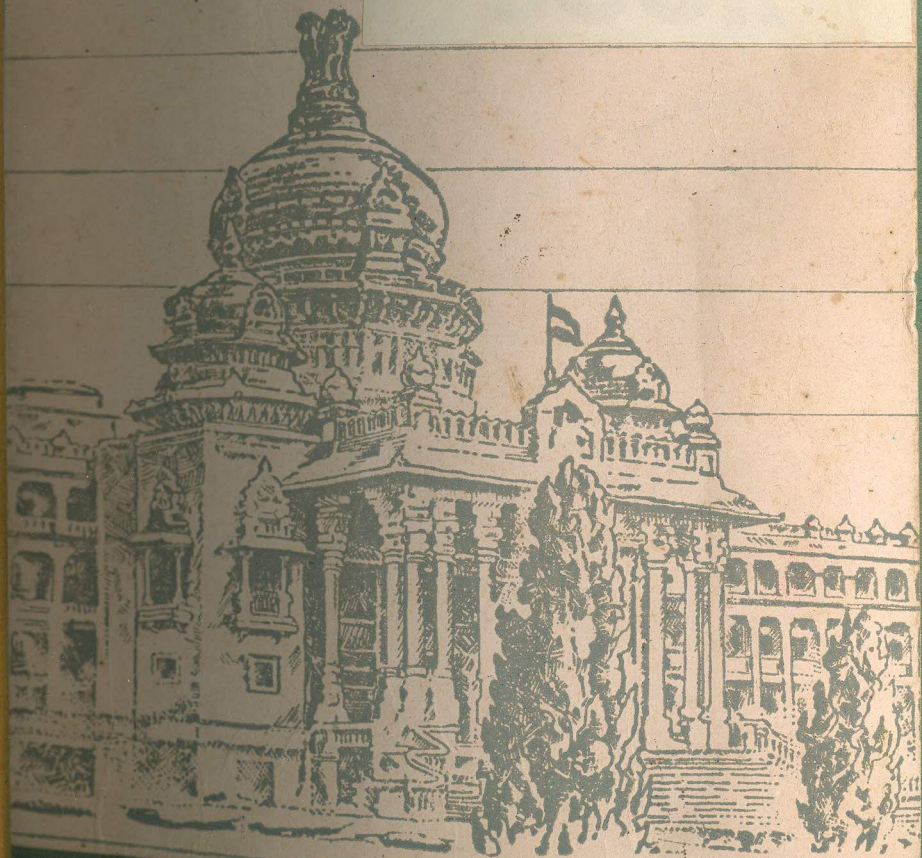


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BANGALORE



visual
documentation
of a place with
traditional
characters

VISUAL DOCUMENTATION OF PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT OF BANGALORE

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I. D. C. Library
L. L. T. Bombay.

SEMINAR PROJECT 1985

my acknowledgements to
prof ravi hazra
and other staff of IDC
also to my friends

GENERAL INFORMATION :

Capital City of Karnatak State, South INDIA. It's important commercial, administrative and industrial centre of India - situated in the South - Eastern quadrant of the State at $12^{\circ}-8'$, - N-latitude and $77^{\circ}-37'$ E-longitude at an altitude of 920 meters (3021 Ft.) above Sea level including all the extensions.

Since our selected topic deals with only the traditional characters, that helped to develop the place, we will come to the factors contributing them. In the limitations we have 'ONLY THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT' is considered for discussion.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND :

A subordinate ruler of 'WODEYAR DYNASTY' of erstwhile Mysore State called Kempegowda is the founder of Bangalore-which was his dream cum capital in 1537 A.D. With the permission of then Vijayanagar emperor, he erected a strong mud fort and constructed many important temples like Gavi Gangadharashwara and Basava temples-which are identified till today as the constructions with original traditional characters. He predicted a great future for the town and actually built a watch towers at four elevated points

predicting the extent to which the city would grow. Already the City has grown far beyond the limits predicted by him and still going very fast-supposed to be the fastest growing city in ASIA-as one believes.

CUTURAL ACTIVITIES :

Bangalore is an important centre for cultural, religious and social activities. The characters governing these are, clearly reflected in the form of Arts, Crafts, Scultpture and Architecture. In Bangalore one can see the finest of the Arts works in the form of painting on various media, moral paintings, etc., There are many Art Galleries and School of Art, which are patronasing these encouragable ever continuing heritages.

PLACES OF ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST :

Bangalore is a place noted for it's Architectural Extravaganza. One can find a lot of interesting manumental structures including administrative buildings, public amenities buildings, religious places, palaces etc.

Most of the monumental structures we see in Bangalore are of Colonial style-a kind of mixed characters. The famous Bangalore Palace has adopted the later provincial Islamic style with its' significant pointed and broken arches, smaller domes and other details like wall panels, column details etc.

The other important structures come in this category are the VIDHANA SUDHA, HIGH COURT BUILDING, STATE LIBRARY, TOWN HALL, GOVERNMENT MUSEUM etc. of which the Vidhana Soudha can be taken for further discussions.

PUBLIC PARKS AND OPEN SPACES :

Bangalore is one of the rare places, where we can see the most beautiful, vast parks and open spaces. The Cubbon Park, which is 300 years old and an equally old park like 'THE WORLD FAMOUS Lalbagh are the place of attraction for local people and tourists. Well planned plantation of rare variety plants, pathways, sitting places, fountains, mantapas are the usual scenes. Both the Parks are built by Lord Cubbon and Ruler Hyder Ali respectively. The Lalbagh covers an area of over 3000 acres which is the biggest in India.

These 2 parks are the major lung spaces for Bangalore, which is losing the reputation of GARDEN CITY OF INDIA, due to senseless City Planning & rapid industrialisation.

CITY PLANNING - TRADITIONAL PLACES :-

Bangalore is partly planned city of its own kind. The central core of the place bears the look of the centuries old traditional township with its traditional characters i.e. narrow and too much curved roads, row houses, market places etc. But the proper planning is implemented in only the new

extensions grown. Here the Zonal regulations are planned like Residential, Public, Commercial, Industrial etc. The Broader, stright roads, planned division of land for developments are the other noticable features. Apart from the interesting traditional localities, the modern areas are also the beauty spots-as one can point out.

In Bangalore one can recognise the local characters very easily as the expressions are very clear. For example, clever use of the locally available materials like Granite stone, specially moulded bricks and wood like Honne & Mathi. In this material so many patterns are imaginatively made. The style we see nowadays are influenced by the erstwhile Muslim rulers (Islamic style) and the English rulers-thereafter. Some of the monumental structures-nowadays used for administrative purpose like high court and new public offices. In some of old bunglow's also the vernacular touch can be observed.

Some structures' in publi environment like the Restaurants, Public Libraries, Museum etc. also the same sort of treatment can be observed. In the photographs the thing can be seen usually and more clearly.

Broad, strighte roads with well defined pavements are the other mentionable things about this place with traditional characters. The public open places are well maintained with proper planting of trees etc. The famous Cubbon Park developed by

Lord Cubbon - an English Administrator is noted for its' vast-ness and serves as a lungspace for the surrounding areas. Likewise Lalbagh is noted for its' rare species of Plants. One believes that, this is the largest protected garden of 'India'. This bagh attracts a lot of visitors both 'local and out station', as it serves as holiday resort and relacing place. The 'bagh' is in line with any 'botanical gardens' of India. In this 'garden' we can see the famous glass house which is noted for housing the seemblies and conventions. The various elements used in its constructions, include only the Steel and Glass.

Among other important characters-we have the traditional residentail places with notable elements and style which are relfected in the photographs.



STATUE OF KEMPEGOWDA -
FOUNDER OF BANGALORE,
ERRECTED IN CENTER
PLACE OF THE CITY.



SIR: SESHADRI AIYER
MEMORIAL STATE LIBRARY
MARK OF RESPECT FOR
ANOTHER 'DEWAN', WHO
DEVELOPED MODERN
BANGALORE

**MEMORIALS FOR HERO'S RESPONSIBLE
FOR DEVELOPMENT OF BANGALORE**



1



2

3

CENTURIES OLD STRUCTURES

- 1: STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY: Which is constructed in 1855 A.D By British administrators. This is noted for its massiveness and clever use of versatile material - Red sand stone. Situated in Cubbon park reflected the traditional characters of that time
- 2: GOVT. ARTS COLLEGE : Yet another example which is built by Lord Rice, noted for its local characters like using Mangalore tiles mud mortar..etc , bearing the look of an educational institute.
- 3: HIGH COURT: known for its elegance and celebrated look. This is one of the very few grand old structures of Bangalore.





1



2

ELEGANCE THROUGH VARIOUS ELEMENTS ...

1: A CLOSE UP OF CENTRAL PART OF HIGH COURT.
The feeling of Judiciary structure is felt by the tall elegant columns and the establishment details.

2: ROW OF ARCHES: depicting the idea of movement and integration. The use of brick is an interesting aspect for this structure.

3: DALY MEMORIAL HALL: for multi-purpose activities - yet another example falls under the same category with different details & different material - Stone.

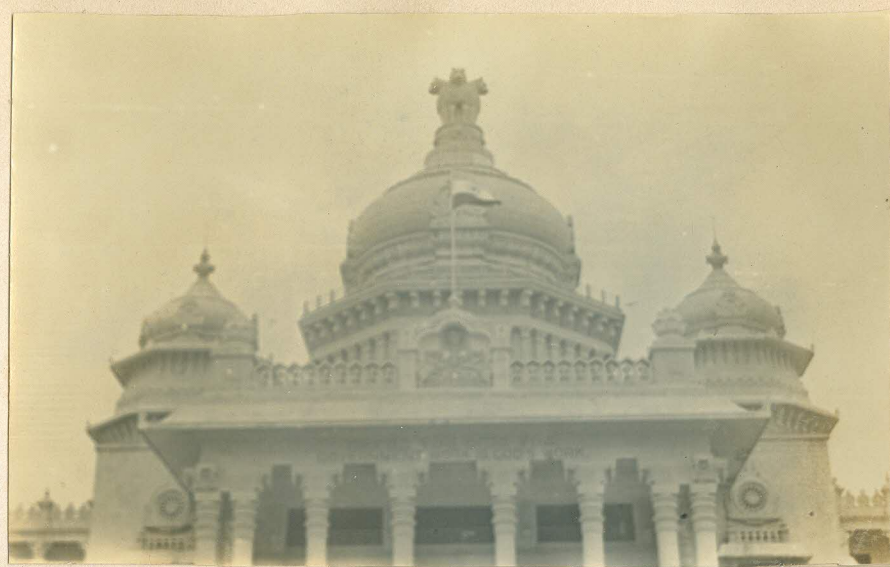
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1



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3



4



5



VIDHANA SOUDHA -

THE WONDER, MAJESTIC STRUCTURE OF INDIA.

SALIENT FEATURES: -

- 1: BIGGEST OF IT'S KIND IN THE COUNTRY - BIGGER THAN PARLAMENT HOUSE OF NEW DELHI.
- 2: BUILT IN PURE WHITE GRANITE STONE, THE ONLY STRUCTURE UNINFLUENCED BY ANY STYLE.
- 3: STRUCTURE NOTED FOR IT'S NATIONAL CHARACTERS AND MAJESTY.
- 4: WONDERFUL CARVED AND PAINTED PANELS OF CEILING, WALL, FLOOR ETC.
- 5: HUGE, BROADER ENTERANCE, MAKING THE STRUCTURE REALLY EFFECTIVE.
- 6: MASSIVE ELEMENTS, INCORPORATED WITH THE TOTALITY OF THE STRUCTURE. FINEST DETAILS OF COLUMNS, ENTABLATURES, DOMES, BALCONIES ETC.
- 7: PRIME ATTRACTION OF TOURISTS, MOST CENTRAL LOCATED AND SUITED TO THE ENVIRONMENT OF GARDEN CITY.
- 8: STRUCTURE OF PRIDE.



CENTRAL COLLEGE:

BUILT BY LORD
HESTINGS IN 1785 A.D.
THE FORMER PLACE.
FOR BANGALORE
UNIVERSITY. THE TOWER
POINTS OUT AT THE
THE HIGHEST VALUE
FOR EDUCATION. THE
VARIOUS DETAILS
SHOW THE BUILDERS
CONCERN FOR BUILDING
FOR GREAT CAUSE.



NATIONAL COLLEGE:

YET ANOTHER INSTITUTE
NOTED FOR ITS HIGHEST
VALUE GIVEN TO THE
CAUSE OF EDUCATION.
THE DIGNIFIED ENTERA-
NCE FOR THE EDUCATI-
ONAL INSTITUTES ARE
THE TYPICAL CHARACTER
WE SEE IN SOME OF THE
INSTITUTES OF B'LORE.



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE:

THE PLACE NOTED FOR
ITS REPUTE. THE VERY
ENTRANCE OF ITS
INTRODUCE YOU TO WH
LEVEL THE STANDAR
AND THE ATMOSPHER
IS THERE INSIDE. ALS
IT REMEMBERS YOU TH
YOU ARE IN GARDEN
OF THE COUNTRY.



TRADITIONAL BUS STAND:

This does not look that it's in a city like BANGALORE for it's VERNACULAR TOUCH gives in all the respects



A ROAD IN THE CITY:

Broad, Straight proper bifurcation system, road side plantation & well defined pavements and informative signage system etc.



SIGN BOARD ON ROADSIDE



SIGN BOARD IN A TRAFFIC ISLAND



GARDEN'S OF BANGALORE

PROBABLY BANGALORE IS THE ONLY CITY IN INDIA
HAVING THE LARGEST NO. OF GARDENS & OPEN
SPACES. IN THESE GARDENS ONE CAN SEE THE
TRADITIONAL LAMPS, MANTAPAS, PATHWAYS, BE
FLOWER POTS ETC. ALSO ONE CAN SEE THE RARE
SPECIES OF PLANTS, RESTING PLACES, LIGHTING
SYSTEMS ATTRACTING VISITORS LOCAL & OUTSTAY

MARKET PLACES

BANGALORE HAS GOT SOME VERY OLD BAZAAR'S WHICH ARE SHOWN IN THE PHOTOGRAPHS. IN SOME OF THESE AREAS STILL WE CAN SOME VERY OLD TRANSPORTATION DEVICES LIKE TONGA'S ETC. THE ENVIRONMENT & THE STRUCTURES SHOWN HERE ARE ALSO CONTRIBUTING TO THE IDENTIFICATION AS MARKET PLACES.



A FRUIT STALL IN TRADITIONAL MARKET CALLED ROSSEL MARKET WHICH IS ABOUT 300 YEARS OLD. FRUITS ARE DISPLAYED IN AN UNUSUAL WAY TO ATTRACT THE CUSTOMERS.



A POKKA STREET IN A MARKET YARD WITH THE USUAL RUSHES, BUYING, SELLING ETC. TYPIC STRUCTURES YOU WILL SEE IN ANY PART OF THE CITY.



TYPICAL RESIDENTIAL AREAS

△ an entrance way to a bungalow, where arches are made in steel angles to make it interesting with creepers.



△ STREET IN A RESIDENTIAL LOCALITY OF THE OLD BANGALORE. SOME OF THE OLD BLDGS ARE BEING DEMOLISHED AND REBUILT TO HOUSE COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES LIKE SHOPPING, ETC.



△ TYPICAL MIDDLE CLASS RESIDENCE IN OLD LOCALITIES. One can see the integration of locally available materials to come to style of its own. △ An open space around the house is another salient feature.



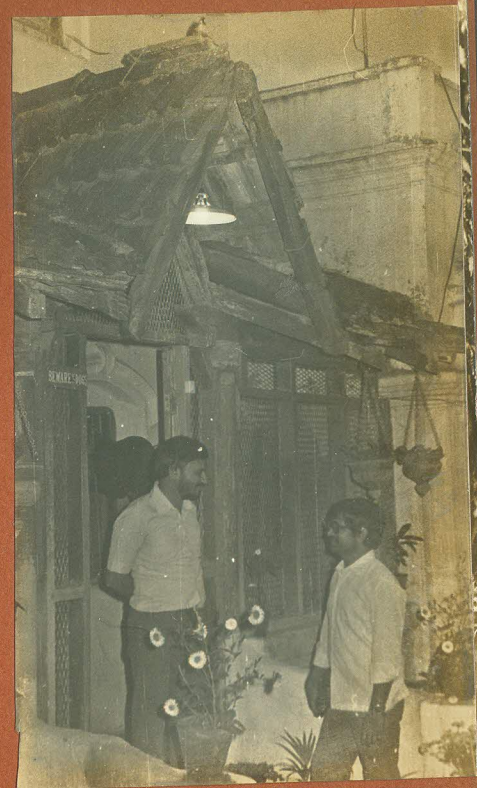


TYPICAL MIDDLE CLASS
HOUSE IN ONE OF THE
OLDEST LOCALITIES OF
BANGALORE.

WITH IT'S TYPICAL
SLOPED, MANGALORE TILE
ROOF & USE OF WOOD FOR
PANELLING & DECORATION
ARE SAWEINT FEATURES.



YET ANOTHER BUNGLOW
WITH THE SIMILAR
TREATMENT & ARCHED
OPENINGS & DIFFERENT
TYPE OF ROOFING TREAT-
MENTS. THIS HOUSE IS IN
A HUGE AREA WITH
COMPOUND. THE VERNA-
CULAR NATURE CAN BE
IDENTIFIED WITH THE
SURROUNDING ENVIRON-
MENT ALSO.



150 YEARS OLD SH
HOUSE IN THE BU
LOCALITY OF THE
SUCH CHARACTERS
MISSING IN THE TY
CONCRETE JUNGLE

THE FRONT ELEVA
OF THE HOUSE WEI
WITH THE DIFFER
TYPE OF ROOFING
TREATMENT.

VARIOUS ELEMENTS CONCERNED ...

DEWAN'S HOUSE WITH
DIFFERENT CHARACTERS
WITH HUGE STONE POSTS
& TYPICAL ROOFING CALLED
AS MADRAS TERRACE.

AT THE ENTRANCE
ONE CAN SEE THE TYPICAL
VERANDAH, WHICH IS TRUE
FOR ANY OTHER TYPICAL
RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE.
THE CROSSED PUTTIES WITH
REEPERS MARK THE
CURTAIN WALLS.



A DECORATIVE
STAIRCASE IN THE
GRAND BUNGLOW OF
BANGALORE. THIS
STAIRCASE IS OF WOOD
& DECORATIVE PANELS
ARE TRIED FOR NIKEL
POST & HANDRAIL.
INTERESTING PATTERNS
ARE TRIED FOR TIEING
MEMBERS. IT'S TYPICAL
SCENE IN MANY
STRUCTURES OF THIS
TIME.



ARCHED OPEN
WITH STONE &
WITH HIGH RA
PLATFORM, M
THE OUTLOOK
ANOTHER BUN
OF BANGALORE
GRANITE STON
AN IMPORTANT
ING MATERIAL
CONTRIBUTED
THE GROWTH
CHARACTERS

RELIGIOUS PLACES

In Bangalore you can see very good, old Religious centres like temples, churches & mosques. A few Structures are very old like BASAVA TEMPLE, TRINITY CHURCH & JAKKI MOSQUE, which show that the place is noted for its various religious tolerance.



A CARVING ON THE DHWAJASTAMBHA OF THE HINDU TEMPLE. THESE MYTHIC SCENES ARE TAKEN FROM THE PURANAS. GRANITE IS STRONG FOR CARVING DELICATE DETAILS. THE EXPERIMENT MADE BY ADDING TO THE ON



TYPICAL JALI WORK

A TYPICAL HINDU TEMPLE WITH TRADITIONAL CHARACTERS OF GOPURA & PANELS OF NICHES WITH DHWAJASTAMBHA OR FLAGPOST. THERE ARE SO MANY OF SUCH HINDU TEMPLES - MANY OF WHICH ARE CENTURIES OLD WITH THESE TRADITIONAL TYPES.





CHURCHES & MOSQUES

BANGALORE IS ONE OF FEW PLACES NOTED FOR IT'S VERY OLD CHURCHES BUILT DURING BRITISH TIME & THERE-AFTER. LOCALLY AVAILABLE MATERIALS ARE BEING USED TO BUILD THEM WITH TYPICAL ARCHES, ROSE WINDOWS, SLOPED TILE ROOFS & BUTTRESSING.

MANY MOSQUES ALSO CATER THE NEED OF MUSLIM POPULATION OF BANGALORE. THESE MOSQUES ARE INFLUENCED BY ISLAMIC STYLE OF IMPERIAL STYLE. MOSTLY THESE ARE BRICK, MUD MORTAR CONSTRUCTIONS WITH MINARS & TYPICAL JALI WORK.

