

HARDINGE CIRCLE NISHAD BAGH MYSORE





| Ownership & Maintenance | Built as Used as | Built in/Designed by | Description | Condition |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--|--|-----------|
| Government of Karnataka Corporation | Public | Harding circle was name after the hardinge's visit to the city to proclaim a new treaty in 1913 Nishad Bagh Designed as a formal park with a glass band stand constructed in 1920 | Hardinge circle as the name suggest is a viceroy circular junction (250 ft in diameter) where six road meet in Hexagonal order the center is marked with a fountain in and round about 50 ft in diameter. Along the circumference between each road are segmental gardens. At the starting point of each road is marked with two masonry piers with arches and surmounted with lamps. Mirza road which runs east along Nishad Bagh is lined with jacaranda and rust shield part of Nishad Bagh is laid out as a moghal garden with linear water bodies and geometric planning such as royal palm and In the centre of geometric formation is and octagonal band stand Standard glass roof extended with glass is supported with frame work. | Good |

There are very few cities in India that can claim to have ornate roundabouts like Mysore. Known locally as traffic circles, several are decorated, either with impressive statues or elaborate lamps. Some of the more important ones include Chamarajendra Circle, built in 1920. It is located in front of the palace's north gate and is a well-known landmark. It has a marble statue of Maharaja Chamarajendra

Wadiyar, a popular and hospitable king who was a keen horseman and a patron of sports and arts. It has a gilded Indo-Saracenic canopy with stairs leading up to the statue from four sides. Krishnaraja Circle, at the intersection of Sayyaji Rao Road, Albert Victor Road and Devaraj Urs Road, has a statue of Maharaja Krishnaraja Wadiyar on an elevated hexagonal base. Hardinge Circle was built to commemorate the visit of the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, to Mysore in 1913. The circle acts as an axis for six roads and hosts a flowerbed, a decorative lamp and piers decorated with flowers.

GUN HOUSE

SOUTH OF PALACE, MYSURU



| Ownership & Maintenance | Built as Used as | Built in/Designed by | Description | Setting | Structure | Shape/ Extent | Condition |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|----------------|--|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Property of palace trust on lease to pvt party | A restaurant | Around 1910 | European Style Rectangular in plan the building contains a large hall with two rooms at either end. The hall is faced with segmental arch windows with corresponding dormer windows above (in the slope of the roof). The center is emphasized by the entrance doorway raised parapet surmounted by turrets. The end rooms are gabled at light angles with pediments and turrets. | | Rough plastered masonry wall with tiled roof | Plinth area approx 2500 sft | Good |

Mysore city, Karnataka, South India, once the seat of power of the Wadiyar Royal family's dynasty, is an interesting place for the tourists. It is an important tourist destination in India. This quiet city boasts of pretty old buildings that bring out the ethos of both brief colonial rule as well as that of the Indian royal family who got the kingdom back from the British after rendition. Around 1881 Maharajah Chamarajah X became the ruler and accordingly a British Resident and a Dewan to take care of the affairs of the administration were appointed. Till independence in August 1947, Mysore was a princely State within the British Indian Empire. The Wadiyar rulers were not content with a spectacular Mysore palace building and restrict themselves with their residence, but were instrumental in building many impressive structures outside the palace. Several of them going back to the last century take us back to an era when the Wadiyars were a force to reckon with.

However, during their rule, to some extent, they were dependent on the British in matters related to military. Close to the Mysore palace (just outside) where the annual Dussera festival is celebrated with great fanfare, lies a bright red structure with white trimming. Negligence is writ on the building and curious visitors to the palace take pain to visit this unassuming small building whose historical

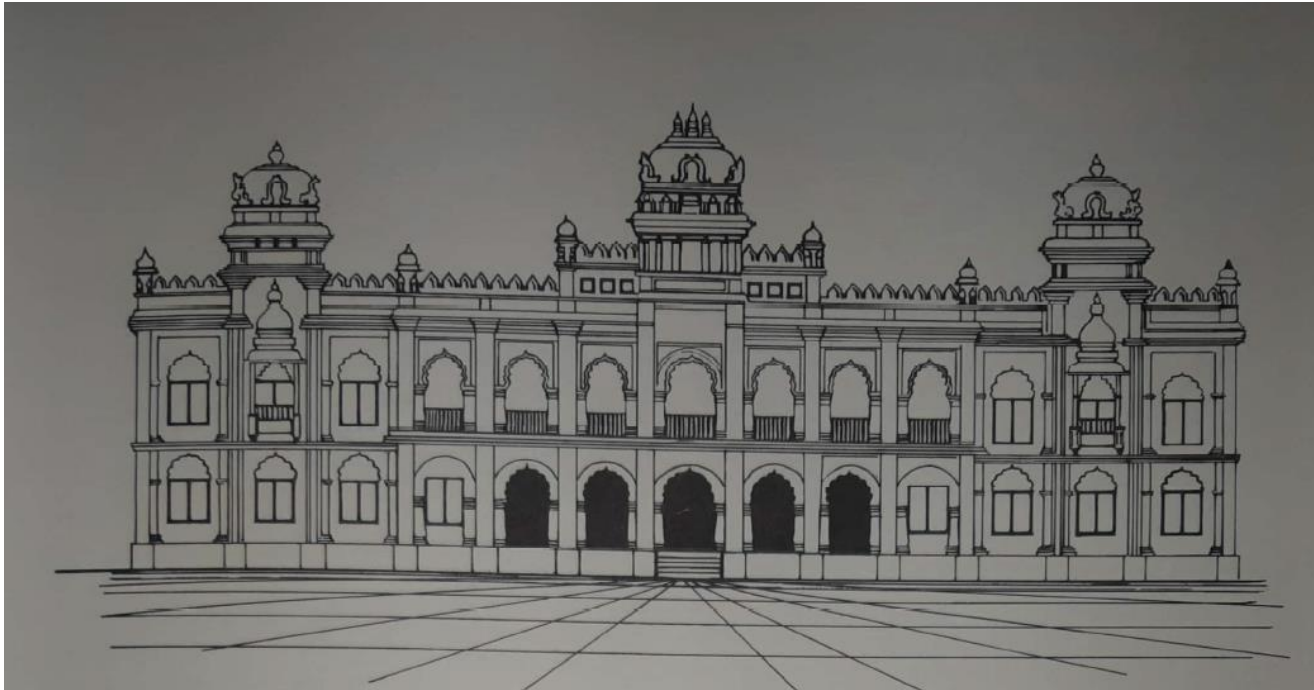
importance cannot be ignored. Known as the Gun House, this building, more than a century old, is simply a vestige of city's colonial past. What makes this structure unique is its design and style. Served as 'gun-shed, guard and office rooms' the building has European elements - a mix of Tudor turrets (a small tower projects vertically from the wall of the building similar to a medieval castle) and European Baroque features. The central hall with a sloped roof and dormer windows, the front arched openings with a stonework frame done in white are some of the exotic architectural features. The advantage of Dormer windows is these structures that protrude from the plane of a sloping roof line of the central hall are a source of ventilation and light for the top floors, besides increasing the height of the hall. The feature that gets us attention most is the rooms flanking both ends have gabled roofs with moulded pediments. The Tudor style adopted here is that of the 19th century with a notched parapet built on top of the wall, with alternating merlons and crenels for decoration or defence, which is known as battlement. The baroque elements (of Italy) reflect 17th century features.

The Gun House, which is off Nanjanagud road, once housed

armory and cannons of erstwhile Maharaja's for defense purpose. Built in 1910, it was converted into a museum displaying guns, different types of armory, etc once used by the Maharajahs' military officials. Considering the proximity of the palace, the British soldiers who were assigned to defend the Maharajah of Mysore from attacks were in charge of the Gun House.

JAGADGURU SUTTUR SRI SHIVARATREESWARA MUTT

CHAMARAJA ROAD, MYSURU





| Ownership & Maintenance | Built as Used as | Built in/Designed by | Description | Structure | Extent | Condition |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------|--|--|------------------------------|-----------|
| Pvt. JSS TRUST | Head Quarters Of The Jagadguru Suttur Sri Shivaratreeswara A philanthropiuc and religious organization running colleges and school in Mysuru there is a temple and library. | 1930 | The building is curved in plan. It is single storeyed except for the central.three bays, which is double storeyed. The end bays are wider and raised with large opening. The curved links comprise 5 bays each defined by pilasters and rectangular windows. | Plastered masonry walls with brick filler slab on streel beams | Plinth area approx 4000 sft. | Good |

Suttur (Also spelled Suttur/Suthur/Suththur) is a village on the banks of river Kabini, in the state of Karnataka, India. It is located in the Nanjangud taluk in the district of Mysore. It is famous for the Suttur Mutt which is one of most prominent spiritual centers of India.

Suttur is a village situated on the banks of the River Kapila in Nanjangud taluk, Mysuru district. It is located at a distance of 28 km south of Mysuru (connected by State Highway via Varuna village) and around 170 km from Bengaluru. The shrine of Adi Jagadguru Sri Shivarathreeshwara Shivayogi Mahaswamiji is the main temple at Suttur. Thousands of devotees visit the shrine throughout the year.

History

Community life in India is closely linked with spiritual and religious institutions for the past five thousand years. The sages have been the beacons and guiding forces in upholding the moral values of life and in the progression of society as a whole. The glorious Jagadguru Sri Veerasimhasana Mahasamsthana Math, popularly known as Sri Suttur Math is a reflection of rich tradition and culture. Jagadguru Sri Veerasimhasana Mahasamsthana Math with a long history of more than one thousand years is a multi-dimensional institution that has contributed immensely to the cause of societal advancement. The welfare activities of the Math transcend the public of all the sections of Indian society. The inscriptional pieces of evidence support the establishment of Suttur Math during the reign of the Chola kingdom. The name Shivarathri is mentioned in many ancient works. The founding of the Math can be traced to a historical event linked with Sri Shivarathreeshwara Shivayogi Mahaswamiji crusading for peace between two warring kingdoms. The hostility between King Rachamalla IV of the Gangas of Talakadu and King Rajaraja of the Chola dynasty was about to break up into a large scale war. It was due to the timely intervention of Sri Shivarathreeshwara Mahaswamiji, the hostility ended and the enemies became friends. Then, at the request of King Rajaraja Chola, Mahaswamiji graciously consented to establish a Math on the banks of the River Kapila at Suttur near Mysuru. Jagadguru Sri Eshaneshwara Wodeyar Mahaswamiji, the second pontiff, was responsible for the further development of the Suttur Math during the times of King Rajendra Chola. The Someshwara temple near the Math at Suttur is said to have been constructed by the Chola kings, in accordance with the wishes of Jagadguru Sri Eshaneshwara Wodeyar Mahaswamiji. An inscription referring to this event was dated October 23, 1032.

Culture

Sri Suttur Math

Jagadguru Sri Veerasimhasana Mahasamsthana Math, popularly known as Sri Suttur Math has a history of 1,000 years. Adijagadguru Sri Shivarathreeshwara Shivayogi Mahaswamiji established Sri Math around the 11th century AD. Suttur Math grew over centuries with the immense contributions of the glorious lineage. It has become a multidimensional organisation that has contributed to all-around societal development. Sri Suttur Math set foot into the field of education with the establishment of Jagadguru Sri Shivarathreeshwara Mahavidyapeetha (JSS Mahavidyapeetha) by the 23rd pontiff of Sri Suttur Math Jagadguru Sri Shivarathri Rajendra Mahaswamiji. He believed that education is the only key to societal development. JSS began the voyage with the establishment of a High School in Mysuru in 1954. Now, JSS Mahavidyapeetha runs more than 300 educational institutions in Karnataka, parts of India and abroad. The present and the 24th Pontiff Jagadguru Sri Shivarathri Deshikendra Mahaswamiji is the President of JSS Mahavidyapeetha.[1] Jagadguru Sri Veerasimhasana Mahasamsthana Math can most aptly be described as an active ongoing movement to uphold the cause of social and economic justice, based on spiritual values and ideals. The Math's activities at Suttur have spread far and wide beyond the small region

on the banks of the River Kapila in Karnataka to touch the lives of millions going beyond the boundaries of our country, and even to the distant shores of the other countries. A quick look at the lineage of the Math brings to light the unwavering societal concern of the Pontiffs. If the founding of the Math was incidental to establishing harmony and peace between the two warring factions of the region by its founder, Adijagadguru Sri Shivarathreeshwara Mahaswamiji, the Pontiffs who followed saw purpose in promoting academics, literature, healthcare, infrastructure, etc. The two guiding principles that Math stands on are "Work is worship" and "Selfless Services". Sri Math continues to serve the people irrespective of religion, caste, creed, gender or colour. The lineage of Sri Suttur Math The Suttur Math region grew up over the centuries with the contribution of each one of its illustrious pontiffs. Each pontiff chose his route to further the advancement of society. The high stature that the Sri Suttur Math enjoys today is thus the cumulative result of their initiatives, efforts and actions.

1. Jagadguru Sri Shivarathreeshwara Shivayogi Mahaswamiji
2. Jagadguru Sri Eeshaneshwara Wodeyar Mahaswamiji
3. Jagadguru Sri Nijalinga Shivacharya Mahaswamiji
4. Jagadguru Sri Siddanjanja Deshikendra Mahaswamiji
5. Jagadguru Sri Kapinjanjunda Deshikendra Mahaswamiji
6. Jagadguru Sri Channaveera Deshikendra Mahaswamiji
7. Jagadguru Sri Siddhamalla Shivacharya Mahaswamiji
8. Jagadguru Sri Parvathendra Shivacharya Mahaswamiji
9. Jagadguru Sri Bhandari Basappa Wodeyar Mahaswamiji
10. Jagadguru Sri Koogaluru Nanjunda Deshikendra Mahaswamiji
11. Jagadguru Sri Ghanalingadeva Mahaswamiji
12. Jagadguru Sri Immadi Shivarathreeshwara Mahaswamiji
13. Jagadguru Sri Channabasava Deshikendra Mahaswamiji
14. Jagadguru Sri Gurunanjan Deshikendra Mahaswamiji
15. Jagadguru Sri Guruchannabasa Shivacharya Mahaswamiji
16. Jagadguru Sri Gurupanchakshara Deshikendra Mahaswamiji
17. Jagadguru Sri Chidghana Shivacharya Mahaswamiji
18. Jagadguru Sri Channaveera Deshikendra Mahaswamiji
19. Jagadguru Sri Mahanta Deshikendra Mahaswamiji
20. Jagadguru Sri Siddhamalla Shivacharya Mahaswamiji
21. Jagadguru Sri Shivarathri Deshikendra Mahaswamiji
22. Jagadguru Sri Mantramaharshi Pattada Sri Shivarathreeshwara Mahaswamiji
23. Jagadguru Dr Sri Shivarathri Rajendra Mahaswamiji
24. Jagadguru Sri Shivarathri Deshikendra Mahaswamiji - Present Pontiff

Sri Suttur Math has created a revolution in the field of education with the establishment of JSS Mahavidyapeetha. For over 6 decades the institution has been catering to the various educational needs of common people. His Holiness Jagadguru Sri Shivaratri Rajendra Mahaswamiji was a visionary and he knew that lack of knowledge is one of the main hindrances to the development of society. Under the patronage of JSS Mahavidyapeetha, His Holiness Rajendra Swamiji started Jnana Dasoha by establishing schools, Anna Dasoha by providing food and accommodation to the needy children and Arogya Dasoha by setting up healthcare centres. Today, the JSS Mahavidyapeetha has more than 300 institutions in India and abroad. JSS has educational institutions at Suttur. The following are the major educational institutions at Suttur.

- J.S.S.Higher Primary School was established in 1991. The school has 2,150 books in the library and 50 computers. There are grades from first to eighth. 50 teachers are working here.[2]
- Government L.P.School was established in 1997. They run grades first to fifth. There are three classrooms and three teachers. The library has 190 volumes.[3]
- JSS School established in 2002 by His Holiness Shivaratri Deshikendra Mahaswamiji provides free education and residential facilities to children from the economically weak backgrounds.

SRI JAYACHAMARAJENDRA ART GALLERY

JAGAN MOHAN PALACE, MYSURU



| Ownership & Maintenance | Built as | Used as | Built in/Designed by | Description | Setting | Condition |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|--|-----------|
| Public Trust, Government of Karnataka | A Palace for the Royal Family | Converted to an art Museum in 1915 | 1891, the front pavilion was constructed in 1900 at the time of the marriage of HH Krishnaraja Wodeyar. This is pavilion served as the durbar hall for annual events and the installation in 1902 of HH Krishnaraja Wodeyar in the presence of lard Curzon. It served the residential purposes of the Royal family during the reconstruction of the main palace destroyed by fire in 1847 | Indian Style The east front has three large opening to a durbar hall above these openings what is in effect the end gable wall is built up with predominantly hindu Dravidian moties. The façade is highly ornamented with niches cusped arches domes and finials. | The palace faces east, setback 200 ft from the road. | Good |

SRI BRAHMATANTRA SWATANTRA PARKAAL MUTT

OPP. JAGAN MOHAN PALACE, MYSURU



| Ownership & Maintenance | Built as/ Used as | Built in/Designed by | Description | Extent | Condition |
|--|---|--|--|---|------------------|
| Pvt trust | Place of worship temple offices and residential quarters | The first part was probably built before 1850 | <p>Indian Style</p> <p>The building has three parts. The central one of 7 bays is the oldest surmounted by a Dravidian shikara. It has a verandah on the front side on both floors faced with cusped arches in stone resting on stone piers. The second part on the left comprises 5 bays and the third on the right 3 bays each has a central shikara (lower than the main) each bay has arectangular opening with in arches these parts are made of brick.</p> | The plinth area is approx. 1000-12000 sft | Good |

DEVARAJA MARKET
NEW SAYAJI RAO ROAD, MYSORE



| Ownership & Maintenance | Built in/Designed by | Description | Structure | Extent | Condition |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---|--|--|-----------|
| Government corporation | A market About 1900 | Indo European Style The market comprises a double row of shops around a large quadrangle. The outer row of shops opens on to the road. The inner face the quadrangle. The quadrangle is approached by five entries emphasized by pointed arches, double height with projected balconies on the upper level within the quadrangle which is about 500 ft | The peripheral shops are single storey structures with plastered masonry walls and madrass terrace roof shops within the quadrangle gabled roof on steel trusses | Total area approx. 1 lakh SFT or 2 ½ acres | Good |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|------------------|--|--|
| | | X 120 are stalls of semi permanent nature asbestos on steel trusses and iron columns. The south façade is treated differently with a central two storeyed portion and end pediments. | and iron columns | | |
|--|--|--|------------------|--|--|

Devaraja Market is a market located in Mysuru. One can buy flowers, fruits, and choose from conical piles of colorful Kumkum powder. Spices, sandalwood products, silk saris, essential oils, and incense are also available for purchase. The market is on Sayaji Rao Road. In 2017, there were 1,122 shops in the market employing over 3,000 people and receiving 8,000 to 10,000 visitors each day. It is a tourist attraction, and a popular place to take photos.

The market was constructed in 1886. It was initially a weekly market. The market was built above the Dewan Poornaiah Canal that supplied drinking water to Mysore Palace. It was named in 1925 after Dodda Devaraja Wadeyar. It is also known as Dodda market.

Its area spans 3.67 acres. The market is bounded by a structure with wooden rafters and stone masonry walls that faces the street on all four sides. The north gate is on Devantri Road. The market is bounded by Sayaji Rao Road on the east side.[8] The south gate faces Dufferin Clock Tower. Inside the market, there are open areas where vendors can sell their wares.[1] The inner shops are arranged along three aisles that go through the entire market.

Throughout the years, Devaraja Market has also seen fires and other disasters. 150 shops were destroyed by fire in 1981, 175 in 1990, and 30 in 1999. In August 2016, the north entrance gate collapsed due to structural weakness. There have been discussions about demolishing the market due to the state of disrepair.

VICORIA GIRLS HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOL

SAYAJI RAO ROAD, MYSURU



| Ownership & Maintenance | Built in/used as | Built in | Description | Structure | Setting | Extent | Condition |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|------------------------------|-----------|
| Private Wesleyan Mission | A primary school | Opening day of school August 1903 | U Shaped in plan, the classrooms are approached by a verandah on the inside in front (west) is a hall stretching across the full width of the building. The verandah columns are stunted variety of the tuscan order supporting timber beams. Opening are arched semicircular. | The main hall 80X20 is roofed with madras terrace class rooms have gable tiled roofs and verandahs have lean-to madras terrace | Located in a high pressure zone of the city commercial are. Frontage on Sayaji Rao road lost to shops and high rise offices. | Plinth area approx. 5000 sft | fair |

