

'Making' of New Delhi 'Erosion of Memories' and (re) Settlements (1860s-1920s)

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The suppression of the Uprising of 1857 resulted into a long and traumatic saga for the people of Shahjahanabad and its immediate neighborhoods. The British officials sought to redesign the city in a manner to keep their security concern at the top, and in the process they did not bother either to preserve or to protect any heritage from the past. Similarly, they were ruthless in evacuating several villages in the neighborhoods to come up with a majestic capital in the form of Lutyen's Delhi. Thus, an imperial capital came up, while the earlier imperial cities of Delhi were relegated to a poor shadow. The paper seeks to examine the archival records at the Delhi State Archives and the National Archives of India to understand some of these processes.

Introduction and the Context

The set back of the uprising of 1857 to the Company rule in India apparently revised Britain's pre-1857 policies. The change in British attitude and policy began with the taking over of the direct rule of colonial India by the British Crown in 1858. Due to a fear psychosis, defensive strategies were initiated through new structural and ideological changes. One of the major changes in the backdrop of 1857 was the shifting of the British capital from Calcutta to Delhi. As the revolt of 1857 took place under the hegemony of the last Mughal Emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar, it was obvious for the British, to capture the Mughal capital to represent them as a legitimate successor of the Mughal dynasty in India. Soon after the capture of Mughal capital Shahjahanabad, British authorities actively got engaged in the restructuring of Mughal Delhi, quite differently as they have perceived it before 1857. It would be interesting to know that the railway line which was earlier, before 1857 planned to be laid outside the city that would have terminated at Ghaziabad on the east bank of the Yamuna river¹, after 1857, it was re-planned and made to run through the Mughal capital, cutting into the heart of the city. The shift in the plan of building of railway line from outside to inside Mughal city was itself suggestive of militarily defensive and ideologically offensive strategy of the British authorities. As much the British railway line in old Delhi was militarily favorable for the British residents, in case of local rising, it was also most advance and lucrative transport facility for tapping the huge commercial gains prevalent in Shahjahanabad.

Also, one can imagine, the trains which began to run through the center of Shahjahanabad implicitly killed the basic sanctity of glorious Mughal capital both conceptually and structurally. Subsequently, after bringing fundamental structural changes in the Mughal capital, the British regime planned to make a new capital, little far away from the old capital. The project of making new capital was assertively designed on the large scale acquisition of villages, agricultural lands, sources of irrigation, forest lands, gardens, religious buildings and historical places etc.

Thus, in the background of dynastic shift of royal capital from old Delhi to New Delhi, present paper attempts to study the changes which pervaded structural, environmental, cultural and emotional identity of Delhi as a capital of pre-colonial rulers.

Before taking up the analysis of the shift of the capital in colonial India, it would be relevant to look into the historical geography of Delhi. Delhi has been witnessing the process of making and remaking since the time immemorial. Geographically, Delhi is located in North India and touches the borders of present day Haryana from West, North and South directions while from the East it touches the border of Uttar Pradesh. Aravali ranges and the river Yamuna are the two main natural features of the landscape of Delhi. As a city of cities, it has remained the capital of newly established dynasties but as sources suggests that the emergence of its golden era began with the period of the fifth Mughal Emperor Shahjahan, when he took decision regarding shifting the Mughal capital from Agra to Delhi in 1638. Delhi was already a Mughal *Subah*. This capital making decision executed in the form of building a new city in the North direction of Delhi, leaving behind the other old capitals of the earlier grand empires on the southern side². The name Shahjahanabad was given to the capital city which is known as ‘old Delhi’ today. As a fortified town, Shahjahanabad was soon inhabited by the nobles, merchants, professionals and skillful workers. In this process of habitation, many buildings came up and made it able to touch the heights of the imperial supremacy in the world. However, the declining authority of the *Mughals* in the late eighteenth century did not affect the imperial position of the city. Eventually, British advent to Delhi in 1803 brought some changes in its structure but that was not very drastic and separatist. As an imperial city, Delhi had an unique socio-cultural environment. Most of the nobles considered suitable to have their mansions within the Mughal town till the first half of the nineteenth century³. In the words of Zainul Abidin Shirwani, a traveller, who visited India around 1800 AD and stayed for almost ten months within the city, comments on the urban space of the city in these words

At present it contains nearly 100,000 houses (!), most of them beautifully built of brick and having two or three stories. Of these, some 10,000 are such that the least of them must have cost two thousand *tumans*. Then there are a thousand houses of nobles and princes that must have cost three million (si-sad hazar) *tumans* each. There are elegant mosques, fine Sufi hospices, attractive markets with overflowing shops, delightful gardens and orchards, and countless tombs of Saints and kings. The city lies in the third clime (*iqlim*); Its air is warm and gentle⁴.

Fear-Psychosis and the Revenge on the Citizenry

British authorities did not take much time after 1857 to realize that the old Mughal capital of Shahjahanabad had all the potential of being a world class commercial center but at the same time they were quite apprehensive about the massive walls and gates of the city. As for the commercial future of Delhi, R. Clarke, Deputy Commissioner and President of Municipal Committee, Delhi commented that the

the geographical situation of Delhi gives its great natural advantage as the trade centre and the wise policy of the municipal committee in exempting the great staple of trade such as grain and piece good from Octroi taxation has enabled merchants

to profit by these advantages. No one can doubt that Delhi has a great commercial future before it or that if not artificially restricted it would expand into a much larger city than it is⁵.

However, since 1860s, the official papers of Commissioner Office seems to have taken up a discourse on the features of urbanization in Mughal Delhi. Consequently, Municipality was inaugurated in Delhi in 1863⁶. As per the Municipal Committee papers the fortification of Shahjahanabad seem to be more disturbing or fearful for the British officers as they very often remembered the out of control calamity of 1857 within Shahjahanabad⁷. They had a detailed discussion in their Municipal Committee meetings about the Mughal Delhi's gates, glacies, ditches and walls to assess their useful and non-useful services for the British rule. Perhaps, these discussions had clear objective of dismantling defensive walls and gates of the Mughal capital. Consequently, they dismantled several gates like Mori Gate, Lahori gate despite the dissent of almost 50% members of the Municipal committee⁸. The official papers convincingly argued for the demolition of the city walls, gates and filling up of the ditches. According to them, these walls at one hand never kept out the enemy whether Persian, Afghan or Marathas⁹. On the other hand, these very walls brought misfortune for the British army and residents in the massacre of 1857.

Also, one thing which probably did not disturb Mughal rulers and the residents of Shahjahanabad before 1857 is taken on a very serious note in 1860s by R. Clarke, Deputy Commissioner and President of Municipal Committee of Delhi, that the walls of Shahjahanabad 'are no protection to the city one third of which is already outside and they undoubtedly interfere with the circulation of air and are to that extent objectionable from a sanitary point of view'¹⁰.

At the same time, R. Clarke showed displeasure with the fact that the people who were in favor of the retention of these walls had only sentimental reasons rather than practical¹¹. British official lines asserted that they were more concerned with the material gains and the commercial prospect of the old Delhi where these walls according to them were more hindrance than any help to commercial future of the city.

Thus, whatever public works were taken up during 1860s, and 1870s, were purely based on military exigencies and for commercial gains¹² rather than for concrete administrative requirements. However, the making of Town Hall, Museum, European club etc. was perhaps a kind of effort to bring cultural interaction between the local elites and the Europeans. Whereas, we know at the same time, Delhi College was sidelined and also the Ghaziuddeen Madarsa lost its existence¹³.

In the official discourse, British Municipal authority of Delhi brought out many shortcomings in the old urban planning and the system of drainage and sanitation etc¹⁴. In addition to this, the density of population and narrow lanes were considered to be debarring city for further growth. The crowded nature of streets and congested lanes were discussed to be hindrance for the healthy growth of the city¹⁵.

In the light of the above discourses over the dismantling of Mughal capital and its disqualification as a Colonial urban center encourage sceptical thinking about the British mindset for their colonies that the markers of the old memories of grand pre-colonial empires shall be removed convincingly. Even, they shifted captive last Mughal Emperor to Rangoon to get rid off his popular appeal which

might have again aroused the sentiments of the native Indians. Further, the portrayal of the establishment of modern infrastructure in the official papers emphatically highlighted the scope of more capital accumulation in Mughal Delhi by the setting up of Mills, factories, foundries, cotton presses and above all the majestic railway establishments. At the same time with the structural changes, they simply dictated the idea of colonial modernity in the old Mughal heritage city of Shahjahanabad¹⁶.

British authorities also prepared an imagined plan to the reshaping of the Mughal city, as Deputy Commissioner, R. Clarke states that

A row of good houses and shops would be built on both sides of the road leading from the new square to the Sadar Bazaar, and another line at right angle to it on the pukka road behind the Canal towards Pul Matai and the Old Idgah. It would relieve congestion furnish facilities for trade and add the handsome quarters to the city. The street that would run continuously from the Fort end of the Chandni Chowk to the Pahari would be without an equal of the Northern India. If these improvements were carried out I would also expect to see a line of bathing Ghats constructed by the public spirit of individuals along one or both sides of the Okhla canal starting from the Bridge¹⁷.

Making of Imperial Capital

Eventually, with the reshaping of Mughal Delhi, the proposal for the new capital soon floated by the British authorities. The major features discussed were related to the acquisition of lands through evacuations of the inhabitants of existing socio-economic and religious settlements falling under the vicinity of the proposed map of new capital. Though, East India Company had already initiated the process of acquisition of lands in Delhi before 1857 but it took a form of Act after 1857.

According to Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and its dependencies declared in 1912 that the **land is required by Government for the public purposes, namely for the New Capital of India at Delhi**¹⁸. The required land was designated in two categories first **Imperial Tract** and second **Delhi City Expansion Tract**. In these tracts, mostly the villages were demarcated to be acquired and evacuated in lieu of compensation. Apart from the villages, religious establishments, historical buildings, tombs and graveyards were also demarcated to be acquired in the proposed map of New Capital city. Consequently, in the process of making New Capital of British India, the large scale evacuation of existing villages along with their natural setting and religious set up etc. took place in a short span of time. Although, Delhi had witnessed the making of seven new cities by the Sultans of Delhi between 13th and 15th centuries, according to their contemporary requirements related to water and defensive strategies, but, the large scale displacement of cluster of villages of pre-medieval times and the destruction of natural landscape never been reported and perhaps targeted.

The stressful outcome which emerged from the Land Acquisition Act was that the acquisition of a village meant the displacement of its inhabitant to the land of foreign socio-cultural environment. Also, the acquisition of village meant, the destruction of its agrarian fields and surrounding minor and major jungles along with water bodies, wells, and other sources of irrigation. Similarly, acquisition

of religious buildings meant disturbing the faith of concerned people and also destructing the natural environment like gardens and ponds in which the shrines were generally placed. Most of the pre colonial *Darghas, Masjids, Mandirs* and *Gurudwaras* were built amidst beautiful gardens with ponds, water tanks (*Kunds*) for performing ritual. Their evacuations simply destructed the heritage of old structure and environment on unprecedented massive scale. Thus, the destruction of pre colonial villages and religious establishments significantly changed the socio-cultural and natural landscape of the surrounding or then suburban area of Mughal capital, Shahjahanabad.

The surrounding area of Shahjahanabad which was demarcated for the making of New Capital, declared to be comprised of 127 villages¹⁹. The declaration was made under the provision of section 6 of the Act 1 of 1894. Under section 7 of the above Act, the Collector of Delhi District directed to take over for the acquisition of the 127 villages. The list of said villages is given in Appendix-1.

Subsequently, in December 1913, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi issued a notification that the 17 villages out of 127 villages given in Appendix-1 were no longer required for the New Capital of India at Delhi and these lands were released from the operation of the Punjab Government Gazette notification number 775, dated 21 December 1911. The list of the villages is given in Appendix-2.

The area for imperial Delhi was sub divided into five categories Block A, Block B, Block C, Block D and Block E²⁰. According to the village papers, areas of villages were categorised for acquisition like irrigated land, un-irrigated land, total cultivated land, waste land and total privately owned land. The percentage of irrigated, cultivated and the waste lands varied widely in the different blocks. The block which showed the pre dominance of irrigation and cultivation was estimated to have highest acreage prices and the block which showed low irrigation and cultivation was the cheapest.

The table I, shows the area under different categories ordered to be taken up within a village.

Table-I²¹

Block	Irrigated	Un-Irrigated	Total Cultivation	Waste	Total Privately Owned	Land owned by Government	Grand Total	Remarks
A.....	480 (5)	6,941(74)	7,421(79)	1930(21)	9351(100)	54	9,405	Areas are in acres and percentage are shown in brackets.
B.....	1739(15)	4347(39)	6086(54)	5165(46)	11251(100)	1887	13138	
Paharganj	191	191	99	290	
C.....	..	1108(43)	1108(43)	1434(57)	2542(100)	..	2512	
D.....	1159(9)	6419(49)	7578(58)	5464(42)	13,042(100)	142	13,184	
E.....	1345(32)	1943(46)	3288(78)	930(22)	4218(100)	410	4628	
Total Imperial Tract	4723(11.5)	20,758(51.5)	25,481(63)	15,114(37)	40,595(100)	2592	43,187	

The above table represented that nearly two third of the tract to be acquired was cultivated. More than 11 percent of the cultivated area had sources of irrigation as well. The example of brutal acquisition of agrarian field can be illustrated by a case in 1916, where land was to be acquired for *kutch* path to Hauz Khas. During the survey, it was found to be under wheat crop but got quickly cleared of all standing crops and demarcated for acquisition²².

The western villages which were in block A and C belonged to the *Zerkohi, Darbar* circle and were fairly productive as a rule unless the rain was untimely or insufficient. The villages which were on the boundary line, dividing block A and C from block B and D were in the *Kohi* circle in which cultivation was poor and sparse. This area was rocky and was covered with scrap jungle. Even though, in the valleys and the level portion of these villages, some good lands were found. The remainder of the villages in the Imperial Tract were in the *Khandrat* circle, here rents were high because not only was the land of good quality but it was interesting to know that due to its proximity to Delhi had induced people to make wells and cultivate the richer classes of crops such as Tobacco, pepper, vegetables etc. Thus, the villages in this assessment circle were relatively more costly. It was reported that throughout the tract of Block B were the scattered ruins of old buildings and some modern buildings of religious or charitable nature such as pias and dharmshalas²³.

The Delhi City Expansion tract was comprised of mauza Timarpur and Wazirabad. It dwindles down to 9,371 acres, large block of gardens north and west of subzimandi. The tract added 7,374 acres of land, including 1,174 acres of garden to be acquired in the total Imperial tract. Thus the grand total of land to be acquired was 47, 942 acres²⁴.

In the statement showing the preliminary estimate for the acquisition of the gardens of the villages included in the Delhi City Expansion Tract, the value of the cost of garden was much more than the value of the cost of land and houses of the villages to be acquired in the Delhi City Expansion Tract. The total cost of garden area was Rs. 15, 51, 350/- where as the total cost of the land of these villages was Rs. 5,00, 040/- and the total cost of the houses in the villages was Rs. 1, 70,285/-²⁵. Accordingly, the British government estimated to pay a compensation of Rs. 92,420/- for the garden area of 1,174 acres. In contrast, it estimated to pay only Rs. 22,662/- for the village area of 6,200/- acres as compensation²⁶.

The above comparison reveals the fact that the British government was ready to pay huge sum for acquiring gardens in comparison to village land. The impact of such acquisitions probably indicate towards the destruction of both the villages and their gardens for the building purposes or it requires a field survey to properly assess the story of the destruction of the said gardens and villages.

The making of New Delhi also enlighten us about the nature of colonial forestry, well known for its stringent laws on free cattle grazing, procuring firewood and commercial exploitation of forests resources etc.. The proposed site of New Delhi was also planned to be surrounded on one side by the wild park for the recreation of its inhabitants and to give it an attractive look by the fresh drive of plantation on the hilly terrain passing through the city, known as ridge. The dream for afforestation of ridge (central ridge) and the creation of wild park led to the declaration of Reserved Forest Act under section 19 of the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878 over the tract of 8 villages

namely, Patti Banskauy, Narhuala, Khanpur, Shadipur, Malcha, Dasghara, Band Shikar Khatun, and Alipur Pijanji in 1914²⁷. As a result, free cattle grazing in these forest were banned. Also, it was ordered that none of the leases on the enclosed portion of the ridge should be renewed beyond 15th May, 1914²⁸.

In selecting the plant species for introduction on to the ridge, special emphasis was given to the species which were economically useful and have aesthetic characteristics²⁹. Apart from other plant species, the plant species recommended both for economic and aesthetic purposes were, Tamarind, *Arjun*, *Jamun*, Tun, Eucalyptus Rostrata, Eucalyptus Tereticornis, Eucalyptus Hemiphloea, Eucalyptus Citriodora, Eucalyptus Rudis, *Bel*, *Ber*, *Kendu*, *Amla*, *Mimusops Elengi* and *Pinus Longifolia*³⁰. In the category of deciduous plants, *Siris*, *Safed Siris*, *Kangar* and *Sissu* were introduced³¹.

Apart from the socio-economic and environmental dislocations in making of New Delhi, the issue of religious buildings, tombs, and graveyards was perhaps more painful to experience. A letter of Chief Commissioner, Delhi to Deputy Commissioner, Delhi in 1913 submitted that some apprehensions have been caused due to the plotting of road areas which included certain tombs and religious buildings³². The Chief Commissioner made a clear instruction that all religious buildings to which importance was attached, well known graveyards, and also the individual graves of all persons was entitled for consideration.

The Imperial Delhi Committee had appointed officers to make a detailed examination of all religious buildings, monuments, tombs, and other remains in the acquired area. These officers were instructed to demarcate clearly and in a permanent manner all buildings etc. which were to be preserved in accordance with the principle which entitle them for consideration. Accordingly, roughly more than 300 religious buildings, tombs, graveyards and historical places were surveyed and examined. Roughly more than 70 among them were found to be of no importance and more than 60 among them were reported to be unknown for the villagers and the local people.

The selection and rejection criteria for preserving religious buildings, tombs, graveyards and historical places on the basis of importance attached to them appears to have no concrete principle. Mostly, the religious places where fairs were not held considered as unimportant. Similarly, where the historical background of such places found absent was also considered to be unimportant. In few cases of religious buildings like *Masjid* and *Shiwala*, the owners were shown to have interest in selling their religious shrines, something which is rarely known. Thus, the claim for importance attached to religious shrines, graveyards, personal or popular, frequently taken up on an institutional or individual level in the form of petition and litigation³³.

The unjust acquisitions of religious shrines were contested by the owners who were having perhaps strong background. For example, the owners of famous Gurudwara Rakabganj at Raisina Hills contested for the release of 5 acres of land in front of entrance gate of Gurudwara and for release of garden in its premises having Dharmsala³⁴. They gave a petition in English with 94 signatures. However, the garden was ordered to be acquired without interfering with the actual use of building³⁵. The managers of Dharmsala in the Gurudwara were informed that the Land Acquisition authorities were not acquiring dharmsala for the present but might have to do so for following two

reasons; 1. in case, it was put to any use which rendered its proximity to Government house abnoxious or, 2. if any other reason arise which might make it imperetavely necessary to do so³⁶. Authorities also instructed that as long as the shrine of Rakabganj Gurudwara was not acquired an approach road will be left open to it³⁷.

In Paharganj, a Government contractor, Bindraban directly seek Commissioner office answer for acquisition of Shivji temple on Kutub road, Paharganj in 1921³⁸. Bindraban received a reply from District Commissioner in 1922 that the land of temple will be acquired for the railway works³⁹. 130 square yards of land of temple was proposed to be acquired. The case took roughly 9 years to settle down from 1921 to 1930. A letter of North Western Railway, dated, 21-2-1930, communicated that it was proposed to gave up to temple authorities a plot of land 88 square yards together with the building of Shivji temple and the wall⁴⁰.

Conclusion

The colonial venture of making New Delhi perhaps could ever be summed up as the litigation and agony against the unjust acquisitions are still pending. Block wise British map of New Delhi is still very significant for those who lost their pre colonial assets. As much the memory of fraternizing culture of gentry and masses in old Mughal Delhi was eroded, the natural rural setting of pre New Delhi site was also devastated by the legally forced acquisitions through the Land Aquisition Act of 1894. The only survivors were those who could religiously and historically attach importance to their existence. But, in the absence of entire settlement, a deserted mosque, tomb and graveyard often found in the official and residential complexes of New Delhi, reminds more about the glory of past heritage.

Appendix-1

List of Villages which were to be acquired as per Land Acquisition Act of 1894 for formation of New Delhi

Table-I

S. No.	Specification of Villages	Acres
1	Jagatpur	907
2	Burari	2,787
3	Kamalpur *	334
4	Mukandpur *	626
5	Bhalewa Jahangirpur*	1,682
6	Shamapur*	1,333
7	Libaspur *	568
8	Siraspur*	1,068
9	Badli *	2,342
10	Haidarpur *	1,108
11	Shipur*	443
12	Pipalthala*	422
13	Bharola *	463

S. No.	Specification of Villages	Acres
14	Azadpur	639
15	Rajpur Chaoni	1,209
16	Malakpur Chhaoni	771
17	Dhaka	516
18	Dahirpur*	1,114
19	Shirjarpur*	174
20	Jharoda*	633
21	Wazirabad	792
22	Timarpur	663
23	Sadhora Kalan	789
24	Wazirpur*	835
25	Yakutpur*	483
26	Pitampura*	694
27	Salimpur Mazra Madipur	538
28	Madipur	1,414
29	Shakur pur	1,334
30	Chaukri Mubarakabad	1,352
31	Nimri	255
32	Sadhura Khurd	1,188
33	Basai Darapur	2,994
34	Tatarpur	440
35	Tihar	2,179
36	Nangli Jalab	261
37	Dabri	587
38	Nasirpur	812
39	Sagarpur	302
40	Palam	478
41	Pahladpur	478
42	Manglapuri	831
43	Mehramnagar	946
44	Mehpalpur	1,367
45	Malakpur Kohi	1,833
46	Kasumpur	914
47	Muradabad Pahari	587
48	Mohammadpur Munirka	1,771
49	Manakpur Basant Nagar	866
50	Shahjahanpur Kotla	751
51	Jharera	911
52	Amadalpur	827

S. No.	Specification of Villages	Acres
53	Baqarnagar alias Nawadsh	316
54	Nangal Raya	907
55	Shahpur	271
56	Naraina	2,897
57	Todapur	663
58	Dasghara	922
59		
60	Jawaharpur	363
61	Arakpur Bagh Meehi	795
62	Alipur Pilingi alias Masaanpur	1,558
63	Bibipur	299
64	Jurbagh	360
65	Bahlolpur	131
66	Sikandarpur	261
67	Babarpur	838
68	Khairpur	451
69	Sarban Serai	399
70	Kushak	1,792
72	Malcha	1,792
73	Raisina	949
74	Narhula	1,355
75	Shadipur	991
76	Khanpur Raya	1,354
77	Delhi Mauza	8,635
78	Nagla Nachi	274
79	Indarpat	886
80	Nizampur	1,279
81	Shampur Jagir	135
82	Razapur	531
83	Bahlolpur Khadar	184
84	Bahlolpur Bangar	82
85	Kilokri	1,522
86	Bahapur	2,348
87	Kotla Mahigiran	286
88	Sadabad	561
89	Badarpur	558
90	Pul Pahlad	545
91	Tughlakabad	3,556
92	Tikhand	1,579

S. No.	Specification of Villages	Acres
93	Deoli	2,476
94	Khanpur	556
95	Tigri	263
96	Madangir	
97	Chiragh Delhi	550
98	Yagatpur	338
99	Madipur Garhi	317
100	Jharia Maria	
101	Zamrudpur	355
102	Raipur Khurd	518
103	Mubarikpur Kotla	863
104	Gatte sarai	8?
105	Masjid Moth	357
106	Majhadpur	329
107	Kharera	363
108	Yusaf Sarai	94
109	Shahpur Jat	394
110	Sarai Shahji	85
111	Shaikh Sarai	219
112	Tut Sarai	74
113	Hauz Rani	444
114	Lado Sarai	604
115	Saidul Ajaib	299
116	Nob Sarai	577
117	Ladha Sarai	531
118	Begam Pur	247
119	Kalu Sarai	190
120	Adhchini	265
121	Katwaria Sarai	357
122	Jia Sarai	177
123	Humanyunpur	356
124	Hauz Khas	405
125	Bir Serai	348
126	Masoodpur	1,371
127	Mahrauli	3,445

Villages marked with asterisk (*) were later released as they were notrequired for the acquisition of land for the formation of New Delhi

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Notes and References :

1. Gupta, Narayani, *Delhi Between the Two Empires 1803-1931 : Society Government and Urban Growth*, OUP, 2011, p.84
2. The names of the old capitals of Delhi include, Indraprastha, Mehrauli, Siri, Tughlaqabad, Jahapanah, Ferozabad, Dinpanah.
3. Haveli of the vakil Dyanandhan Pundit of the Raja Bullubgharh, residence of the Raja Bullubgharh, Haveli of the chief of Jhajjar, abode of the Shamsuddeen of Loharu, Bharatpur Raja's house, Property of Nawab of Awadh, all were situated within and without the city. Beg, Sangeen., *Sair-al Manazil*, (ed.) Qaseemi, Sharif Husain., Ghalib Institute, Delhi, 1982, pp.173, 178; landed property of the minister of Gawalior, Ram Rao Phalkea of about seventeenth thousands rupees was situated in Delhi and Gurgaon District, Delhi Gazette Newspaper, 18th March, 1848
4. Quoted from Naim, C. M., 'Syed Ahmad and His Two Books Called 'Asar-al-Sanadid', *Modern Asiatic Studies*, CUP, pp.1-40. Till the 1850, city had 23462 dwelling houses, among them only 17564 were of 'good substantial masonry'.
5. *Delhi State Archives (DSA)*, File No. 3/1863/DC
6. Gupta, Narayani, *op. cit.*, p.1
7. *DSA*, File No, 3/1863/DC
8. *Ibid*
9. *Ibid*
10. *Ibid*
11. *Ibid*
12. Gupta, Narayani, *op. Cit.*, p. 84
13. *Ibid*, p.85
14. *DSA*, File No. 3/1863/DC
15. *Ibid*
16. *DSA*, File No. 3/1863/DC; it was stated in the file that 'We have seen a steam flour Mill and extensive premises for the manufacture of malt erected in the Sabzi Mandi. Two spinning and weaving Mills companies have been or are being floated, while the number of cotton presses and an iron foundries is something astonishing.'
17. *Ibid*
18. *DSA*, File No. 12/1913/ DC, Vol. I
19. *Ibid*
20. *DSA*, File No. 9/11/279, 1914, DC;
Block-A: included, Palam (Part), Manglapuri, Naraina(Part),Shahpur, Naraina, Shikar Khatun
Block- B: Malcha, Alipore Pilanji, Arakpur-Bagh Mochhi, Delhi (Jehan Nums) (Part), Delhi (Banskoli) (Part), Delhi (Khandrat Kalan), Delhi (Firozabad Bangur), Delhi (Jatwara Kalan), Babarpur Bazidpur, Khairpur Nau Mahla, Bahlolpur Beg, Jor Bagh, Bibipur, Majahadpur (Tehsil Ballabgarh), Kamla, Sarban Sarai, Rai Sina
Block -C: Todalpur (Part), Dasghara, Shadipur (Part), Khanpur Raya (Part),

Block –D: Mahadpur, Kasumpur, Muradabad Pahari, Basantnagar, Muhammadpur Munirka, Ber Sarai, Katwaria Sarai, Jia Sarai, Masadpur, Mahrauli, Ladha Sarai, Lado Sarai, Kala Sarai, Hauz Khas, Bir Sarai, Yusaf Sarai, Kharera, Masjid Moth, Shahpur Jat, Shaikh Sarai, Sarai Shahji, Tut Sarai, Chak Hamidpur

Block –E: M. Delhi (Firozabad Khadar), Nagla Machbi, Indrapat, Shampur Jagir, Sikandrapur, Nizampur, Tahlorlpur Banga, Raipur Khurd, Maharikpur Kotla,

21. DSA, 9/11/279, 1914
22. DSA, 9/II/66, 1916, DC
23. DSA, 9/11/279, 1914
24. *Ibid.*
25. *Ibid*, Appendix VI-VII
26. *Ibid*
27. DSA, File No. F/V/7, 1914, Notification Number 5591, 8th August 1914
28. DSA, File No. 2/1883/DC
29. *Ibid*
30. *Ibid.* For the last two species common name was not given.
31. *Ibid*
32. DSA, File No. 15/1913/ Commissioner; DSA, File No. 09/II/212, 1913/ Commissioner
33. DSA, 223/1912, DC, 9/II/197, 1913
34. DSA, 17/1913/DC
35. *Ibid*
36. *Ibid*
37. *Ibid*
38. DSA, File No. 8/1922/DC
39. *Ibid*
40. *Ibid*, The letter of North Western Railway, dated, 21-2-1930 was preserved in File no. 8/1922/DC. The file of 1930 regarding the same could not be traced.

