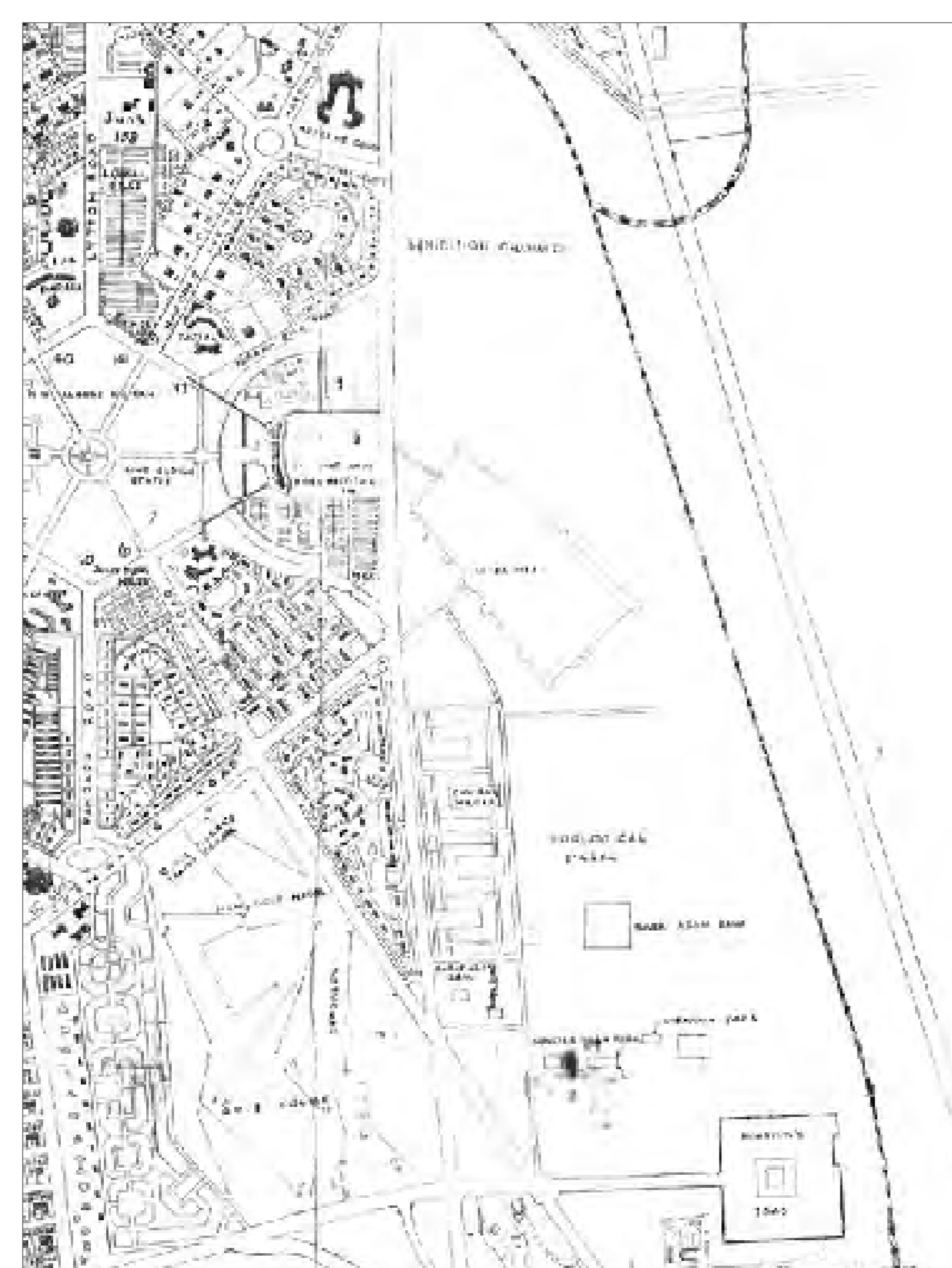
41

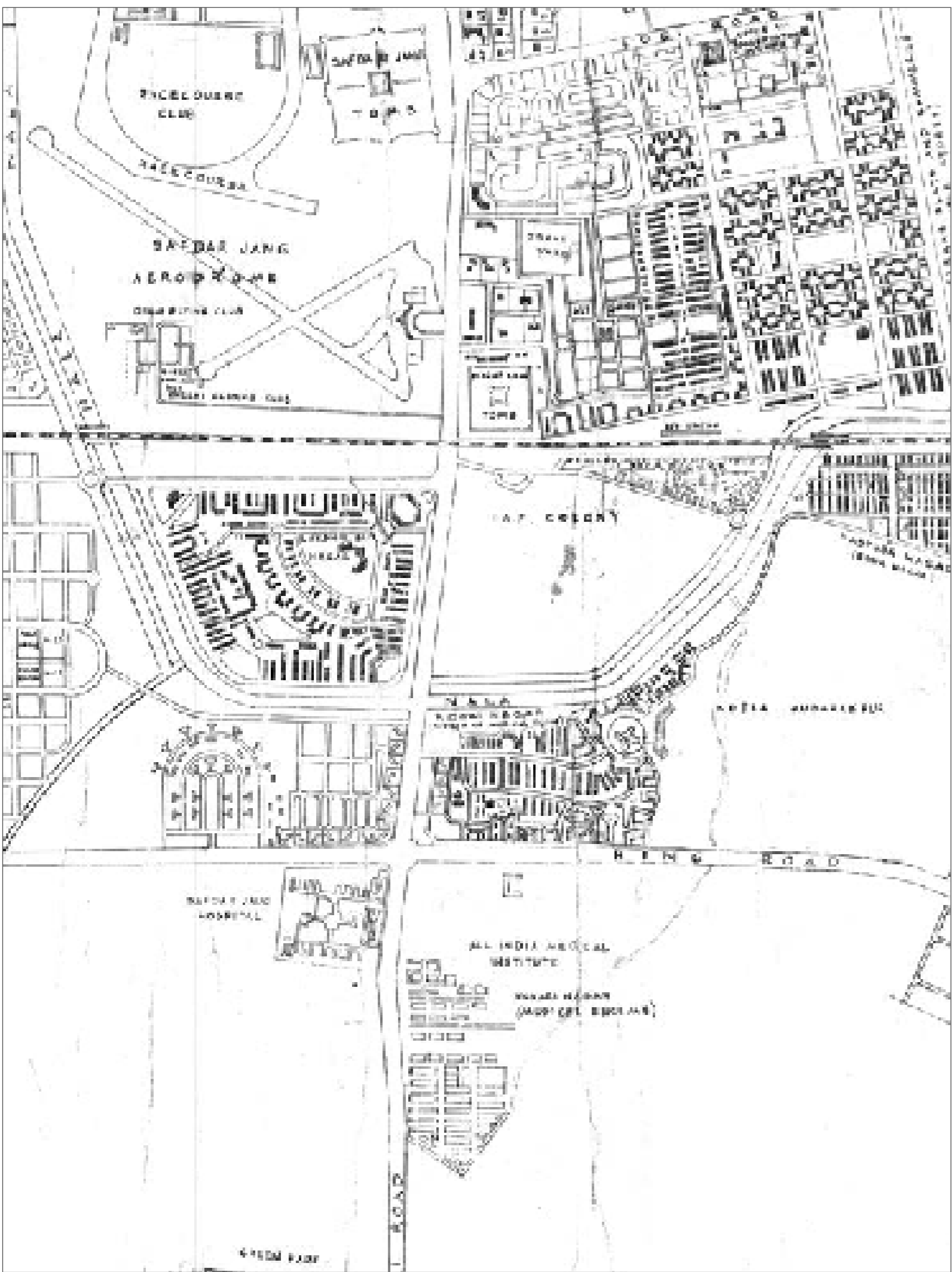


41

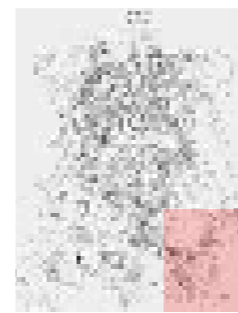




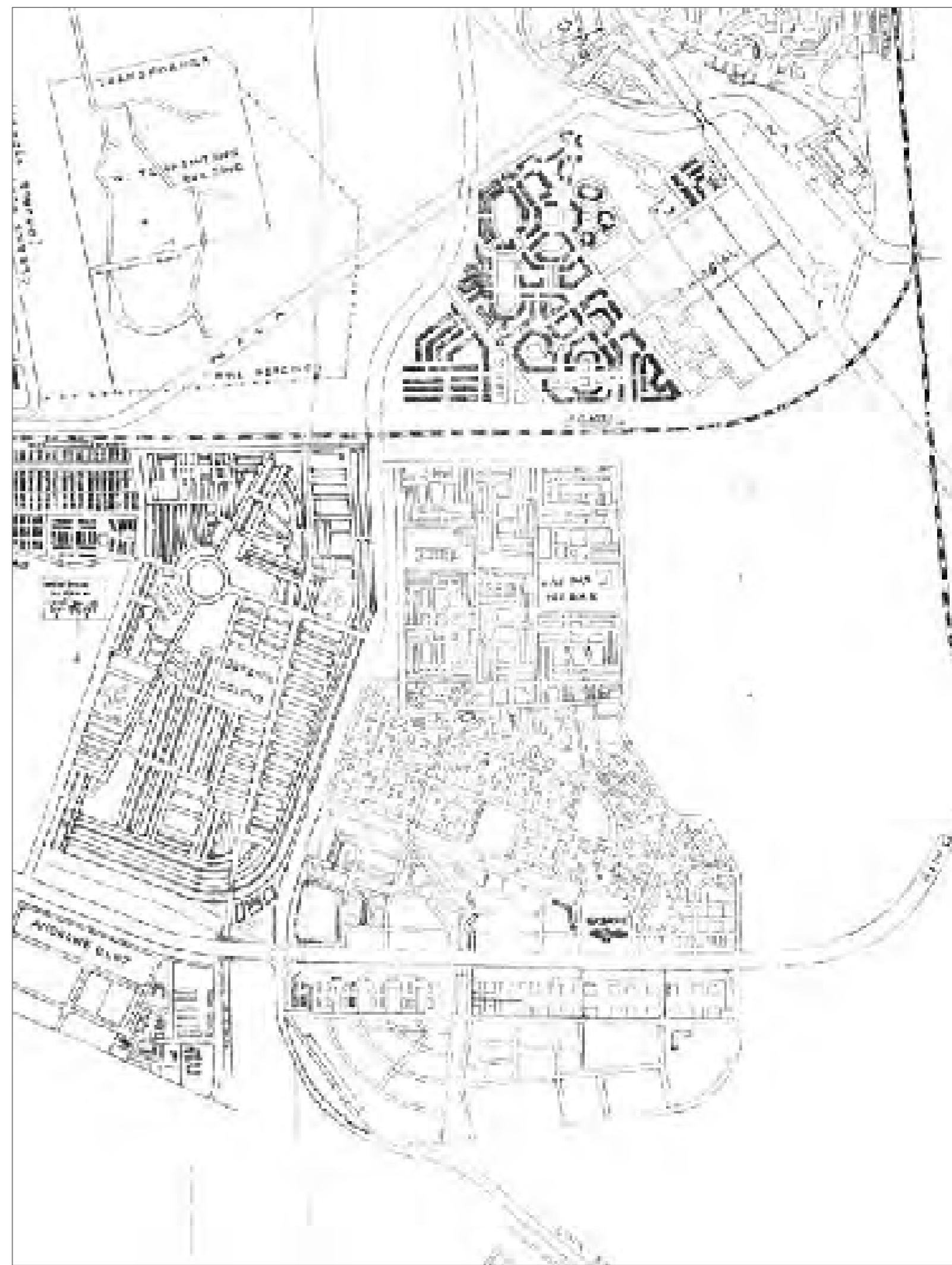


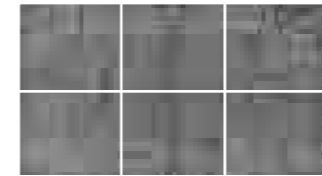


41



41





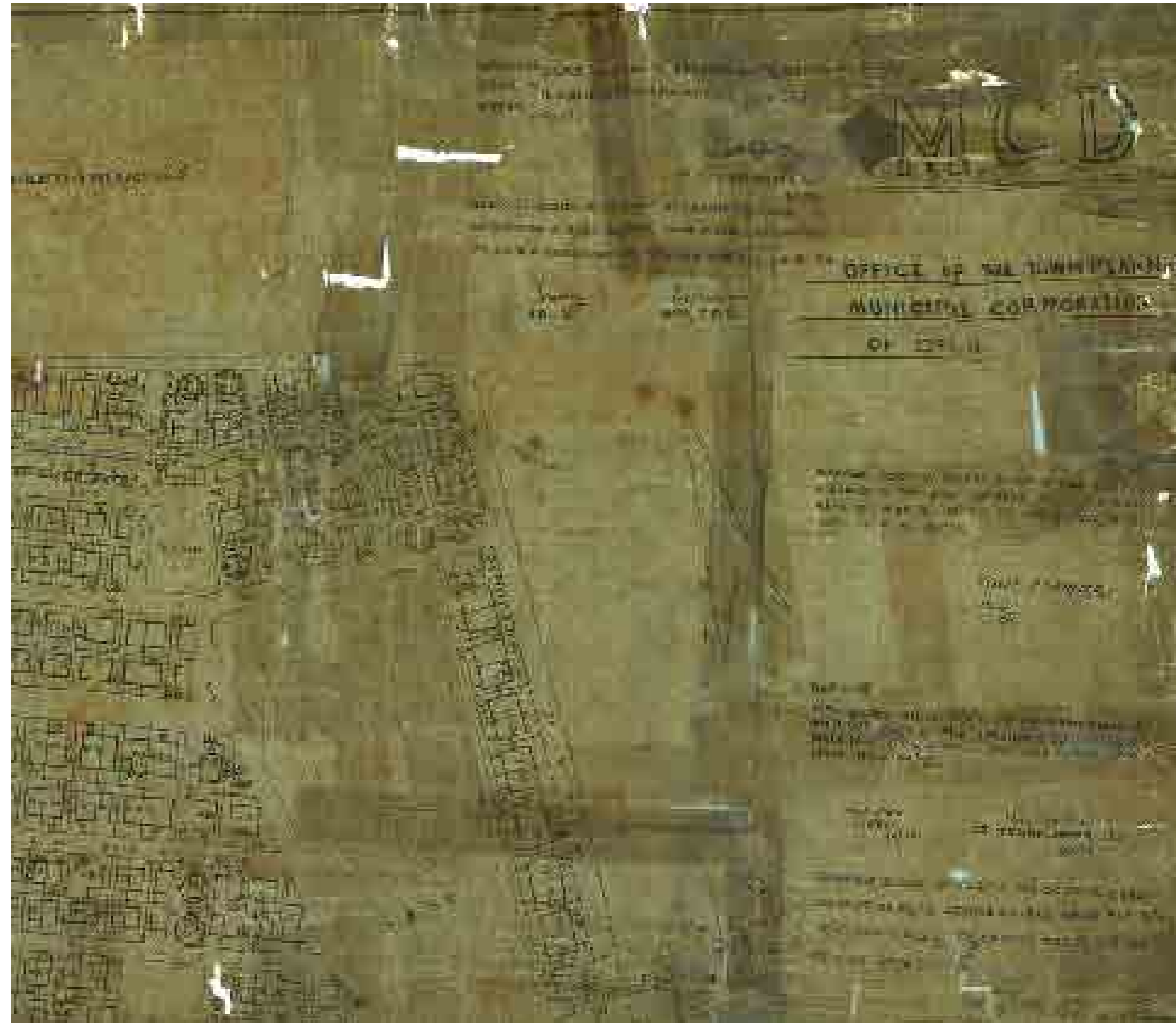
41A



41A



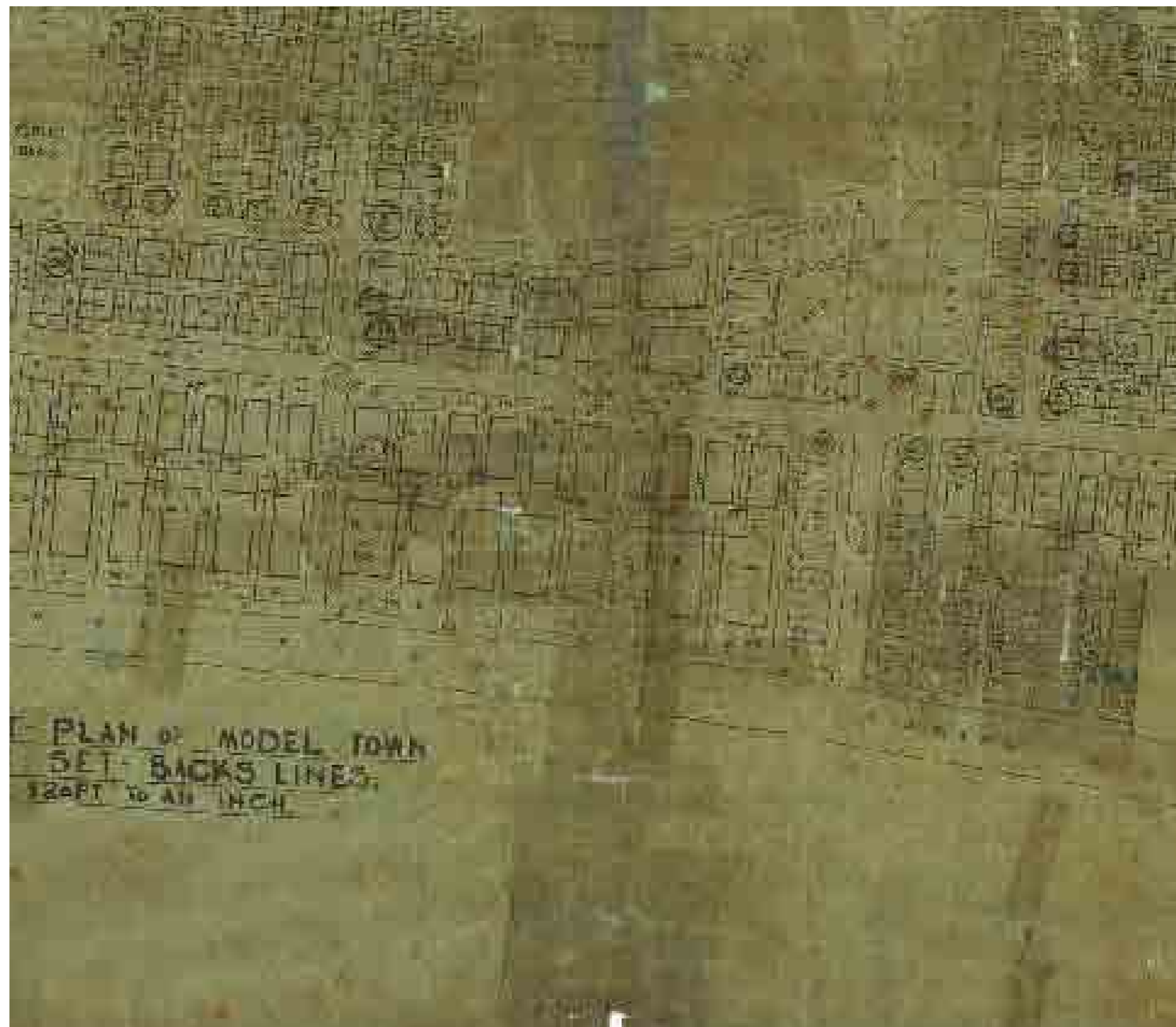
41A



41A



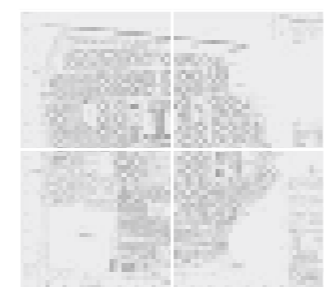
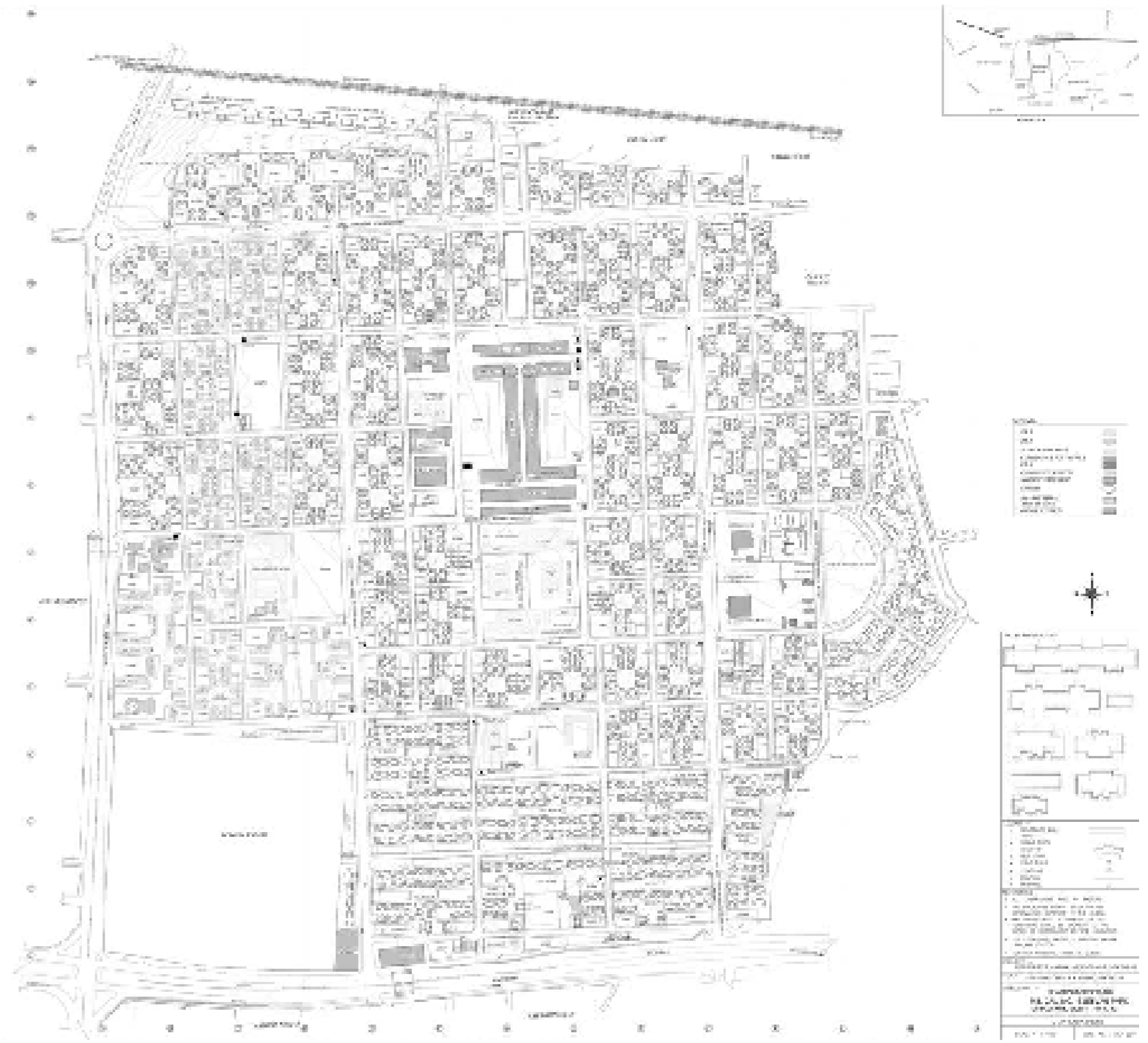
41A



41A



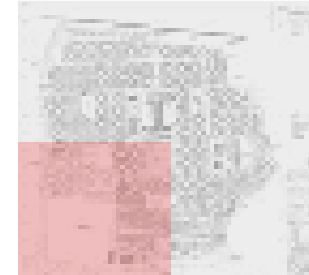
41A



41B







4rB



4rB

DRAWING NO. 228

**LEGEND**

**NOTES**

- BOUNDARY WALL
- ROAD
- POWER CABLE
- WATER
- GAS PIPE
- UNIT FLOOR
- CONCRETE
- FINISH
- METAL

**REMARKS**

- ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METERS.
- THE QUANTITY SHOWN THEREIN ARE APPROXIMATE QUANTITY OF THE QUANT.
- ANY DISCREPANCY IN DRAWING OR SET FORWARDED SHOULD BE REFERRED TO THE ARCHITECT OR ARCHITECTURAL CONSULTANT.
- CITY REGULATORY AUTHORITY AT NORTH WEST DELHI.
- CONFORM WITH THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT, 1960.

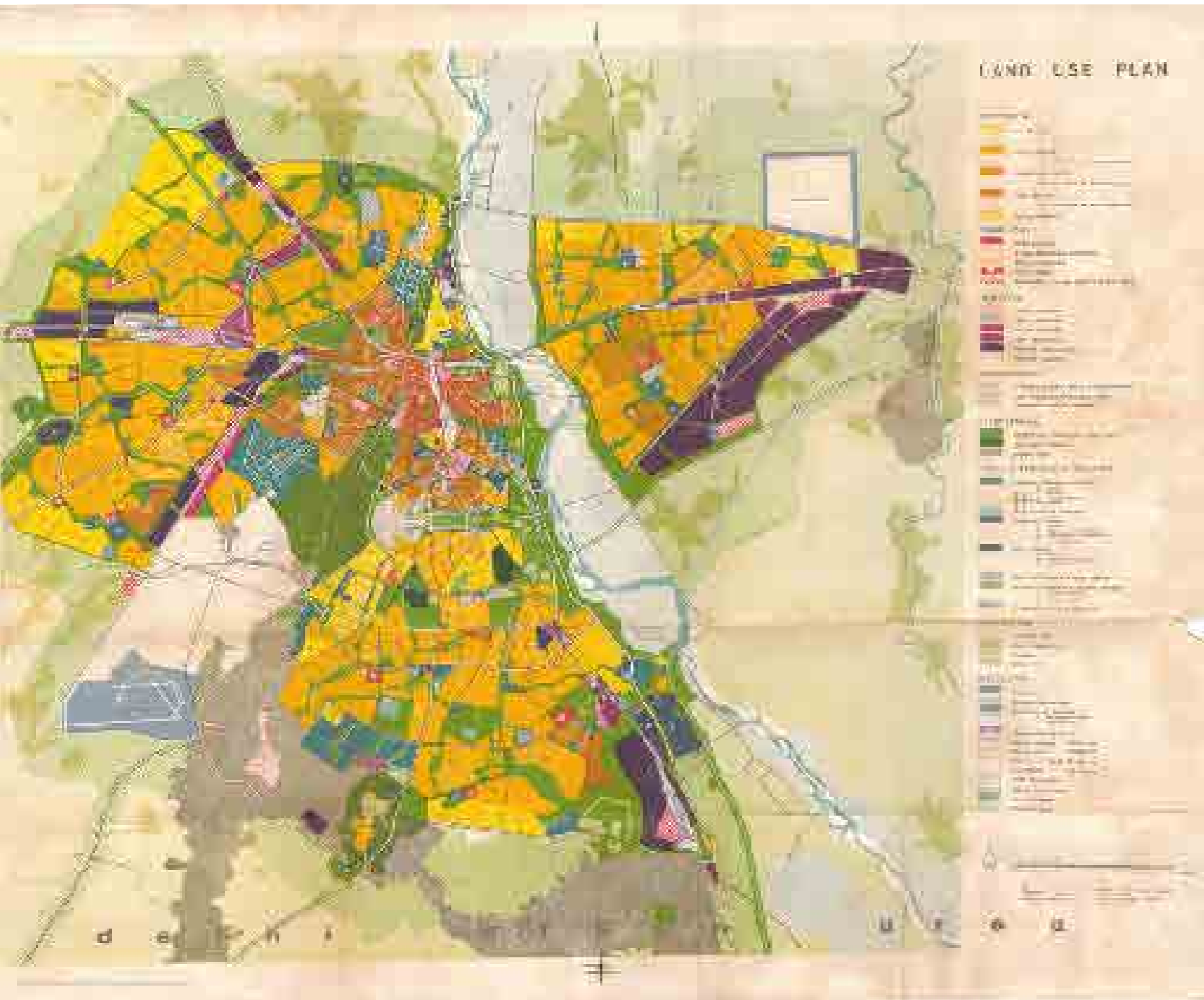
**DATE:** 15/08/2024

**FOR:** 1. ARCHITECTURAL CONSULTANT

**CONTRACT:** SHARIP SUBSTATIONS  
113, GALI NO-8 JEEVAN PARK  
SRINAGAR, DELHI - 110042

**CONTROLLER PLAN**

SCALE = 1:1000      DRAWING NO. = 228/2024



42  
1962

## *Delhi Urban Area*

INDIAN NATIONAL TRUST FOR ART AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

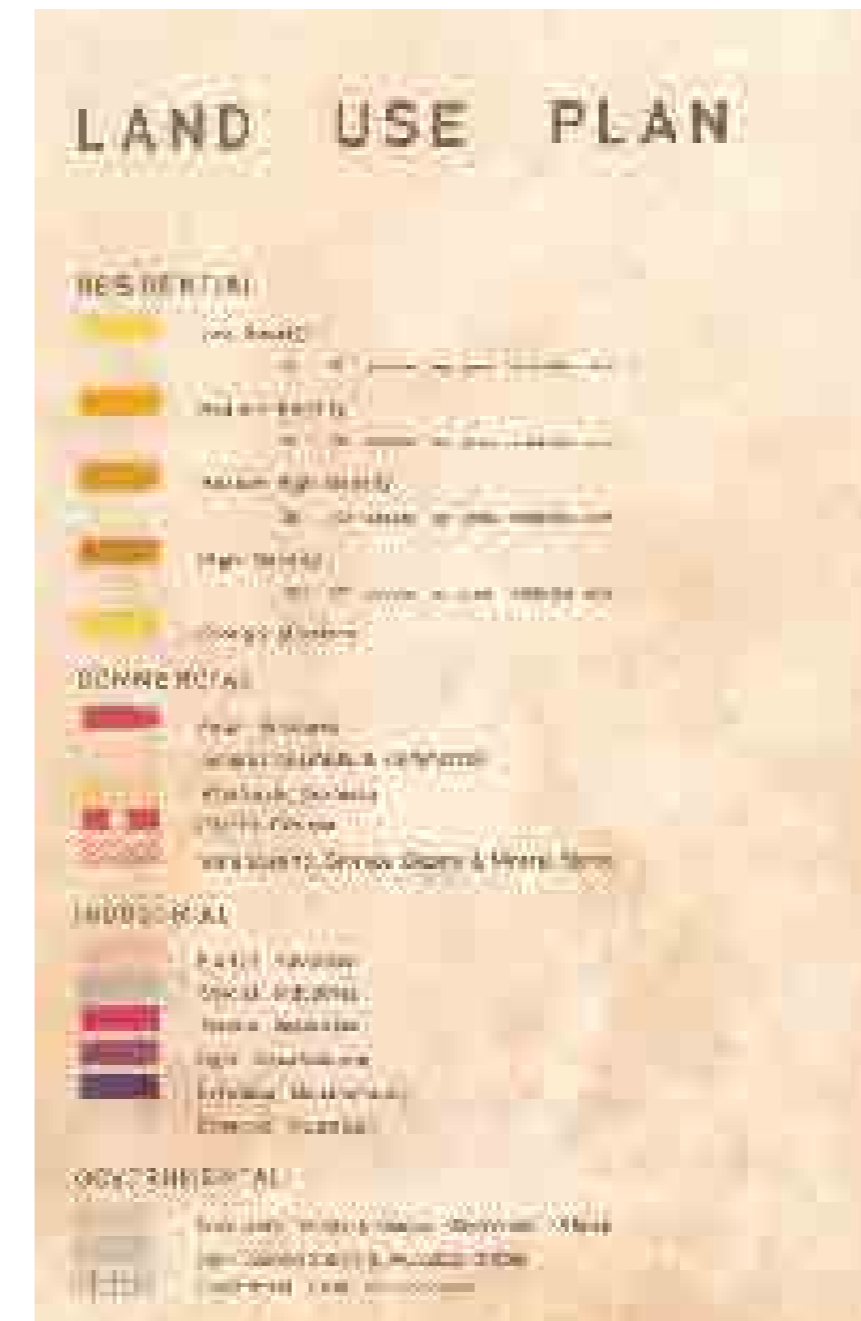
*Graphic scale in miles and kilometres*

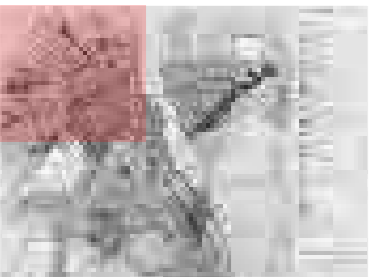


In terms of appearance, quintessence, and objective, this map, and the couple that follow, are distinct and separate from those previously seen in this collection. It may be argued that these maps have an entirely different sense of aesthetics and artistic expression; moreover, since Delhi had grown exponentially in size, the level of detail is somewhat compromised. Although the map is dated 1961, this particular specimen originates from a publication by the Delhi Development Authority and essentially illustrates the 1962 Master Plan for Delhi, conceptualised by the Town and Country Planning Organisation in collaboration with the American Ford Foundation. Fundamental to this plan is the notion of separating areas according to their function, usage, and association, with an acceptance of zones or sectors for the purpose of systematically arranging or dividing them into categories—Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Governmental, Recreational, Public & Semi-Public Facilities, Agricultural, and Circulation. The residential areas, held in varying shades of yellow, are subdivided according to density, ranging from low density in the lightest shade of yellow, 25-60 persons per gross residential acre, to high density rendered in deep ochre, 201-250 persons per gross residential acre. It is, of course, fathomable that the highest density areas, as also is visually apparent from this map, are the oldest settlements, such as Shahjahanabad and Tughlakabad, and those formal and informal settlements that were the first to emerge in their immediate proximity, such as Karol Bagh, Sabzi Mandi, and Sadar Bazar. The commercial sectors, denoted in pinkish reds, are perceptibly uniform in their distribution across the entirety of Delhi, with each comprising a ‘District Centre’

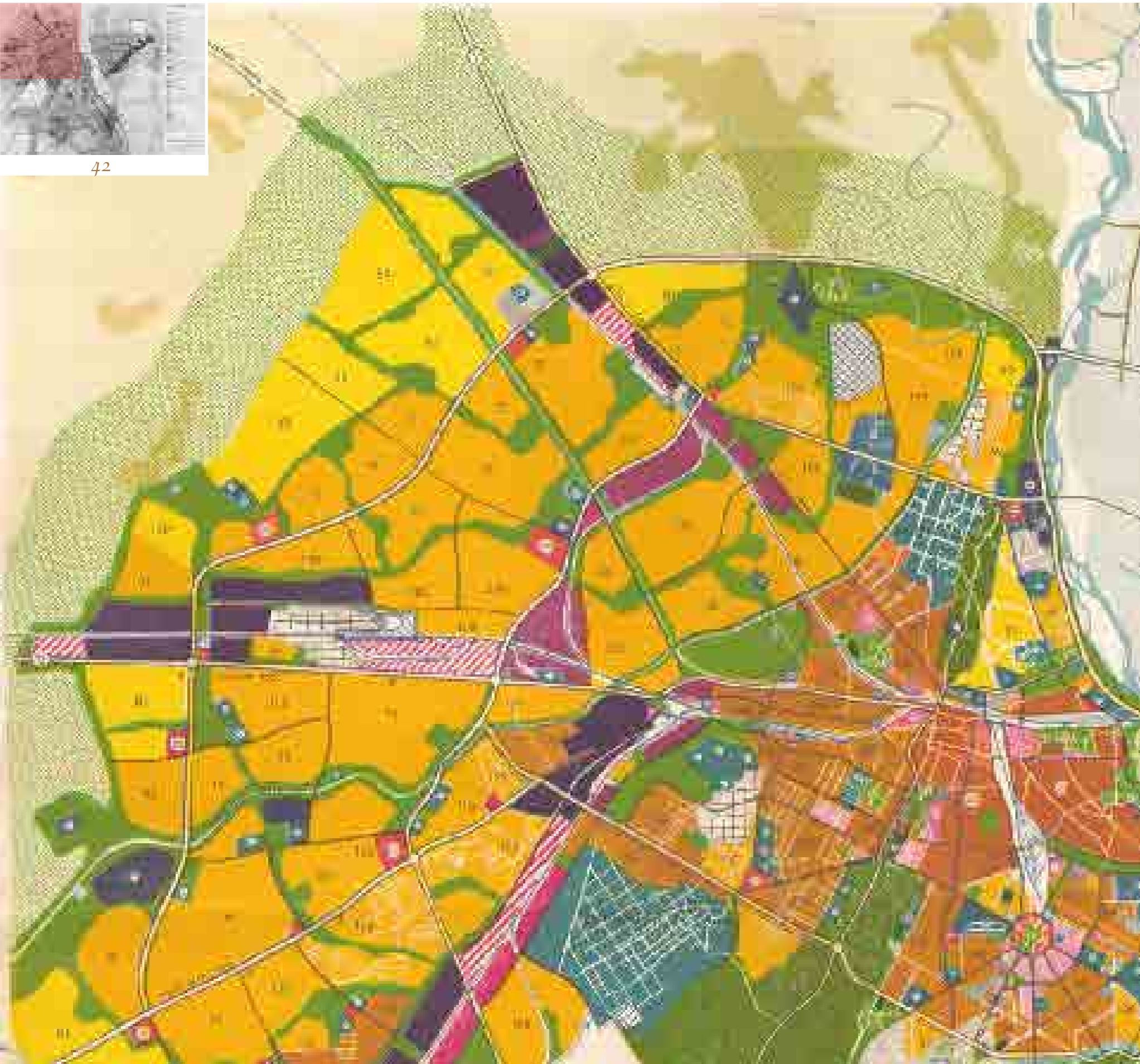


as its focal point; those shaded with slanted red lines, representing 'Warehousing, Storage Depots & Mineral Siding', are justifiably placed near the outskirts. The industrial zones, marked with the colours magenta through deep purple depending upon the scale of the industry, from light to heavy, are located intermittently in the form of large, belt-like segments and, particularly in the north-west of Delhi, can be interpreted as partitions between districts. Governmental bodies, rendered in grey, are essentially located at the focal point of the plan, the core of what once was British New Delhi, also from where several social and cultural institutions, shown in light blue, emerge. As for recreational parks and open spaces, highlighted in green, or community facilities and public utilities, shown in blues, the plan discernibly exhibits that these are interspersed evenly throughout Delhi. Agricultural activity, as can be expected of any major city, is only feasible past its perimeter, and, in the case of Delhi, is encircled and restricted by a green-belt border. On the whole, this map, rather this plan, unequivocally emphasises the functional divisions of the capital city, which were less pronounced in both, the Mughal city of Shahjahanabad as well as the British colonial New Delhi. Of note is that both, the zoning principles as also the provision of pronounced green-belts are exemplary of European and American influences. Nehru thought the drafting of a comprehensive plan to be the first step towards modern planning in India, and a master plan was envisaged to develop, by 1981, an area of 448 square kilometres, catering to an estimated urban population of 2.6 million. The directional orientation is provided by way of a simplistic, upward pointing arrowhead indicating north.

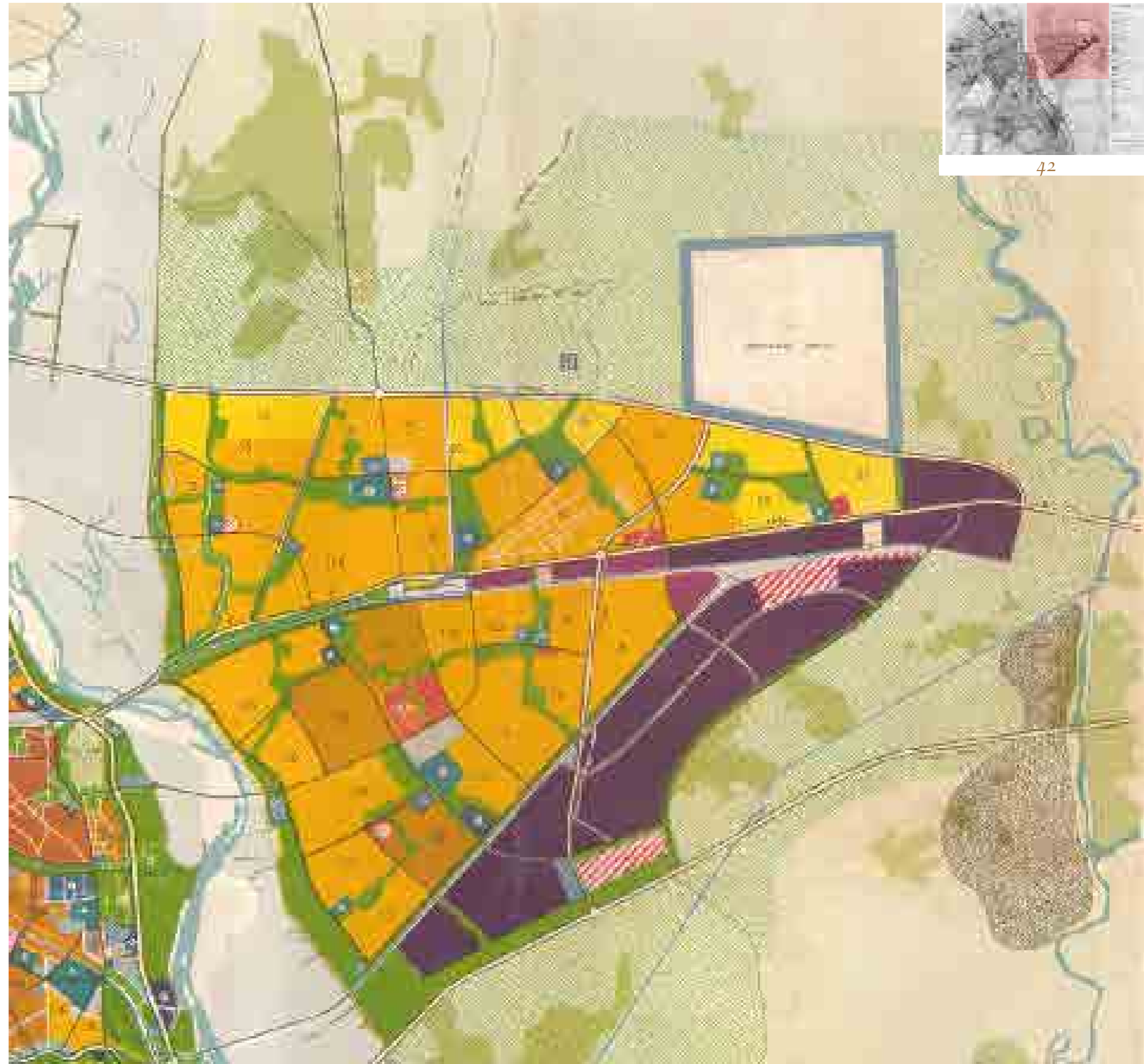


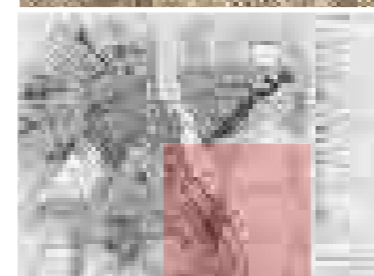
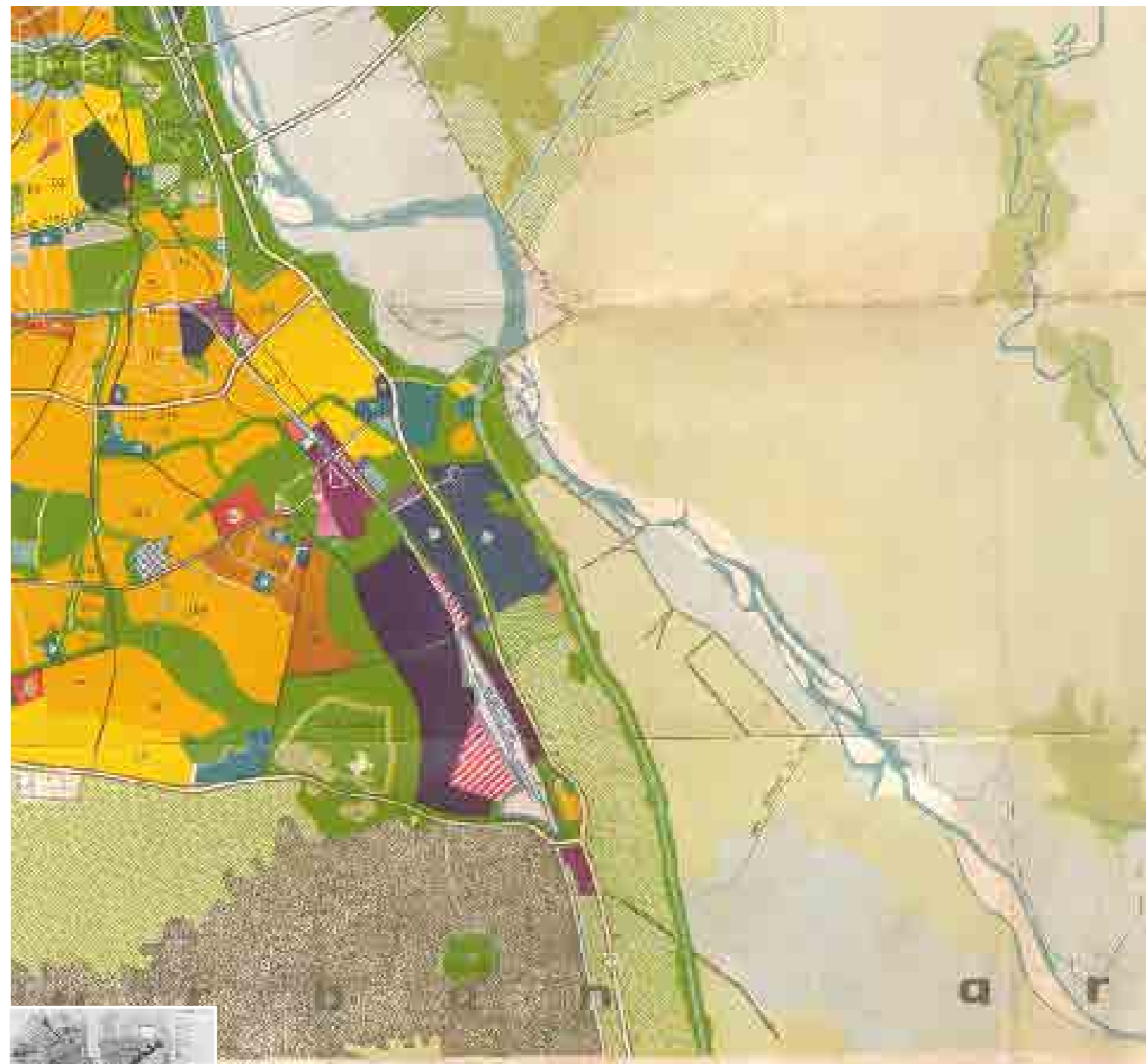


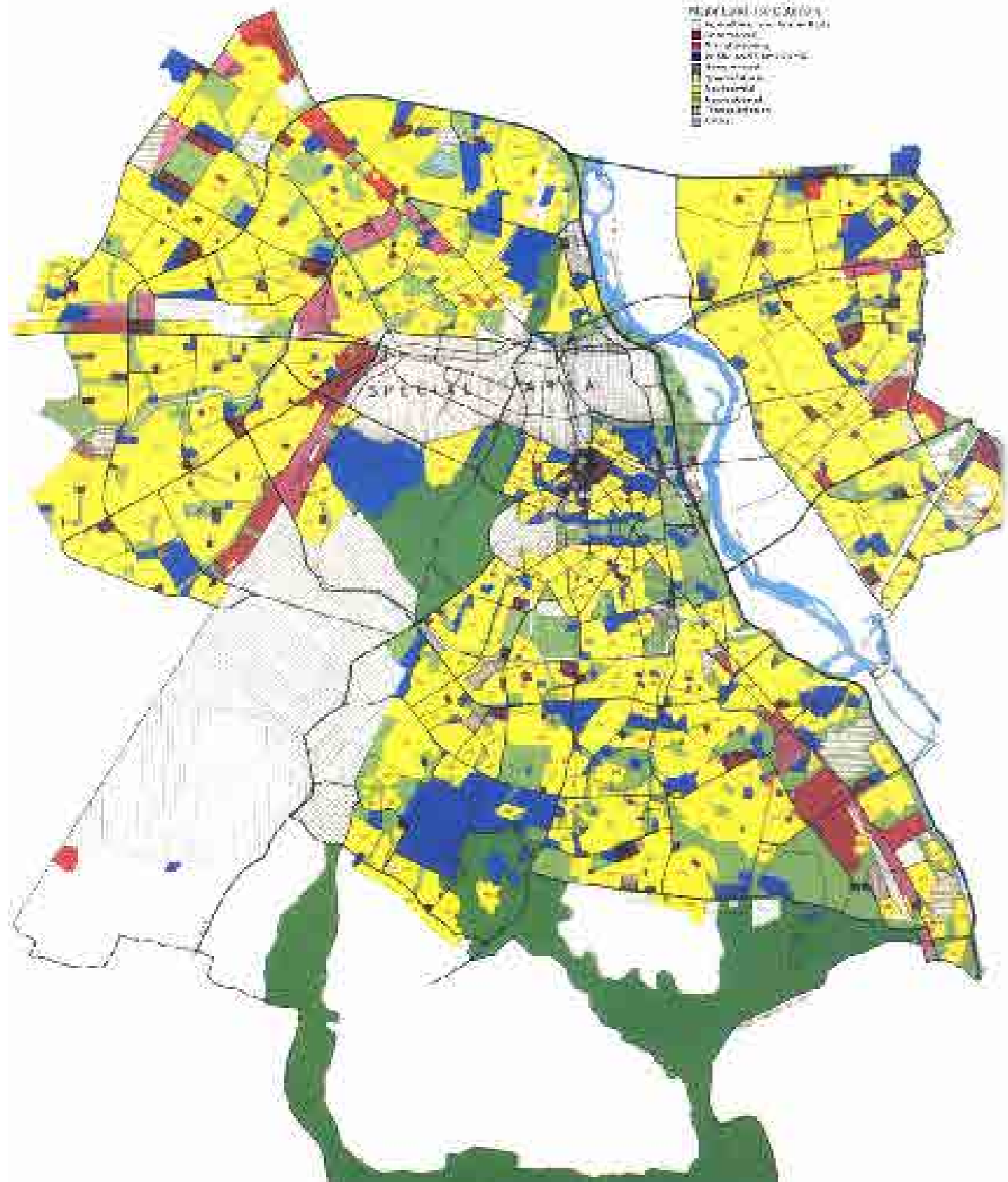
42



42







43  
1990

*Land Use Plan:  
Master Plan for Delhi - 2001*

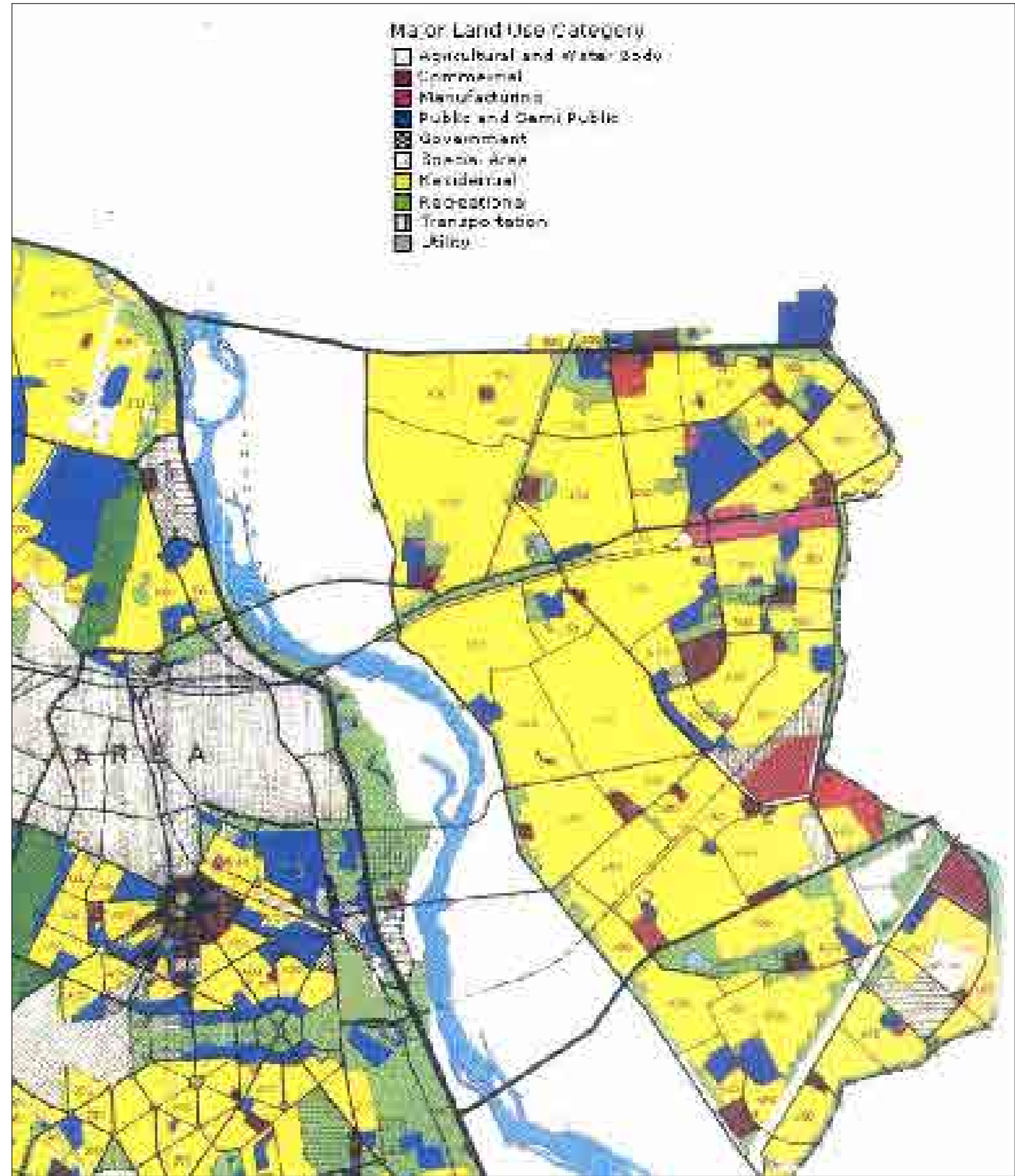
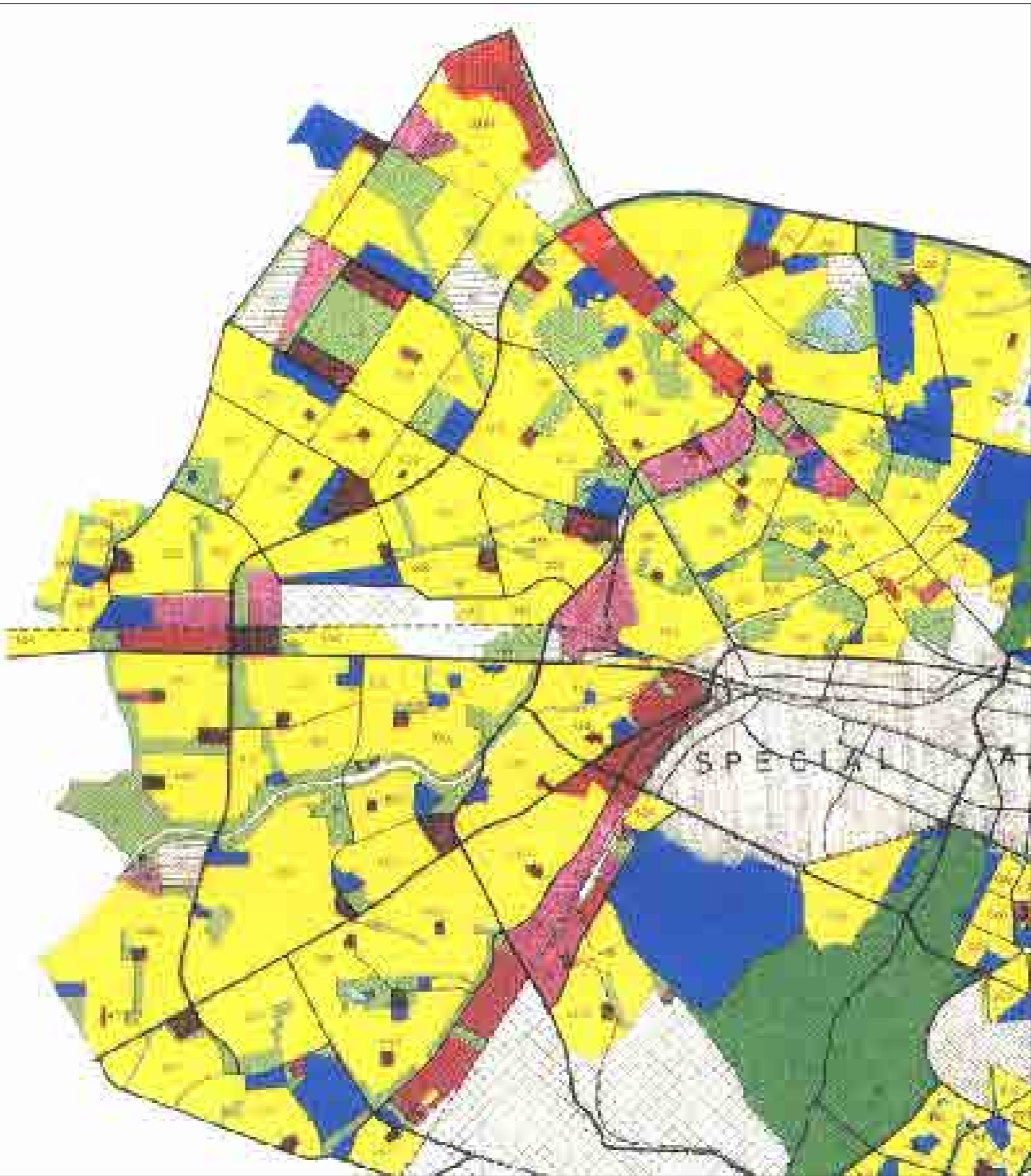
INDIAN NATIONAL TRUST FOR ART AND CULTURAL HERITAGE;  
DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

*No scale indicated*

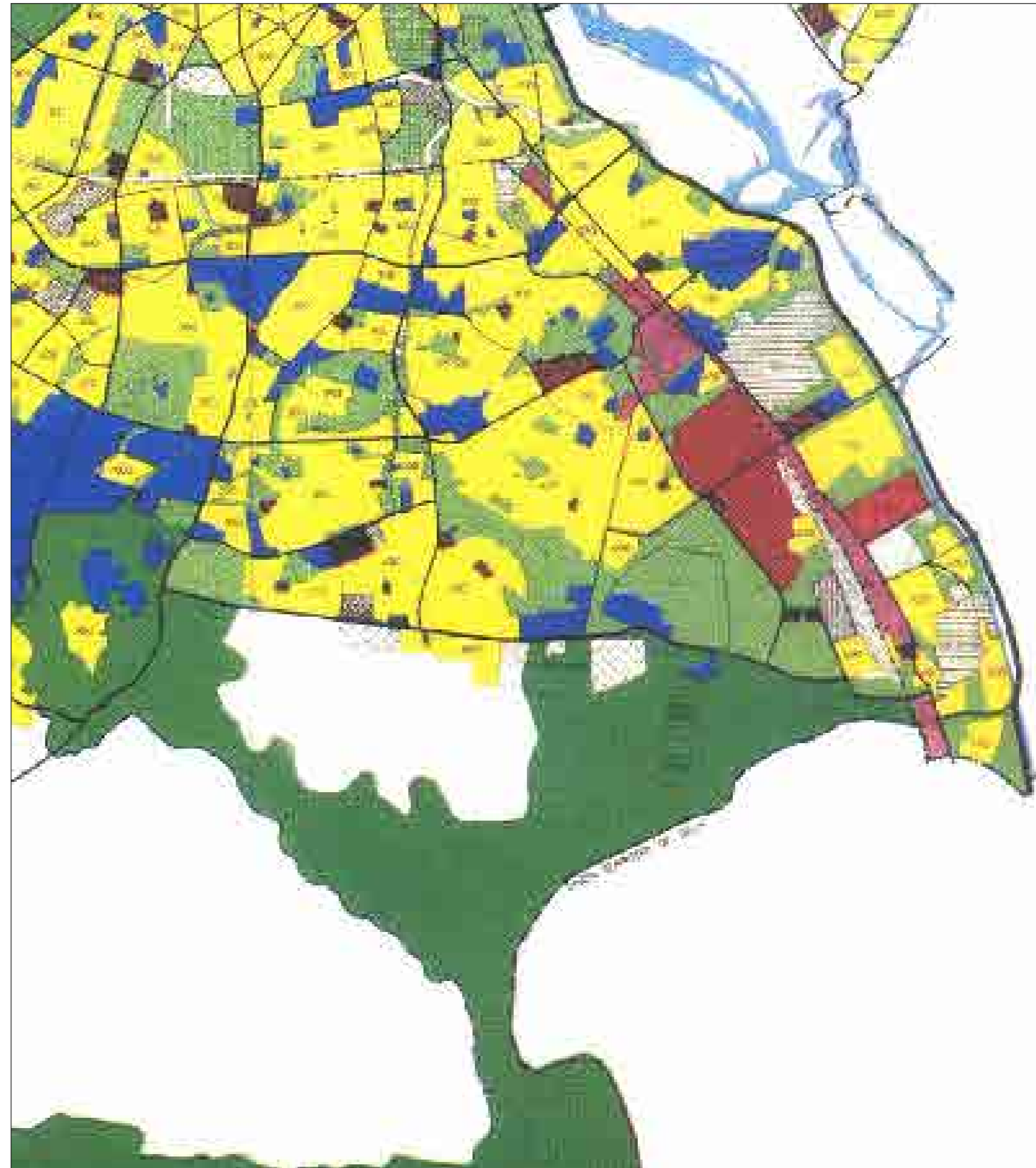
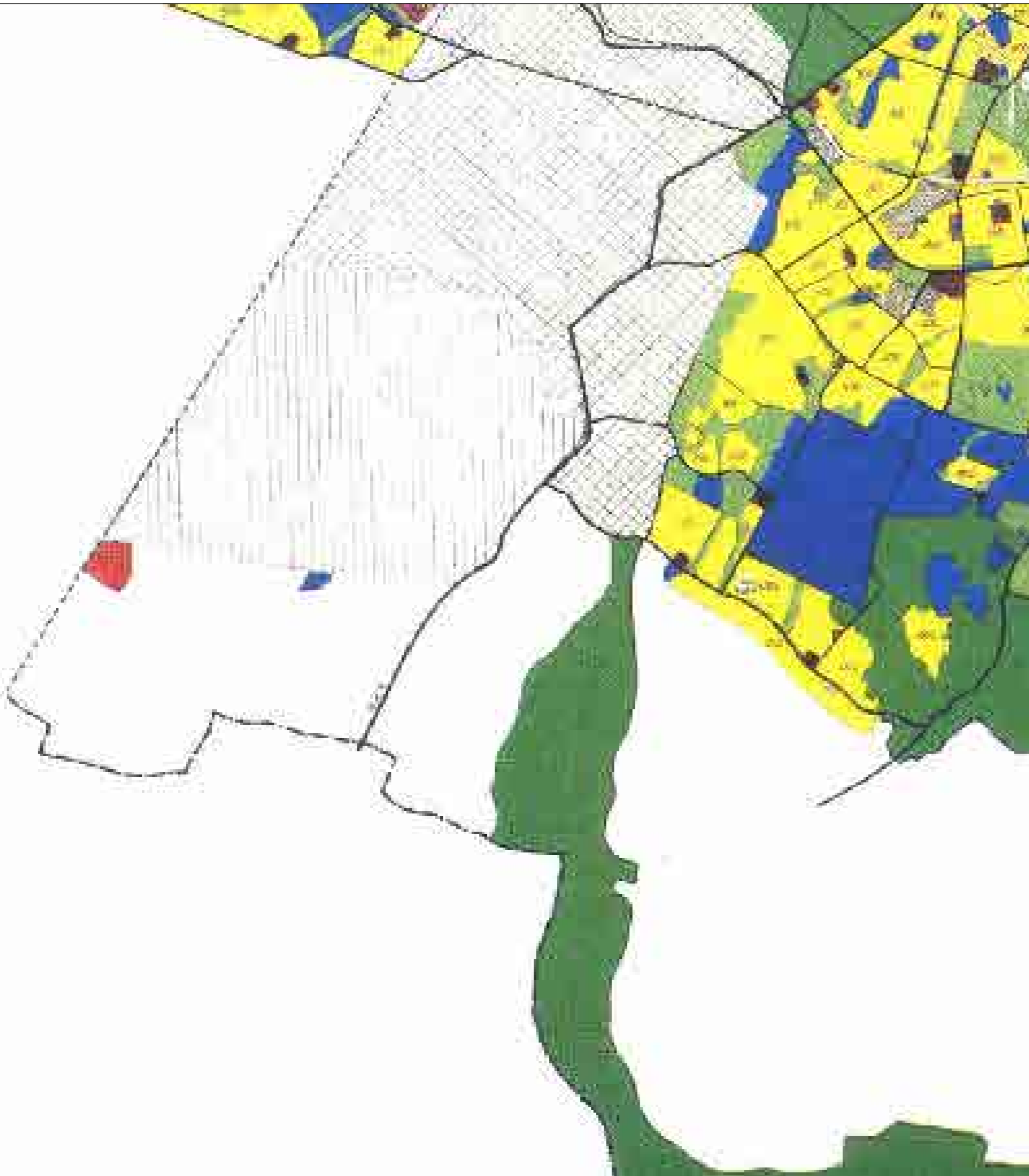


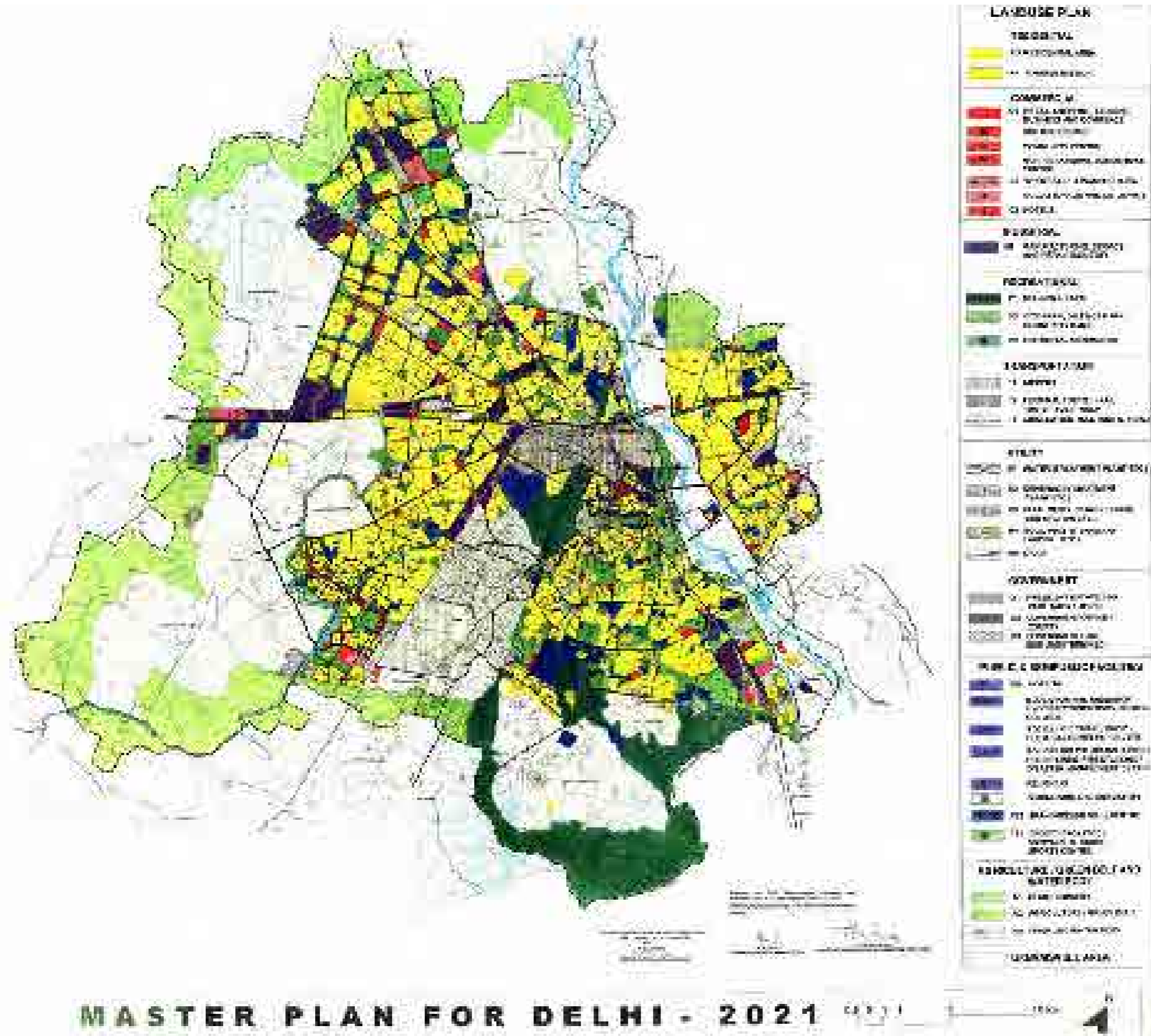
First in this collection, this map may be conceived to have been digitally produced as opposed to hand drawn. The Delhi Master Plan of 2001, formally promulgated in 1990, is clearly related, if not successive, to that of 1962, and bears continuity in regard to the practice of zoning. The 'Major Land Use' categories in this map are listed as: Agricultural and Water Body, Commercial, Manufacturing, Public and Semi Public, Government, Special Area, Residential, Recreational, Transportation, and Utility. Strikingly, the area most densely populated in the 1962 master plan is now isolated and defined as a 'Special Area', which, in fact, additionally stipulates special rules and regulations with respect to building codes. As for the overall upsurge in density, a comparison between both plans, specifically the persons per gross residential acre, denoted by the numeric indication in the centre of every individual zone in this map, reveals that the near to three decade long period translated into a three- to six-fold increase in terms of population. As a matter of fact, this master plan envisioned the urban area of Delhi to be expanded to 688 square kilometres by the year 2001 to accommodate a projected 12.2 million people. Nevertheless, the pattern of zoning, or land usage, has remained more or less unchanged, apart from the exclusion of an extension towards Ghaziabad. No directional orientation is provided on this map.









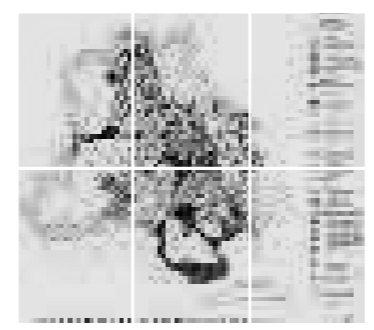


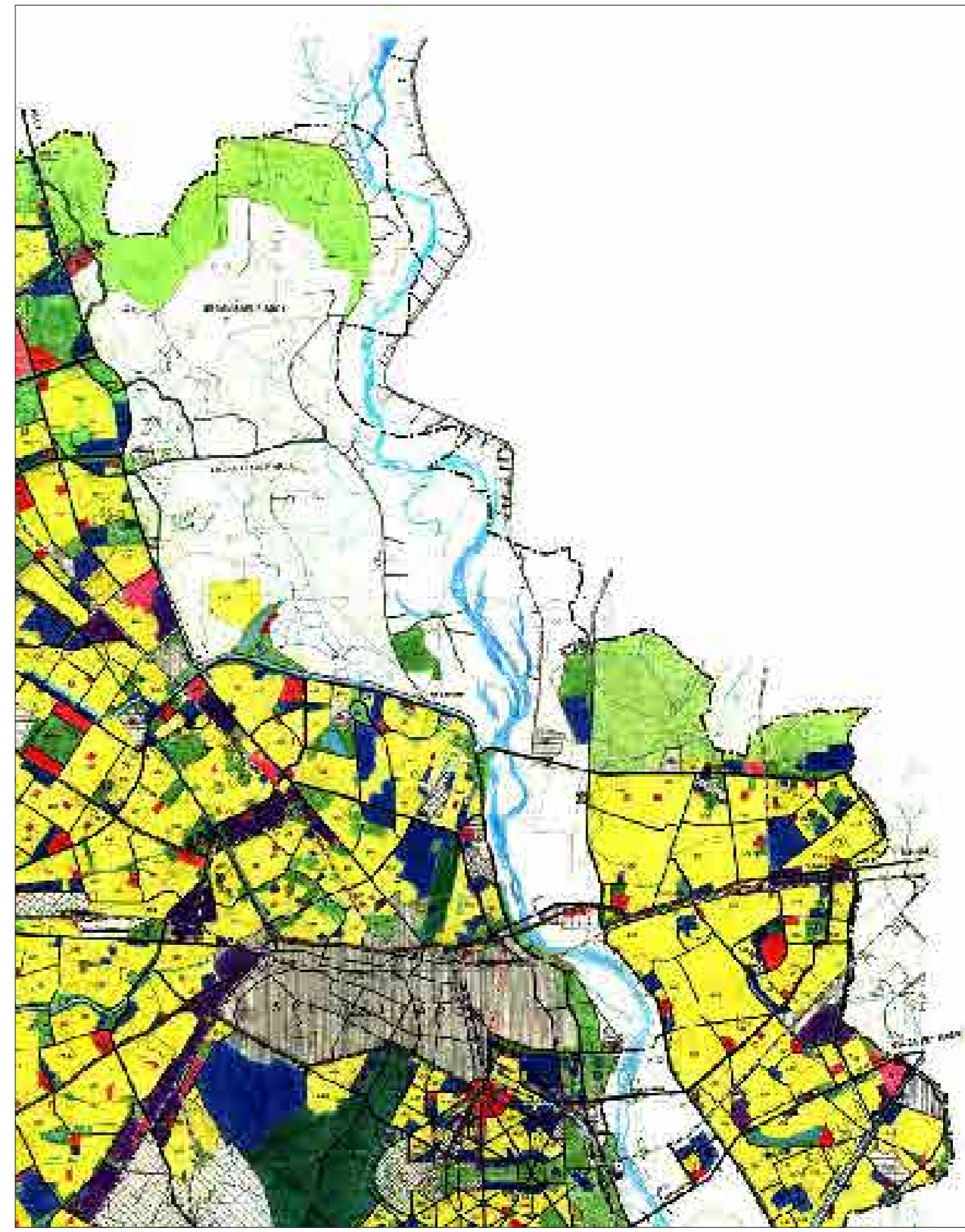
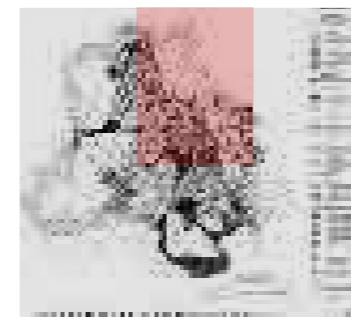
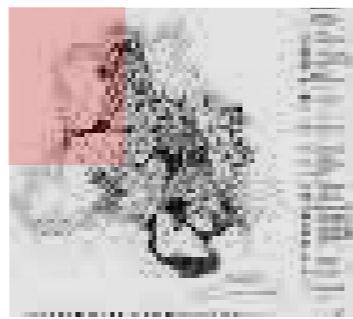
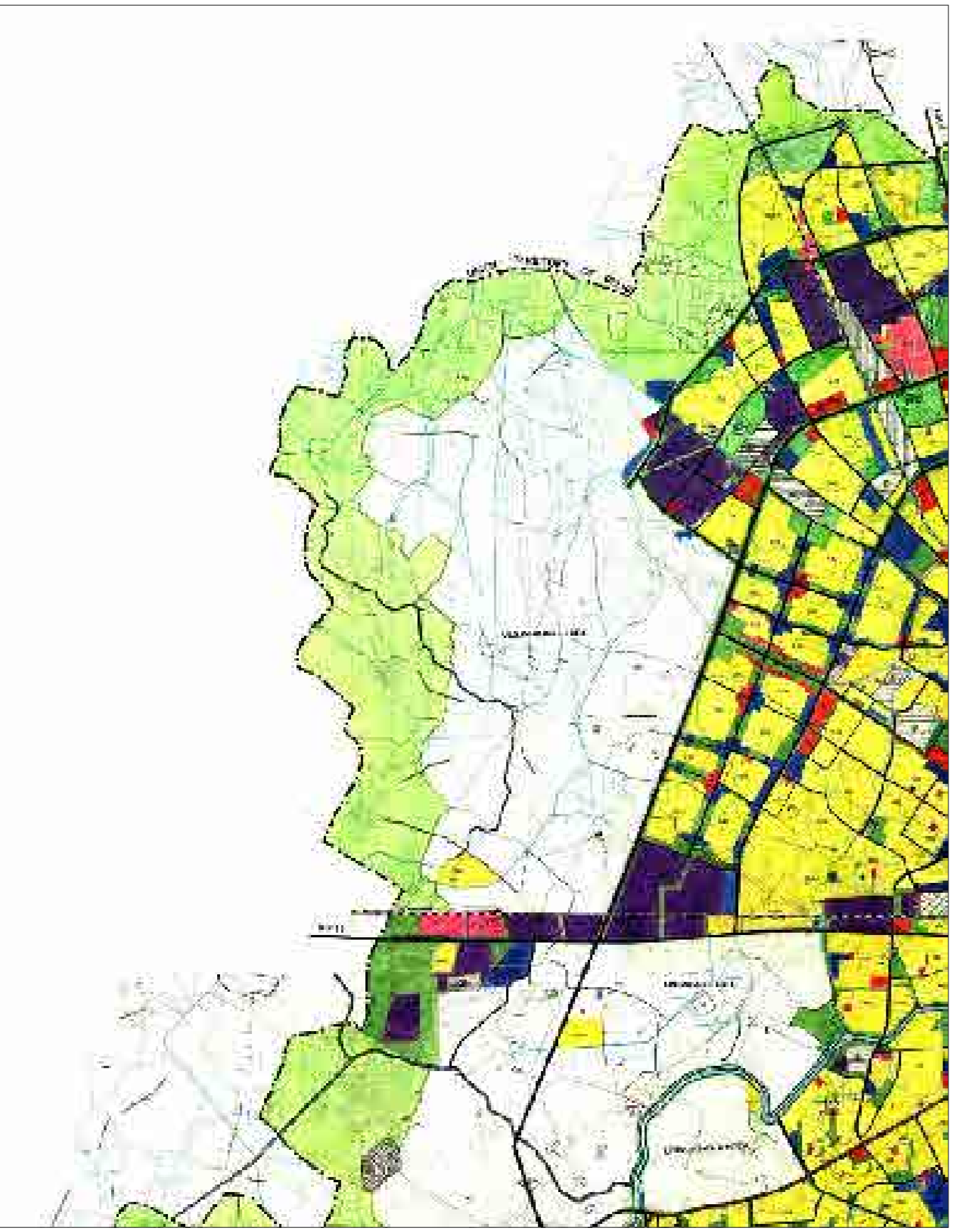
44  
 UNDER CONSIDERATION  
*Master Plan - 2021*

INDIAN NATIONAL TRUST FOR ART AND CULTURAL HERITAGE;  
 DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

*Graphic scale in kilometres*


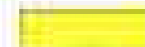
The map shows the forthcoming Master Plan for Delhi as envisaged for the year 2021, and outwardly follows similar guidelines as those of the 1962 plan. In fact, upon closer consideration of the plan, it is evident that the zoning principles persist. The urbanised area has vastly increased in size and the remaining undeveloped areas within the National Capital Territory of Delhi are designated as 'urbanisable', a confirmation that Delhi is one of the foremost and largest megacities of the world. It is plausible that the actual cartography of the city, the background map, was prepared digitally, whereupon the colours denoting respective zones or land usage categories have been applied by hand. The broad zoning parameters of Delhi, based purely on function and usage, intrinsically lend this map a rather one-dimensional character in terms of its colour palette and intricacy; primarily yellow, green, and blue areas, with sporadic red blotches. Residential areas, illustrated in yellow, dominate the map and have unquestionably increased in extent compared to both the 1962 and the 2001 master plans; the commercial zones, in vivid reds, are distributed rather homogeneously; the industrial sectors, in dark purple, can be seen segregated into designated areas on the outskirts; the recreational areas and parks are befittingly rendered in the colour green and are well distributed within the city. The combination of agricultural and green belt areas may well be depicted in a bright, parrot green shade, seen here encompassing Delhi's city limits, but the same cannot as yet be construed as realised; an aspiration of the master plan, whether or not achievable is hitherto unknown. Transportation and governmental








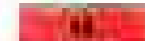



# LANDUSE PLAN

## RESIDENTIAL

-  RD RESIDENTIAL AREA
-  RF FOREIGN MISSION




## COMMERCIAL

-  C1 RETAIL SHOPPING, GENERAL BUSINESS AND COMMERCE
-  DC DISTRICT CENTRE
-  C COMMUNITY CENTRE
-  NC NON-HIERARCHIAL COMMERCIAL CENTRE
-  W2 WHOLESALE
-  D GOLD STORAGE AND OIL DEPOTS
-  H3 HOTELS




## INDUSTRIAL

-  M1 MANUFACTURING, SERVICE AND REPAIR INDUSTRY




## RECREATIONAL

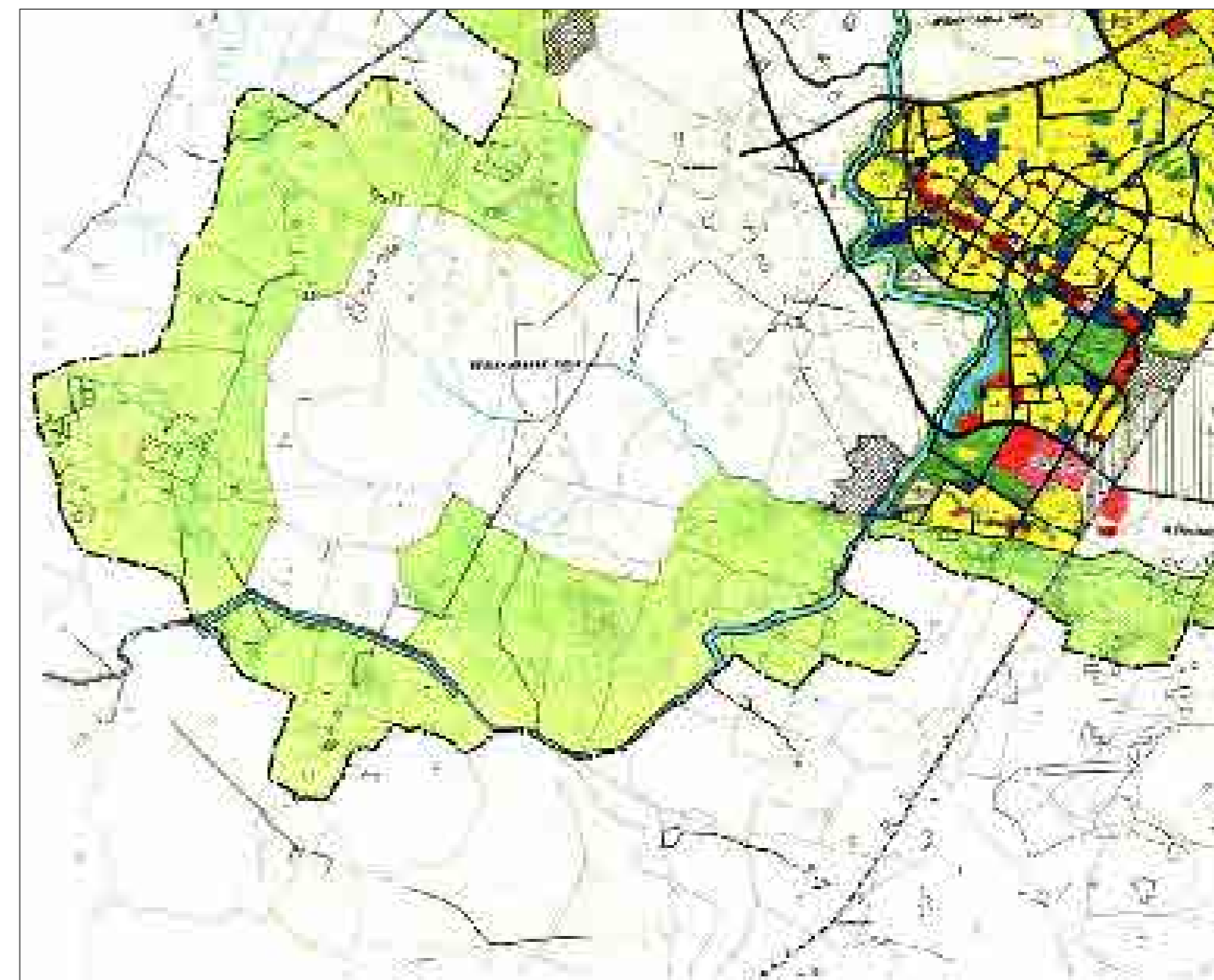
-  P1 REGIONAL PARK
-  P2 CITY PARK, DISTRICT PARK, COMMUNITY PARK
-  P3 HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

## TRANSPORTATION

-  T1 AIRPORT
-  T2 TERMINAL / DEPOT - RAIL / MRTS / BUS / TRUCK
-  T3 CIRCULATION - RAIL / MRTS / ROAD

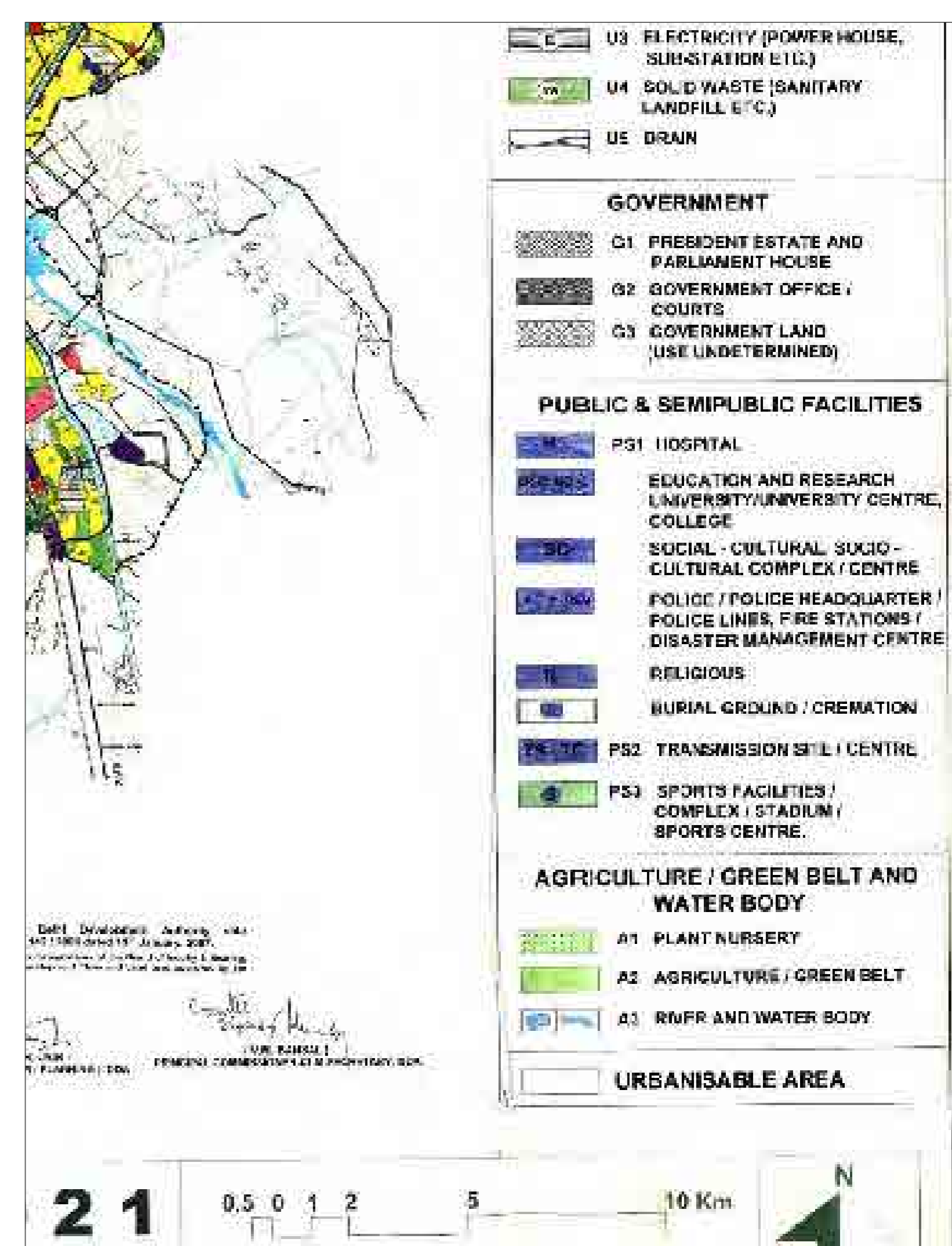
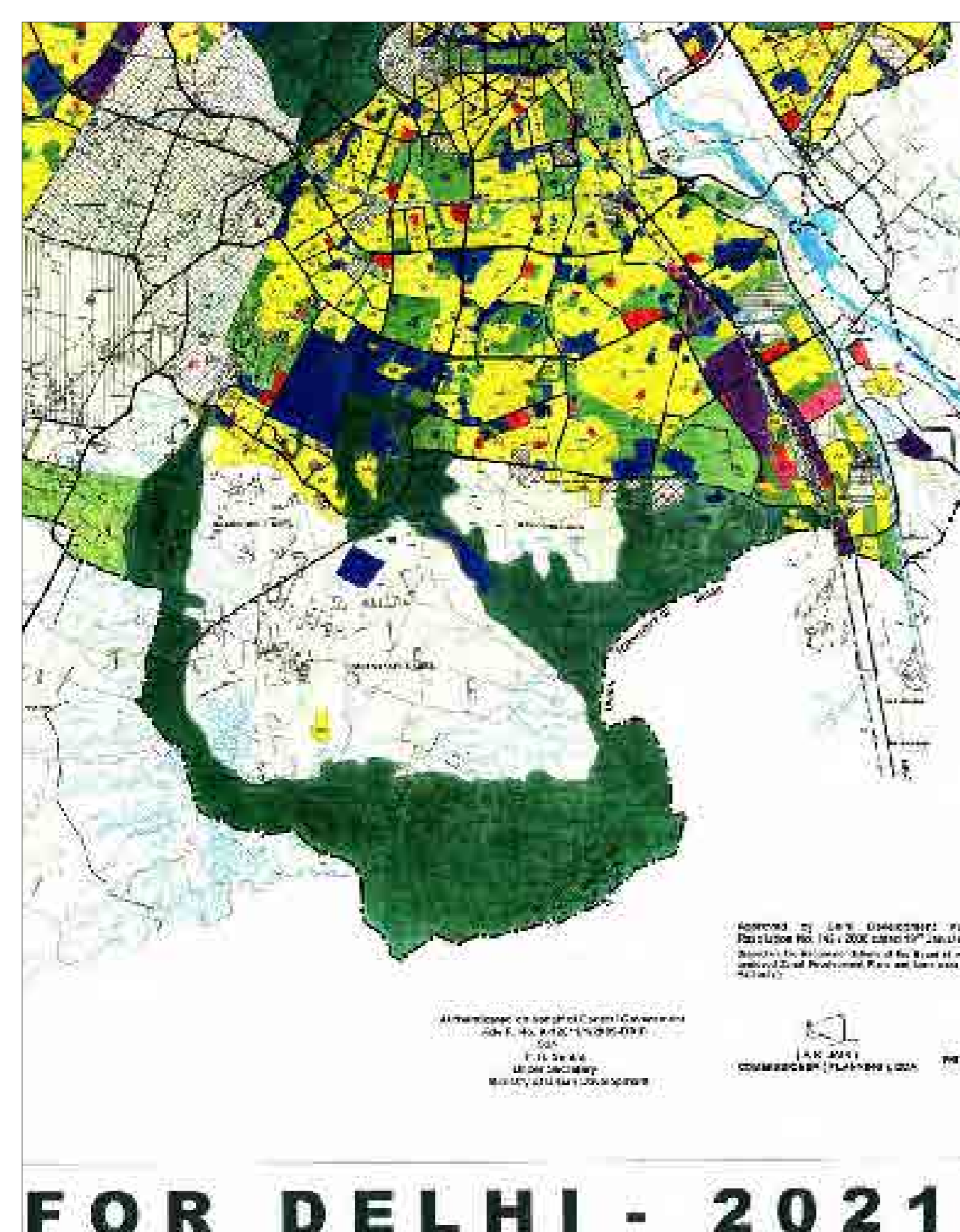
## UTILITY

-  U1 WATER (TREATMENT PLANT ETC.)
-  U2 SEWERAGE (TREATMENT PLANT ETC.)
-  U3 ELECTRICITY (POWER HOUSE, SUB-STATION ETC.)



# MASTER PLAN





areas are shown in plain white and grey colours with various patterns of rendering or shading, possibly with an intentional level of abstruseness in the interest of national security. Strikingly, the once prominent Yamuna River is now but a meagre waterway when juxtaposed against the enormous urban cluster of Delhi. Even though there is an indication of monuments, the map of the city has become seemingly detached from its conventional purpose; historical information is neglected and artistic and aesthetic value compromised in favour of a more methodical and arid scientific analysis. An analysis that does, however, prove valuable in the evaluation of newer developments and their propensity for organisation; the newer urban areas towards the north, for instance, merely from an arrangement or layout perspective, propose a better integration of commercial and residential allocations, in tandem with well-positioned areas for public, semi-public, and recreational activities. The directional orientation is provided on the right bottom corner of the map with an arrowhead pointing north.

## Acknowledgements



I worked and studied for more than three years in Delhi during my PhD in *Architectural Design, Architectural Composition, Criticism and Theory*, supported by the Politecnico di Milano in Milan, in collaboration with the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage in Delhi and Westminster University in London.

This book is the direct result of an arduous yet captivating determination of confronting, understanding, and discovering India and its capital; talking, listening, and absorbing the voices of its inhabitants, unreservedly travelling through every circumstance presented, taking photographs, and interviewing experts and architects, let alone researching and exploring the depths of its libraries and archives.

During my tenure in India I have been collecting a compendium of maps, all unique to Delhi, which now lend substance and significance to this book. A collection gathered from several Indian archives and institutions, among which are the Delhi State Archives, the National Archives of India, the Central Public Works Department Archives, the Delhi Development Authority, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the New Delhi Municipal Council, and the Delhi Chapter of the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage. On this note, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the deans and dignitaries of these archives and institutions, in particular Dr Sanjay Garg in the Indian National Archives, and in the Department of Geographic Institute in Bonn. Not to mention all the employees who assisted me during the fieldwork, notably Ashok Dihman in the Central Works Department, Meghna in the Delhi State Archive, and Annu in the National Archives of India. At the same time, I remain eternally grateful to the conducive and peaceful environment the 'Indian Office Records and Private Papers' room within the British Library in London provided me with throughout the course of my study.

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This book is an attempt to collect and bring a sense of order, chronology, and direction to the multitude of diverse maps of Delhi. Most importantly, though, to show the development of its planning, the diversity of its cartography, and the impact that foreign influences have had upon it. This is the book I wished existed when I had started my PhD on Delhi, knowing nothing about the city. Although I may never consider this collection to be exhaustive, let alone complete, my sincere hope is for it to serve as an inspiration or basis upon which further deliberation, ideas, or research may be developed.

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