

History in Brief

Mysuru is the cultural, ceremonial and living legendary city. It is at a distance of 140 kms from Bangalore, the State capital, dotted with natural, built and cultural heritage. The city covers an area of 128.42 sq km, and is administered by City Corporation, with a population of around 15 Lakhs. It is well connected by rail, road and air. It has played a significant role in the history of south India. It is known as cultural capital of Karnataka.

Skipping over legendary accounts, we find that a Yadava Prince named Yaduraya or Vijaya from Dwaraka in the present Gujarat State brought a little principality under his control in the heroic act of rescuing a fatherless princess. Having killed her principal's villainous commander, this prince married her and assumed control of her affairs in A.D. 1399. This event marked the birth of the Wadiyar Dynasty which was among India's longest reigning royal houses.

One of his successors, Bettada Chamaraja Wadiyar III (A.D 1513-1553) either constructed or enlarged a fort at a place then called "Purarege" in A.D 1524. From the beginning the Wadiyars of Mysuru accepted the suzerainty of the Vijayanagar emperors.

The ninth ruler of this dynasty, Raja Wadiyar I (A.D. 1578-1617) replaced the Viceroy of Vijayanagar in Srirangapatana in 1610 A.D and shifted his capital to that strongly fortified town. Another ruler, Kanthirava Narasaraja Wadiyar (A.D. 1638-1659) reduced several neighbouring chieftains to submission, and introduced gold coins called as Kantiraya Hana which continued in circulation long after his reign. The reign of Chikka Devaraja Wadiyar (A.D. 1673-1704) witnessed great territorial expansion and reorganization of administration.

Throughout the eighteenth century, a severe struggle for supremacy in the Deccan and South India occurred in which the Mughals, the Marathas, the English and the French were

involved. In Mysuru, the commander and the minister dissipated the resources of the State in pursuit of ambitious schemes of aggrandizement. This enabled Hyder Ali Khan, one of their protege to effect a usurpation in A.D. 1761.

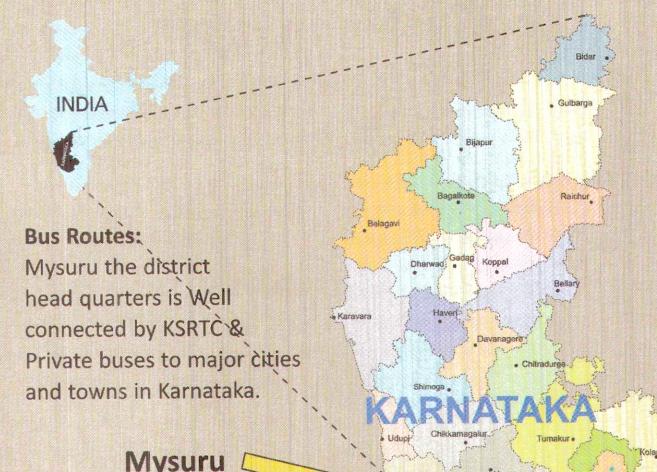
Hyder Ali Khan (A.D 1761-1782) and his son Tippu Sultan (A.D.1782-1799), through their daring military exploits, greatly extended the limits of Mysuru in all directions. In the course of their campaigns, they came into conflict with the Marathas of Poona, the Nizam of Hyderabad, and the British several times. These are known as the four Wars of Mysuru, (Viz 1767-69, 1780-1784, 1790-91 and 1799).

In the last Mysuru war, Srirangapatana was captured and Tippu fell fighting his enemies bravely on 4, May 1799. By the "treaty of Mysuru", dated 22, June 1799, the victorious British and the Nizam of Hyderabad divided the dominions of Tippu among themselves. A compact territory was, however, made over by them to a descendent of the ancient royal family of the Wadiyars named Krishnaraja Wadiyar III, then a boy of 5 years, with an efficient Dewan called Purniah.

During 1831 to 1881 the British Commissioners Sir Mark Cubbon (1834-1861) and L.B. Bowring (1862-1869) administered the Mysuru province benevolently.

The rendition of Mysore took place in March 1881, with Maharaja Chamarajendra Wadiyar X (1881-1894), adopted son of Krishnaraja Wadiyar III.

Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV (1902-1940), had the good fortune of being served by a succession of eminent dewan, the State earned the distinction of being a Model State; the king himself came to be honoured as the Rajarsi or 'Saintly King'. His nephew and successor, Maharaja Jayachamaraja Wadiyar (1940-1947) earned wide popularity and respect as a ruler. He acceded to the Indian Union after the country became free from British control (15, August, 1947).



Bus Routes:

Mysuru the district head quarters is well connected by KSRTC & Private buses to major cities and towns in Karnataka.

Mysuru

Railways :

Mysuru - TRAIN - BANGALORE

12008 - Shatabdi Exp. - 12007, 12613 - Tippu Exp. - 12614
16201 - Ajmer Exp. - 16209, 16215 - Chamundi Exp. - 16216
16022 - Kaveri Exp. - 16205, 16592 - Hampi Exp. - 16591
12613 - Tippu Exp. - 12614, 16232 - Mayiladuthurai Exp. - 16231
16236 - Mysuru Tutticorin Exp. - 16235, 16557 - Rajya Rani Exp. - 16558
17301 - Dharwad - Mysuru - 17302
16518 - Yeshwanthpur - Mysuru - Mangalore - 16517

Nearest Airport : Bangalore 140 kms

For further details contact Ph.+91- 821

Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manava Sangrahalaya : 2448231

Regional Museum of Natural History : 2447046

Jaganmohana Palace : 2423693, Dasara Exhibition Authority : 2523626

Maharaja Vastu Sangrahalaya : 2431506, Folklore Museum : 2419348

Railway Museum : 2422751 Palace Board : 2434425 / 2421051

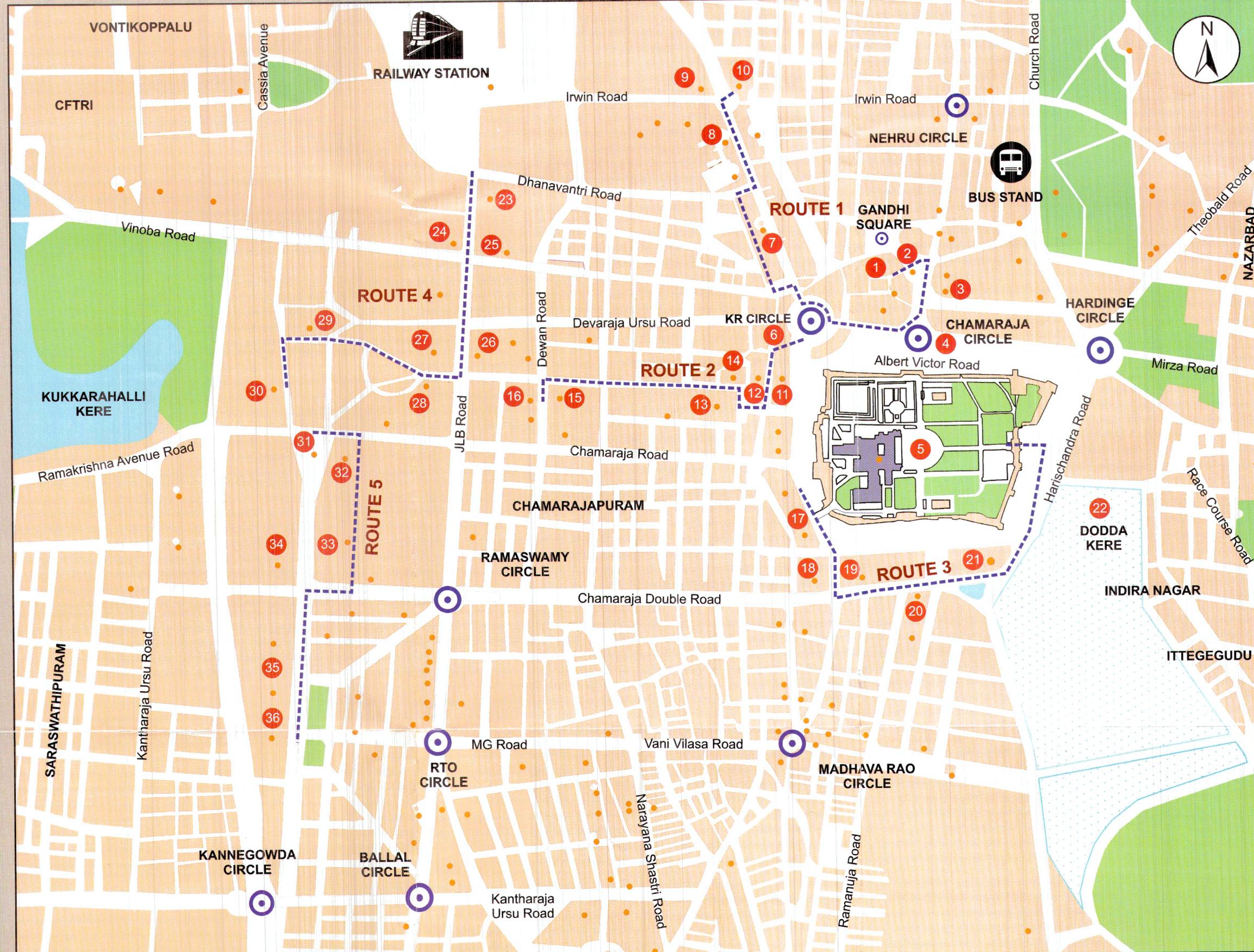
Tourism Department Ph.: 2422096 Police Station Ph.: 2418139 / 2418339

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MYSURU

HERITAGE WALK

Department of Archaeology, Museums and Heritage Mysuru



- 1) Rangacharu Memorial Hall
- 2) Silver Jubilee Clock Tower
- 3) Free Masons Club
- 4) Chamarajendra Square
- 5) Amba Vilas Palace
- 6) K.R. Circle
- 7) Devaraja Market
- 8) K.R. Hospital
- 9) Mysuru Medical College
- 10) Ayurvedic Hospital
- 11) Tataiah Park
- 12) Lansdowne building
- 13) Jaganmohana Palace
- 14) Parakala Mutt
- 15) Seshadri House- Commercial Tax Office
- 16) Padmalaya
- 17) Corporation Office
- 18) Maharaja Sanskrit Pathashala
- 19) The Public Offices
- 20) Shivarathreeshwara Mutt Building
- 21) Gun house
- 22) Doddakere grounds
- 23) Hoysala Mayura Hotel
- 24) Hotel Metropole
- 25) Nanjaraj Bahadur Choultry
- 26) Chamundi Guest House
- 27) Maharani's College
- 28) Maharaja's High School
- 29) District Offices
- 30) Crawford Hall
- 31) Oriental Research Institute
- 32) Yuvaraja's College
- 33) Old University Building (Old Epigraphy Office)
- 34) Chamaraja Ursu Boarding School
- 35) Zilla Panchayath Office
- 36) Law courts

