The book cover features a light beige background with a faint, repeating floral pattern of large, multi-petaled flowers. Overlaid on this are several geometric shapes: a white triangle in the upper left, a purple trapezoidal shape in the lower left, and a dark purple triangle in the lower right. A prominent red curved line runs along the bottom edge of the purple shapes. The title is centered in a bold, purple, sans-serif font.

**RESONANCES
OF A GARDEN CITY**

AFTER A SERIES of battles over nearly forty years, Bangalore finally came under the control of the East India Company. The final defeat and death of Tipu Sultan in the fourth Anglo-Mysore war in 1799, allowed the company to enter Bangalore and expand further South. The British gave the kingdom (including Bangalore) back to the Mysore ruler, Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. The British resident stayed in Bangalore. Later on the Maharaja granted the Company the area around Ulsoor Lake to set up camp.

In 1807 the cantonment began to emerge, and all troops from the surrounding areas were now stationed in Bangalore. Soon the Company desiring more power, removed the Wodeyar family from the administrative control of Mysore. The cantonment began to extend further west and new residential plans were laid out for the cantonment expansion.

The cantonment necessitated recreational activities, so golf courses and racecourses were developed, which further extended the green belt that divided the cantonment and the Petta area. Churches were erected in different parts, which marked the early cantonment limits.

The British reshaped Bangalore into an urban settlement, connected by air, rail, telegraph and telephone lines. When Bangalore was hit by the plague in 1898, a few notable Indians entered the urban planning scenario and planned out new residential layouts.

Bangalore, before it became a technological hub, was breaking new grounds in scientific research. The city became the capital of the state and after the exit of the British, continued on its way to becoming an urban metropolis, boasting of its green parks and abundant lakes.

Detailed
Timeline

A

Attara Kacheri
Avenue Rd.

29
54

B

B.I. Rice Nagar
Banashankari
Bangalore Golf Club
Bangalore Turf Club
Basvanagudi
Bowring Institute
Brigade Rd.
Bull Temple

39
44
30
30
44
19
35
44

C

Chamrajpet 55
Coles Park 39
Cubbon Park 17

G

Glass House 13

H

High Grounds 30
Hoysala Nagar 37
Hudson Mem. Church 56

I

Indira Nagar 37
Infantry Rd. 35
ISRO 41

J

Jayanagar 46

K

Kanteerava Stadium
Kempe Gowda Towers
Kittel Nagar
Koshy's Cafe
Krumbiegel Street

L

Lal Bagh
Langford Gardens
Lavelle Rd.

M

Malleshwaram
Mayo Hall
Meenee Avenue
Mission Rd.

N

National Games Village
NGMA
NIMHANS

P

Palace Grounds

19 Pecos 35
11 Pottery Village 53

R

13 Residency Rd. 35
Richmond Town 23
Russell Market 33

S

11 Sankey Tank 41
25 Select Book Store 20
19 Seshadari Memorial 19
38 Hall
20 Shivaji Nagar 33
15 Silver Jubilee Park 27
56 St. Xavier's Cathedral 52
St Mary's Basilica 33

T

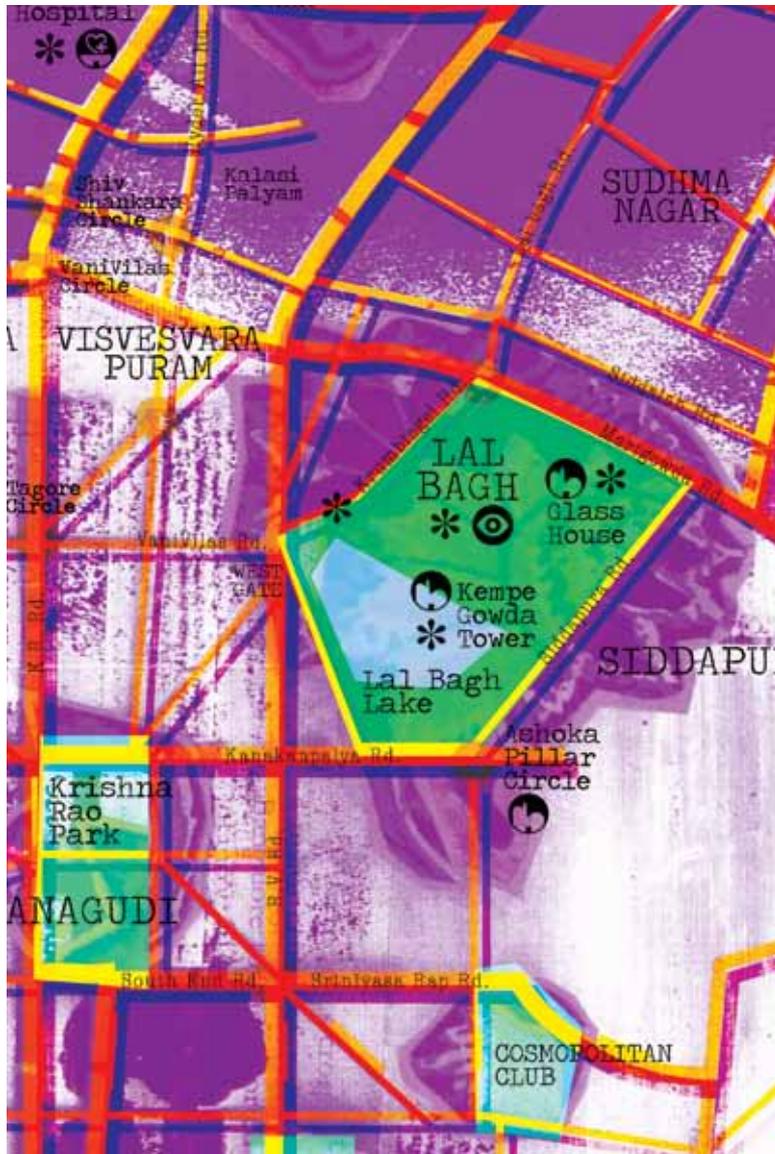
49 Tata Silk Farm 44
47 The Bangalore Club 23
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U.B. City	29
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GLASS HOUSE

The foundation stone for the Glass House (modeled on London's Crystal Palace) was laid on 30 November 1840 by Prince Albert Victor, and was built by John Cameron, the then superintendent of Lal Bagh. The Glass House has become a site of horticultural interest within the city.

KRUMBIEGEL STREET

Gustav Krumbiegel was a German landscape-designer and horticulturalist. Under him Bangalore was transformed into a 'Blossoming City' by planning and planting flowering trees in such a manner that there were blooms on the city avenues throughout the year. He introduced numerous earlier locally unknown plants and was involved in the design of the Brindavan Gardens, laid out on the banks of the Cauvery near Mysore in the years 1927-1932. Krumbiegel was also very active in the Mysore Horticultural Society that was started in 1912. The Divan of Mysore appointed him architectural consultant, despite protests from the British Resident in Mysore. During the Second World War, Germans in India were declared enemies and Krumbiegel along with other Germans was kept in an internment camp in Bangalore.



ULSOOR LAKE

Ulsoor Lake is one of the many tanks that were created by Kempe Gowda II during his reign of the area. The village of Bangalore was gifted to Kempe Gowda (1513-1569) by the Vijaynagara Empire. The tank was built to take advantage of the natural drainage and climate. The Lake is situated in the center of Bangalore, requires treatment for the pollution and impurity of water.

MEENEE AVENUE

Meenee Avenue Road gets its name after the battle of Meenee where Charles Napier defeated a Baluchi army in 1843. Charles Napier was a general in the British Army who was responsible for suppressing multiple insurgencies all over the East India provinces. After the Battle of Meenee, when most of the Mirs surrendered, one leader held back and was told by Napier: “Come here instantly. Come here at once and make your submission, or I will in a week tear you from the midst of your village and hang you.”

(Source: *Queen Victoria's little wars* by American historian Byron Farwell.)



CUBBON PARK

Richard Sankey designed Cubbon Park near the Bangalore Turf Club in honor of Sir Mark Cubbon, the longest serving Commissioner of Mysore (1834 to 1861). When it was built it was called Meades Park after John Meade, the then Commissioner of Mysore. Cubbon incidentally, never set his eyes on the park. He left India in April 1861, and died on his way back home at Suez on 23rd April 1861. In 1927 the park was renamed as Sri Chamarajendra Park, in memory of the 19th century ruler of the state Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar. It has avenues of araucarias along with canna beds on either sides of the road from the Central Public Library to Hudson Circle. The landscaping in the park integrates natural rock outcrops with thickets of trees and massive bamboos, with grassy expanse and flowerbeds and the monuments within its limits. The predominantly green area of the park has many roads, and early morning walkers frequent the well-laid walking paths running through the park. The park houses a number of museums, including the the Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum.



SESHADARI IYER MEMORIAL HALL

Seshadari Iyer was an advocate who served as the Divan of Mysore from 1883 to 1901. He is regarded as the “Maker Of Modern Bangalore”. He established the Kolar Gold Mines and the first hydel electric power project. Seshadari Iyer had to deal with a devastating plague, which afflicted Bangalore in 1898, and was responsible for decongesting the streets and reconstructing the city in the aftermath of the plague.

KANTEERAVA STADIUM

It is Bangalore’s main sports stadium. The area earlier used to house one of the man made lakes built by Kempe Gowda. The stadium was completed by 31 May 1997.

LAVELLE RD.

The road is named after Michael Lavelle, an Irish soldier who became wealthy through his investments in the Kolar Gold Mines.

BOWRING INSTITUTE

The Bowring Institute in Bangalore was founded by Lewis Rice in 1868, in honor of Lewin Bentham Bowring a British civil servant in India who served as Commissioner of Mysore between 1862 and 1870. It was the Bangalore Literary and Scientific Institute (BLSI) in 1868, but with time it was transformed into a place for everything; from wedding parties to quiet evenings of whisky, card games and light gambling.

MAYO HALL

The construction of Mayo Hall began in 1875 and was completed in 1883. It is named after the sixth Earl of Mayo-Richard Bourke, the fourth Viceroy of India, who was assassinated in 1872. The building was furnished with Italian chandeliers, ornate furniture, pediment windows, key-stoned arches, balustrade ledges, consoles, Greek cornices, Tuscan columns and wooden floors. It now houses numerous departments of the BBMP (Bangalore Mahanagara Palike).

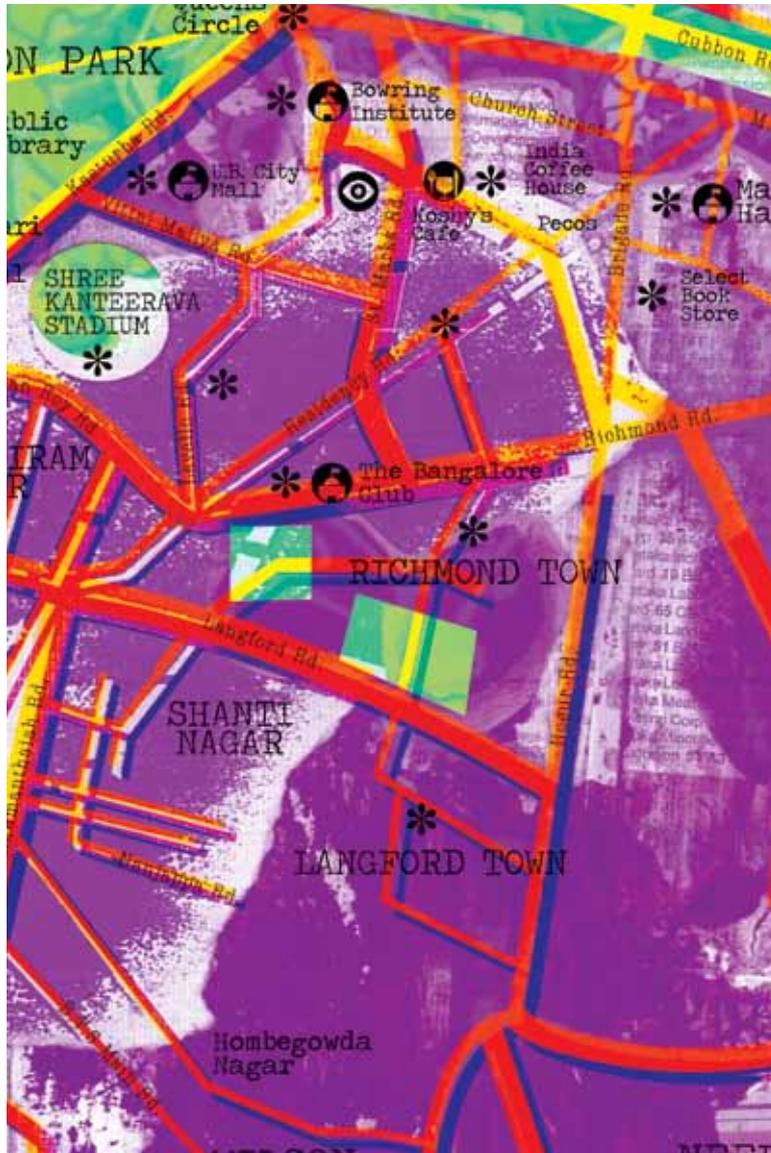
SELECT BOOK STORE

The Select Book Store started back in 1945. Situated right off Brigade Road it is a landmark building. The store is crammed with unusual and rare second-hand books on a variety of topics ranging from Oriental literature to architecture and gardening. The shop was established by a bibliophile, K.B.K. Rao, who turned his love for collecting books into a business enterprise.

KOSHY'S CAFE

Koshy's is a very popular restaurant and hangout on St Mark's Road. It is a meeting point for journalists, artists, theatre persons, students and tourists. Founded in 1940, it retains an old-world charm with huge pillars and large fans.





THE BANGALORE CLUB

It is the oldest club in the city, founded in 1868. It counts among its previous members, Winston Churchill and the Maharajah of Mysore. At present the membership for the category of new permanent members is closed, but last when open, had a waiting list of over 30 years. The club has a number of restaurants, bars, libraries and sports facilities. It is built in a colonial British style. It also has a number of stores open only to club members. Formerly known as the Bangalore United Services Club (BUS Club), it was originally formed for exclusive use by British and later, after independence, Indian military officers stationed in the cantonment. At present, it is largely a civilian club. Members of the services, however, continue to enjoy special privileges.

RICHMOND TOWN

Richmond Town is one of the earliest southern suburbs of Bangalore, which existed outside of the cantonment limits. The town served as a buffer zone between the native Bangalore town and the cantonment area. Now it has become an entirely residential area.



LANGFORD GARDENS

The Langford Gardens were established further south, ahead of Richmond Town. The garden belt between the native and European settlements was an integral part of the early years of the cantonment. Langford Town became populated much later as the city expanded. It was named after Col. Pierce Leslie Langford whose residence was located there.

KITTEL NAGAR

Kittel Nagar is named after Ferdinand Kittel who compiled the first Kannada dictionary. Earlier the area was known as Austin Town.



TIPU'S PALACE

The construction of the palace within the Oval Fort was started by Hyder Ali in 1781 and completed by Tipu in 1791. A wooden structure of rose and teak wood with stonewalls, it is said that the wooden logs used for construction were immersed for long periods in the Cauvery for seasoning.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL

In 1901, Victoria Hospital was established in commemoration of Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee. It is a government run hospital affiliated to the Bangalore Medical College.

SILVER JUBILEE PARK

The park was built in 1927 to commemorate the silver jubilee of the reign of Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar.



U.B. CITY

U.B. city is a mall in central Bangalore, which was built by the U.B. Group along with Prestige Construction. Construction began in 2004 and was completed in 2008. The mall was built on the site where the earlier stone building of the U.B. Brewery stood. The UB Group was founded by a Scotsman-Thomas Leishman, in 1857. The Group took its initial lessons in manufacturing beer from the South India based British breweries. Vittal Mallya at the age 22, was elected as the company's first Indian director in 1947. United Breweries first impact was by manufacturing bulk beer for the British troops, which was transported in huge barrels or "Hogsheads".

VIDHAN SOUDHA

The seat of the state legislature of Karnataka, the Vidhan Soudha, is constructed in a Mysore neo-Dravidian style; it incorporates elements of Indo-Saracenic and traditional Dravidian styles. The construction was completed in 1956. Inscribed in front is "Government's Work Is God's Work."

ATTARA KACHERI

The two storied building made of stone and brick and painted red, houses the High Court. Rao Bahadur Arcot Mudaliar supervised the construction of the building and the English commissioner of Mysore drew up the plans.

HIGH GROUNDS

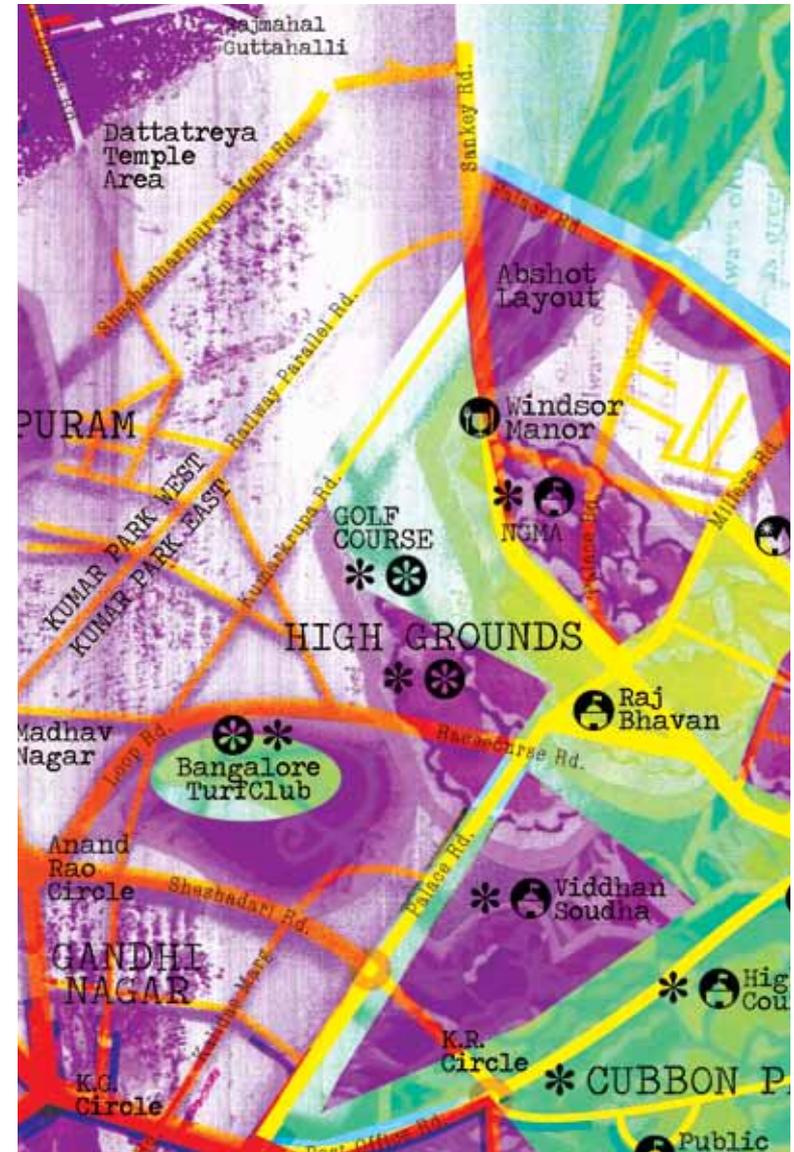
High Grounds is so named for its elevated terrain. Earlier a man made tank existed there, which acted as a reservoir where water from adjoining areas was collected. This drainage system eventually dried up and the area became a residential area for the elite of Bangalore.

BANGALORE TURF CLUB

The Bangalore Turf Club was set up in 1921. Bangalore had always been a city well suited for breeding horses, racing horses from Persia in particular. During World War II the Turf Club made efforts to raise funds, and in 1941, the first day of the seven-day season, was named as War Fund Day.

BANGALORE GOLF CLUB

Established in 1876, Bangalore Golf Club stands out for its beautiful design and layout. A large number of flowering trees, which include the gulmohar, palm and eucalyptus, line the fairways, which lead to lush, well-manicured greens that are protected by large bunkers.





ST. MARY'S BASILICA

The oldest church in Bangalore, it was established in 1803 by Fr. Abbe du Bois. Originally it was a chapel with a thatched roof, which was later used as the site to erect the present day basilica in 1882. In the 19th century it was the only Roman Catholic Church in the cantonment area. The gothic building is constructed entirely of masonry, and even the windows are made of stone. Its location in Bangalore has made it a center for the celebration of numerous feasts and events.

RUSSELL MARKET

Russell Market is located in Shivaji Nagar. Its construction started in 1927 and it was inaugurated in 1933. Named after the then Municipal Commissioner. T.B. Russell, who initiated its construction after the existing market was deemed too small for the growing population. It is one of the oldest structured markets in the city. It is built in an Indo-Saracenic style using steel girders and brick lime mortar.

SHIVAJI NAGAR

Shivaji Nagar is named after the great Maratha king Shivaji. It is adjacent to Bangalore Cantonment Area and close to M.G Road. Next to it is Frazer Town, an amalgamation of old and new, and famous for it's food – kebabs, biryani, haleem – offered by the local Muslim eateries.



PECOS PUB

An iconic pub set up two decades ago as a Mexican food joint. With time it has become somewhat of a legend. The three-storey building is always dim and has classic rock music playing all the time. It is always full and is situated on Rest House Road right off Brigade Road.

RESIDENCY RD.

The lodgings of the British resident of Mysore were located on this street and gave the road its name. The building is now the residence of the Chief General Manager of the State Bank of India.

VICTORIA STATUE

The Victoria Statue stands at the southeast entrance of Cubbon Park near St. Mark's Cathedral. It was erected by the Maharaja of Mysore in the memory of Queen Victoria. A white marble replica of the Worcester statue, it is eleven feet high including the plinth. It was created by Sir Thomas Brock and unveiled in 1906 by the Prince of Wales.

INFANTRY RD. / BRIGADE RD.

The names of many of the streets in central Bangalore are derived from military nomenclature. Brigade Road and Infantry Road being in the main city area have transformed into vibrant streets with pubs lining the roads on either side.



HOYSALA NAGAR

In the year 1120 AD, the Hoysala king, Veera Ballala ruled the Deccan Plateau. The story goes that one day, while on a hunting trip in the forest, he lost his way. After a long search he met an old lady who offered him shelter for the night and served him some boiled beans for dinner. To show his gratitude to this lady for having saved his life, the king constructed a town and named it Benda Kalooru, which means “The Town of Boiled Beans”. Later in 1537, a local chieftain, Kempe Gowda helped re-design this town and give it its modern shape.

INDIRA NAGAR

Indira Nagar was formed as a BDA (Bangalore Development Authority) layout in the early 1980’s, and was named after the then Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi. It was meant to be a residential area. The area was dotted with large bungalows and independent houses, mostly owned by defense personnel. The Information Technology boom in Bangalore in the late 1990’s converted Indira Nagar into a semi commercial area. Today, Indira Nagar is an important residential and commercial hub of Bangalore.



MALLESHWARAM

This district lies northwest of Bangalore city. It emerged as a suburb during the great plague of 1898, which had led to people moving out of the city center.

COLES PARK

Located west of St. Johns Hill it was constructed in the 1920's when the city of Bangalore had become a crowded urban area, and needed to be infused with green parks.

B.I. RICE NAGAR

This area is named after B.I. Rice, the famous archaeologist. The area was known as Thomas Town when Bangalore was a British colony.





ISRO

The Indian Space Research Organization is the primary space agency of the Indian Government. It is amongst the six largest government space agencies in the world. Established in 1969, ISRO superseded the erstwhile Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR). Headquartered in Bangalore, ISRO is under the administrative control of the Department of Space, Government of India.

SANKEY TANK

Col. Richard Hiram Sankey of the Madras Sappers Regiment built the Sankey reservoir in 1882 to meet the water demands of growing Bangalore city. It is also known as Gandhadhakotikere, as the government sandalwood depot was situated near the lake.



PALACE GROUNDS

Palace Grounds house the Bangalore Palace, built by Rev. Garrett, the first principal of the Central College, then known as Central High School. Construction began in 1862 and was completed in 1944. In 1884 it was bought over by the Maharaja of Mysore. The palace is built in the Tudor style of architecture with towers, battlements and turrets. Interiors are decorated with woodcarvings, floral motifs and relief paintings. Now the grounds of the palace are used for public events, ranging from weddings to music concerts.

BANASHANKARI

Banashankari is a neighborhood in South Bangalore. It gets its name from the Banashankari Amma Temple, which was constructed in 1915 by Subramanya Shetty.

BULL TEMPLE

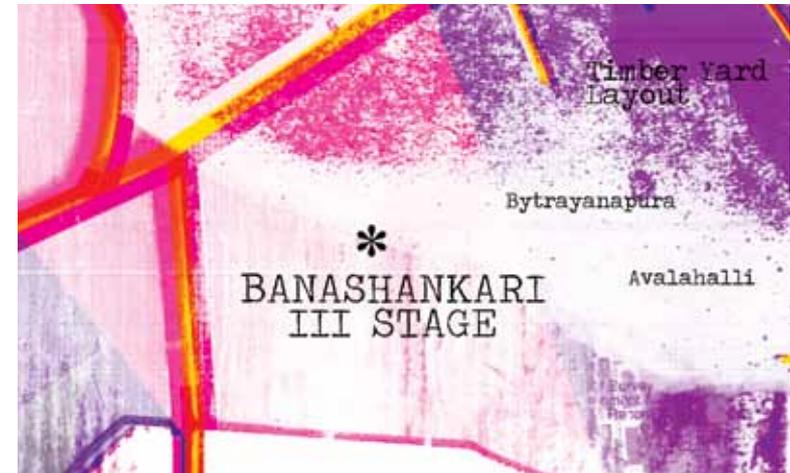
The bull referred to in the name of the temple is a sacred Hindu demi-god, known as Nandi; Nandi is a close devotee and attendant of Shiva. Dodda Basavana Gudi is said to be the biggest temple to Nandi in the world.

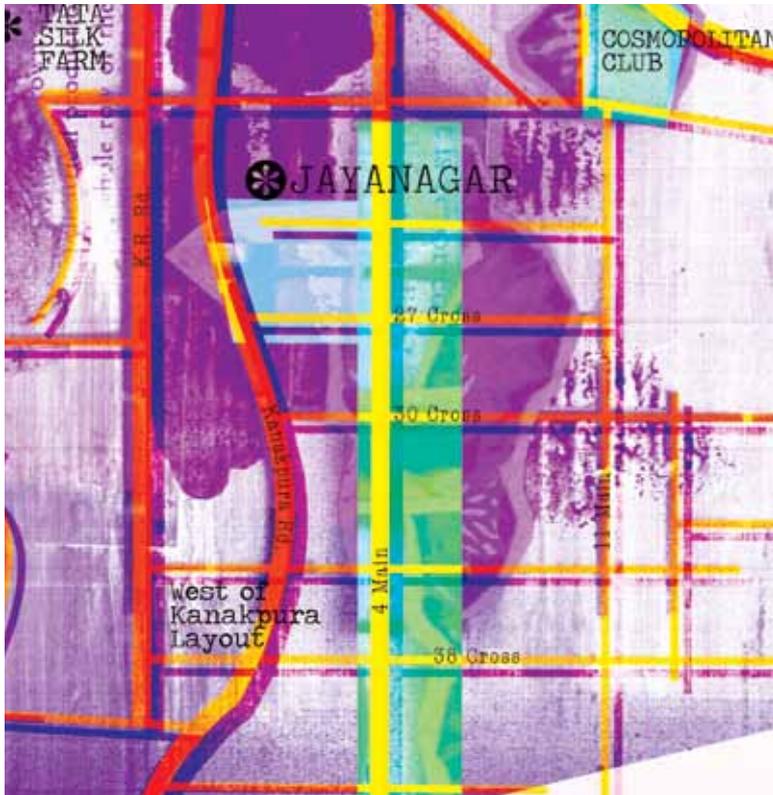
BASVANAGUDI

In 1898 the city was wrecked by plague thought to have been brought into the city by a soldier coming from Madras by train. Seshadri Iyer designed a well-defined and structured plan for an extension close to the Bull Temple and named it Basvanagudi after the famous temple.

TATA SILK FARM

The Tata Silk Farm was founded in 1896 near the Nagasandra and Yediyur villages. The new extension was named after the mulberry plantations and silk industry, which used to thrive in the area.



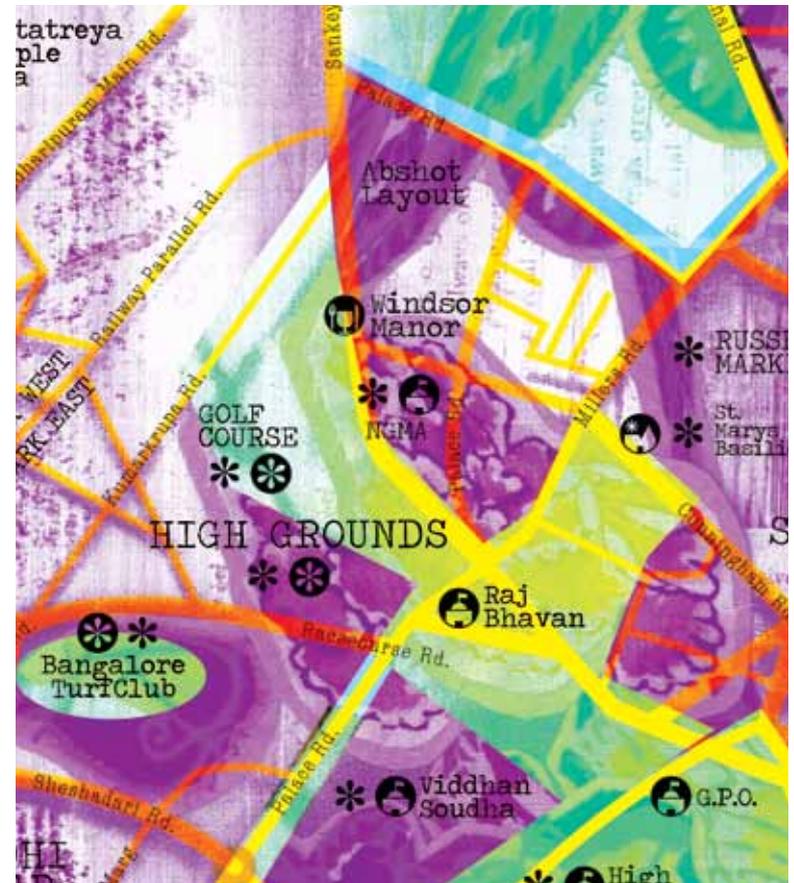


JAYANAGAR

The foundation of Jayanagar was laid in 1948. It was one of the first planned neighborhoods in Bangalore and at the time, the largest in Asia. It was known then for its wide roads, well-laid footpaths and tree-lined boulevards. Over the years, its wide roads, footpaths, boulevards and countless trees have been sacrificed in the name of development.

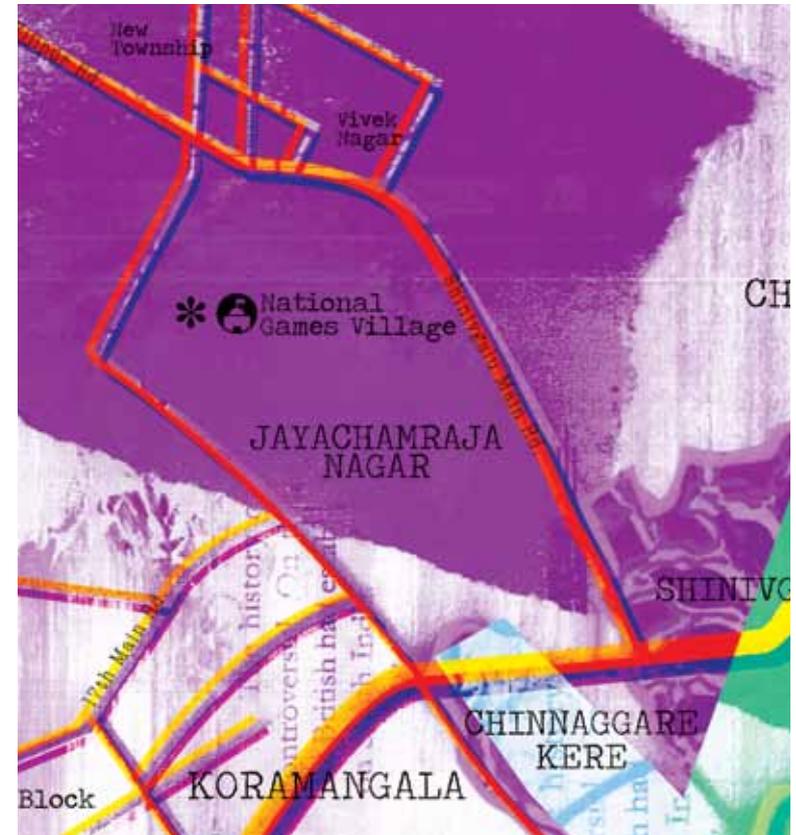
NGMA

National Gallery of Modern Art is an art gallery in Bangalore functioning in Manikyavelu Mansion on Palace Road. It was inaugurated in the year 2009 and showcases modern and contemporary Indian art.



NIMHANS

The National Institute of Mental Health and Neuroscience (NIMHANS), located in Bangalore, is a noted mental hospital, which carries research in psychiatry, neuroscience and psychology. It is recognized by the Government of India as an Institute of National Importance. It came into existence as a result of the amalgamation of the erstwhile mental hospital and the All India Institute of Mental Health on 27 December 1974.



NATIONAL GAMES VILLAGE

The Koramangala tank was drained and the National Games Village apartment complex was built there for the National Games in 1997. The lake was an important reservoir, and was a functioning unpolluted lake as recorded in a map of 1924 made during the British times.



THE INDIA COFFEE HOUSE

The India Coffee House chain was started by the Coffee Cess Committee in 1936. Its first outlet was opened in Bombay. In the course of the 1940s there were nearly 50 Coffee Houses all over British India. The first Indian Coffee Workers' Co-Operative Society was founded in Bangalore on 19 August 1957. The India Coffee House retains a very colonial charm and its simplicity has become its allure.



THE HAL BANGALORE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

The HAL Bangalore International Airport was used as a testing facility by HAL and the Indian Armed forces. In 1964, the airport was acquired by the Indian Government and was mainly used for defense purposes. Domestic commercial flights started in the 1980s and flights to International destinations in 1997. It served as the city's Domestic and International Airport until 2008, and was replaced by the Bengaluru International Airport on 24 May 2008. The airport's management issue also caused contention between the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Civil Aviation. All civilian operations were shut down in 2008 and it is once again used solely for research and testing purposes.

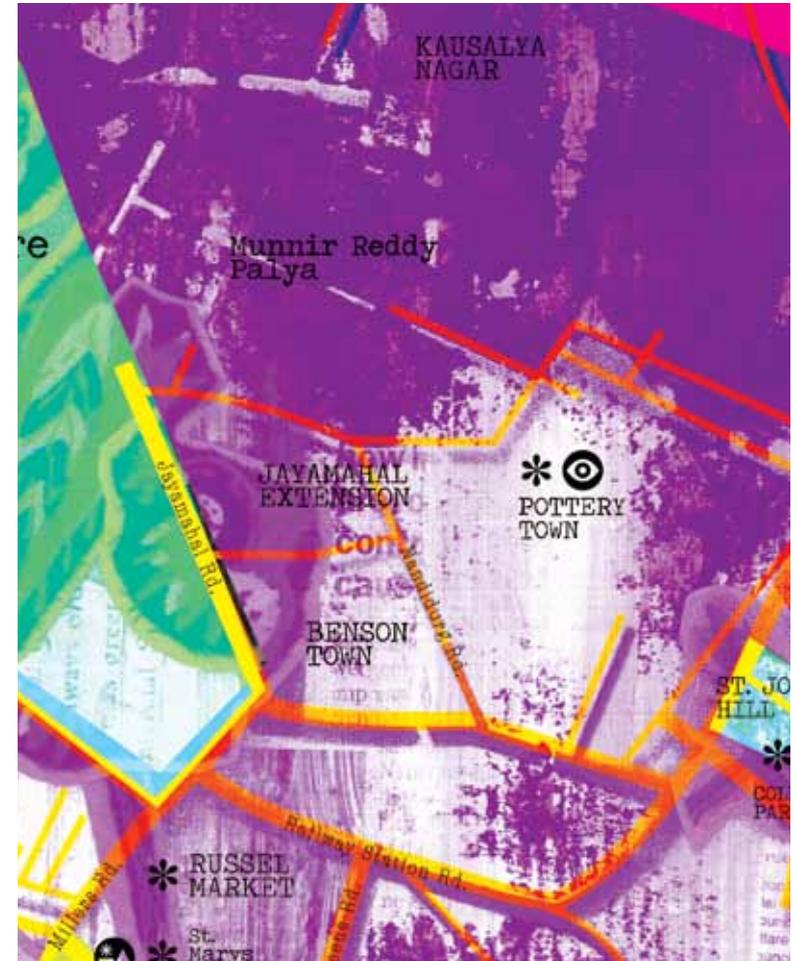


ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CATHEDRAL

St. Francis Xavier's Cathedral is the cathedral of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Bangalore in India. Earlier, from 1886 to 1940, Bangalore was the seat of the diocese of Mysore and St. Patrick's Church in Bangalore was the cathedral of the diocese. When the diocese of Mysore was bifurcated on 13 February 1940 to form the diocese of Bangalore, St. Francis Xavier's church was chosen as its cathedral. The first church of St. Francis Xavier was constructed in 1851. In 1911, the foundation stone was laid for a new church. The cathedral's large compound has three schools: St. Aloysius', St. Anthony's and St. Rock's. There is also a Shrine dedicated to St. Anthony.

POTTERY VILLAGE

Named after a pottery village, the area is famed for its ceramic works. The entire village is a photographers delight.





AVENUE RD.

Avenue Road was earlier called Doddapette. It is known for its traditional trade in garments and textiles, jewelry and pawn brokering. Cornwallis camped in the area while fighting against Tipu Sultan. Avenue Road is a part of the trading hub in Bangalore that also includes Chikpette and Sultanpette.

CHAMRAJPET

Chamrajpet was one of the first urban extensions that was laid out in the Petta area in 1892.



HUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH

The London Mission constructed the Hudson Memorial Church in 1904.

MISSION RD.

The road is named after the London Missionary Society. The Society was active in Bangalore from the 1820's, and in 1841, a seminary was finally established which would go on to house the first United Theological College.



DETAILED TIMELINE

1537

Kempe Gowda I constructs the Bangalore Mud Fort and Petta, as well as several reservoirs in and close to the main town.

1569

Kempe Gowda I builds the 7 towers of Bangalore.

1637-38

Kempe Gowda III surrenders the fort to Ramadulla Khan and Rustam-i-Zaman, commanders of the Bijapur army. The town is handed over to Shahji, the Maratha general, predecessor and father of Shivaji.

c. 1660

Shahji builds Gowri Mahal.

1665

Shahji dies.

1687

The Mughal army under Kasim Khan, the Maratha army and the Mysore army under Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar simultaneously appear at Bangalore. A battle ensues, and finally Imperial Mughal flag is hoisted in Bangalore.

1690

Bangalore is sold to Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar. He constructs an oval shaped fort south of Kempe Gowda's Mud Fort.

1704

Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar dies and is succeeded by Narasaraja Wodeyar.

1755

Maratha Peshwa army occupies Bangalore.

1758

Hyder Ali, Commander of Mysore army drives out the Marathas.

1760

Fearing being ousted by the Mysore Palace politics, Hyder Ali takes refuge and regroups his forces in Bangalore and commissions Lal Bagh.

1761

Under Hyder Ali the Oval Fort is renovated in stone.

1762

Hyder Ali transforms Bangalore into a center of commercial and industrial importance, as well as defense production.

1767

First Anglo-Mysore War begins when Col. Smith besieges Bangalore.

1769

The Anglo-Mysore War comes to an end when Hyder Ali and the East India Company sign a treaty of mutual defense in Madras.

1780

Second Anglo-Mysore War commences, and Bangalore is transformed into a large military camp. Several battles are fought.

1781

Hyder Ali begins palace construction.

1782

Hyder Ali had suffers from a cancerous growth on his back, and dies later in the year in his camp.

1783

The British capture Mangalore in March 1783. Tipu brings his main army over but is unable to regain control of the city and retreats.

1784

The war ends with the signing of the Mangalore Treaty and both parties restore each other's land.

1786

British general Charles Cornwallis is appointed as Commander-in-Chief of British India.

1789

Third Anglo-Mysore war begins.

1791

The palace is completed under the supervision of Tipu Sultan. Tipu Sultan and Lord Cornwallis enter into the Third Anglo-Mysore war.

1792

The third Anglo-Mysore war ends with the signing of the Treaty of Srirangapattana, under whose terms Tipu Sultan surrenders two of his three sons as hostages, as well one half of the territories of Mysore.

1794

Tipu Sultan restores Ulsoor Lake.

1798

The fourth Anglo-Mysore War commences.

1799

Tipu Sultan is killed in Srirangapattana on May 4, 1799. The Partition Treaty of Mysore is drawn up on Tipu Sultan's death and Bangalore comes under Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar's rule.

1800

The General Post Office is founded.

1803

Fr. Abbe Du Bois establishes the first chapel in Bangalore.

Runner postal line is established between Bangalore, Madras and Bombay.

1807

The Maharaja allots Agram and adjoining areas near Ulsoor village to the British. This is the beginning of the Cantonment area in present day Bangalore.

1808

St. Marks Cathedral is built.

1809

All the British troops are shifted from Srirangapattana to Bangalore.

1831

Alleging misrule, the British take over the administration of the Mysore Kingdom.

1834

The Madras Sappers came to Bangalore. Sir Mark Cubbon the Sole Commissioner for administration of Mysore is responsible for structuring Bangalore and ensuring its physical and economic stability. Roads are constructed and telegraph lines are laid during his time.

1840

The Glass House is built in Lal Bagh.

1841

St. Patricks Church is built.

1850

The telegraph, post, and railways are introduced.

1851

The Holy Trinity Church is built. It is the largest military church in South India.

1853

The currency changes from Kanteerava *pagoda* to rupee. A *pagoda* - a gold or silver coin, was equivalent to Rs.3.50.

1858

Central College of Bangalore is set up.

1862

Rev. Garrett begins construction of the Bangalore Palace.

1864

The Bangalore and Mysore municipalities are set up. Sir Richard Sankey lays out Cubbon Park.

1867

St Andrew's Church is consecrated.

1868

Attara Kacheri building is built.

Bowring Institute is founded.

1872

Richard Bourke, Lord Mayo, is assassinated in Port Blair.

1873

Snaize Undertakers is founded.

1875

Mayo Hall is built.

1881

The Mysore kingdom is rendered back to the Wodeyars.

1882

Sankey Tank is built.

St. Mary's Basilica is erected.

1883

Construction of Mayo Hall comes to an end.

1884

The Maharaja of Mysore buys the Bangalore Palace.

1888

Binny Mills is founded.

1889

Construction on the Regal Commercial Center starts.

1892

Chamrajpet extension is laid out.

1894

The Millers Building is set up.

1898

Bangalore is hit by the plague that devastates large parts of the city.

1899

Seshadari Iyer lays out the plans for Basvanagudi and Malleshwaram.

1901

Hebbal, HMT watch factory, Kengeri and other suburbs become a part of Urban Bangalore.

Victoria Hospital is established.

1902

Bangalore becomes the first city in India to get electricity and a hydel electric power station.

1904

Ramakrishna Ashram is founded.

Hudson Memorial Church is built.

1906

Victoria Statue is unveiled.

1908

Krumbiegel becomes Director of Horticulture.

Cash Pharmacy is built.

1909

The Indian Institute of Science is set up.

1911

Shankar Math building is completed in 1911 and declared open by Lord Harding, the Viceroy of India.

1912

ITC is set up.

1913

Minto Ophthalmic Hospital is completed and becomes functional.

1915

Chamber of Commerce is established.

1918

BRV (British Rifle Volunteers) Theatre is established.

1921

Bangalore Turf Club is established.

1922

Coles Park is built.

1923

State Bank of Mysore headquarters are completed.

1927

Russell Market is built.

Silver Jubilee Park is built.

1928

First act of communal disharmony takes place in Bangalore in Sultanpette.

1933

Thippagondanahalli reservoir dam is built. Mahatma Gandhi visits Bangalore and lays down the foundation stone for Harijan Hospital.

1935

The Puttanna Chetty Town Hall is built.

1937

Bangalore is connected by air to Bombay by the Indian Aviation Development Company.

1940

Bangalore Transport Company Ltd commences operations.

1942

The Quit India Movement is launched in Bangalore.

1944

Construction of the Bangalore Palace is completed.

1947

C.V. Raman founds Raman Research institute. Jayachamaraja Wodeyar becomes the Governor of Mysore State.

1948

Deccan Herald is started

1949

The Bangalore Municipal Corporation is formed.

1954

The Vidhan Soudha building is built.

1955

Bangalore gets a radio transmitter.

1956

Bangalore becomes capital of the Mysore State.

1961-1971

HAL, BEL, HMT, ITI are built.

Cheshire Homes are set up by Lord Leonard Cheshire.

1964

Bangalore University and the British Library are set up.

1971

Hotel Ashok opens.

1972

ISRO is set up.

1973

Mysore State is renamed as Karnataka.

1981

Bangalore sets up TV station.

1985

The new General Post Office is inaugurated.

1987

Bangalore introduces the 'yellow pages', first city in the country to do so.

1991

STPI is started.

2000

Veerappan kidnaps Rajkumar.

2004

Veerappan is killed.

2006

The state adopts new names for cities in Karnataka:

Bangalore is re-named Bengalooru and Mysore becomes Mysooru.

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All information in this book is inspired by true events but should not be used as factual data as it has been manipulated and fictionalized. A detailed bibliography is listed out in the project documentation book.

