The dome of Rashtrapati Bhavan rises over the evening haze of New Delhi, 2001.
3: The historic cities of Delhi.


7: City Plan for the Raisina acropolis, from the "Layout plan of New Delhi" as built in 1931.
8: The Imperial tent with Saracenic dome at the 1911 Coronation Durbar of King-Emperor George V and Queen-Empress Mary.

9: Plan of the Raisina acropolis with the addition of the Council House to the northeast of the Secretariats.
11: Shah Jahan's Jama Masjid, 1656, Shahjahanabad (Old Delhi).

12: The colonial divisions of Delhi: 1 – Shahjahanabad, the indigenous city; 2 – New Delhi, the colonial city; 2A – Army Lines.
New Delhi plan showing residential groupings by rank.

Edwin Landseer Lutyens

The Gradient from King's Way and the Great Place.
16: The east facade of the Viceroy’s House, 1981.

17: Details of the east facade of the Viceroy’s House, 2002.
18: Lutyens' Delhi Order at the eastern dodecastyle colonnade.

19: Asokan capital at Lauriya Nandangarh, 3rd century BCE.

20: Jain capital at Moodbidri, 15th century, and Gupta victory column, 4th-5th centuries at the Qutb Complex, Delhi.
Deeply overhanging chādya on the south facade of the Viceroy's House

Chattris at Akbar's tomb, c. 1568-1578 at Fatehpur Sikri.

Chādya of the Diwan-i-Am at the Red Fort, 1639-1648.

Deeply overhanging chādya on the south facade of the Viceroy's House
24: The dome of the Viceroy's House.

25: Battlements at the Red Fort, Delhi.

26: The stupa at Sanchi.
27: Council House and Secretariats under construction, aerial view.

28: The Viceroy’s House under construction.

29: Herbert Baker’s Council House, later the Parliament Building.
30: Raisina Hill, the culmination of New Delhi. The proposed institutional buildings flanking King’s Way were not built.

31: Inauguration Ceremonies, February 1931: unveiling the four Dominion Columns.

32: The ceremonial axis to the Viceroy’s House.
33: View from the Viceroy's House down King's Way.

34: View of the Viceroy's House from the India Gate.

35: Britannic lions guarding the viceregal forecourt.

37: First Floor plan of the Viceroy's House.

39: Durbar Hall with viceregal thrones and the Royal Seal as built in 1929.

40: The State Ballroom as built in 1929.
41: The Viceroy's House from the Mughal Gardens.

42: The Mughal Gardens.

43: The Mughal Gardens.
The Dominions of India and Pakistan.

Mahatma Gandhi.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.
47: Gandhi leaving the Viceroy's House after meeting with Irwin in 1931.

48: Mohammed Ali Jinnah.


50: Lord Mountbatten is sworn in as the last Viceroy.

51: The Viceroy and Vicereine Mountbatten enthroned in Durbar Hall.

53: Lord and Lady Mountbatten with Nehru at the Viceroy's House.

54: India awakens to freedom; Nehru speaks from the Red Fort.

56: The British crown is removed from the top of the flagpole, August 15th.

57: Gandhi’s funeral procession.

58: Mountbatten at Gandhi’s cremation.

59: C. R. is sworn in as the second Governor-General.
60: C. Rajagopalachari ploughing the Mughal Gardens.


62: Dr. Rajendra Prasad is sworn in as the first President of India.
Statues of King-Emperor George V and Queen-Empress Mary graced the east loggia colonnades of Government House.

The statues on the east facade of the Viceroy’s House, and boxed during Rajendra Prasad’s Presidency at Rashtrapati Bhavan.
65: Queen Elizabeth II reads a statement in the State Dining Room in 1961; Lord Hardinge's portrait hangs in the background.

66: The State Dining Room in 2002, with new portraits.

67: The Emblem of India, adopted from an Aṣokan capital at Sarnath.

68: The National Flag of India, with the Aṣokan wheel of Dharma.
69: The Rampurva Bull capital under Lutyens' dodecastyle portico.

70: The Rampurva Bull capital in front of the entrance to Durbar Hall.

71: The 4th-5th century Gandhara Buddha placed in Durbar Hall.

72: The Buddha flanked by the preamble to the Constitution of India.
73: Le Corbusier’s Parliament Building at Chandigarh.

74: Monumental entrance to the Parliament at Chandigarh.

75: Interior use of light at the High Court.

76: The Indira Gandhi Centre for the Arts to the south of Rajpath in Lutyens’ Delhi. 1986 competition model as proposed by Ralph Lerner.

78: President Reddy awarding Mother Teresa the Bharat Ratna, India’s highest civilian award, in 1980. 79: Coronation Throne of the 1911 Durbar.

80: Relics of the Raj housed in the Portrait Gallery, previously the Marble Hall, opened on October 24th, 1991 by President Venkataraman.


87: Peaceful protestors approach the India Gate as Rashtrapati Bhavan looms in the background, in Rang de Basanti, 2006.

88: General Dyer becomes the Defence Minister in Rang de Basanti, 2006.
89: New Delhi from the India Gate, 2007.

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