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Heritage Club

Department of History

Definition of Heritage:

The development of conservation principles in the second half of the 20th century has been regarded by many as the most significant achievement of conservation activities, internationally. These principles or guidelines, promulgated either as charters, recommendations, resolutions, declarations or statements, were drafted and adopted mainly by international organisations, such as UNESCO and ICOMOS, with the main objective of protecting cultural property, which includes historical monuments, buildings, groups of buildings, sites and towns around the globe, against various threats. The most significant guideline was the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites, commonly known as the Venice Charter 1964, which set a remarkable benchmark for principles governing architectural conservation and restoration. The Charter has helped to broaden the concept of historic buildings, the application of modern technology in conservation

works, international cooperation and, most important of all, has provided a set of principles for the protection of architectural heritage and sites.

By the end of the 1960s the scope of heritage defined by the Venice Charter 1964 as historic monuments was interpreted somewhat differently by UNESCO and ICOMOS. Even though both organisations agreed in principle that heritage was no longer confined to historic monuments and buildings and should be extended to include groups of buildings and historic quarters, the terminology used was different; while UNESCO defined heritage as 'cultural property', ICOMOS defined heritage as 'monuments and sites'.

UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, otherwise known as the World Heritage Convention 1972.5 The UNESCO Convention regarded heritage as both cultural heritage as well as natural heritage, and UNESCO's earlier definition of movable and immovable cultural property was dropped. The definition of monuments and sites as mentioned in the ICOMOS statutes

adopted in 1965 was rephrased and a third category—groups of buildings—was introduced. Cultural heritage was now defined to include monuments, groups of buildings and sites. This was seen as a clear move to ensure that groups of buildings and urban settings were being protected. Cultural heritage was defined by UNESCO in 1972 as:

Article 1:1

Monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science; groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science; sites: works of man or the combined works of nature and of man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological points of view.

Article 3b

group of buildings: shall include all groups of separate or connected buildings and their surroundings, whether urban or rural, which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of value from the historical, artistic, scientific, social or ethnological point of view UNESCO terminology has remained unaltered to the present day. However, for the purpose of inscribing heritage on the World Heritage List the terminology was shifted from 'Cultural Heritage' to 'Cultural Properties' and 'Natural Heritage' to 'Natural Properties' In 1975 and 1979, respectively, the scope of heritage was again broadened to include historic gardens, landscape and environment. By the end of the 20th century, the scope of heritage, in general, was agreed internationally to include tangible and intangible heritage as well as environments. To better inform the international communities, in 1999 UNESCO

clarified the scope of tangible values as cultural properties to include monuments, groups of buildings and sites (Article 23:5) and the scope of environments as natural properties (Article 43:10); and adopted the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (UNESCO, 2003), which defines 'intangible cultural heritage' as:

(Article 2:2)

The practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills—as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith—that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognise as part of their cultural heritage. This intangible cultural heritage, transmitted from generation to generation, is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environments, their interaction with nature and their history, and provides them with a sense of identity and continuity, thus promoting respect for cultural diversity and human creativity. This includes oral traditions and expressions, language, performing arts, social practices, rituals, festive events and traditional craftsmanship. For the last 40 years, since the adoption of the Venice Charter in 1964, there have been numerous conservation guidelines in the form of charters, recommendations, principles, and recommendations that, among others, have carefully defined the scope of heritage and its broader definitions. The scope has broadened considerably from mere concern for individual buildings and sites to include groups of buildings, historical areas, towns, environments, social factors and, lately, intangible heritage.

An introduction to Mysore Heritage

Heritage

Heritage is whatever we inherit from our predecessors

Heritage can be identified as:

Tangible

Intangible

Natural

Heritage can be environmental, architectural and archaeological or culture related, it is not restricted to monuments alone

Heritage building means a building possessing architectural, aesthetic, historic or cultural values which is identified by the heritage conservation expert committee. An introduction to Mysore heritage: Mysore was the capital of princely Mysore State till 1831.

Location

Mysore is to the south-west of Bangalore at a distance of 139 Kms. and is well connected by rail and road. The city is 763 meters above MSL.

Princely Heritage City

The city of Mysore has retained its special characteristics of a 'native' princely city. The city is a classic example of our architectural and cultural heritage.

History of Mysore

The Mysore Kingdom was a small feudatory of the Vijayanagara Empire until the emergence of Raja Wodeyar in 1578. He inherited the tradition of Vijayanagara after its fall in 1565 A.D.

Heritage B

About 1000 listed by the Mysore Heritage Expert Committee in Mysore city under the ownership of the State and Central Governments, the University, local bodies, and private persons

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- Heritage Zones of Mysore is identified by following areas:
- The Ambavilas Palace Complex with an tourist inflow of 18 to
- Jaganmohan Palace with 3 lakh visitors
- Sayyajirao Road-Cauvery Emporium with 2 lakh visitors and K.R.Hospi
- Devaraja Market and Chikkagadiyara area with 25 lakh visitors
- St.Philomena's church precincts
- Townhall and clock tower precincts and Karanji lake area with an average of 17-20 lakh
- 20 lakh area buildings of Mysore 200 heritage buildings are in trusts and private
- Existing Status and Assessment of urban heritage in Mysore-Tourist Inflow 25 Lakhs per annum
- Chamarajendra Zoo garden visit
- University campus
- Kukkarahalli and Karanji
- Agraharas of Mysore
- Chamundi hill with about 75 lakh visitors

Heritage Club Committee- 2018-19

Sl.No	Name	
1	Sujathakumaari.R	Convener
2	Sowbhagya	Member
3	Dr.M.Mahadeva Swamy	Member
4	S.Karunakara Murthy	Member

On 1-10-2019, 30 students of our college participated in the programme "Heritage walk with Heritage Dress" conducted by Ancient Archaeology and Heritage Department, Mysore, during Mysore Dasara Festival and got certificates.



Students Project Report on "A Survey of Heritage Buildings of Mysore City"



Department of History
Duration: 10-12-2019 to 03-02-2020

Students Project Report on

"A Survey of Heritage Buildings of Mysore City"

List of Students

Sl.No	Name	Section
1	Sahana	III B.A 'B'
2	Anusha	III B.A 'B'
3	Sindhu	III B.A 'B'
4	P.Mallesh	III B.A 'B'
5	K.P.Jagadeesh	III B.A 'B'
6	R.Ambika	III B.A 'A'
7	Neelambika.S	III B.A 'A'
8	Shivaraj	III B.A.'A'
9	Prathap	III B.A 'A'
10	Pradeep	III B.A 'A'
11	Chhikkanna.H.P	III B.A.'A'
12	B.P.Mallesh	III B.A 'A'
13	Manoj Kumar	III B.A 'A'
14	Adarsha	I B.A "B"

15	Nethravathy	I B.A "B"
16	DasharathRathod	II B.A 'A'
17	Vinoda	II B.A 'A'
18	Gagan deep	I B.A 'B'

Guided By:

1. R. SujathaKumari: HOD Of History
2. Sowbhagya: Asst. Prof Dept. of History

Heritage Buildings of Mysore City Covered

- 1.Ambavilasa Palace
- 2.Jaganmohana Palace
- 3.Lalithamahal Palace
4. Chamarajendra Circle
- 5.Chamarajendra Technical Institute
6. K.R.Circle
- 7.Wood Lands Cinema Hall
- 8.Oriental Research Institute
- 9.District Board Office
- 10.Public Offices
- 11.Krishnaraja Urs Boarding school
- 12.Maharani's Science College
- 13.Yuvaraja's College
- 14.Maharaja's College
- 15.K.R.Hospital
- 16.Cheluvamba Hospital
- 17.Guru Mandir
- 18.Maharaja' College Hostel
- 19.Maharaja Jr. College & High school
20. Shankar Vilas Palace
- 21.Rajendra Vialas Palace
- 22.Town Hall (RangacharluBhavan)
- 29.Mysore Akashavani
30. Mysore City Corporation
- 31.Ayurveda College
- 32.Chamundi Guest House
- 33.Jaladarshini
- 34.Mysore University
- 35.Vasantha Mahal
- 36.Mysore Medical College
- 37.Jayalakshmi Vilas Mansion
- 38.D.C. Office
- 39.Government Certified School for Girls
- 40.Administrative Training Institute
- 41.Hard Wick Church
42. Silver Jubilee Clock Tower
- 43.Law Courts
- 44.Janatha Bazaar
- 45.Nanjaraj Bahadur Choultry
46. CFTRI (Cheluvamba Vilas)
- 47.Jockeys Quarters
48. Landsdowne Market
- 49.Devaraja Market
- 50.Yelwal Residency

23. Marimallappa's High School

24. Zoo

25. Government House

26. Gun House

27. Maharaja's Sanskrit College

28. St. Philomena's Cathedral

51. Vani Vilas Ladies Club

52. D. Banumaiya's College

53. Maharani's Arts & Commerce College

54. Sri Muthia Chettiar Ophthalmic Block,
K.R. Hospital

55. Wellesley Building (Wellington Lodge)

56. JSS Mutt

Foreword:

The students of the college have completed several projects, sponsored by VGST and even by the college itself.

The present student project "**Heritage Buildings of Mysore City**" sponsored by the college is completed by the students of Department of History under the guidance of faculty members.

Mysore is known as city of palaces. It has its own cultural Heritage. It consists of many Heritage buildings of varied types. Among these buildings the project covers 55 important buildings.

Introduction:

The term 'Heritage' according to UNESCO means 'Cultural Property' and its scope is very vast. 'Heritage buildings' is one of the components of cultural property. Heritage of the Nation plays a vital role in making the people to understand past glory, culture values etc., and guiding them to decide about aspects to be perpetuated or to be dropped.

In the literature of History, though there is no specific description of the term 'Heritage buildings' by convention such buildings which are 100 years old are regarded as Heritage buildings. Cultural Heritage is an expression of the ways of living developed by a community and passed on from generation to generation, including customs, practices, places, objects, artistic expressions and values. Cultural Heritage is often expressed as either Intangible or Tangible Cultural Heritage. However for the purpose of this present student project, viz., 'Heritage buildings of Mysore city', the buildings which are even less than 100 years old but more than 50 years are considered". Countless project works / studies have already been undertaken on the subject "Heritage building of Mysore city", however, to create interest among the students of history the present project work is undertaken.

Past is an essential and integral part of the present and the future. This is true of architecture and city aesthetics, as of any other manifestation of involved civilization.

Systematic conservation of the urban heritage has become a social value in many societies.

The civic architecture of Mysore is a blend of the Indo saracenic and European classical. Both Chamarajendra wodeyar and the Maharani Regent commissioned many distinguished buildings including some remarkable buildings in the European classical style between 1881 and 1902. But it is krishnarajWodeyar IV the saint king who stands out among the great builders of Mysore city and creator of its remarkable aesthetics perhaps no other princely builder of the present century can match his record of buildings commissioned or inspired by him.

Mysore has retained its studiously built character of a native princely state, its ambience and atmosphere are characterized largely by the towering presence of the Ambavilasa Palace. There is a very palpable impress left by the Maharaja's, their Dewans and the talented luminaries of their durbars, on the city's heritage of numerous buildings, gardens, boulevards and planned markets, each having a braving to a master concept of the overall aesthetics.

The following pages provide a glimpse of 55 important Heritage Buildings of Mysore City.

AMBAVILASA PALACE

The Palace of Mysore is situated in the city of Mysore in southern India. It was the official residence of the Wodeyars, the Royal family of Mysore that ruled the princely state of Mysore for over 7 centuries and it also served as Darbar hall as well as, Ceremonial meeting hall of the royal court. The palace construction was commenced in 1897 and completed in 1912. Mysore is commonly described as " The City of Palaces". Ambavilas palace was built, literally on the ashes of the old palace. It was built in Indo-Saracenic style at a cost of Rs.41.50 lakhs. The occasion for building of the new builders in India and their British architectural advisors were alternating between strict European classicism-with occasional forays into the medieval gothic and Indian revivalism and when some of the most baroquely sumptuous buildings in the Indo-Saracenic style were being built in Baroda and Madras.



JAGANMOHANA PALACE

As the old palace was burnt down in fire and the construction of a new palace in its place was started in 1897, this palace was initially used by the Wodeyars, Kings of Mysore as their residence, till the new palace was completed in 1912. Its construction was completed in 1861. The palace was used for daily darbar by the kings and also the special Dasara Darbar during Dasara and annual meetings of the representative assembly of the then Mysore state. The existing façade with a hall it was added in 1900 on the occasion on the wedding of the young prince Krishnaraja Wodeyar. This served as the venue for formal events till the darbar hall of the new palace was commissioned for such occasions and celebrations. It was here that the installation of Maharaja took place in 1902 in the presence of Lord Curzon. In 1915 was converted into an Art Gallery.



LALITHAMAHAL PALACE

The dream like edifice was originally built for special guests of the Maharaja. It was designed by E.W.E. Fritchley. The building was completed in 1931 at a cost of Rs.13 lakhs. Set on ridge commanding a panoramic view of gently sloping and curving valley at the foot of Chamundi Hill. The building is a majestic two stories composition of twin Ionic columns, a projecting porch on the ground floor on which rests a slightly recessed pedimented pavilion on the first floor and spherical domes with lanterns placed on colonnaded drums. The central dome which dominates the elevation rises above the circular entrance hall. The interior is a show-piece of the available skills of local craftsmen, seen richly-laid decorative motifs on walls and ceilings, carved-wood shutters and wall panels and myriad details and touches of regal embellishments and superbly crafted creations. Venetian marble always showed off to owing visitors. The palace is now converted into a Star Hotel.



CHAMARAJENDRA CIRCLE

This one is square in composition with Dilwara-style carved brackets of elaborate design supporting sloping sun-shades. The ribbed dome crowning the canopy is dazzlingly gilded and distinctly Indo-Saracenic, it rests on a balustrade finialed marble parapet. Terraced and hand railed stairways approach the statue from four direction. The setting of this handsome marble statue of Maharaja Chamarajendra Wodeyar, erected in 1920. The statue, which shows the Maharaja in his Knight Great Commander of the Order of Star of India (G.C.S.I). It stands almost in the centre of the Curzon Park.



CHAMARAJENDRA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

The foundation stone of this building was laid by Prince Albert in 1906. It was dedicated to Maharaja Chamarajendra Wodeyar. The building was completed in the year 1913 at a cost of Rs.2.50 Lakhs. An elaborately composed structure in regency style. The structure fails to get its due of visual appeal since it abuts the road, with hardly any foreground affording a view of the entire expanse. Running along the road, the rectangular façade is composed of pedimented dormers and gables flat and rounded arches crowning windows of a variety of sizes, shapes and height. The central set of the projecting bays as a middle-niche with a motif, topped with a third-storey pyramidal roof resting on twin windows and consoled finials. Pilasters separate the windows in the link-blocks.



KRISHNARAJA CIRCLE

The circle is at the inter section of Sayyaji Rao road, Albert Victor Road and Devaraja Urs Road. Among the most recent essays in enhancing Mysore cities civic aesthetics. The circle has the statue of Maharaja KrishnarajaWadeyar as its focal point. Photo of Flora fountain 1926 with recognizable shopping colonnade of Lansdown Market in the background. The statue replaced the circle in fifties. The canopy above the statue is stopped by a ribbed dome with a hexagonal chhatri. Six stairways with finaled hand rails radiate downward from the statue-base. The statue was sculpted by R.P.Kamat of Bombay who did the Abbe faria stature at Panaji and the recently installed statue of Jawaharlal Nehru at Bombay.



WOOD LANDS CINEMA HALL

Built in the twenties by B.Munivenkatappa, a much patronised builder of the time. This classical baroque structure has apparently everything from the builder's scrap book of the typical European classical doorways, columns and windows. Situated at a junction, the building offers varying fare in its two facades. The Park lance façade is composed of Roman-arched openings punctuated with pilasters. With a pedimented composition at either end. The other façade continues, the arches with varied niches, slit openings, balustrated handrails, parapets and finialed piers.



ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The foundation stone of this remarkable building in the cities Heritage list, was laid on 20th June,1887, the jubilee year of Queen Victoria's reign, by Maharaja ChamarajendraWadeyar. The building was opened in 1891,housed the department of Archaeology beside, the Library, both of which were attached to the university. Designed by Mr. Brassington Architect of Madras, the building was estimated to cost Rs.30,000. The wings of the hall are treated in Corinthian order, but the cupola stand by itself, as the outline is a curve of contrary flexure and at the spring in front, is placed a piece of sculpture representing Chamundeshwari, the titular deity of Maharaja. The arms contain verandahs in front, with coupled columns of the Ionic order tiled roof is supported by king-port trusser. The copala consists of wooden ribs supporting a course of hallow clyindrical titles. A collection of over 12000 books, and some 10000 manuscripts on the shelves of the library.



DISTRICT BOARD OFFICE

(Krishnaraja Boulevard)

The building (1936) which anticipated 'Modern' architecture with its studied avoidance of ornamentation and with its simple lines and functional design. The concept arcaded verandahs, front the offices and balustrades extending to balconies in the end-blocks, run through the middle, the central portion, curvilinear and with a slightly raised parapet completes the composition.



PUBLIC OFFICES

The double storeyed buildings have a strong resemblance, both were built in 1920-21. The foundation stone of the Public Offices, originally built as Palace Offices were laid by Maharaja KrishnarajaWadeyar on 24th January, 1921. The building is enclosed by continuous arcaded verandas with pointed and cusped arches. Both the buildings are enclosed by continuous arcaded verandahs with pointed and cusped arches. The corners emphasized with chhatris in one case and with projected pavilions in the others. Balustrades, cupolas and finials enhance the elevation, as do the handsome domes topping the public offices.



SRI KRISHNARAJENDRA URASU BOARDING SCHOOL

The edifice was built during the reign of Maharaja ChamarajendraWadeyar as a primary school reportedly for the "Blue-Blooded" children of the Ursu community. The structure is out-and-out Greco-Roman in its facade. Notable features include, segmental arch, windows and doors in the wings. Rectangular openings are crowned with triangular arches. Over seen by the rectangular windows the projecting central block is led by grand steps. The elevation is topped off with imposing central pediment which rests on the composition of tall Corinthian pilasters and a moulded parapet with finials. Smaller pediments are heirarchially placed on the wings.



MAHARANI'S SCIENCE COLLEGE

Maharani's Science College for Women, was established in 1917. The college was established by the Queen Regent of Mysore. The college is affiliated to the University of Mysore and is under the administrative control of Department of Collegiate Education, Government of Karnataka and University of Mysore. Financial assistance is provided by the Government of Karnataka, the University Grants Commission and contribution from students, alumni and college development council.

College began as a primary school for girls in 1881 and over the years grew into a First Grade College. This college holds a unique place in promoting Women's Education since its inception. Initially the college offered both Arts and Science education at undergraduate level. In the year 1979 the college was bifurcated into Maharani's Science College for Women and Maharani's Arts College for Women to accommodate the growing number of students seeking admission.



YUVARAJA'S COLLEGE OF MYSORE

Yuvaraja's college is one of the oldest colleges in the state of Karnataka and the only constituent science college of the University of Mysore. It has not only contributed to the cause of higher education but has also been instrumental in moulding the feature of thousands of youth who are now spread all over the world. In the year 1927, his Holiness Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar generously sanctioned the building for the intermediate college. The foundation stone for the structure was laid on 8th Aug. 1927. In the year 1947 the college was upgraded to a First grade college.



MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE

Though built nearly 40 years apart, the foundation stone of Maharaja's College was laid on 27th Nov 1889. By the visiting prince Albert, the lecture Hall at the other end have to Tuscan columns and pagoda like dubble gable roofs, each with a nich in the central, containing moulded gardens and variently ornate pediments. The two buildings are almost identical in the major stylistic feature of arcaded varandhs in two floors. Thus provide a visual balance in the park setting an obviously intended by the builders of the second structure.



KRISHNARAJENDRA HOSPITAL

Built in the year 1876 and rebuilt in 1918 at a cost of Rs.5.00 lakhs, this stately building is pronouncedly Greco-Roman revivalist. A very Vatican dome, resting on an octagonal drum, dominates the elevation column style, both in the central pediment and at either end of the façade, are varied between the ground floor and the first floor. Fluted Tuscan, Ionic and Corinthian arched and pilastered colonnades form the two wings set in vast ground, the edifice deserves a well laid out garden. The end-blocks, each with a set of elaborately carved moulded niches, are treated with pyramidal steps ending in a finial, greek dentils define the lines and a balustraded parapet lends an agreeable touch to a rich composition. In the Mysore Gazetteer describes .The architectural style of the building is an example of "Modern American Renaissance Art"



CHELUVAMBA HOSPITAL

Named after the third Maharajakumari(sister of Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar), the structure was built in 1938 and now it is converted into an Hospital for women and children. Building with some timidly applied forward looking touches not in the classic text book-plain cut semi-circular arches topped by shadow square niches and RCC chejjas -yet remaining with a classical arches and chhatris edifice embellished with round columns and balustrades. Protecting end blocks are crowned with chhatris which echo one in the centre.



GURUMANDIR

The two level house in an ample garden setting, built around a multi-pillared central court, rectangular windows framed by niches and double parapets on the top define the elevation feature. Gothic arches of entrance doors are clearly out of keeping with the general lines of this 1920 vintage structure.



MAHARAJA COLLEGE HOSTEL

This is a two-storey structure of sloping tiled-roofs with a bungalow style wooden slatted gable, topping the middle section. Built in 1900. This utilitarian is an interesting example of the bungalow gothic, variant of the public architecture of the times. Gothic arcade on the ground floor of the wings is echoed by the triple-arched first floor at the centre. Merlon-like finials which appear at either end above arched window sets extend on the sides. Wooden posts support tiled lean-to's on the first floor.



MAHARAJA'S JUNIOR COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL

Looking at the elaborate design and the likely investment, it is difficult to believe that this building of 1887 vintage was originally meant to house a primary school. The two storey structure has an arcaded varandha on the ground floor and a varandha of Ionic columns on the first floor. Multiple columned square chhatris crowned with octagonal pyramids with finials rise on the flanks. The features are repeated with finials, rises on the flanks. The features are repeated at the extended wings at the rear.



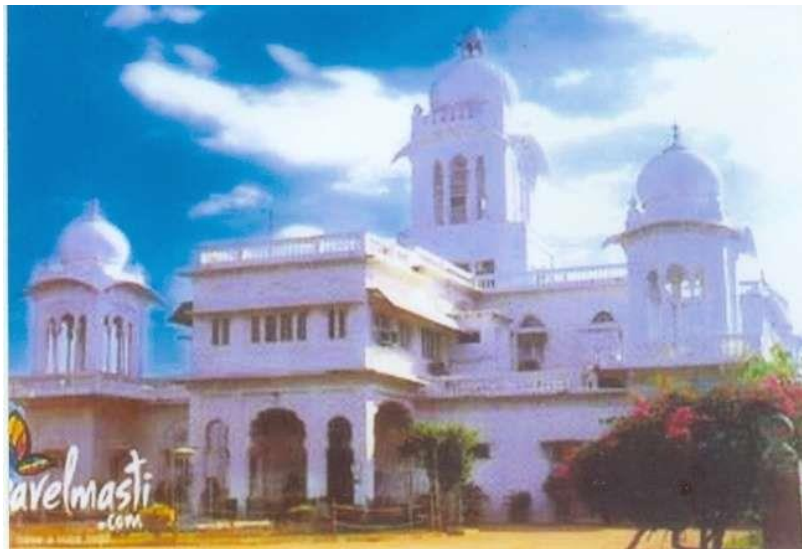
SHANKARA VILAS PALACE

A typical house of a grandee of the Maharaja's court Bakshi Basappa Urs. It was built in 1910-15 in an ample setting with a deep setback from the road. A symmetrical in design. It has a series of rooms on two levels, surrounding a central court. The Madras terraced structure is remarkable for its elaborately carved woodwork of doors and columns-said to have been the remains of the palace destroyed in 1897 fire. The Tuscan columns and the parapet design are typical of Bangalore bungalows. The flat-arched windows compositions, one above the other, add a special touch to the elevation.



RAJENDRA VILAS PALACE

The palace is one of the distinguished buildings commissioned by Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV. The building virtual re-construction of an older building dating back to 1822 was completed in 1938. The four chhatries and the central dome of this hill-top edifice seem to have been designed to cut the familiar silhouette on the skyline. The chhatries are composed of curvilinear shades in Rajasthani style, the other stylistic elements being distinctly indo-sarcenic. The first floor provides spacious terraces adjoining the chhatries. The semi-circular verandah on the north commands a panoramic view of the city.



RANGACHARLU MEMORIAL HALL

(Town Hall)

Built to commemorate the services of Diwan Rangacharlu, who was the first Diwan of Mysore state after the rendition. The foundation stone of this Greco-Roman edifice was laid by Maharaja ChamarajWadeyar in 1884. It is a fine building which stands almost in the centre of the city. Now it is the town Hall. The elevation is dominated by a projecting frontage Corinthian grand-columns, in four pairs, topped off with a heavy entablature of multiple mouldings and a pediment containing an intricately carved motif. Build by subscription and a government grant, in memory of Sri.C. Rangacharlu, who was the first Dewan of Mysore state after the rendition. The building stands in the Curzon park. It has a theater in the centre which is available for public purposes.



MARIMALLAPPA'S HIGH SCHOOL

A handsome building in the European classical style is among the imposing public structures which came up in the city during Maharani Regent's time. It was built in August, 1897 at a cost of Rs.20,000. And this building was constructed from the charities left by Late Palace Bakshi of the above name. It has a 120 feet square open court in the middle. The front is raised on a second floor over the entrance; the roof is through out of Mangalore tiles. The exterior has been ornamented with pilasters singly and in pair.



MYSORE ZOO

Sri Chamarajendra zoological gardens

Mysore Zoo, consisting of 245 acres (99ha) is located near the palace in Mysore, Karnataka, India. It is one of the oldest and most popular Zoos in southern India and is home for wide range of species. It is one of the city's most popular attractions. It was established in 1892 under Royal Patronage and it is one of the oldest Zoos in the world. Some of the buildings in the Zoo are more than 100 years old and are still maintained as heritage buildings.

An old building is existing near the entrance gate of the zoo is presently utilized for office work. The architecture has colonial office look. The Tiger house is one of the oldest enclosures built during 1892, in the regime of Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur, the founder of Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens and still remains as one of the best tiger enclosures in modern days.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE

(Formerly Residency)

The earliest British structure of its class in the city. The government house was completed in 1805 in the post Tippu phase of political development as focus for the new British influence in the Mysore Principality. The design of the original part of the building-"Tuscan Doric", as described Philip Davis- was done colonel Wilks, the vast garden setting of 50 acres with a dramatic approach from the northern entrance, is half the extent originally attached to the building. The building was began in 1800, when Colonel Wilks, the Mysore historian, was acting resident in 1803, it was still a small make-do house for the resident. The house may be conceived along the lines of a Greek or Roman Villa, but the plan and practical adaptations to the climate owe much to native sources.



GUN HOUSE

The Gun House was Originally built as "Gun-shed, Guard and Office Rooms" around 1910. The building is now an abandoned building. A quaint mixture of tudor battle mented turrets and classical-baroque features of European style. The Architecture shows signs of a mixture of Tudor style of the 19th century with a notched parapet built on top of the wall, with alternating Merlons and Crenels for decoration of defence, which is known as battlement. A Turret i.e., a small tower projects vertically from the wall of the building similar to a medieval castle. This small and elegant building also has some features of the 17th century baroque architecture from Italy. The Dormer windows, which are structures that protrudes from the plane of a sloping roof line the central hall. These windows are a source of ventilation for the top floors and also increases the height of the hall. The building seems to belong to the same genre as the B.R.V. Theater (originally called the "Armory" and later refer to as the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers building.) and the Bible society group of structures at Bangalore. The same baroque cresting of openings and the same rusticated stone work.



MAHARAJA SANSKRIT COLLEGE

Krishnaraja Wadeyar III who was a scholar in Kannada and Sanskrit, was mainly responsible for the establishment of this institution. After the death of the Maharaja in 1868, Chamaraja Wadeyar, who succeeded him, gave it a formal shape as a Sanskrit school in 1876. It is the one of the oldest institutions in Mysore. The college offers courses in the study of Veda, Agama and Shastra in the traditional methods and is one of the premier institutions in south India for the study of Sanskrit.

ST. PHILOMENA'S CATHEDRAL

Undoubtedly its one among the grandest Churches in India. In the classical perpendicular, Gothic style, its foundation stone was laid "amidst a great concourse of people" on 28th Oct 1938 by Maharaja KrishnarajaWadeyar. Whose deeply cultivated catholicism gave him as much joy in dedicating a church or Mosque as it did. When he oversaw the gopuram of favourite temple project take shape. The mail hall designed to see it more than 800 worshippers, is a awesomely handsome as the cathedral's richly-crafted exterior. The stained glass windows which overlook the apse show the birth of Jesus, the Crucifixion of Christ, the Last Supper and the Lord breaking the gates of death. The twin spires are 175 feet in height and are visible from miles around.

MYSORE AKASHAVANI

It was established in the year 1936. It is the first Radio transmission conducted through the Akashavani Mysore. The radio station adopted the name of All India Radio in the year 1957. The first sound broadcasting on the radio was started in the year 1927 owing to the efforts made by the private radio clubs that existed in the early days of the colonial rule. The station officially was converted into a government organization in the year 1936. In the same year the Akashavani Mysore was established on the efforts made by Dr.M.V.Gopaldaswamy, Prof. of psychology in the Mysore University.

MYSORE CITY CORPORATION

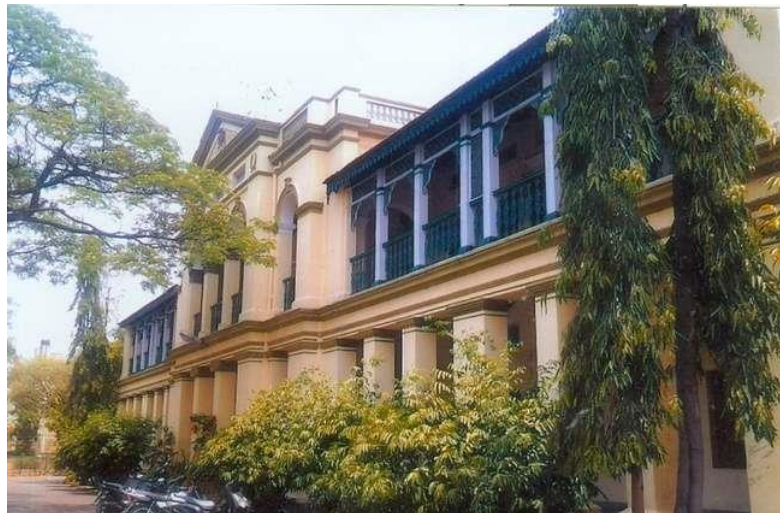
Mysore is the second largest city in the state of Karnataka. The civic administration for the city is managed by the Mysore City Corporation, which was established as a Municipality in 1888 and later converted into a Corporation in 1977. The Corporation oversees the Engineering Works, Health, Sanitation, Water Supply, Administration and Taxation in the city. We are immensely happy to proclaim the citizens of Mysore City, that we have computerized the birth and death data from 1-1-1991 to till date and issuing computerized certificate both in Kannada and English. Foundation of the building was laid by Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar in 1921, which seems to be a vintage year of some of the most remarkable public buildings in the Indo-sarcenic style in the city. The building houses offices of various government department.

AYURVEDA COLLEGE

It has a glorious history since it was established by Nalvadi Krishnaraja Wadeyar in 1908. It was first established as a Sanskrit Patashala which was later developed into Ayurveda College and Hospital owing to the patronage from the people here. After the Government took over the Institute, it was developed into the country's prestigious Ayurveda Centre for learning. Significantly, the college building has been declared as a Heritage Monument. The college is attached to a Hospital; Ayurvedic treatment is given to the public. The country's oldest institution for Ayurveda education and treatment is celebrating it's centenary. It is located in the heart of the city on Sayyaji Rao road and has completed 100 years existence.

CHAMUNDI GUEST HOUSE

It was built around 1910 .The front yard of this interesting structure like that of its neighbor "Padmalaya" seems to have been appropriate for civic use in the adjoining developments, considering that the entrance could well have faced the vast garden setting at the rear. The two-storey building has continuous verandahs stretching on either side parallel to the road. Sturdy looking square columns support the ground-floor verandah fronting the rooms. The simple lines of the ground-floor contrast with an arcaded central section on the first floor, flanked by wings with tiled lean-to's and wooden posts springing into carved arches. The central section is becomingly raised with taller arches and an imposing pediment. The rear portion is identically treated.



JALADARSHINI

'Jaladarshini' the state government guest house was built in 1900. Situated near Kukkarahalli tank, it has vast garden, setting heavy columned trellised porticos front full length verandahs. Perforated parapets of varied design gabled roofs and opening of key-stoned segmented arches of semi-circular tops besides wood-work chhajjas and wooden louvered windows are the noteworthy features of these period bungalows. The Jaladarshini retains some very interesting period furniture and fittings.

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE

The University of Mysore is a Public University in India. The University founded during the reign of Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV, the Maharaja of Mysore. The University was opened on 27th July 1916, this university became autonomous on 3rd Mar 1956. When it gained recognition from the University Grants Commission. The main campus of the University Was established in 1906, lies to the west of the Kukkarahalli lake. The University Head Quarters, the Crawford Hall is located across the lake to the East. The main campus was given the name "Manasa Gangothri" by Rashtra Kavi. Kuvempu, who was Vice-Chancellor of the University .

VASANTHA MAHAL

Originally built in 1842 as the pleasure palace to house "Special Schools for the education of Princes'. The building is set in a 36 acre landscaped park. The most interesting feature is the wrought-iron porch of three graceful arches, leading to a curving verandah and a large oval inner hall. The verandah straightens along the wings and extends all round. The plan is repeated on the first floor. Tuscan columns, oval apertured parapets at various levels and wrought-iron railings on the first floor are the notable elements of the façade.



MYSORE MEDICAL COLLEGE

Mysore Medical College is one of the oldest and reputed Medical Colleges in India. It is located in the heart of "Mysore City" adjacent to the Railway Station. Founded in 1924 by Sri KrishnarajaWadeyar IV. It was the first in the 'Karnataka' region and the seventh in 'India'. The college is affiliated to the "Rajiv Gandhi University of Health & Science" Jayanagara, Bengaluru. A two storey building of 1924 vintage(with some subsequent additions In exemplary architectural integration). This is another V-shaped structure radiating from a grand-columned entrance approached by graduated steps. Strictly classical side-blocks with Pantheon-like lanterned domes sitting on octagonal drums complete the elevation of the entrance wing. The west wing is a little more elaborately treated than the eastern wing-with an arcaded verandah of classical key-stoned arches. The block at the other end echoes the entrance composition complete with the domes.



JAYALAKSHMI VILASA MANSION

Built as the residence of the first Maharajakumari (sister of Maharaja KrishnarajaWadeyar) in 1904-05 at a cost of Rs.7.00 lakhs. The building houses a group of offices of the Mysore University and the University Museum of folk arts originally set in a vast estate of 800 acres. It is situated to the west of Amba Vilasa Palace and must have at one time commanded a view of the Kukkarahalli Tank. It has long since, lost its exclusivity, with a number of new buildings in the University complex having come up in the vicinity. The salient features of this imposing mansion include a series of twin Corinthian and Ionic columns, regal pediments on the first floor above the north and east porches, pilastered window-sets in variegated ensembles of flat arches, pediments and oval ventilators, all richly moulded.



D.C. OFFICE

The Deputy Commissioner office was once the place where the Mysore 'Representative Assembly' held its sitting. ChamarjaWadeyar was then the king of Mysore and James Gordon was the commissioner of Mysore. Among the handsomest period buildings of the city in a commanding setting, it is led upto from the park side through ground-steps, fronting the statue of Sir Games Gordon, the Resident to whom the building is dedicated. The foundation stone was laid on the 20th June,1887 and the building formally opened in 1895. Arches of varying shapes-round headed and flat-segmented each with a floral key-stone-together with Corinthian pilasters. Open in to the varandahs which run all around on both the floors and lead into high-ceilinged inner rooms and halls which seems to belong to the American-colonial derivation of the European-classical style of public buildings and more important residential mansion.



GOVERNMENT CERTIFIED SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Built around 1915 as the residence for E.W. Fritchley, the Architect, who built the Lalithamahal and was given many prestigious commissions by the government of Mysore). The elevation of this building is remarkable for its variety of randed and flat arches, circular apertures and its unique parapet design of perforations in segmented curve. Rectangular windows are paired with circular ventilators on the flanks-the right one raising tower like into the third floor. The building stands-out among recent residential buildings close-by.



ADMINISTRATIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE

The institute is located in serene surrounding of the foothills of Chamundi Hills. The campus houses three institutes, Administrative Training Institute (ATI), State Institute for Urban Development(SUIDO and Abdul Nazir Saab State Institute for Rural Development(ANSIRD). The ATI is the Apex Training Institute of the Government of Karnataka. The training programmes are conducted on regular basis include foundation course for Gazetted probationers of State Civil Services. .



HARDWICK CHURCH

A proud building of pronounced Gothic features very much like the first block of St. Martha's Hospital at Bengaluru. It was built in 1895. Arched openings, groups of lowered windows and buttresses ending in triangular finials, with battlements over the front gable, are among the typical features of church architecture of early colonial British India.

SILVER JUBILEE CLOCK TOWER

This 75 feet square tower is topped in Indo Saracenic style . The curvilinear chejja lending a Rajasthani touch to the domed canopy which rests on a consoled base just above the 5 ft diameter clock. The tower is among the monuments which came up to commemorate silver jubilee of the reign of Maharaja KrishnarajaWadeyarIV(1927). The graduated ascent of the two lower storeys is well-proportioned and there are handsome design-features like double-arches framing slit-windows of early enlight. Kannada numerals one etched on the dial of the clock.



LAW COURTS

The cross shaped double storeyed building (completed in 1885) is linked with slanting wings on either side through single story links. Arcaded verandas with Tuscan and Corinthian pillars and moulded matis, runs all around. The central block is topped with a cut-off pyramid, repeated in the two wings, on which sits wrought-iron tiara like crown. The building has an appropriate frontage of some 300ft. The building followed the model of the Chicago Exhibition buildings. Recently built annex on the left impressed with its stylistic integration with the main building. Though this mode of topping an edifice went more naturally with Gothic arches and accompanying spires, it found favour with classical builders for many decades.



JANATHA BAZAR

This 70 year old structure is an interesting mix of Roman arches and Indo-saracenicchhatris. Arcaded verandahs with Tuscan and Ionic pilasters, lead to shops on ground and first floor, room at either end are enclosed in angular projections which end on the top into hexagonal cupolas, balustrade parapets are of sculpted granite.

The adjoining structure (above) continues the building line of what was then known as MothiKhana (Palace Store).



NANJARAJ BAHADUR CHATRAM

One can do no better than reproduce the comments contained in the July 1890 issue of Indian Engineering, signed by one 'B.C.E' 18 AT Bengaluru. This is a large serai called after an Urdu (sic) gentleman who contributed Rs.50,000-00. Designed by a young native Assistant Engineer of the local P.W.D and constructed by another Executive Engineer of the District. It consists of several suites of fine airy apartments ranged around two large courts with another larger one in the middle. It is structured of spacious verandah with bricks used throughout. The design is in the Roman style of architecture with Tuscan pillars and details and well thought-out particular attention has been given to various conveniences necessary for travelers.

CHELUVAMBA VILAS (C.F.T.R.I)

Built as the third Maharajakumari's Mansion in 1910-11. The building has housed the Central Food Technology & Research Institute since 1948, one among the most distinguished structures of the city. It happily retains its original vast setting and terraced garden which enhance its presence in no small measure. An edifice of imposing expanse, its main façade on the east is composed of a central set of twin towers, flanking a semi-circular block of grand columned verandahs on the ground and first floor, focusing on a silhouetted crest of arched niches and mini-pediment with a Hindu religious motif, which supports flag-staff. The flanks, each terminating with a recessed dome in the elevation, are linked with arcaded verandahs, each with a set of variegated openings, punctuated with solids which echo the central towers. All together a balanced and dignified structure whose front elevation exhibits more restraint in its aesthetics than the side which are a little too rich and too crowded with column, groups.

JOCKEYS QUARTERS

The Mysore Race Club officer, the Grand-stand and the State Reserve Police Head Quarters complex was built during 1918-20 to house the office and stable of Maharaja's body guard. There are, besides the cottages which were originally built as residences around 1916-17 for English jockeys and for palace officials. They all carry-in delightful variegation, the typical bungalow-features described earlier.

LANSDOWNE BUILDING (MARKET)

The Lansdown building is a commercial hotspot of Mysore on the Sayyaji Rao Road with several shops and establishments. In urban developments of recent times, alike in India and elsewhere in the world, there are markets which have evolved in situ from commercial effervescence, and those which have been planned in assigned locations. The Maharajas built buildings or named important places in the name of viceroys and other famous administrators in their period. Lansdowne building, constructed in 1892, is landmark structure in the heart of the city. It was built in honour of Lord Lansdowne, 5th Marquis of Great Britain, when he visited Mysore as the Governor General of India.

DEVARAJA MARKET

Devaraja Market is an apt place to get a flavor of the local people's (Mysoreans, as they are called) daily life. With more than 100 years of history, this market is well knitted into the heritage of Mysore. This is a good sample of a traditional Indian market place that is colorful, noisy, vibrant and a tad chaotic. Devaraja Market is oriented along the Sayyaji Rao Road, north entrance faces the Dufferin Clock Tower (located close to K.R. Circle) and the south entrance is on the Dhavantri Road (just behind the Bata show room) Inside the Devaraja market you will find three aisles along the length of the market with jam packed open shops on either sides. There are about 800 traders in and around the market. The central aisle seems the busy section you will find in the market. Heaps of green chillies, ginger, vegetables, flowers and fruits etc.,

YELWALA RESIDENCY

It was built in 1806 by Arthur Cole, Resident in Mysore. The design of the building was taken from the Irish country-house of Lord Enniskillen, Cole's father. It is sometimes lent to distinguished guests, sometimes by kindness of the palace authorities, used as the headquarters of a visiting hunting party. Currently in occupation of the Chamaraja Academy of Visual Arts, it is high-ceilinged, single-storey retreat of Tuscan columns and imposing arches in European style. Approach steps leading to the front terrace lend a stately touch. The curved colonnade linking the building with residential blocks on either side. Though reasonably well-maintained, the building has no doubt seen much excitement and romance in the days gone by. It must have once resounded to the rattle-clatter of horse-carriages and koi-hai calls of tires Sahibs desiring refreshments.



VANIVILASA LADIES CLUB

This 100 years old building, set in large compound, is built around a central raised hall with clerestorey lighting and Madras-Terrace roof. A Tusca-columned verandah, again with Madras-Terrace roofing, runs along two sides with an extended sloping chhajja. The end-bays of the verandah have bungalow-type diamond aperture handrails. The building in good shape for it age. Now it is used for sports activities of ladies of mysore.



BANUMAIAH'S COLLEGE

D.Banumaiah's College of Commerce & Arts, one of the premier institutions of higher education in this part of the country, established in 1949 under the aegis of D.Banumaiah's Educational Institution. The Institution was founded as a Trust in 1919 by Dharmaprakasha Rao Bhadur Sowkar D. Banumaiah, a leading businessman of the erstwhile princely state of Mysore. He started a small school way back in the first decade of the twentieth century, which later grew into a high school and college. He bequeathed almost all of his hard-earned wealth including his residence for charitable purposes. His foremost aim was to impart education to one and all, irrespective of caste, creed and economic status of the pupil. His ideal is still being pursued in all the schools and colleges run by this unique institution. The magnificent edifice, which now houses the college, was built in 1917 near the world famous Mysore Palace.



Maharani's Arts & Commerce College

Maharani's Arts & Commerce College for Women is one of the pioneering institutions in the State of Karnataka exclusively catering to the educational needs of women. It has a history of more than 95 years and is located in the heart of the Royal City of Mysore. It was started in a heritage building with the intension of imparting education to the members of the Royal Family. As of now, it has strength of 4400 students and offers both undergraduate courses and post graduate programs. The infrastructure speaks for the quality and contribution of the institution to Higher learning. In fact, the institution was upgraded and developed to the status of a full-fledged First Grade College in 1920 for providing Higher Education leading to the award of University Degrees. Responding to the socio-economic needs, the institution diversified its curriculum from a purely Arts and social sciences institution into Commerce and Management in 1983.

Sri Muthia Chettiar Ophthalmic Block, K.R. Hospital

Opened by Maharaja Krishnarajendra Wodeyar on 22nd June, 1934, this is a simple, dignified architectural composition on European-Classical lines. Pilasters and rims of arched openings stand out in contrasting white in the façade of this two-storey structure. The projecting porch has a bigger opening flanked by twin pilasters and topped with a balustrade parapet which is continued on the first floor verandah. Openings in the end-blocks have key-stoned classical arches of semi-circular design framing a sun-rise head.



Wellesley Building (Wellington Lodge)

More than 200 years old, the wellington lodge located next to the KSRTC bus stand is one of the earliest colonial structures built in Mysore. There is a plaque installed on the front hall of the first floor which says this mansion was used as the residence of Arthur Wellesley from 1799 to 1807. The historic background of the era throws some light on the intent of its construction. The fag end of the year 1799 saw the fall of Tippu Sultan and restoration of the power back to the Wodeyars of Mysore. In 1799 Arthur Wellesley moved his residence to the Wellington Lodge. He stayed there as the commissioner of Mysore for two years till 1801. Later the wellington lodge was used as a government office and also as a store associated with the Government House. Recently otherwise neglected and getting dilapidated building was repaired and used as a Museum and office of the Indira Gandhi Manav Sangrahalaya that is aimed at the preservation of traditional Indian art and culture. The expansive court yard of the wellington lodge is converted into an open museum, mostly of massive terracotta sculptures and folk paintings.



Jagadguru Shree Shivarathreeswara Mutt

An edifice in the heart of the city and flanking to the Mysore palace. It is the opening point of the Chamaraja Double Road as well as the Ramanuja Road. During princely states, there was elephant yard in the sprawling campus located. A free hostel was instituted in the name of Shivarathreeswara Prasada Nilaya, there were 60 inmates in 1957.

Owned by the JSS Trust, this 70 years old structure of basically European lines focuses on three Hindu niches which crest the elevation . The central bay is double-storeyed, while the end-bays have larger openings, pilasters punctuating the rectangular openings and balustraded parapets supported on curving chejjas on brackets-another Indian touch comprise the façade. The flanks curve gently from the central bay. The beautiful building has been renovated with the permission of Archeological department without affecting heritage culture. The edifice at present serves as Central Office of JSS Mahavidyapeetha, a center of education enforcement. Once, the UNI Information Bureau was accommodated in the first floor of the entrance of the building. It had also accommodated for the editorial office of the Jayachamarajendra Wodeyer's Library.



Conclusion:

Many of the buildings surveyed by the students some lingeringly and some rapidly are government owned though such buildings have a more assured lease of life, they still need to be kept under constant watch, lest they should meet an untimely demise. As for the privately owned buildings among these, most face the demolition/fall sooner than later leaving aside those among them which are structurally weak or whose architecture is remarkable without being outstanding. There is need for a statutorily backed policy to conserve them.

Therefore, obliterating our architectural heritage, ignoring it, cocking a smoke at it, or allowing it to fade away when it should be selectively conserve, would be inviting future distortion in an important aspect of our culture.

References:

1. Hayavadana Rao-Mysore Gazetteer, 1927
2. The Royal City, T.P. Issar
3. Listing of Mysore buildings by Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage, 1989
4. Sri Krishnaraja Silver Jubilee Souvenir, 1927
5. Lewis Rice - Gazetteer of Mysore
6. Constance E-Parsons - Mysore City, 1930 and Srirangapatnam, 1931

Inauguration of Heritage Club

On 20th January 2020, Inauguration of Heritage Club inaugurated by Smt.Nirmala Matapathi, Deputy Director, Dept. of Archaeology Mysuru. Function was presided by Pfof.B.V.Sambashivaiah. Chief Executive, Prof.M.Mahadevappa.Principal, Sujathakumari.R convener, Sampathu, Mahesha.K.S and Karunakaramurthy.S.B. members of Heritage club and 125 students of Dept. of History and other faculty members participated in the programme.







Protection of Heritage Building Jatha

On 28th May 2021, with co-ordination of Archaeology Department, our college faculty members and students participated in the programme “**Protection of Heritage Buildings and Maintainance of Cleanness**”. We conducted a Jatha Programme, Prof.B.V.Sambashivaiah. Chief Executive has exhibited Heritage photos and flagged off the programme.







Cleanness Programme in association with **Archaeological Department**

On 12th January 2022, in association with heritage Club, conducted “Cleaning Programme “ at Durga Temple and Sri. Nanjunda Shivayogi Gadduge near our college was flagged by Sri.B.V.Shambashivaiah . Chief Executive of our college and Trustee of Sri.jagadeesh and Principal ,faculty members and students of History Department participated in the programme and our students cleaned the temple surroundings.









Special Lecture Programme

On 18th February 2022, a special lecture was given by Dr.H.T.Raju .HOD & Asst.Professor . Department of History, Govt.Boys College(Autonomous) Mandya on “**Heritage Buildings of Mysore City**” was conducted by Department History. All faculty members and students participated in the programme.





Special Lecture Programme

On 27th April 2023, a special lecture was given by Dr.Somashekar M S .HOD & Asst.Professor . Department of Master of Social Work, JSS College of Arts Commerce and Science Ooty road Mysore on “**Field Visit and Heritage Sites**” was conducted by Department History. All faculty members and students participated in the programme.





Quiz and Essay Competition on Protection of Heritage Buildings

On 21st June 2023 a Quiz programme and Essay competition was conducted by the department of History. 40 students were participated in the programme. Ist Prize Rs.1500, II Prize Rs.1000 and IIIrd Prize Rs.750 was given to the winners. Sujathakumari.R, Dr.Dharmesha.A.G. and Asha.R.G. conducted the competition.



Heritage Club Committee-2022-2023

Sl No	Name	
01	Sujathakumari R	Convenor
02	Dr. Dharmesha A G	Member
03	Asha R G	Member

Thank You

