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NOTE ON MAPS.

MAP NO. I.

The map of Northern India shows the main towns and trade routes of the 17th Century, on the basis of contemporary records. The towns have been classified into four categories, A, B, C & D, according to their size and administrative and/or commercial importance. The classification though arbitrary, is nevertheless indication of their relative importance. Though the list of towns marked is by no means exhaustive, and many towns have almost certainly been left out, an attempt has been made not to miss any town about which some description is available in contemporary records. It is quite possible that some of the places mentioned need not be regarded as towns but merely as large villages while some of the smaller towns have been left out.

In marking the trade routes, an attempt is made to show the more important routes about which definite evidence is available. It is obvious that most of the towns in any region must have been connected by roads, and must have therefore served as minor trade routes. But for want of definite evidence these have been left out.
The map showing the layout of Agra city in the 17th century has been prepared in accordance with the methodology given below:

1. First of all those land marks and monuments were plotted, which were definitely known to exist in the 17th century. These include, such of the monuments which are now in ruins but whose date of construction is definitely known from inscriptive or other literary evidence. Such places have been indicated in white.

2. Next in yellow colour has been indicated the approximate location of buildings or places mentioned in contemporary sources but whose exact position is not known.

3. Finally in red colour have been indicated:
   (a) Historical monuments and early sites still existing, whose date of construction is not known, but which appear to have been in existence in the 17th century; and
   (b) Approximate location of buildings or other places for which evidence is furnished by secondary sources or which are based on hypotheses inferred.

The crossed marked line in white indicates, the approximate boundary of the town, at the beginning of the 17th century. It has been drawn by joining the various existing gates which, according to the contemporary sources, formed the boundary of the city at the beginning of the 17th century, and by including in it land marks which were definitely in side the city at that time, and by excluding such early land marks as were generally
outside the city e.g. cemeteries, gardens etc.

The wavy line in \( \ldots \) indicates the approximate boundary of the town as it had grown by the middle of the 17th century. It has been drawn on the same principles as the earlier boundary, with the following specifications:

(a) The gates of a later period have been taken as landmarks.

(b) Well known sites, which definitely existed in the middle of the 17th century, have been included.

(c) Cemeteries, gardens etc of a later period have been excluded.

(d) The general descriptions of the size and boundaries of the town given by writers in the middle of the 17th century or later have been taken into account.

The suburbs of the city are indicated by a white dash marked line, which has been based on the locations of important highways or public buildings of the city. The inhabited areas, during the respective period are marked by slanting lines in red.