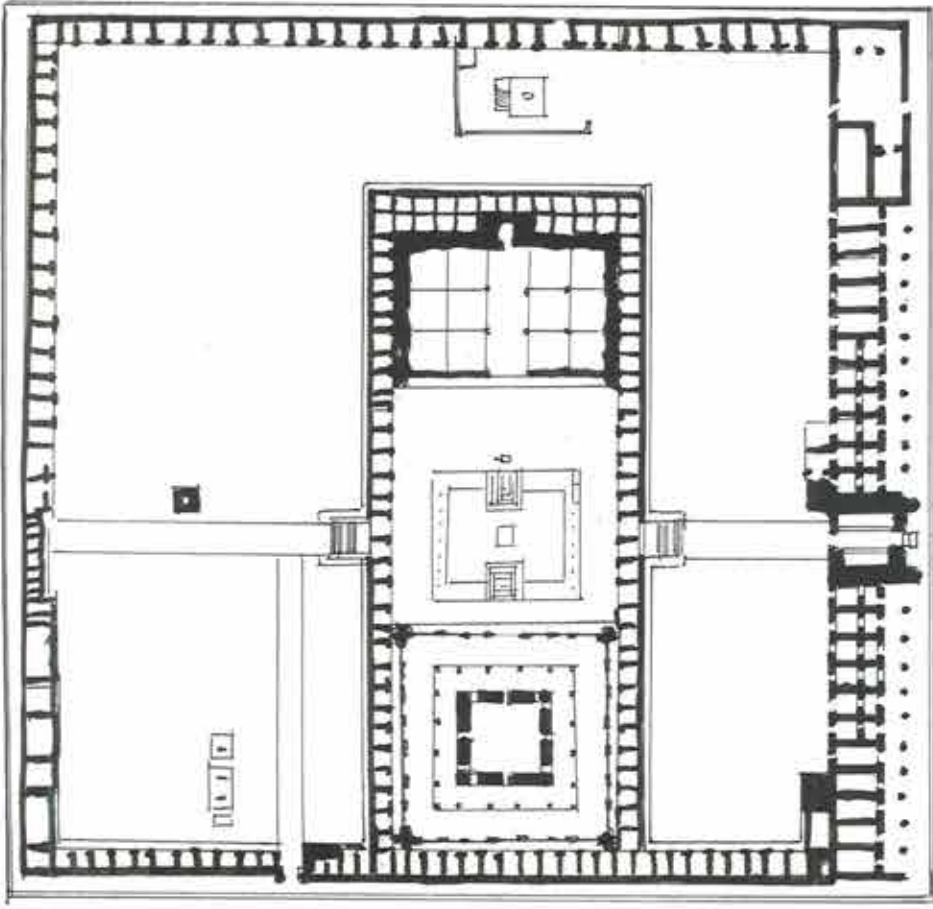
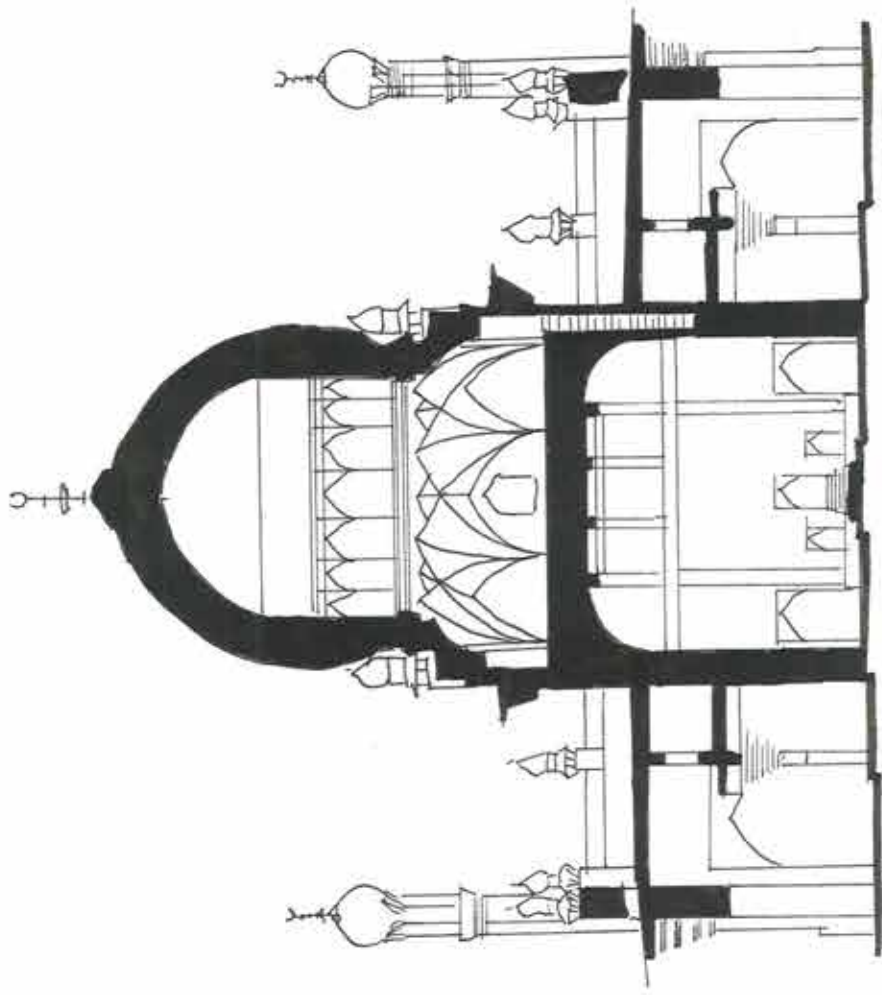


02. IBRAHIM RAUZA

- * BUILT AS TOMB FOR IBRAHIM ADIL SHAH JUST OUTSIDE THE CITY WALLS OF BILAPUR TO WEST
- * THE BUILDING CONSISTS OF A TOMB AND A MOSQUE WITHIN A SQUARE ENCLOSURE.
- * THE ENCLOSURE IS A SQUARE OF 450' SIDE, WHILE TOMB BUILDING IS A 115' SIDE SQUARE
- * THE TWO MAIN BUILDING STAND ON TERRACE 360'x150' AT EASTERN END IS THE TOMB AND WESTERN END FACING IT IS MOSQUE.
- * THE AREA BETWEEN TWO IS OCCUPIED BY AN ORNAMENTAL POOL AND FOUNTAIN.
- * THE VOIDS IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE SYMMERY, BOTH BUILDINGS HAVE BEEN BALANCED IN STYLE IN VOLUME.
- * EACH WALL IS SPACED INTO AN ARCADE OF THREE SHALLOW ARCHES AND THESE ARE ENCLOSED WITH A SYSTEM OF BORDERS AND PANELS WITH A FINE ENGAGED PIER.
- * THE TOMB CHAMBER IS A SMALL ROOM 12' SQUARE COVERED BY A GRACEFULLY CURVED AND COFFERED CEILING.
- * THE MASONRY OF ROOF WAS JOGGLE-JOINTED APPEARED TO FLOAT WITHOUT ANY SUPPORT.



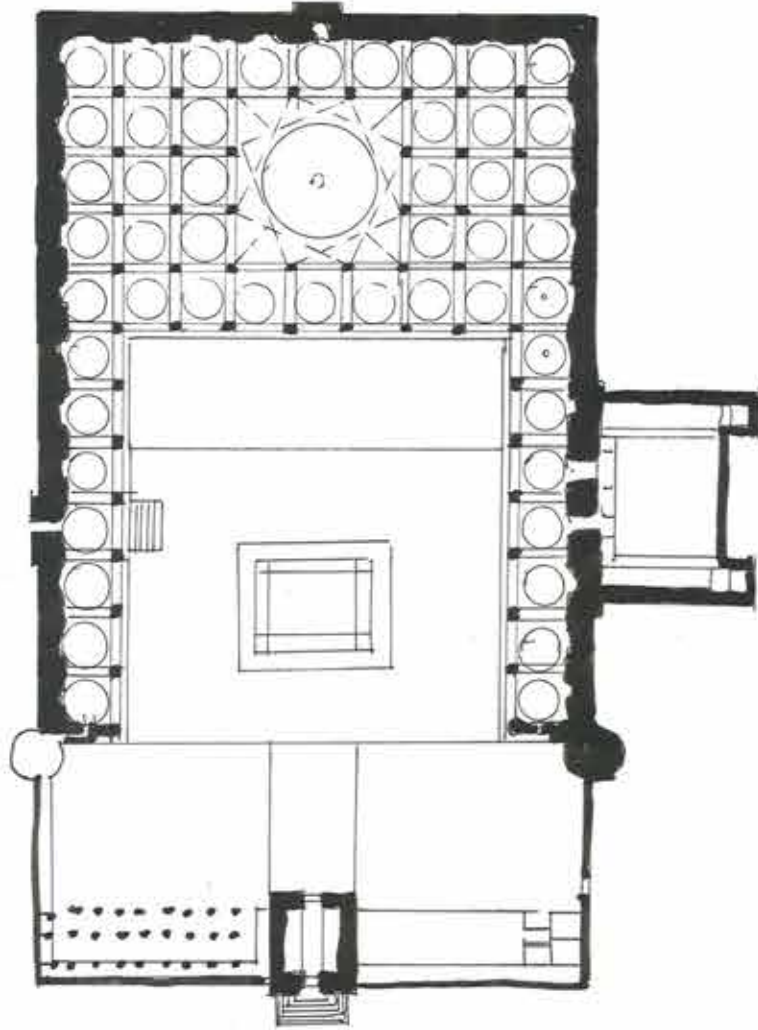
PLAN



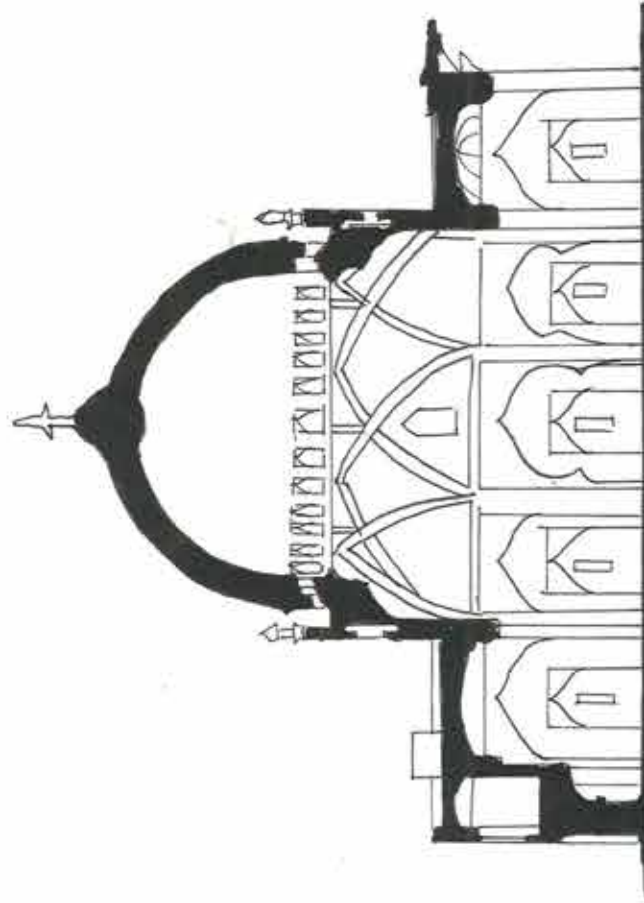
SECTION

03. JAMI MASJID

- * THE STRUCTURE WAS NEVER COMPLETE, AS IT LACKS TWO MINARETS WHICH FLANK EXTERIOR OF ITS EASTERN ENTRANCE.
- * AN ENTRANCE GATEWAY WAS ADDED BY MUGHAL EMPEROR HURANGZEB.
- * THE STRUCTURE COVERS A RECTANGLE 450'x225'.
- * A WIDE AND DEEP CORNICE SUPPORTED ON BRACKETS PROJECTS ABOVE.
- * THE INTERIOR OF SANCTUARY IS A LARGE HALL 208'x101' DIVIDED BY 5 AISLES BY ARCHES ON LARGE MASONRY PIERS.
- * THE NAVE IS A SQUARE OF 75' DIAMETER CONTAINED WITHIN 12-ARCHES.
- * AROUND THE NAVE ARE SQUARE BAYS OF AISLES, WHOSE CEILINGS ARE BADI ON SAME PRINCIPLE AS NAVE.



PLAN



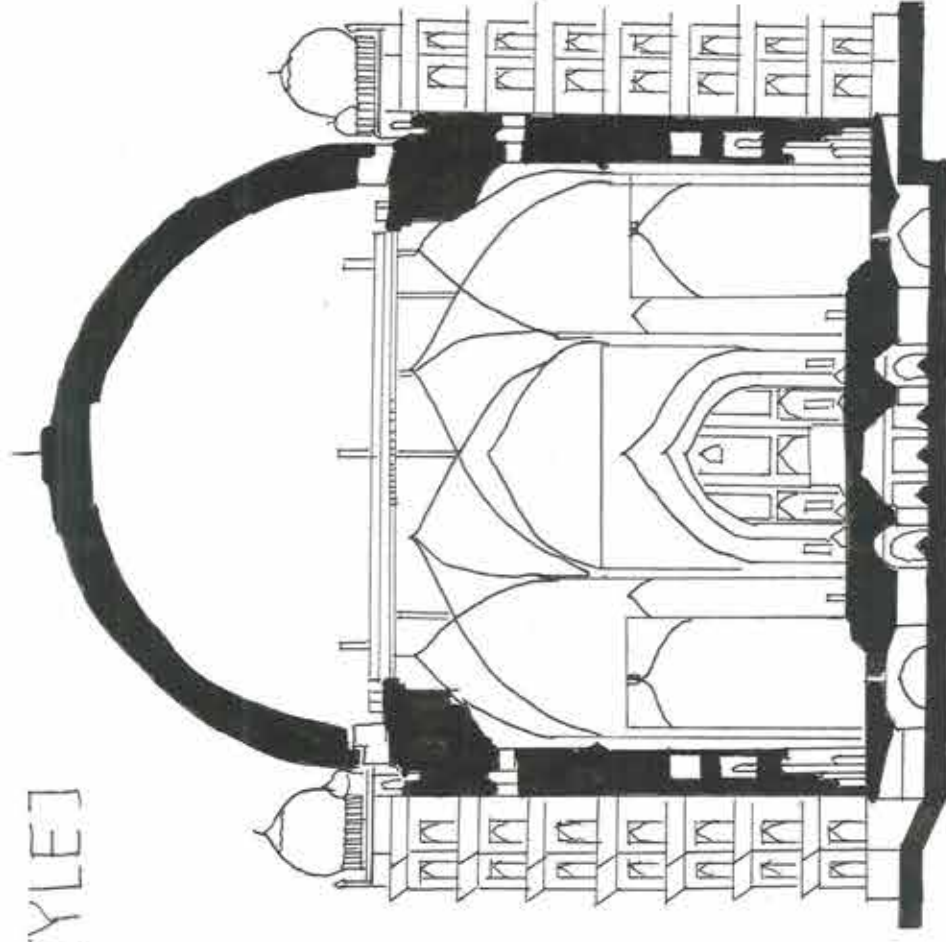
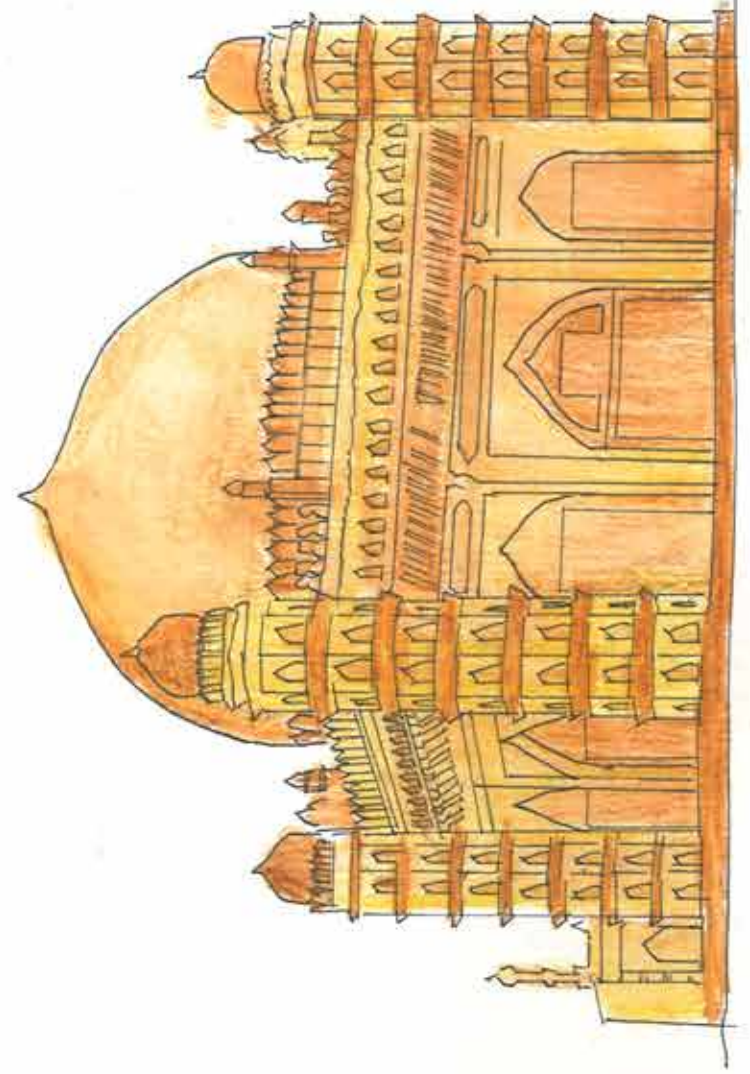
SECTION

01. GOL - GUMBAZ [BIJAPUR ARCHITECTURAL STYLE]

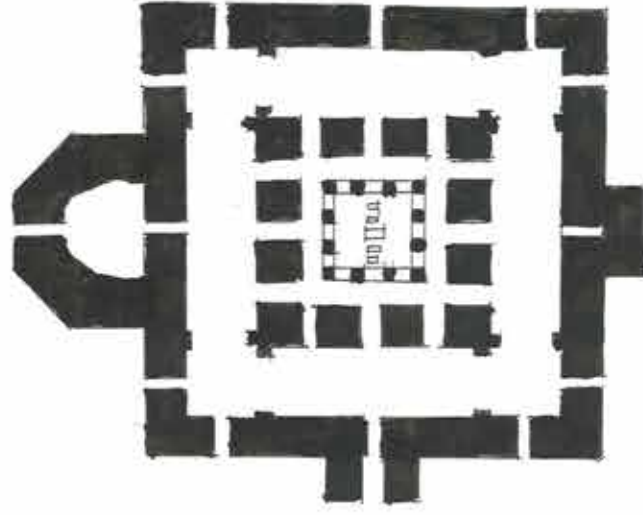
LOCATED IN BIJAPUR, KARNATAKA, THE SEPULCHRE OF MUHAMMAD ADIL SHAH OF IRAN (1626-56) THE SEVENTH SULTAN OF THE ADIL SHAHI DYNASTY OF BIJAPUR (1489-1686). THE TOMB IS A COMPLEX OF BUILDINGS LIKE A MOSQUE, A SARAI, A GATEWAY, A NAQSHAR KHANA LOCATED IN LAGEE WALL GARDEN.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES:

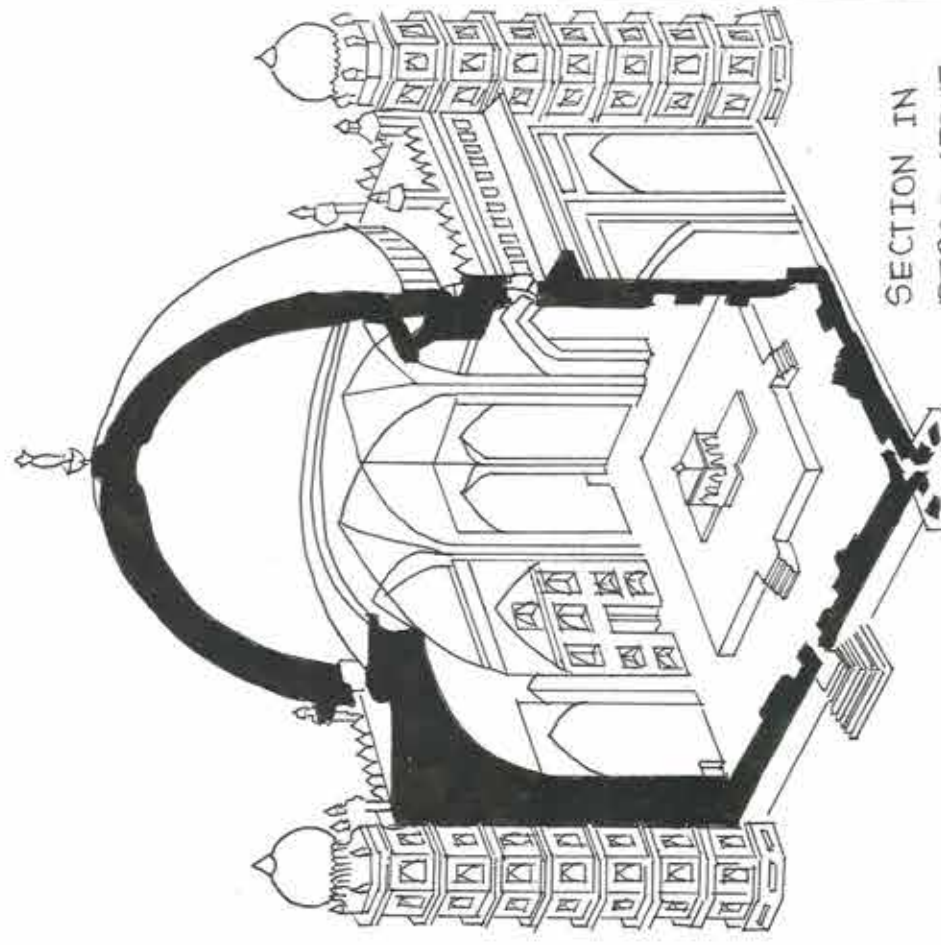
- ▶ SQUARE BUILDING WITH A CIRCULAR DRUM OVER THE TOP THAT RESTS A MAJESTIC DOME.
- ▶ MADE OUT OF DECORATED PLASTERWORK AND DARK GREY BASALT.
- ▶ EACH WALL OF THE TOMB IS OF SAME LENGTH, HEIGHT AND THICKNESS i.e. 135 ft, 110ft & 10ft RESPECTIVELY.
- ▶ HEIGHT OF THE BUILDING RISES TO OVER 200ft WITH DRUM AND DOME.
- ▶ THE DOME HAS ONLY ONE SQUARE CHAMBER AND DOME IS THE SECOND LARGEST DOME IN THE WORLD THAT COVERS AN UNINTERRUPTED FLOOR SPACE OF 18,837 sq.ft.
- ▶ THE BUILDING HAS AN AMAZING ACOUSTICAL SYSTEM. THERE IS A WHISPERING GALLERY ALONG WITH THE DRUM OF THE DOME. WHERE SOUNDS GET MAGNIFIED AND ECHOED.
- ▶ TOWERS HOUSE STAIRCASES IN THE DOME LEADING TO TOP OF THE DOME. FOLIAGE IS USED TO DECORATE DRUM OF DOME.
- ▶ A DISTINCTIVE FEATURE OF THE FACADE IS HEAVILY BRACKETED CORNICE RESTING ON CORBELS.



SECTIONAL ELEVATION



TAKHANA PLAN

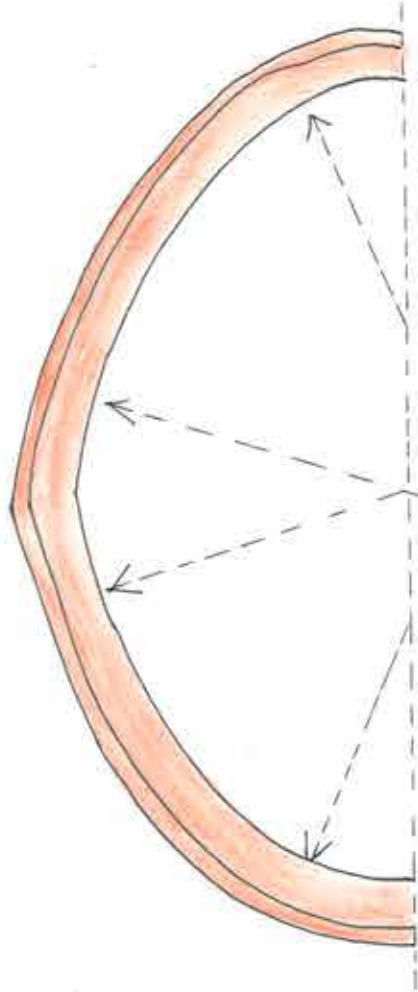


HUZRAH PLAN

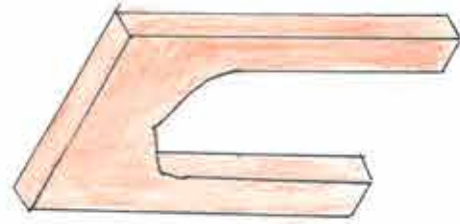
SECTION IN

ARCHES AND DOMES OF BIJAPUR STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE [1490-1656]

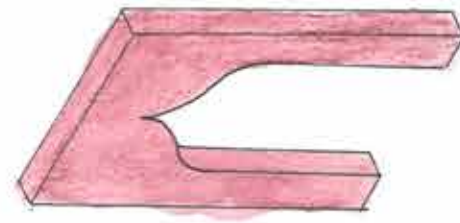
TYPES OF ARCHES:



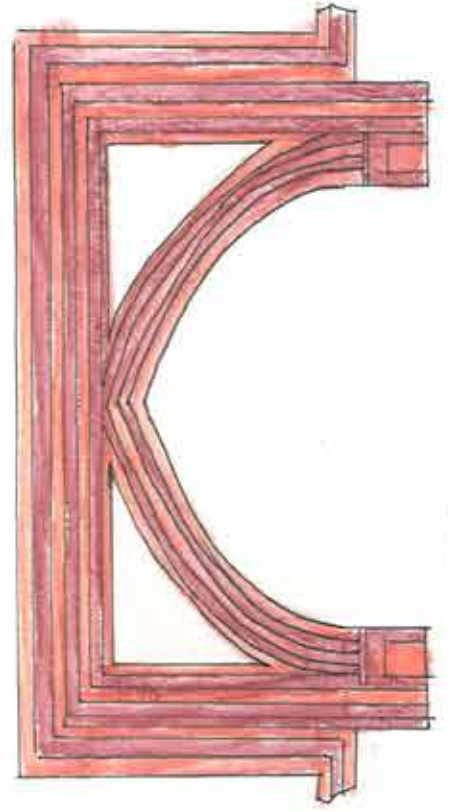
FOUR-CENTERED ARCH



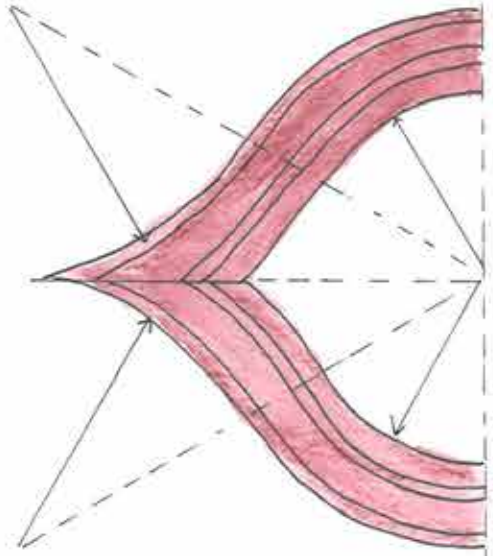
FOUR-CENTERED ARCH



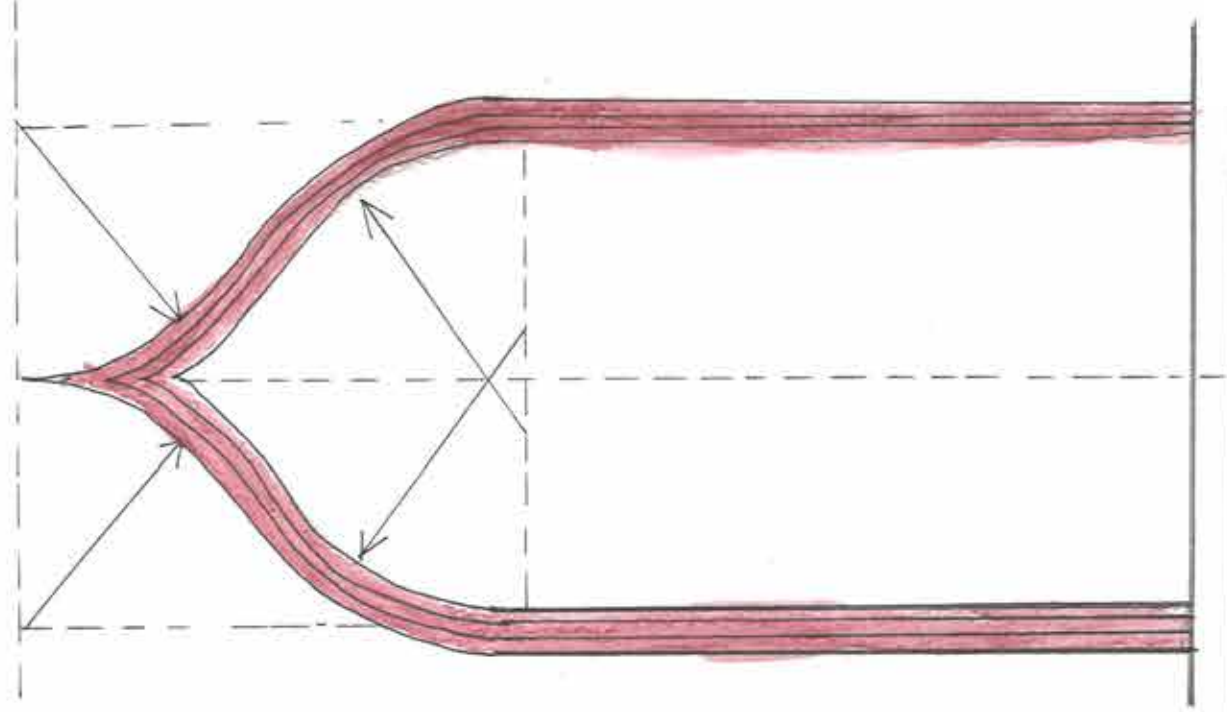
OGEE ARCH



FOUR CENTERED ARCH

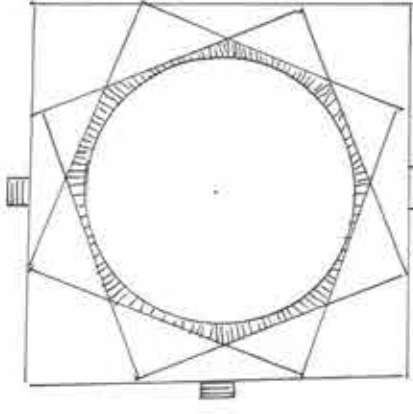


OGEE ARCH



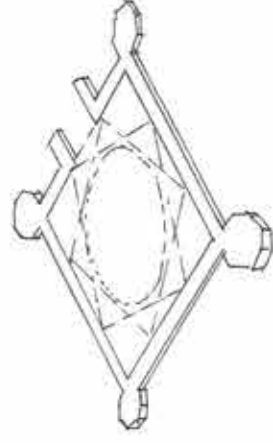
DOMES: INTERSECTION OF ARCHES

- ★ THE HALLS ARE SQUARE AND A DOME IS TO BE PLACED OVER THE SQUARE HALL.
- ★ AS THE WALLS ROSE IN HEIGHT, THE SQUARE WAS MADE TO AN OCTAGON AND THEN TO A CIRCLE.
- ★ THIS WAS ACHIEVED BY ARRANGING EACH ARCH, SO THAT ITS FEET STOOD WITHIN THE SIDE OF THE SQUARE, BUT THE PLANE OF ARCH STANDS AT AN ANGLE.
- ★ THE INTERSECTION ABOVE PRODUCED AN EIGHT-SIDED FIGURE FROM WHICH CIRCULAR FRAME WAS MADE.



PLAN OF ARCHES

EX: GOL GUMBAZ [1660 AD]



PLAN OF ARCHES SUPPORTING DOME

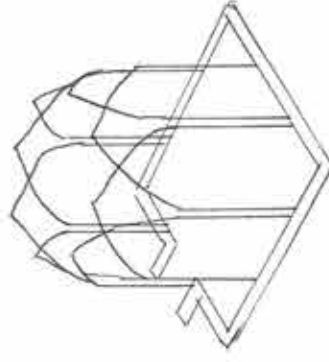
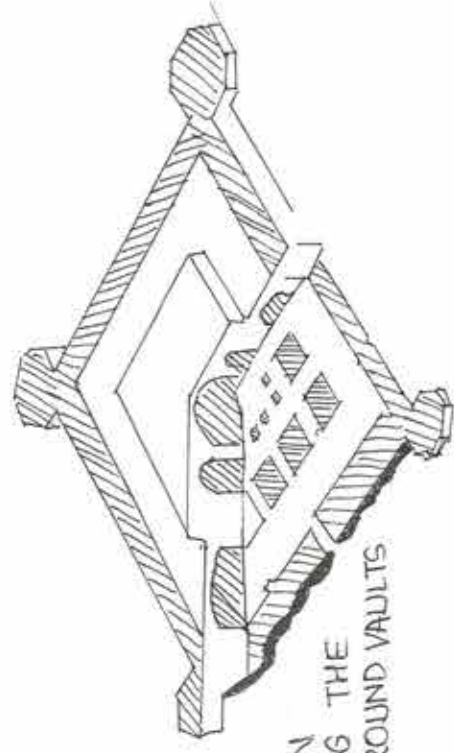


DIAGRAM OF ARCHES

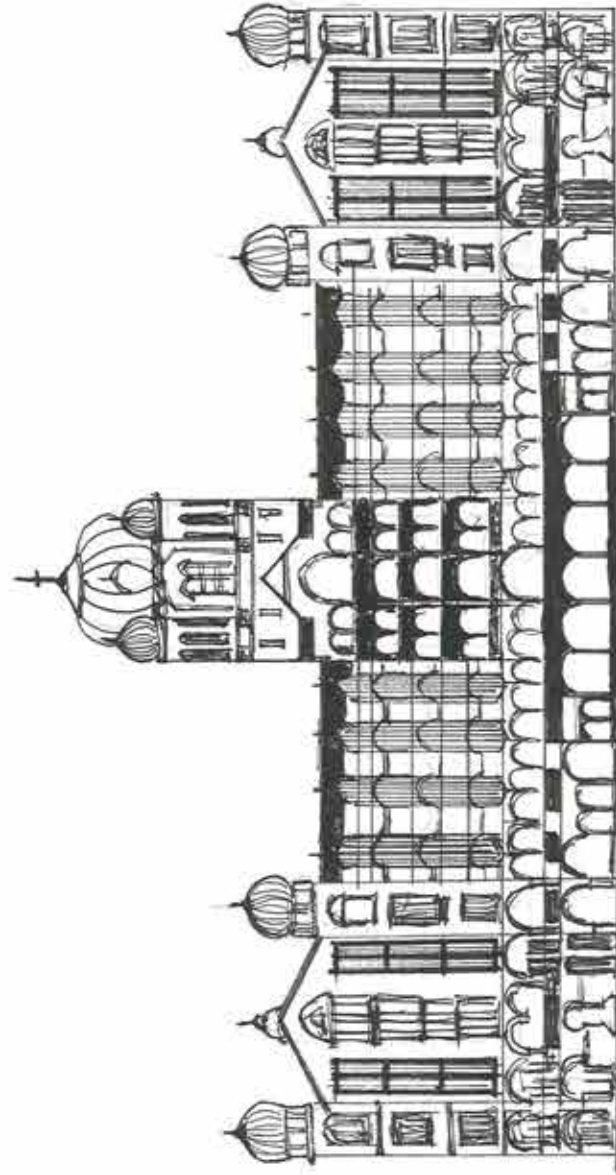


SECTION SHOWING THE UNDERGROUND VAULTS

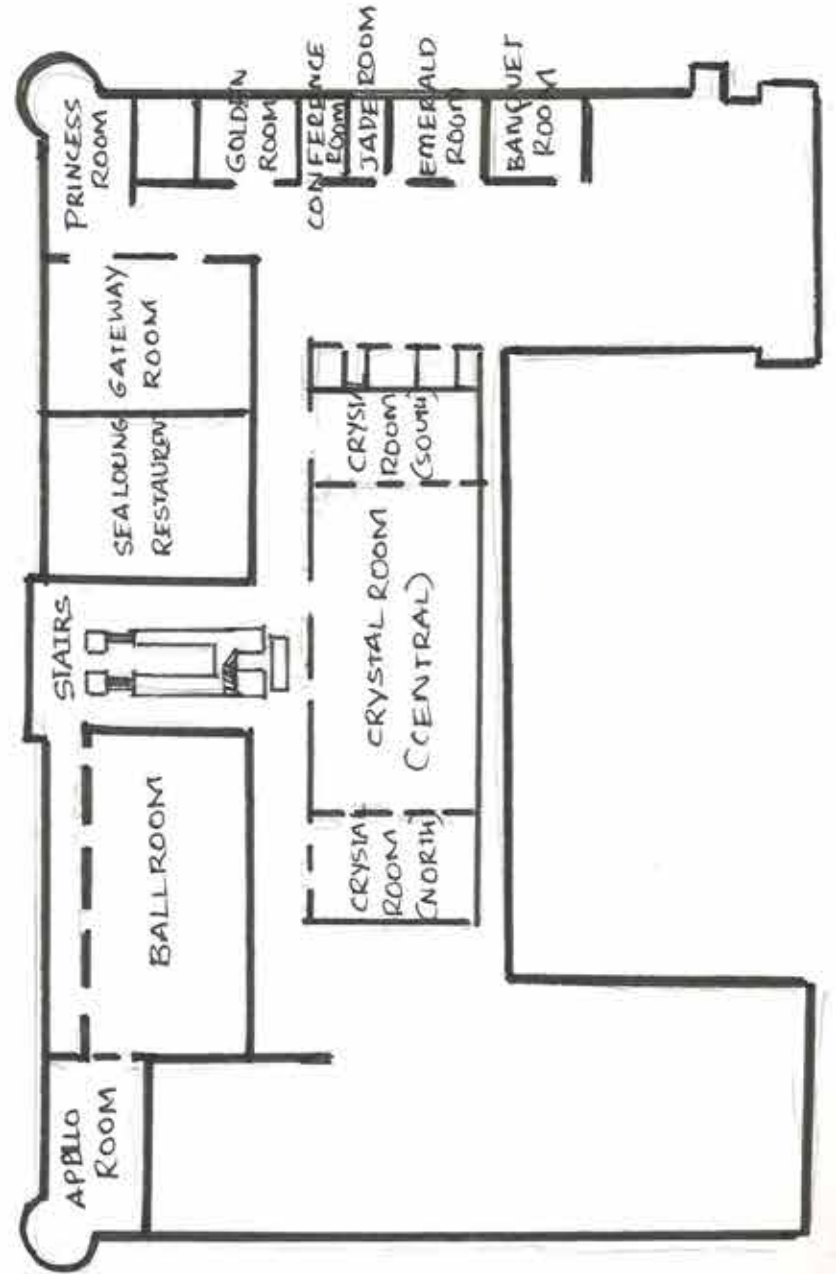
- ★ SUCH DIVISION ON FOUR SIDES OF THE SQUARE GIVES TO ME EIGHT POINTS. A SQUARE IS FORMED BY JOINING FIRST CONSECUTIVE POINTS, ANOTHER BY JOINED FIRST SECOND CONSECUTIVE POINT.
- ★ THE VOLUME BEHIND THESE ARCHES WAS FILLED TO MAKE VAULTS.

HOTEL TAJ - MAHAL, MUMBAI

The Taj Mahal palace also known as Hotel Taj Mahal is a heritage five star luxury hotel in Colaba area of Mumbai, MH situated next to the Gateway of India. Built in Saracenic revival style, it opened in 1903 as the 'The Taj Mahal Hotel' and has historically often been known simply as 'The Taj'. The hotel is named after the 'Taj Mahal', which is located in Agra approximately 1,050 km. It has been considered as one of the finest hotel in East since the time of the British Raj.



WEST ELEVATION



ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

• The iconic Dome.

The massive 240-foot height central dome still serves as the official daytime triangulation point for Indian Navy. These ships fix their positions by taking bearing on middle ground and dome. The construction was completed by W.A. Chambers.

• Passage to the Grand Ballroom.

The passage leading to the historic ballroom at The Taj Mahal Palace, Mumbai. This has been venue of many iconic events through history. The most notable was the last speech given by Lord Mountbatten before he left India. The ballroom pillars are made of the steel used to construct the Eiffel Tower in Paris.

• The palace Lounge

The palace Lounge would once serve as the reception area of Taj Palace Mumbai before 26/11 attacks. Accessible only to recedent guest, The Lounge offers view of the Arabian Sea.

• The corridors

The corridors were constructed by striking a balance between the grandeur and luxury of the hotel with the 'Marthwada' style of Architecture. It showcases contemporary Indian influences with beautiful vaulted abakos ceilings, onyx columns, crystal chandeliers and an eclectic collection of furniture.

• Mix of Architectural styles

The imposing edifice of the hotel is an amalgum of styles that ranges from Moorish Domes and Florentine Renaissance, to oriental and Rajputh. Inside the structure, arrangement of Galleries, lace together with fussy-Edwardian-Gujrathi tressellies and ballustrade run from one end of the building to the other end of the building.

* IT WAS DESIGNATED AS A **WORLD HERITAGE SITE** BY THE UNITED NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION (UNESCO) IN 1993.

* IT IS A THREE TIERED QUADRANGULAR STRUCTURE WHICH ASSUME A CIRCULAR FORM ABOVE THE THIRD FLOOR AND HAVING STEPS ON ALL FOUR SIDES. * IT IS A SQUARE **NINEFOLD PLAN**.

* **EIGHT TWO-STORIED VAULTED CHAMBERS** RADIATE FROM THE CENTRAL, DOUBLE-HEIGHT DOMED CHAMBER.

* IT HAS **ARCHED LOBBIES** ON THE SIDES & OPENINGS ARE WITH PERFORATED SCREENS. * **THIRD STOREY** HAS NAIL OPENINGS.

* **THREE EMPHATIC ARCHES** DOMINATE ON EACH SIDE, OF WHICH THE CENTRAL ONE IS HIGHEST.

* **ROOF** SURMOUNTED BY A **42.5 M HIGH DOUBLE DOME** WITH MARBLE AND PILLARED KIOSKS OR CHATRAIS AROUND IT, **BULBOUS DOME**.

* **WESTERN GATEWAY** IS 16M HIGH, ROOMS ON EACH SIDE OF CENTRAL PASSAGE * **SIX SIDED STAR** FOR ORNAMENTATION.

* A **LARJ (NAN)**, A HIGH ARCH, PUNCTUATES CENTRE OF EACH FACADE.

* **RED (PINK) & WHITE STONE** IS USED IN CONSTRUCTION.

* THE SYMMETRICAL PLAN CONTAINS **124 VAULTED CHAMBERS**.

* THE TOMB IS SITUATED NEAR **YAMUNA RIVER**

* **CENTRAL OCTAGONAL HALL** HAS

EIGHT ALCOVES, ONE ON EITHER

SIDE, DIVIDED INTO A **DOUBLE**

STOREY BUILDING ELEVATION.

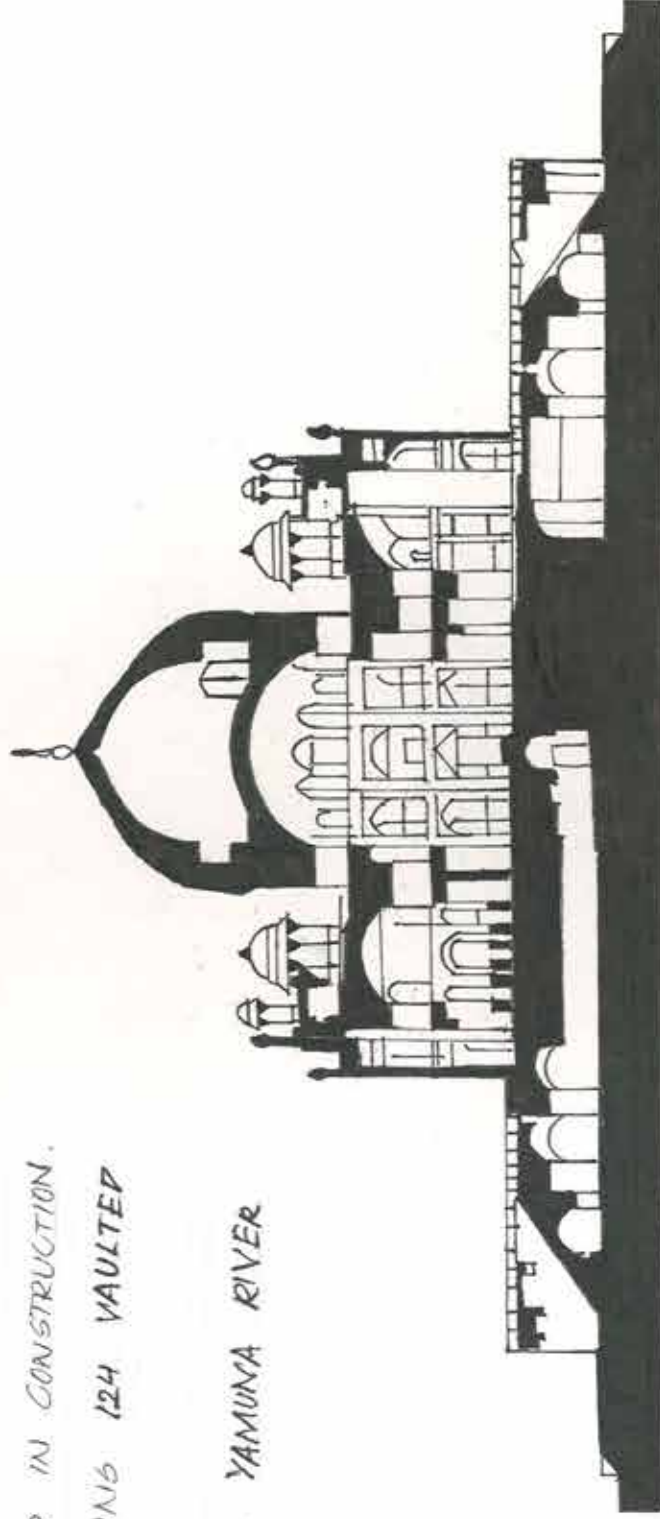
* THIS ARCHITECTURAL

FEATURE/DESIGN IS KNOWN AS

HASHT BIHSHT (EIGHT PARADI

SE AND A TYPICAL OF **IRANIAN**

BUILDINGS FROM THE TIME OF **TIMUR THE LAME**.



HUMAYUN'S TOMB

HUMAYUN'S TOMB UNDER MUGHAL ARCHITECTURE WAS BUILT IN 1570.

AFTER HUMAYUN'S DEATH IN 1556, HIS WIFE BEGA BEGUM BEGAN CONSTRUCTION ON HUMAYUN'S TOMB. IT IS OF PARTICULAR CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE AS IT WAS 'FIRST GARDEN-TOMB ON THE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT. IT INSPIRED SEVERAL MAJOR ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATIONS, CULMINATING IN CONSTRUCTION OF THE TAJ MAHAL.

- COMMISSIONED BY BEGA BEGUM.
- ARCHITECT :- MIRAK MIRZA GHYAS, PERSIAN.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES :-

* THE EARLIEST GARDEN MONUMENT ON THE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT.

* IT WAS CONSTRUCTED BY HUMAYUN'S SON, THE FAMOUS EMPEROR AKBAR.

* IT IS ALSO KNOWN AS THE "DORMITORY OF THE MUGHALS", SINCE OVER 150 MUGHAL FAMILY MEMBERS ARE BURIED IN THE CELLS.

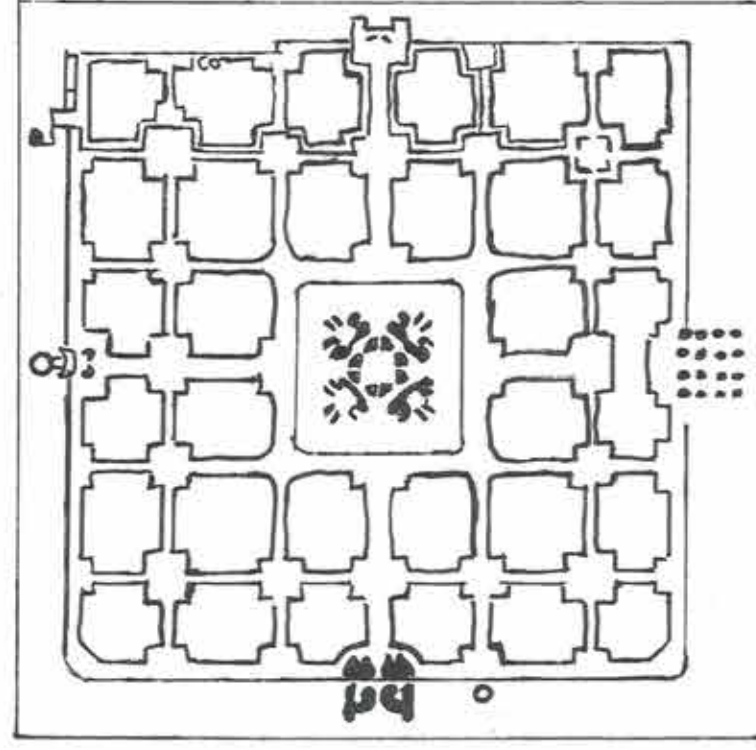
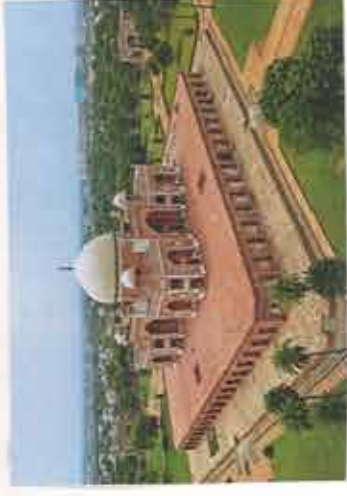
* IT'S A CHARBAGH [A FOUR-QUADRANT GARDEN] DEPUTING THE FOUR RIVERS OF QURANIC PARADISE, WITH LAKES CONNECTED BY WATERWAYS.

* IT HAS AN IRREGULAR OCTAGON PLAN WITH FOUR LONG SIDES AND CHAMFERED EDGES.

* THE INTERIOR IS A LARGE OCTAGONAL CHAMBER WITH VAULTED ROOF COMPARTMENTS INTERCONNECTED BY GALLERIES OR CORRIDORS.

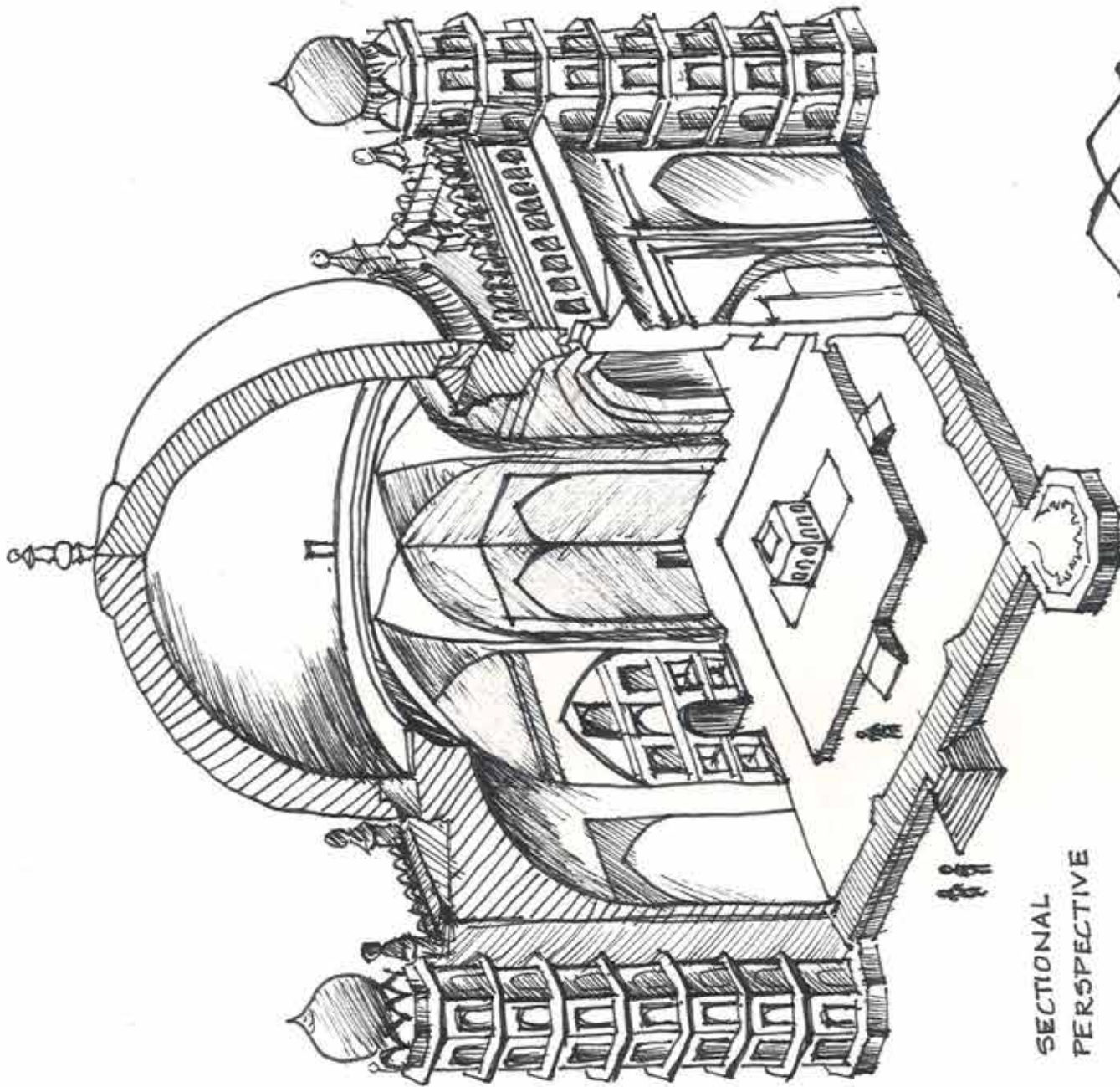
* HUMAYUN'S TOMB IS NOTED FOR ITS DISTINCTIVE CONSTRUCTION, WHICH IS OCTAGONAL ON THE EXTERIOR AND SQUARE ON THE INSIDE; ITS GELING IS ORNAMENTED WITH PAINTER AND INLISED PLASTER; IT HAS A HIGH NECK DOME.

* THE TOMB STANDS IN AN EXTREMELY SIGNIFICANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING, CENTERED AT THE 'SHRINE OF THE 14TH CENTURY SUFI SAINT, HAZRAT NIZAMUDDIN AULIYA'.

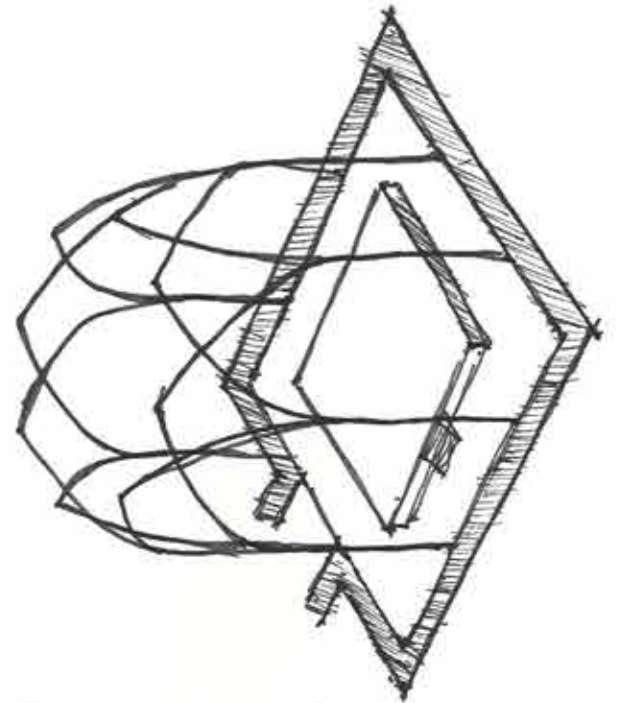
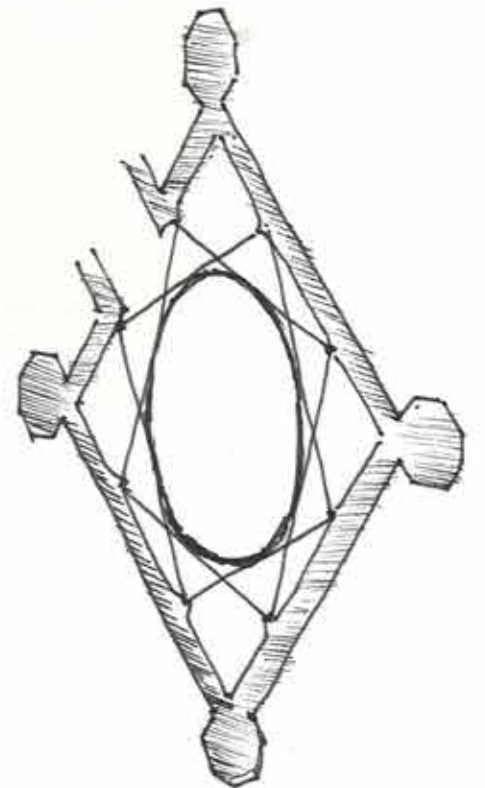


GOL GUMBAZ

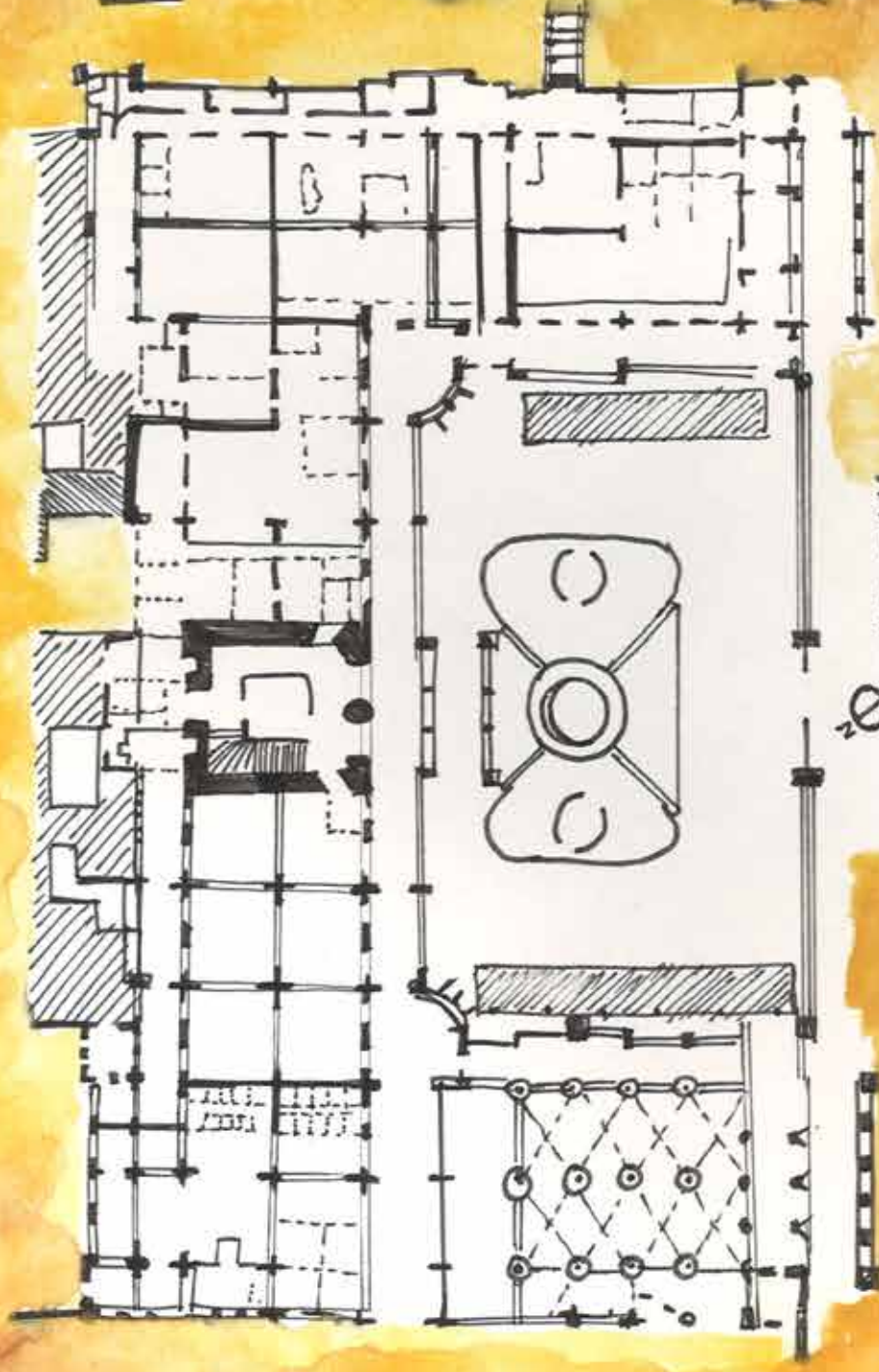
- The Gol Gumbaz is the mausoleum of Md. Adil Shah.
- It is one of the largest single chambers ever built
- Externally, the building is a great cube with a turret or tower attached to each angle, with a large hemispherical dome covering the whole.
- The effect of the building is derived from the fine proportions between its various elements, especially between the cubical part below & dome part above.
- Subsidiary elements include the wide cornice supported by closely spaced brackets. Above this is an arcade of small arches, their formality broken by their skillful spacing. Above this merlons are finials which break the skyline well.
- The wall surfaces of the cube has three arches sunken into them, the central one paneled out to bring it to the size of a normal gateway.
- The width of each of the sides is equal to the height which is little above 200m. The external diameter of the dome is 144'.
- The main architectural feature of the hall are the tall pointed arches, which supports the dome.
- The arches have their bases within the side of the square at an angle, the intersection above forming an 8 side figure on which the circular cornice is projected.
- The dome is a plain plastered vault with 6 small openings through the dome & a flat section at its crown by no central pendentive



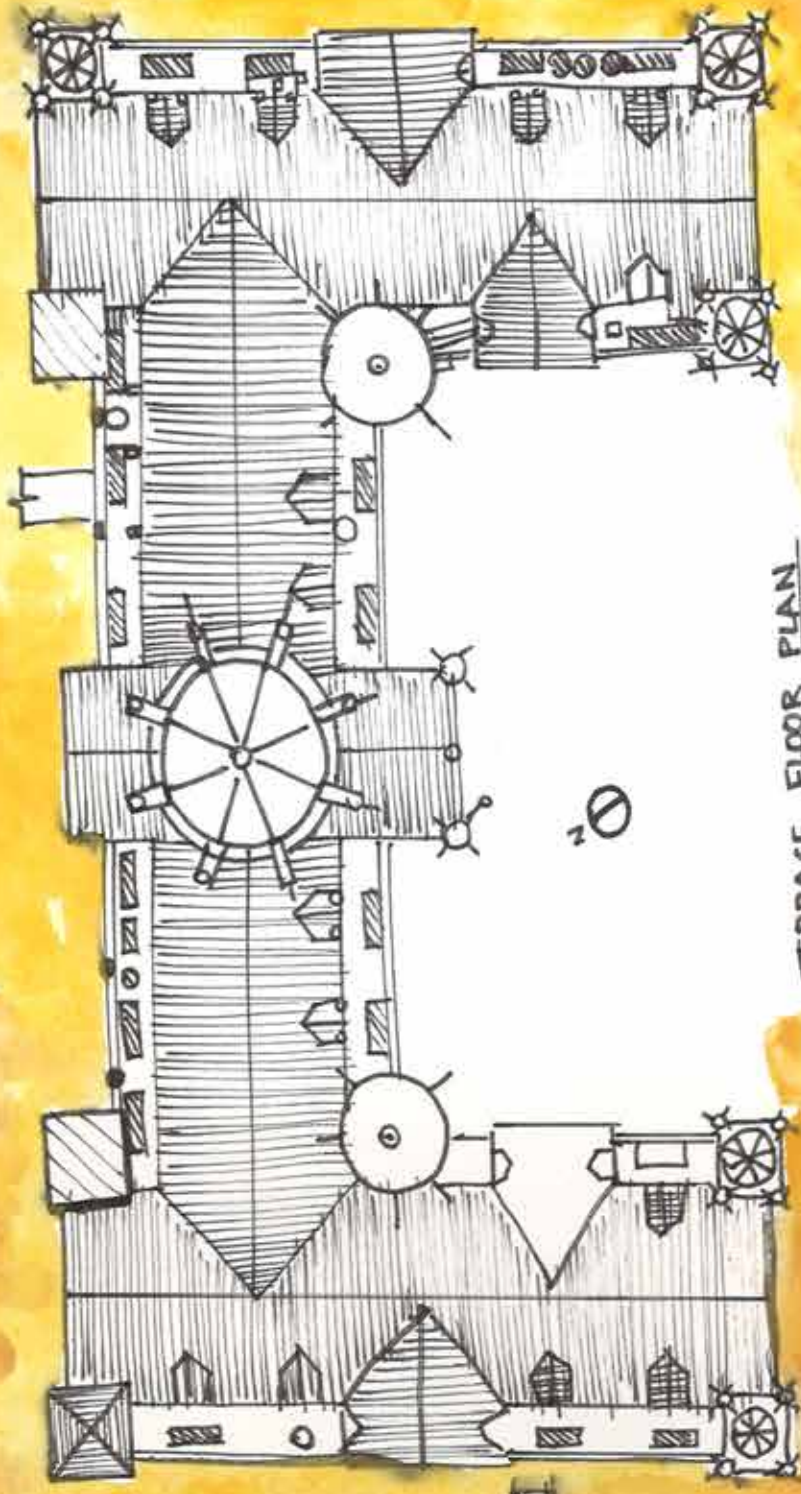
SECTIONAL PERSPECTIVE



PLAN & DETAILS

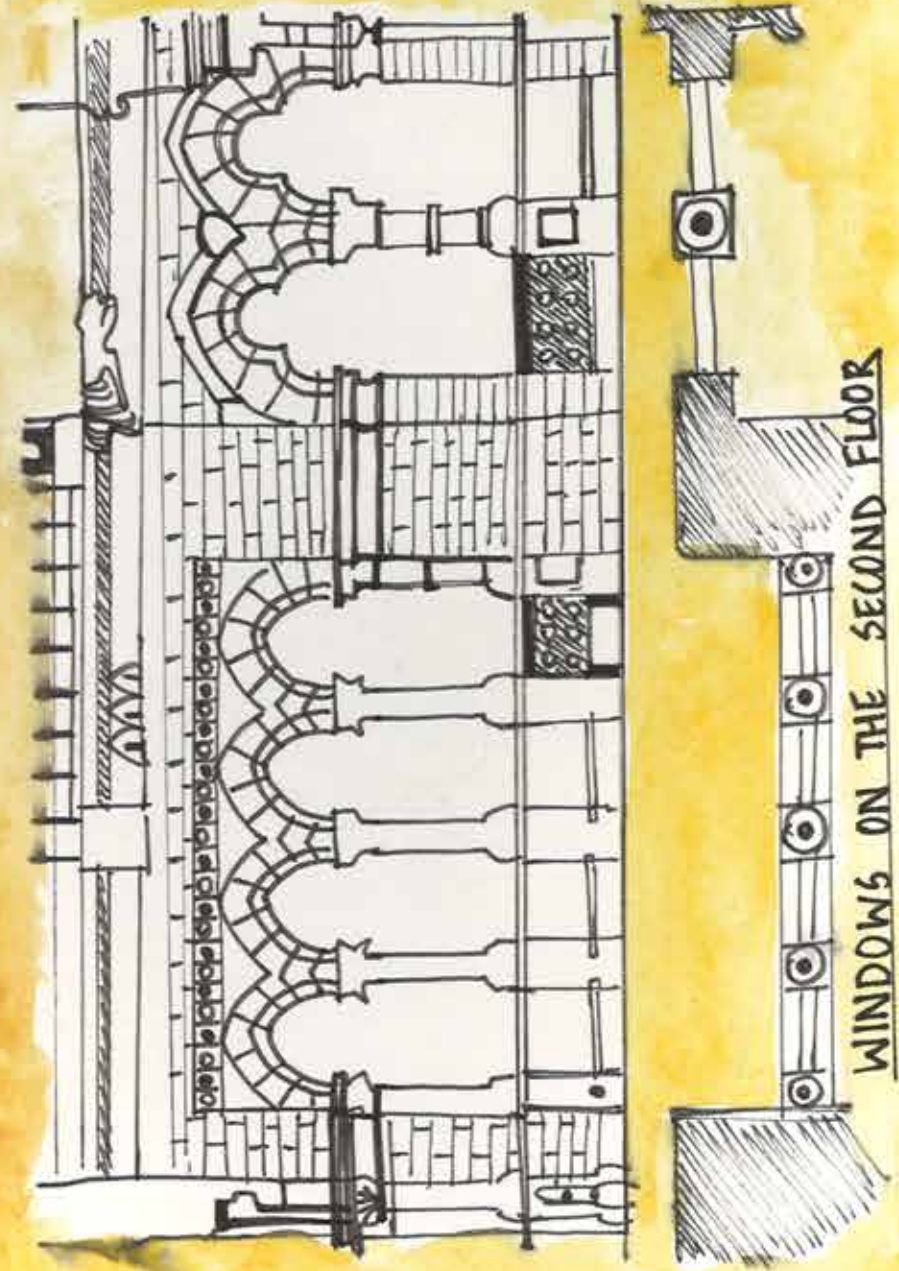


GROUND FLOOR PLAN



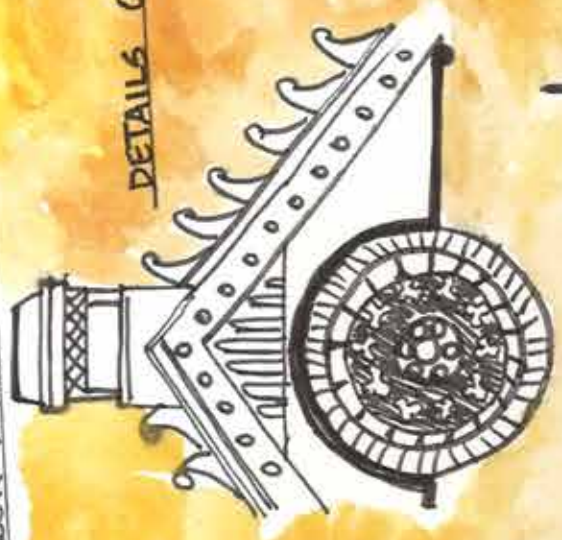
TERRACE FLOOR PLAN

DETAILS OF THE TOWER



WINDOWS ON THE SECOND FLOOR

DETAILS OF GABLE



SECTIONAL ELEVATION OF THE DOME



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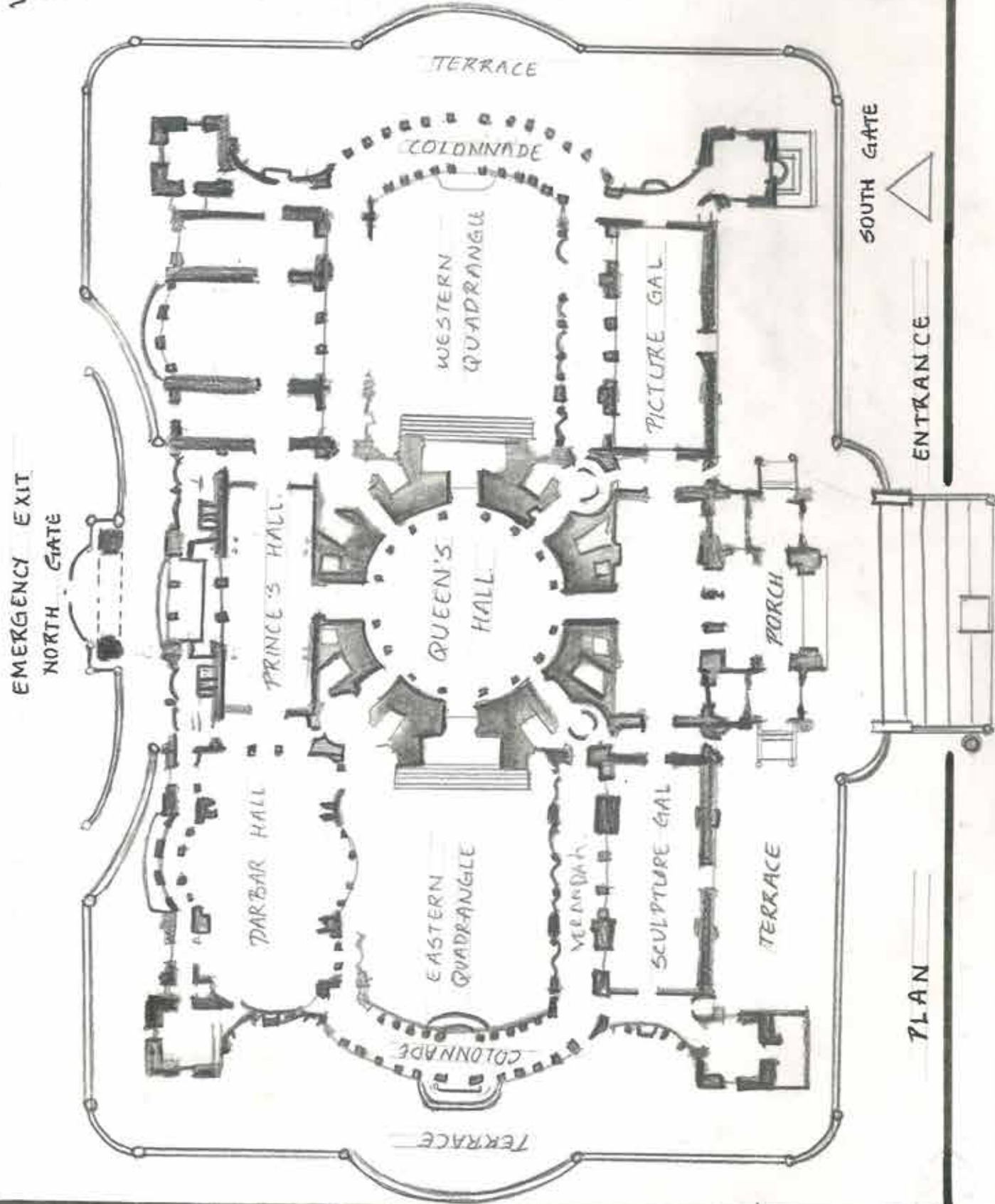
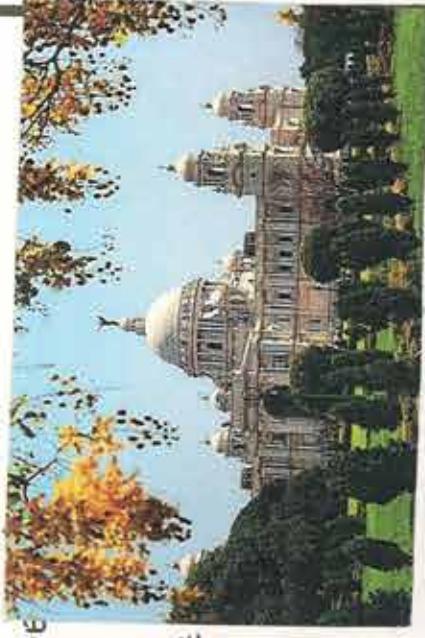
VICTORIA MEMORIAL - KOLKATA

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL IS A LARGE MARBLE BUILDING ON THE MAIDEN IN CENTRAL KOLKATA, BUILT BETWEEN 1906 AND 1921. IT IS DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF QUEEN VICTORIA, EXPRESS OF INDIA FROM 1876 TO 1901. ESTABLISHED ON 1921, 101 YEARS AGO, LOCATED NEAR - JAWAHARLAL NEHRU ROAD, KOLKATA, WEST BENGAL, INDIA.

ARCHITECTS - WILLIAM EMERSON, VINCENT ESCH.
 GARDENS AND IS NOW A MUSEUM UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE.
 THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL HAS BEEN CALLED THE MOST POTENT SYMBOL OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE THE WORLD OVER. COMMISSIONED BY LORD CURZON IN 1906 TO THE RIVAL TAJ IN GRADEUR (WHICH IT NEVER DID), AND TO MARK OVER 300 YEARS OF BRITISH PRESENCE IN INDIA AND THEIR GROWING MIGHT, IT WAS A MONUMENT BUILT IN TRIBUTE TO THE QUEEN EMPRESS.
 THE BUILDING HOUSES PERSONAL MEMORABILIA RELATING TO QUEEN VICTORIA'S REIGN, AND ARTIFACTS, DOCUMENTS AND PAINTINGS THAT ILLUSTRATES THE PROGRESS OF THE BRITISH INDIAN EMPIRE. WILLIAM EMERSON WAS COMMISSIONED.

TO CARRY OUT THE WORK, WHICH WAS SUPERVISED BY VINCENT ESCH. LORD CURZON SPECIFIED THAT THE BUILDING BE DESIGNED EITHER IN THE CLASSICAL OR THE PALLADIAN STYLE AND ALSO BUILT OF THE SAME WHITE MAKRANA MARBLE AS THE TAJ MAHAL, TO RIVAL THE BEAUTY OF THE MAGNIFICENT MUGHAL MONUMENT. A GIGANTIC STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA SEATED ON A THRONE GREETS YOU REACH THE ENTRANCE OF THE GLEAMING WHITE MUSEUM.

THE PLAN OF THE MUSEUM CONSISTS OF A LARGE CENTRAL PART, FLANKED BY TWO CHAMBERS SEPARATED FROM IT BY COLONNADED CORRIDORS. THE CENTRAL CHAMBER IS ROOFED BY A HIGH DOME AND EACH CORNER OF THE BUILDING WITH THE SMALLER DOMES. INSIDE IS A STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA AS A YOUNG GIRL. THE DOME IS SURMOUNTED BY A 5 METRE HIGH BROZE REVOLVING STATUE OF THE ANGEL OF VICTORY, SYMBOLISING BRITISH POWER.



R. P.
 [Signature]

SE CATHEDRAL, GOA

SE CATHEDRAL DE SANTA CATARINA
LOCATION - OLD GOA, INDIA
DENOMINATION: ROMAN CATHOLIC
FOUNDED: 1619
DEDICATED: CATHERINE OF ALEXANDRIA
CONSECRATED: 1640
STYLE: PORTUGUESE - GOTHIC

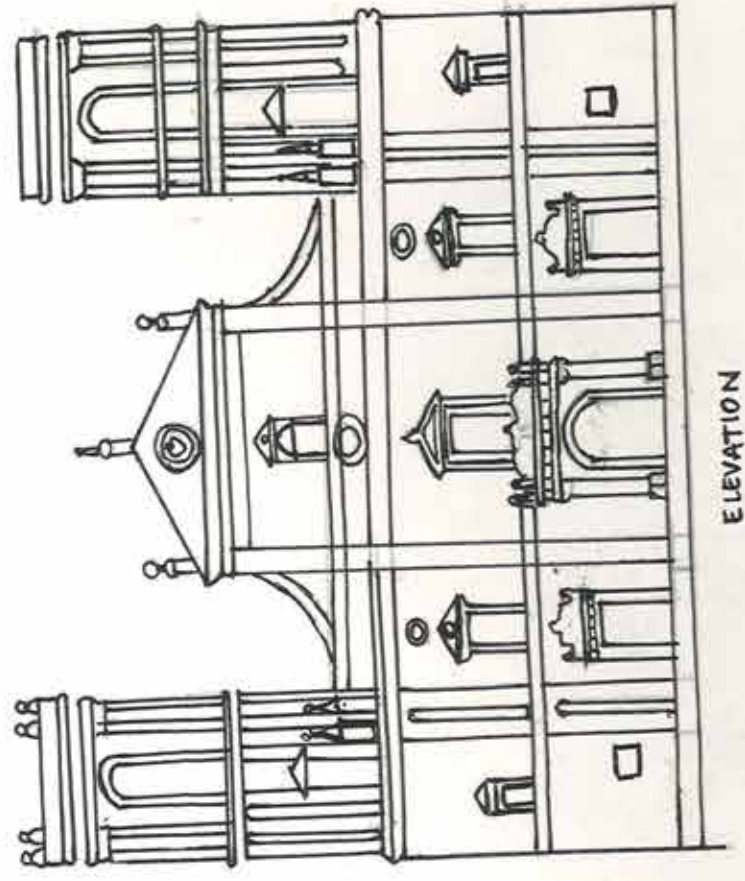


MASSIVE PILLARS SUPPORT THE VAULT IN THE NAVE AND THE CHOIR, WHILE THE CHAPELS ON EITHER SIDE HAVE SEPARATED BY INTERNAL DEFENCES.

THE BUILDING IS OBLONG ON PLAN BUT HAS A CRUCIFORM LAYOUT IN THE INTERIOR.

HISTORY

- ONE OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND CELEBRATED RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS OF GOA, THIS MAGNIFICENT 16TH CENTURY MONUMENT TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RULE IN GOA UNDER THE PORTUGUESE IS THE LARGEST CHURCH IN ASIA.
- THE SE CATHEDRAL WAS BUILT TO COMMEMORATE THE VICTORY OF THE PORTUGUESE UNDER AFONSO DE ALBUQUERQUE OVER A MUSLIM ARMY, LEADING TO THE CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF GOA IN 1510. SINCE THE DAY OF THE VICTORY HAPPENED TO BE ON THE FEAST OF SAINT CATHERINE, THE FEAST OF SAINT CATHERINE, THE CATHEDRAL WAS DEDICATED TO HER.
- IT WAS COMMISSIONED BY GOVERNOR GEORGE CABRAL TO BE ENLARGED IN 1552 ON THE REMAINS OF AN EARLIER STRUCTURE. CONSTRUCTION OF THE CHURCH BEGAN IN 1562 IN THE REIGN OF KING DOM SEBASTIAO. THE CATHEDRAL WAS COMPLETED IN 1619 AND WAS CONSECRATED IN 1640.
- IT HAD TWO TOWERS, BUT ONE COLLAPSED IN 1776 AND WAS NEVER REBUILT.



ELEVATION

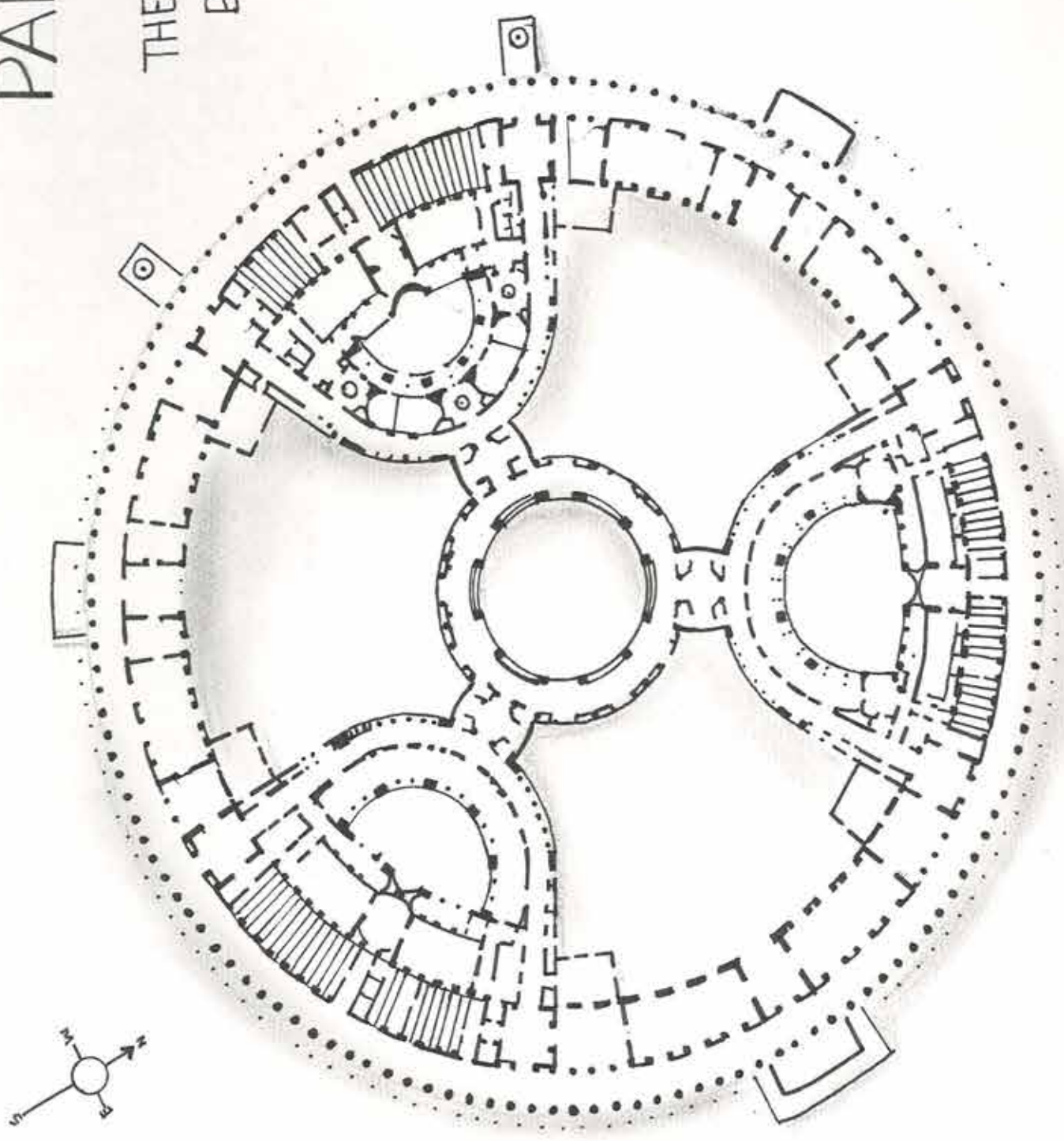
PARLIAMENT BUILDING, NEW DELHI

THE SEAT OF INDIAN PARLIAMENT WAS DESIGNED BY BAKER, UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF LUTYENS, IN RESPONSE TO THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL SPACE TO HOUSE THE EXPANDED INDIAN PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENT.

LUTYENS ENVISIONED A COLISEUM LIKE STRUCTURE, FAVOURED BY THE DECISION-MAKING COMMITTEE, FORCING BAKER TO CHANGE HIS ORIGINAL IDEA OF A THREE-PRONGED BUILDING. THE STRUCTURE IS 174 METERS IN DIAMETER AND ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF A MILE IN CIRCUMFERENCE.

THE 92 YEAR PARLIAMENT HOUSE IS ALSO KNOWN AS SANJAD BHAVAN.

IT IS THE HOME OF THE LOK SABHA AND THE RAJYA SABHA. THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE ALSO HOUSES A MUSEUM WHICH AIMS AT EDUCATING PEOPLE ON THE "DEMOCRATIC HERITAGE OF INDIA" AND WHICH DATES BACK TO 2500 BACK.



PLAN

EACH SEMICIRCULAR HOUSE CHAMBERS IS CONNECTED VIA LARGE LOBBY SPACES TO THE CENTRAL CHAMBER, WHICH IS NEHRU MADE HIS TRYST WITH DESTINY' SPEECH ON THE EVE OF INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE.

THE CENTRAL CHAMBERS ARE SURROUNDED BY OFFICES AND SERVICE ROOMS, ALL ACCESSED FROM THE CONTINUOUS OPEN CORRIDOR ON THE FIRST FLOOR, FRINGED WITH A COLONNADE OF 144 CREAMY SANDSTONE PILLARS. THE CENTRAL CHAMBER IS TOPPED BY A DOME, WHICH, DUE TO BUDGET CONSTRAINTS, IS TOO SMALL FOR THE SCALE OF THE BUILDING, AND LOOKS RATHER OUT OF SPACE/PLACE. THE INTERIORS AND ARE VERY PLAIN, AND THE EXTERIORS FINISHED IN PAINTED PLASTER RATHER THAN STONE, AS A RESULT OF THE LIMITED BUDGET.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE PARLIMENT HOUSE BEGAN

IN 1921 AND WAS COMPLETED IN 1927. THE

FOUNDATION STONE WAS LAID BY HRH PRINCE

ARTHUR, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN,

IN FEBRUARY 1921. IT WAS ORIGINALLY

CALLED THE HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT, IT WAS

DESIGNED BY EDWIN LUTYENS AND

HERBERT BAKER. TWO FLOORS

WERE ADDED TO THE STRUCTURE

1956 DUE TO A DEMAND FOR

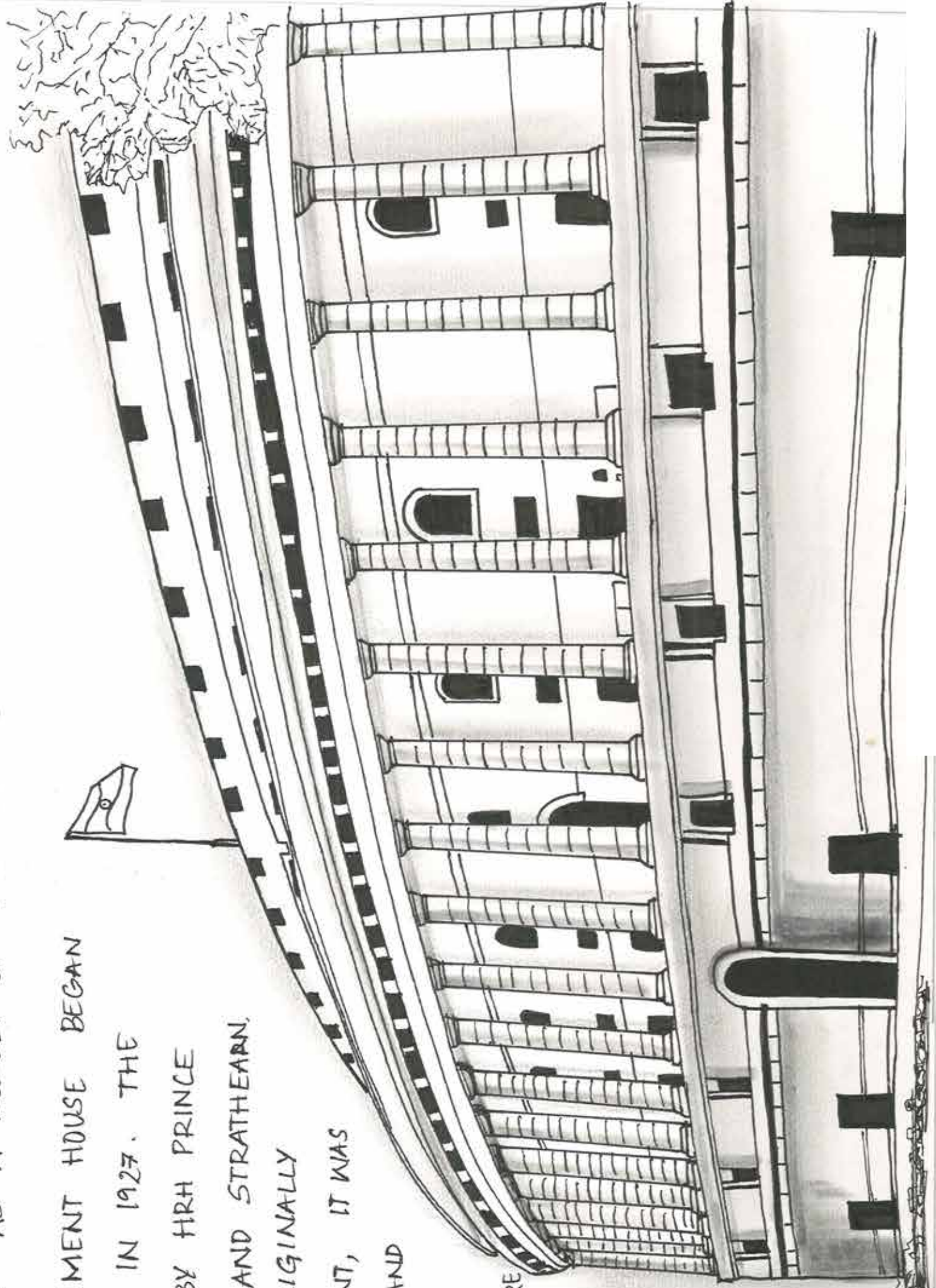
MORE SPACE. SOME SOURCES

THAT THE DESIGN OF THE

BUILDING WAS INSPIRED BY

THE CHAUSATH YOGINI. TEMPLE

IN MDRENA.



BAULIS OF GUJARAT

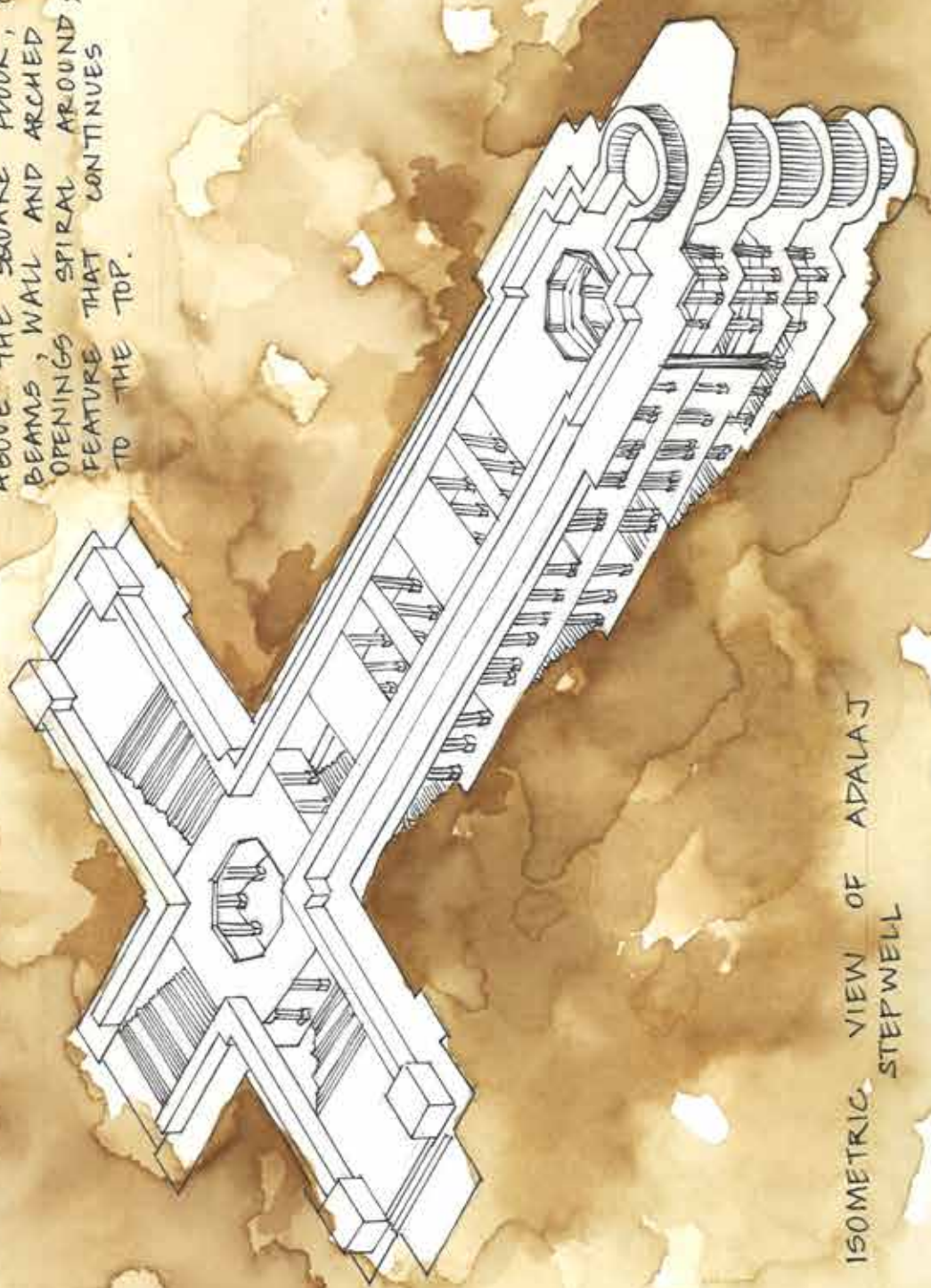
ADALAJ STEPWELL

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER

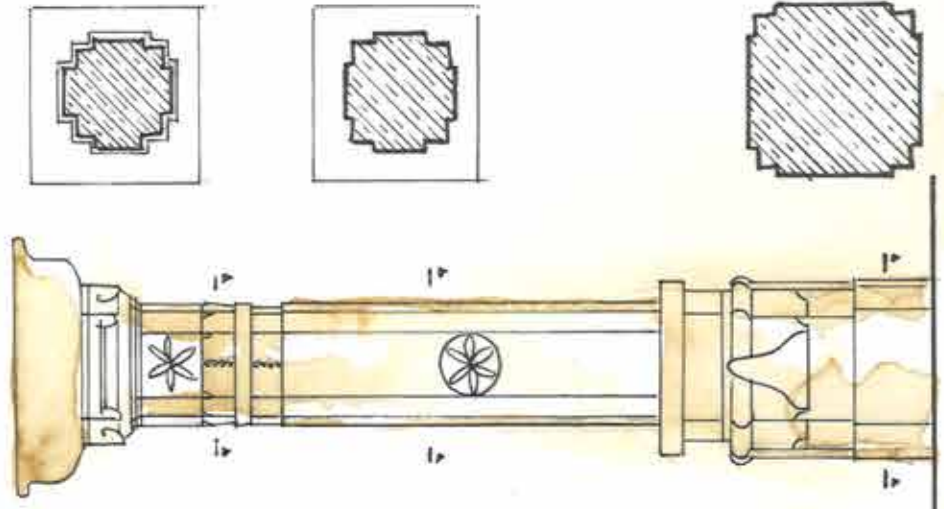
BUILT IN SAND STONE IN THE INDO-ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURAL STYLE, THE ADALAJ STEPWELL IS FIVE STORIES DEEP. THE WELL IS OCTAGONAL IN PLAN, BUILT ON INTRICATELY CARVED LARGE NUMBER OF PILLARS. EACH FLOOR IS SPACIOUS ENOUGH TO PROVIDE FOR PEOPLE TO CONGREGATE. THE WELL DUG DEEP TO ACCESS GROUND WATER AT THAT LEVEL, ACCOUNTING FOR SEASONAL FLUCTUATIONS IN WATER LEVEL, DUE TO RAINFALL OVER THE YEAR. THE AIR AND LIGHT VENTS IN THE ROOF AT VARIOUS FLOORS AND AT LANDING LEVELS ARE IN THE FORM OF LARGE OPENINGS.

THE STEPWELL IS BUILT IN NORTH-SOUTH AXIS, ENTRANCE IS FROM THE SOUTH; THREE STAIRCASES FROM SOUTH, WEST AND EAST LEADING TO THE LANDING. FOUR SMALL ROOMS WITH ORIEL WINDOWS DECORATED WITH MINUTELY CARVED BRACKETS ARE PROVIDED AT THE LANDING AT THE FOUR CORNERS. AT THE BOTTOM OF THE WELL IS A SQUARE STEPPED WELL IN THE SHAPE OF A FUNNEL EXTENDING TO THE LOWEST PLANE. FROM THE FIRST STOREY LEVEL, THREE STAIRCASES LEAD TO THE BOTTOM. WATER LEVEL OF THE WELL WHICH IS CONSIDERED A UNIQUE FEATURE.

THE SQUARE STEPPED PLATFORM IS CHISELED INTO A CIRCULAR WELL. ABOVE THE SQUARE FLOOR, COLUMNS BEAMS, WALL AND ARCHED OPENINGS SPIRAL AROUND; A FEATURE THAT CONTINUES TO THE TOP.



ISOMETRIC VIEW OF ADALAJ STEPWELL



COLUMN DETAIL AT ADALAJ STEPWELL

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

THE STRUCTURAL SYSTEM IS TYPICALLY INDIAN STYLE WITH TRADITIONAL STYVE TRABEAT SYSTEM WITH HORIZONTAL BEAMS AND UNTELS. THE PLATFORM RESTS ON 16 PILLARS, 8 ON THE CORNERS AND 2 INFRONT OF EACH MAIN SIDE FOR BUILT IN SHRINES, WITH DOORS, WINDOWS AND BALCONIES, MARK THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE PLATFORM. THE STEPPED CORRIDOR BEGINS FROM THIS SQUARE PLATFORM. THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE SQUARE PLATFORM ARE STRENGTHENED WITH STONE BEAMS, SET AT 45° ANGLE.



VIEW OF OCTAGONAL WELL



ROOM AT EACH CORNER OF SQUARE PLATFORM



INTERIOR VIEW OF STRUCTURAL SYSTEM



CARVINGS OF INDIAN GODS

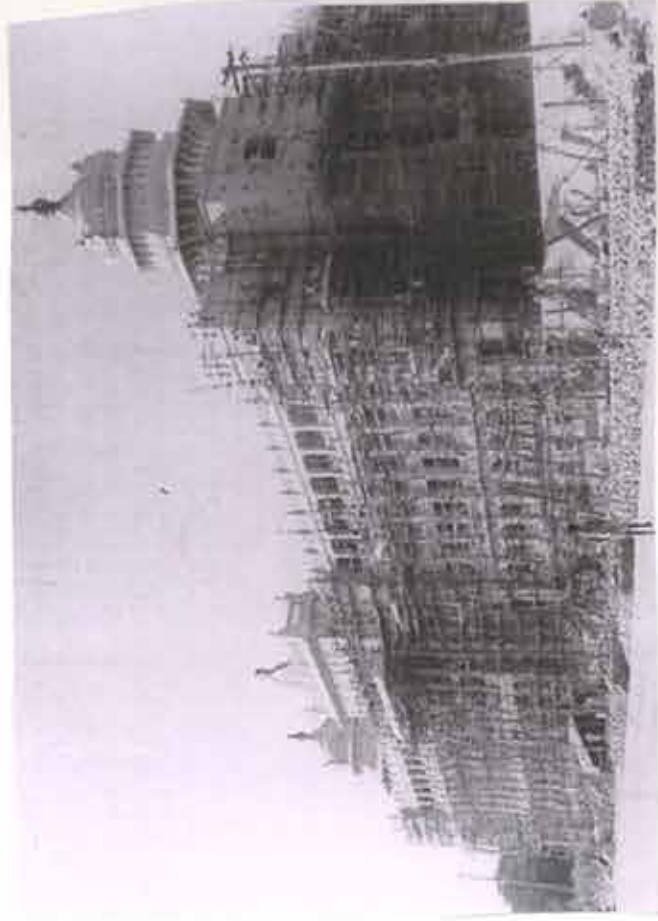
VIDHANA SODHA

SHOWING FEATURES OF BRITISH, DRAVIDIAN, AND INDO-ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE



SRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA, WHO WAS CHIEF MINISTER OF THE THEN MYSORE FROM 1951 TO 1956, WILL BE LONG REMEMBERED IN THE ANNALS OF THE HISTORY OF THE STATE FOR HIS ADMINISTRATION AND ACHIEVEMENTS BUILT THIS IMPOSING GOVERNMENT OFFICE.

THE SPRAWLING BUILDING AND ITS SURROUNDINGS OCCUPY 60 ACRES. SRI HANUMANTHAIYA WANTED "VIDHANA SODHA" TO SYMBOLISE THE LEGISLATIVE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE LIKE THE CAPITAL IN WASHINGTON OR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN LONDON. THE THEN PRIME MINISTER SRI PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU LAID THE FOUNDATION ON 13TH JULY 1951. IT WAS COMPLETED IN THE YEAR 1956 AS A RESULT OF RELENTLESS WORK OF THOUSANDS OF WORKERS WITH AN EXPENDITURE OF 1.84 CRORES.

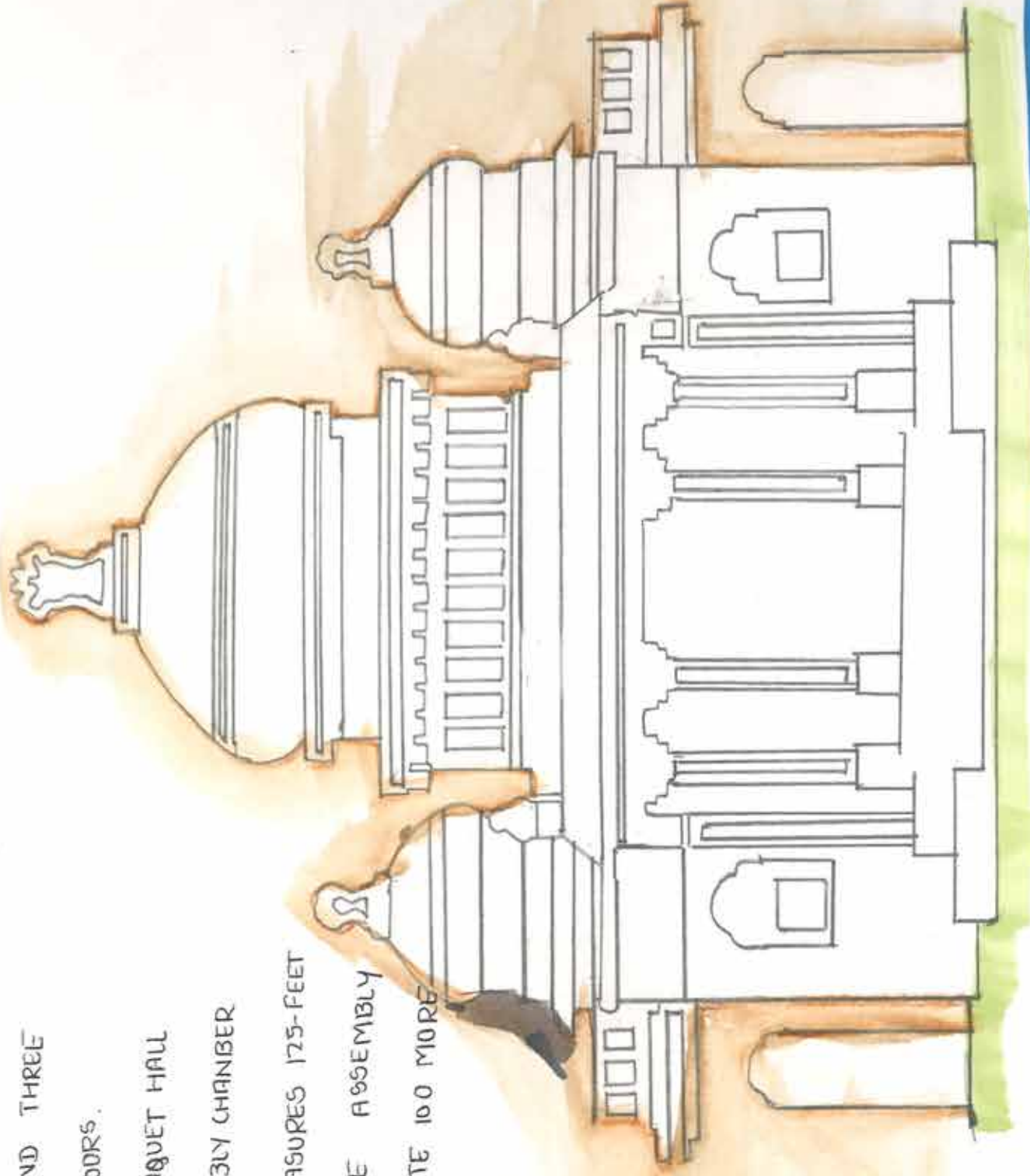


- * BUILT IN COMPRISING GRANITE AND POPPHRY.
- * FURTHER ORNAMENTED WITH DOMES IN ALL THE FOUR CORNERS.
- * THE ENTRANCE OF THE BUILDING IS EMBELLISHED WITH THE 'FOUR-HEAD LION' (NATIONAL SYMBOL OF THE COUNTRY).
- * INSIDE THE BUILDING, THERE LIES 'THE CABINET ROOM' WHICH HAS A DOOR MADE FROM PURE SANDALWOOD THAT IS CARVED BEAUTIFULLY.
- * THERE ARE 300 SMALL AND BIG ROOMS INSIDE THE STRUCTURE.



VIDHANA SODHA IS A RECTANGULAR BUILDING WITH TWO INNER OPEN QUADRANGLES ON EITHER SIDE OF THE CENTRAL WING. NORTHERN WING CONSISTS OF A GROUND FLOOR AND THREE UPPER FLOORS. A GROUND FLOOR AND THREE UPPER FLOORS.

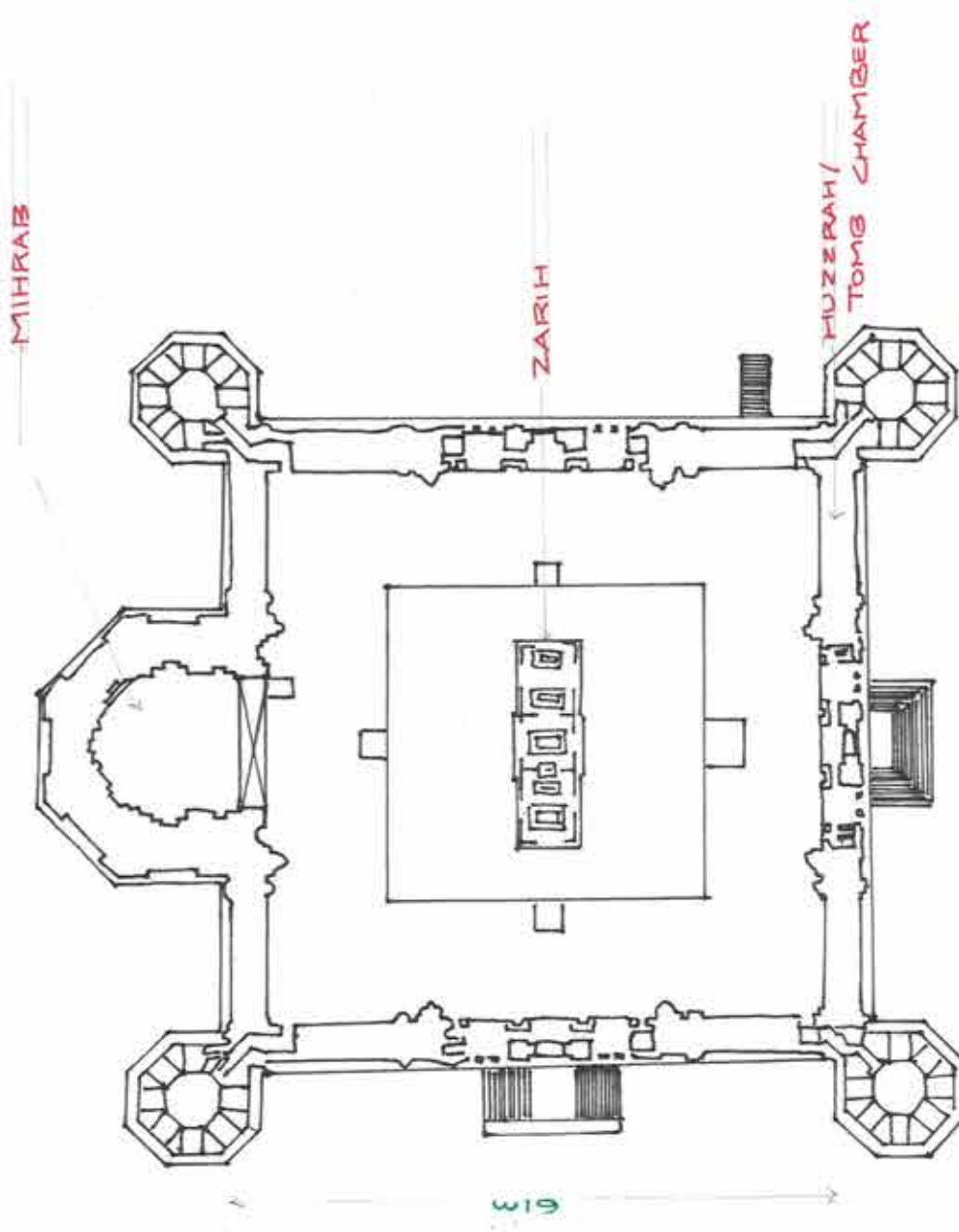
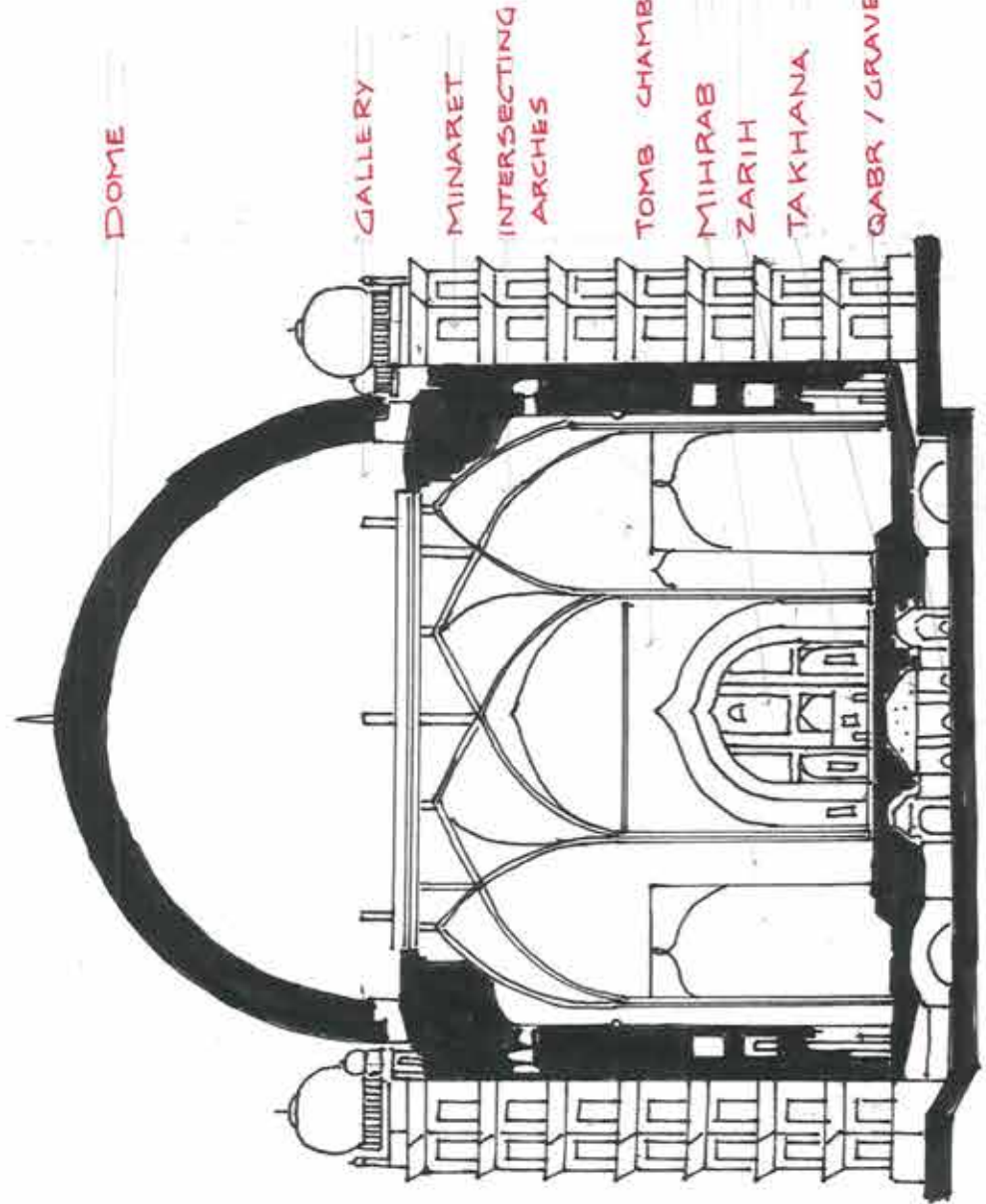
THE CENTRAL WING HAS A BANQUET HALL ON THE GROUND FLOOR AND A LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER ABOVE IT. THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER MEASURES 175- FEET BY 132- FEET AND 40- FEET HIGH. THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR 268 MEMBERS. WITH A PROVISION TO ACCOMMODATE 100 MORE IN THE FUTURE



Provisional style - DECCAN

GOL - GUMBAZ, BIJAPUR

- > THIS TOMB OF MOHAMMED ADIL SHAH.
- > THE MAUSOLEUM UNQUESTIONABLY IS ONE OF THE FINEST STRUCTURAL TRIUMPHS OF THE BIJAPUR BUILDERS ON ACCOUNT OF ITS MAGNIFICENT SIZE AND PROPORTIONS.
- > THE TOTAL EXTRENAL WIDTH OF ONE OF ITS SQUARE SIDE IS EQUAL TO THE ENTIRE HEIGHT OF THE BUILDING, WHICH IS ABOUT 61mts AND OUTSIDE DIAMETER OF THE DOME IS 44mts.
- > THE HALL MEASURES 41mts SIDE AND 54mts HIGH WHILE THE GALLERY IS 33.5mts FROM THE PAVEMENT.



DOME OF GOL GUMBAZ



GOL GUMBAZ, BIJAPUR

Provisional Style - JAUNPUR

JAMI MASJID, JAUNPUR

10' THICK WALL
VAULT CONSTRUCTED
OVER POINTED ARCHES

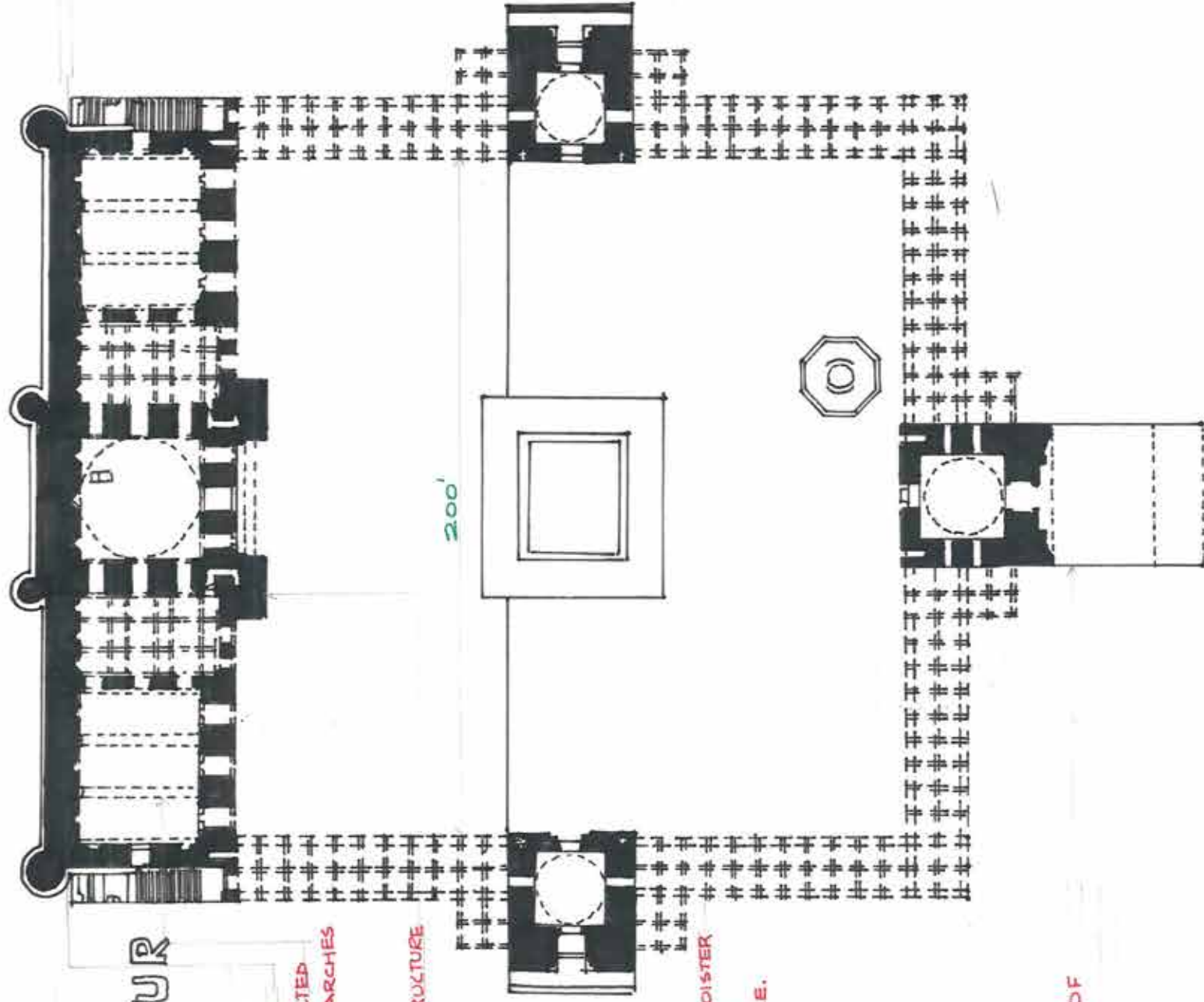
> THE MASJID WAS BUILT IN AD 1464 BY HUSAIN SHAH.

> IN THE CENTER OF THE SANCTUARY FACADE IS A PYLON 86' HIGH AND 77' WIDE AT THE BASE.

> THE VAULTED WAS CONSTRUCTED OVER "FOUR POINTED ARCHES", TWO ON THE WALLS AT EITHER SIDES & TWO IN BETWEEN.

> DUE TO SMALLER OPENINGS OF THE SANCTUARY, SPATIAL LINK BETWEEN THE SANCTUARY AND SAHN EFFECTIVELY DIMINISHED.

> EVEN THE PYLON LIKE STRUCTURE FOR THE MAQSURA WAS BUILT FOR THE LAST TIME IN THIS MOSQUE.



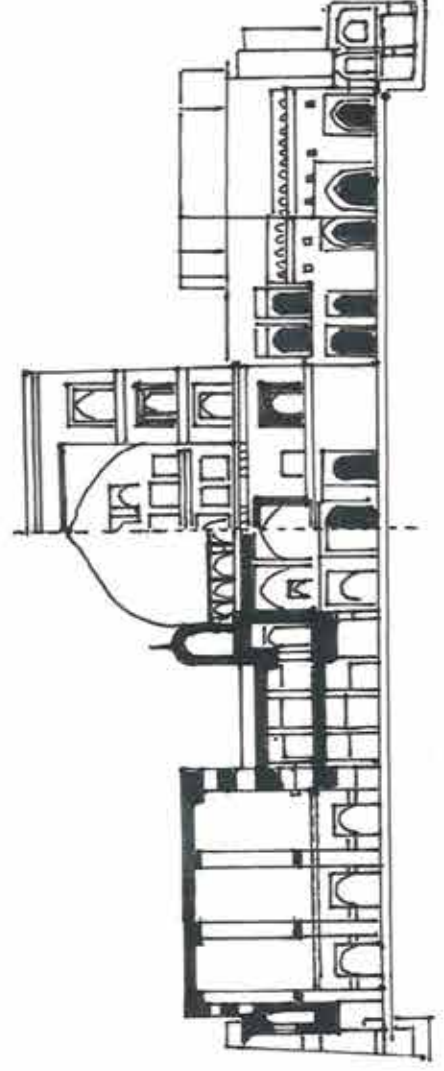
PYLON LIKE STRUCTURE

TWO-STOYED CLOISTER
ERECTED IN HINDU
TERBEATED STYLE.

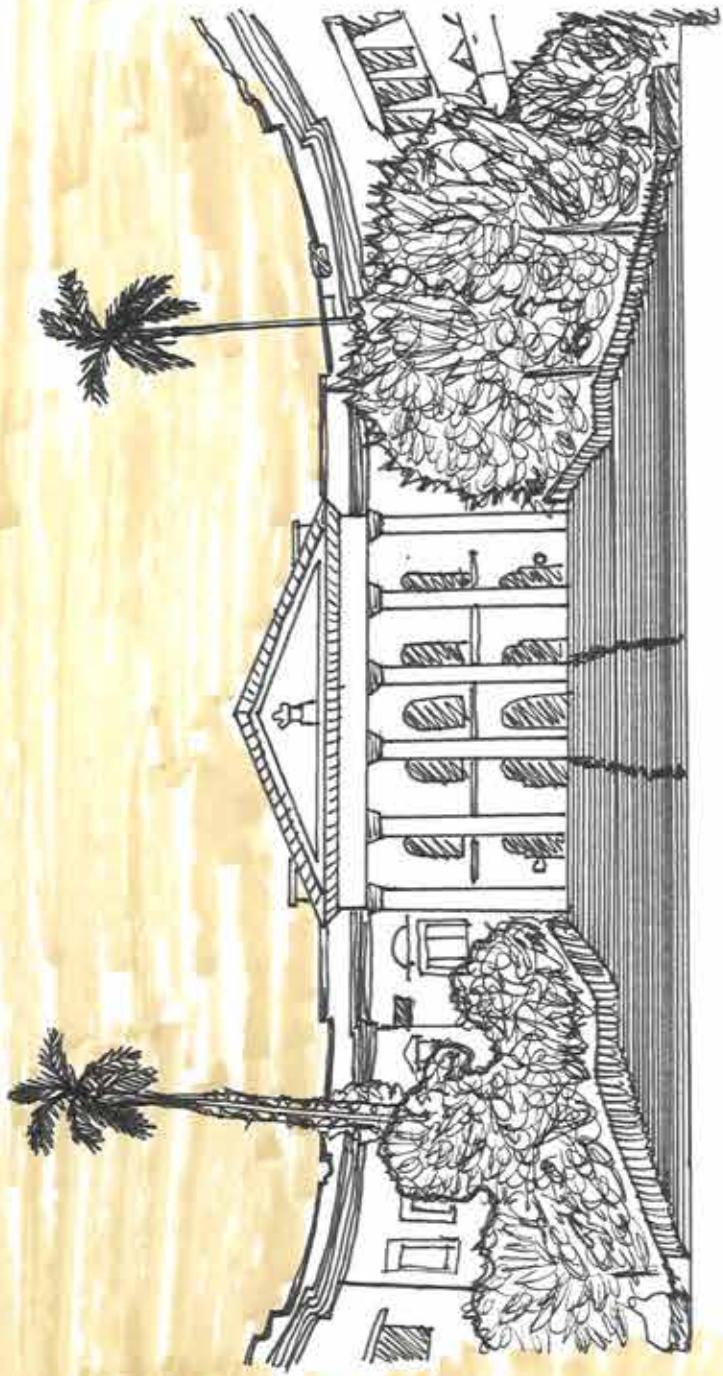
LOFTY FLIGHT OF
STEPS.

> THE APPEARANCE OF THE MOSQUE IS MADE IMPRESSIVE BY RAISING THE ENTIRE STRUCTURE IS ON A PLATFORM / TERRACE 20' ABOVE GROUND LEVEL.

> THE SAHN WAS SURROUNDED BY UNUSUAL TWO-STOYED CLOISTER WHICH WAS ERRECTED IN HINDU TRA BEATED STYLE. THE COLUMNS WERE ERRECTED ONE ABOVE THE OTHER AND COVERED BY FLAT ROOF.



GOVERNER'S HOUSE, KOLKATA



FRONT ELEVATION



ENTRY GATE



AERIAL VIEW

GOVERNOR'S HOUSE, KOLKATA

GOVERNOR'S HOUSE ALSO CALLED AS RAJ BHAVAN IS THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE GOVERNOR OF WEST BENGAL, LOCATED IN KOLKATA

- BUILT IN 1803
- KNOWN AS GOVERNMENT HOUSE BEFORE INDIAN INDEPENDENCE
- BUILDING TYPE → MAIN RESIDENCE
- FLOOR AREA - 84000 sqft
- ARCHITECT - CHARLES WYATT

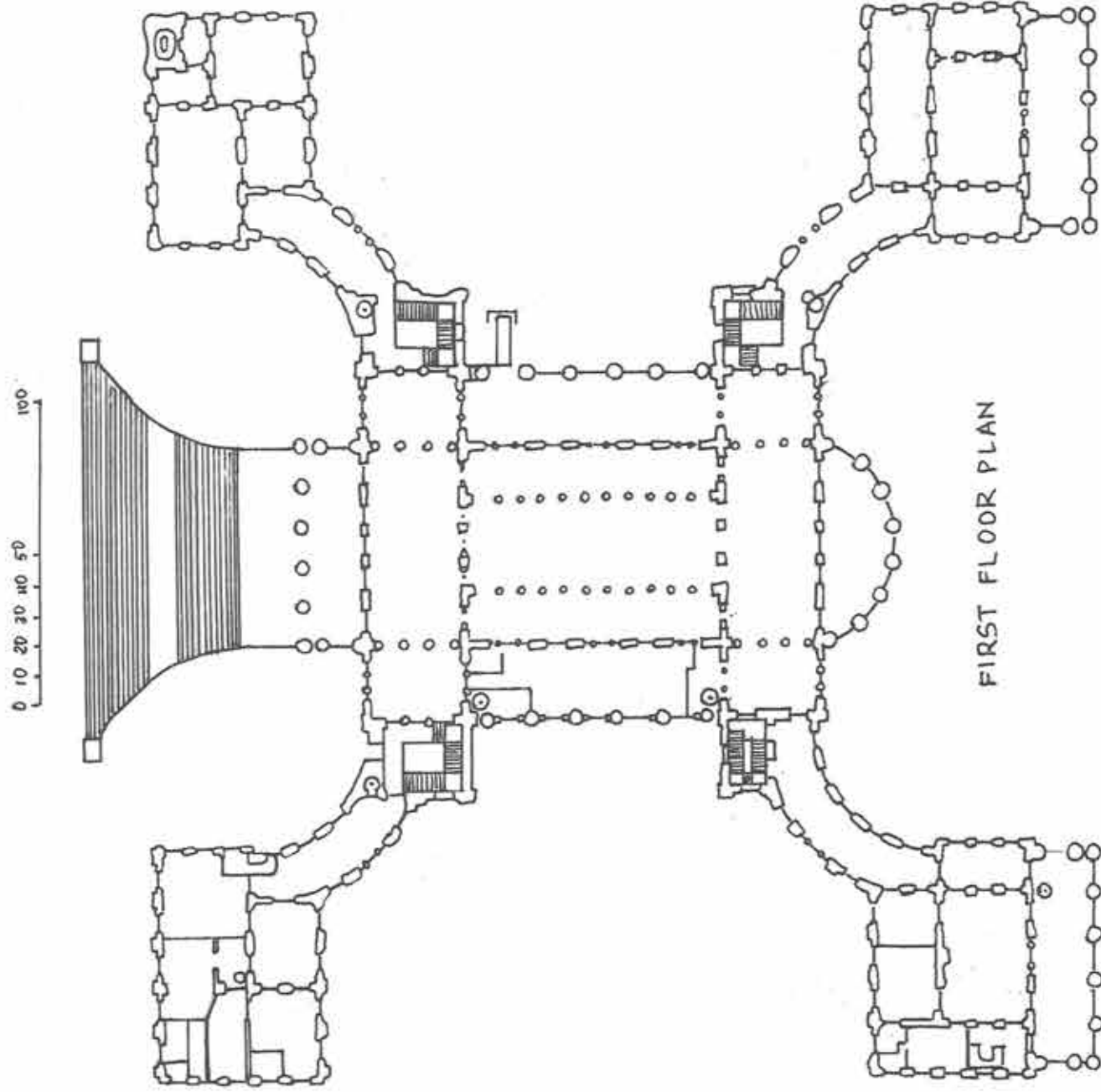
→ THE RAJ BHAVAN FOLLOWS A NEOCLASSICAL STYLE WITH DISTINCT BAROQUE OVERTONES.

→ THE PLAN COMPRISES A CENTRAL CORE WITH FOUR RADIATING WINGS. THE STATE ROOMS LOCATED IN THE CENTRAL CORE ARE ACCESSED FROM THE OUTSIDE BY A FLIGHT OF GRAND STEPS ON THE NORTH

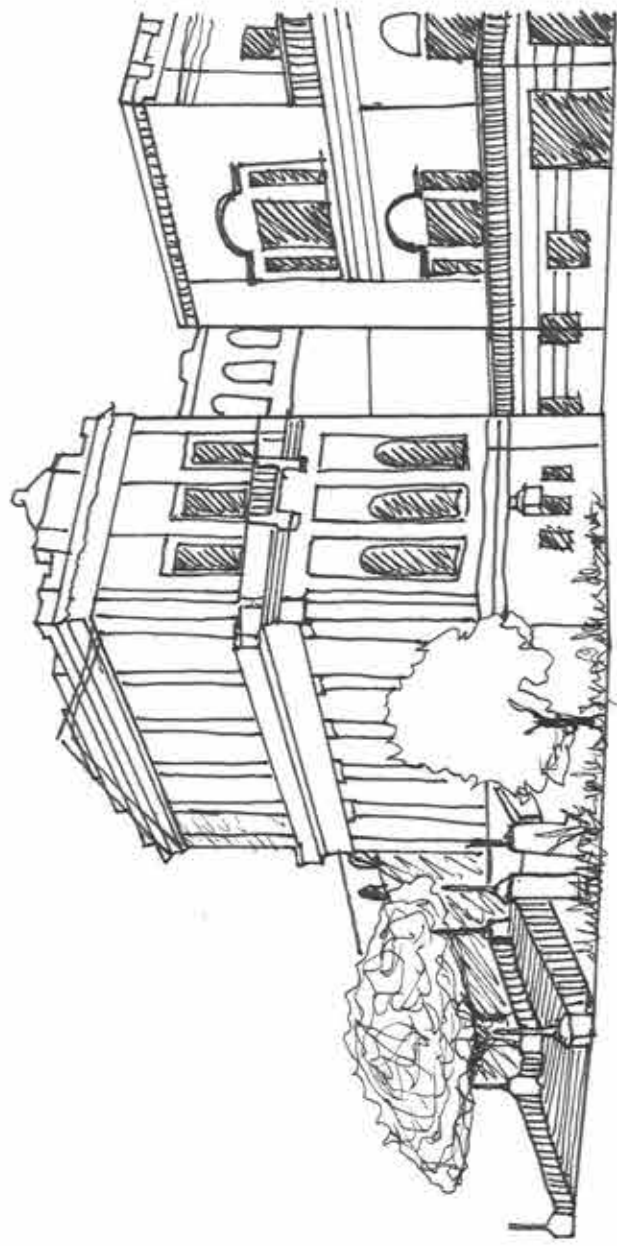
→ THE ENTIRE COMPOUND IS SURROUNDED BY A BALUSTRADED WALL WITH A GRAND ARCHED GATEWAYS

→ ON SOUTH IS ANOTHER PORTICO SURMOUNTED BY A COLONNAD VERANDAH WITH A DOME ABOVE

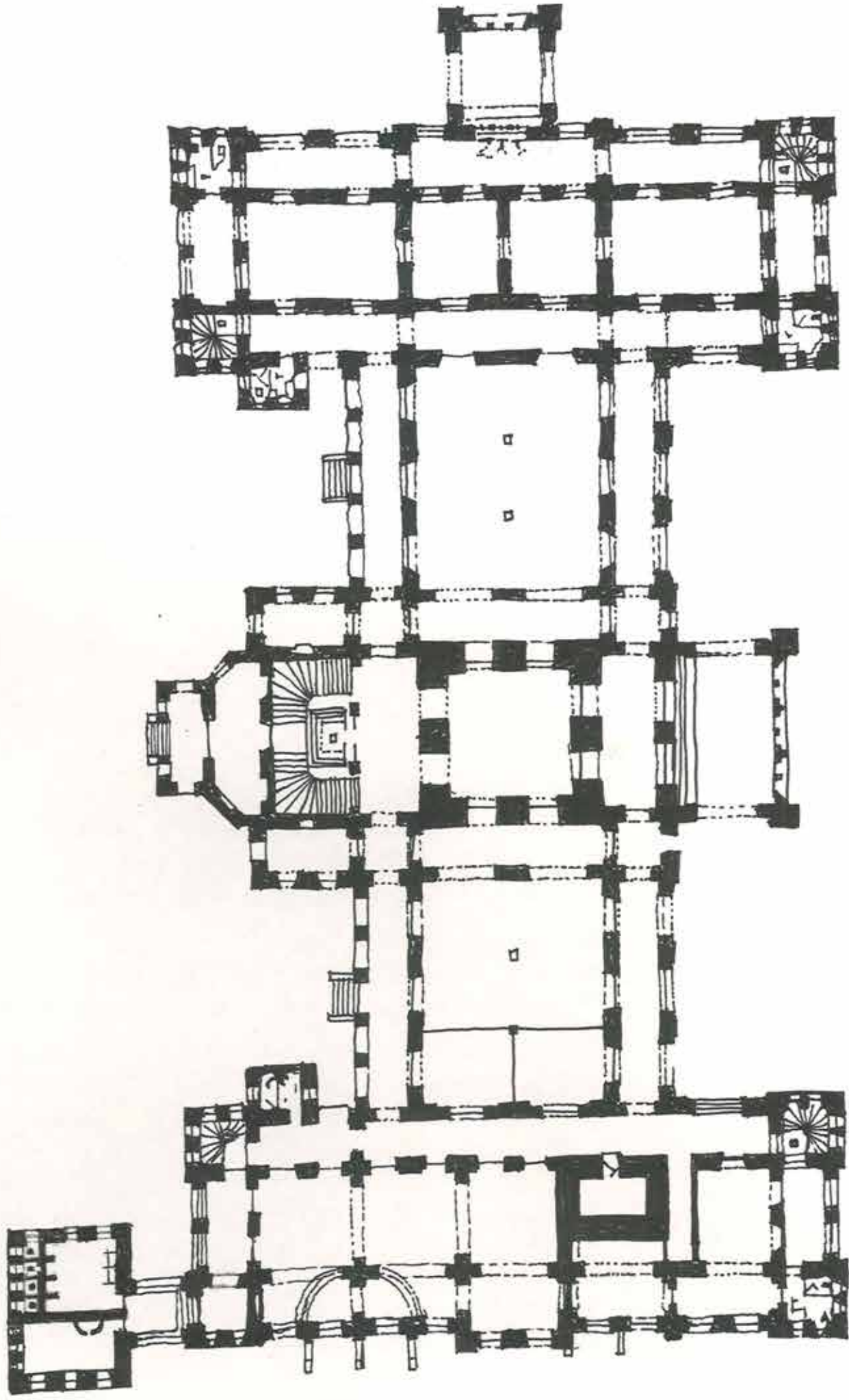
→ THE FOUR WING ACCOMODATE THE VARIOUS OFFICES AND RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS ALONG WITH FOUR SETS OF STAIRCASES



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

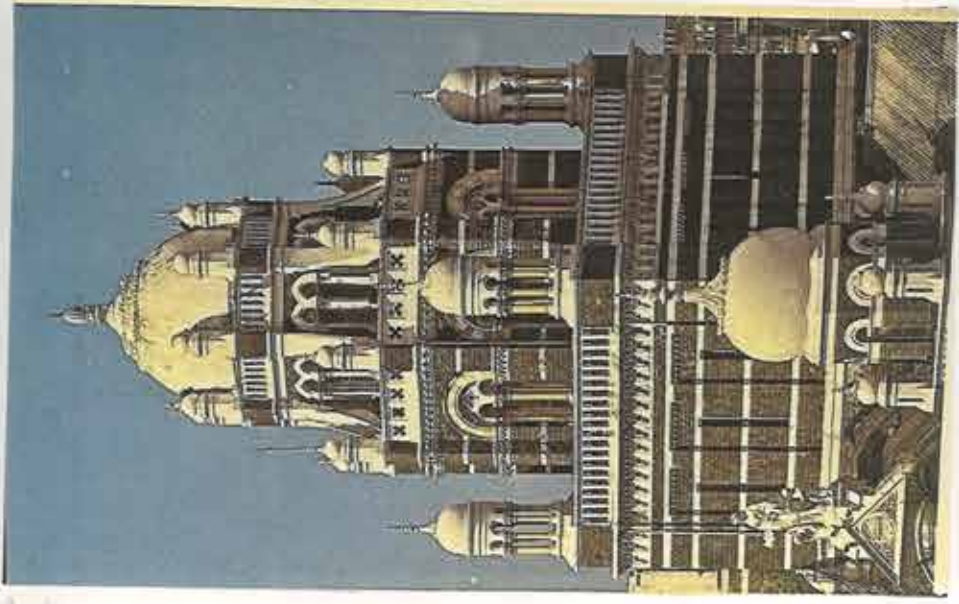


BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIAN RAILWAY OFFICES



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 feet

FLOOR PLAN OF BB&CI OFFICES; NOTE CENTRAL HALL WITH STAIRCASE BEHIND



BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIAN RAILWAY OFFICES LOCATED IN MUMBAI, CHURCHGATE WAS INCORPORATED IN 1855 FOR THE HEADQUARTERS AND WORKSHOP FOR THE METRE GAUGE TRACKS AND SERVICES WAS LOCATED IN AIMER

GRIFFINS BEARING THE COMPANY ARMS ADORN SEVERAL SMALLER GABLES. STEVENS PLACED A WEATHER VANE ATOP THE CENTRAL DOME. THE INTERIOR HAS THE PREREQUISITE EXTERNAL CORRIDORS, MAIN STAIR CASE AND CORNER STAIRCASES IN CORNER TONERS, NO STAIR CASE WAS PROVIDED IN THE IMPRESSIVE CENTRAL HALL. INSTEAD THE WALLS OF THE LARGE SQUARE HALL ROSE 100 FEET. BEFORE MODIFYING INTO AN OCTAGON TO LATER BEAR THE SPRING FOR THE CIRCULAR DOME. THIS SPECTACULAR DOME HALL PRESERVED ITS FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS BY PLACING A PRINCIPAL STAIR CASE BEHIND IT. THOUGH RELATIVELY SYMMETRICAL ON THE EXTERIOR, MANY VARIATIONS IN PLAN WERE INCORPORATED WITHIN THE INTERIOR TO ACCOMMODATE INDIVIDUAL RAILWAY DEPARTMENT NEEDS. EXTERNALLY, THE BULBOUS CENTRAL DOME'S ELEVATED PROFILE WAS BUTTRESSED ON THE SIDE IN TWO STAGES

FROM THE SQUARE TOWER BELOW. DISTORTIONS OF SCALE AND OVERALL MASSING'S COMPLEXITY GIVE THE BUILDING AN INDO-SARACENIC FEEL, BUT IT IS BLENDED WITH THE VENETIAN GOTHIC STYLE, EXEMPLIFIED BEST BY EACH INDIVIDUAL DOME'S FEATURES. THE FINAL APPEARANCE TENDS TOWARDS THE INDIAN BECAUSE THE NUMEROUS UNION DOMES ARE ACCENTUATED IN STARK WHITE. THE OFFICES ACTUALLY CHART NEW GROUND IN A TRANSITIONAL ARCHITECTURE. FEATURES OF SPRUNG ARCH ON GROUND FLOOR AND ARCADES WITH ROUND ARCHES ABOVE, BLEND INTO A WHOLE WITH A DISTINCTLY NOVEL APPEARANCE. IN THIS WAY THE BUILDING ARCHITECTURALLY EMBODIES STEVENS'S GROWING UNEASINESS OVER THE CORRECT CHOICE OF STYLE. IT ALSO DEMONSTRATES HIS FORMIDABLE POWERS TO AMALGATE STYLES IN A SUCCESSFUL WHOLE

