

INTRODUCTION

The Tale of Udevara Palace
A Legacy of Royalty and Resilience

Our story begins in the 1700s, in the princely state of **Hyderabad**. **EF Yajaman Gowdu** and his three brothers, noble **Palegaras** (feudal lords) of the region, stood at a turning point in history. With the rise of the **Nizams**, political tides began to shift, prompting the family to seek refuge beyond Hyderabad's borders. Their journey led them **southward**—into the untamed wilderness of Karnataka.

What they found was a vast forest, unclaimed and untouched. After days of exploration and reflection, they stumbled upon a majestic hill, rising 100 feet above the earth—like a crown upon the land. It was there, on that elevated crest, that they envisioned their new home. But this was no ordinary home. As Palegaras, they bore the weight of legacy and honor. Their residence had to mirror their stature—it had to reflect royalty.

They turned their eyes to Mysuru, inspired by the grandeur of its palace. Determined, the brothers journeyed to the **royal court of Mysuru** to seek the king's blessing for their construction. The king, impressed by their vision and dignity, granted them permission.

But there was a tradition to uphold. To construct the **Jodi Kamba**—the grand twin pillars symbolic of power and prestige—they had to present the king with a gift worthy of his majesty.

In a remarkable show of dedication, the family ventured deep into the forest and returned with **two tiger cubs**. They nurtured and raised the tigers over several years, treating them with reverence and care. When the time came, the fully-grown beasts were offered to the king—a gesture that sealed the royal approval. With that, the construction of their regal residence commenced, and the iconic Jodi Kamba took its rightful place at the heart of the estate. But what of the town's name?

As the settlement grew around the hilltop residence, the question arose: What shall this place be called? After much deliberation, a word emerged—**Udaya**, meaning "rise" or "dawn." Positioned in the **east**, where the first light of the sun touches the land, the residence symbolized a new beginning. As the sun set to the west, it marked the boundary of the town's end. And so, the name **Udayavara** was born—the land where the sun rises. Over time, through dialect and tradition, it transformed into Udevara.

Once a sprawling estate of **3,800 acres**, only 150 acres remain today. But the spirit of the past endures. Now in the care of the 7th generation, the residence stands tall—silent witness to centuries of history, courage, and royal heritage.

Inspired by the **Mysuru palace's grandeur**, the Palegaras constructed a regal hilltop residence in Udevara, marked by the iconic **Jodi Kamba** twin pillars, symbolizing their noble stature and new beginnings. This grand estate, gaining royal approval after a unique offering of nurtured tigers to the King of Mysuru, served as the **genesis for the town's evolution**.



Hassan, Karnataka

Local Landmarks

Shri Deviramma Temple



Dedicated to **Deviramma**, the idol is said to have appeared naturally between rocks on a hilltop around the 10th century and later installed in a village shrine in the 12th century.

Completely constructed in wood, the temple is surrounded by a covered veranda supported by colorful wooden pillars—reflecting rustic charm blended with local craftsmanship.

Likely built from local hardwoods, showcasing traditional joinery, sloping hipped roof with clay tiles, and a floor raised on stone plinth to protect from monsoon effects.



ORNATE WOODEN DOOR



ORNATE COLUMN CAPITAL

Udevara is a village and gram panchayat in Sakleshpur Taluka, Hassan District, Karnataka. It lies approximately 15km from Sakleshpur and 38km from Hassan.



The plan depicts a settlement-style village layout with a natural, **organic** street pattern.

The Udevara Palace is prominently placed at the **top center** (colored brown), slightly isolated from the village clusters, indicating its historical or hierarchical importance.

The rest of the structures (houses, huts) are shown in white with black outlines, likely representing **vernacular village dwellings**.

Located at the **eastern most part** of the site. Surrounded by **dense tree cover**, possibly indicating an elevated or significant location (like a hillock).

Has a symmetrical built form suggesting historical/royal architectural design.

A path leads directly from the palace to the **central spine** road of the village. A **primary road** curves through the site from the bottom and heads toward the palace, functioning as the main village spine.

Secondary paths branch off from this main road, providing access to the **cluster of houses**. Roads appear **unplanned and organic**, typical of rural hill settlements adapting to natural terrain.

A **rich density of green tree** symbols (in various tones) covers the site.

Trees are denser around the palace and eastern edge, showing preserved or natural vegetation.

Geographic & Administrative Details

Attribute	Details
Area	10.33 km ²
Elevation	1,039 m above sea level
Panchayat	Udevara Gram Panchayat (8 wards)
PIN Code	573443
Political Constituencies	Sakleshpur (Legislative) & Hassan (Parliamentary)

Population & Demographics

Attribute	Details
Total population	1,558
Households	400
Sex Ratio	1,083 females per 1,000 males

Economy & Agriculture

Out of 1,558, 857 people are working. Main workers (≥6 months) - 851 Cultivators - 38 & Agrilaborers - 1

Coffee and paddy are the primary agricultural products. Out 10.33 km², 2,025 km² is irrigated land.

Connectivity

Udevara is **195 km** away from **Tumakuru**.

225 km away from **Bengaluru**.

152 km away from **Mysuru**.

140 km away from **Mangaluru**.

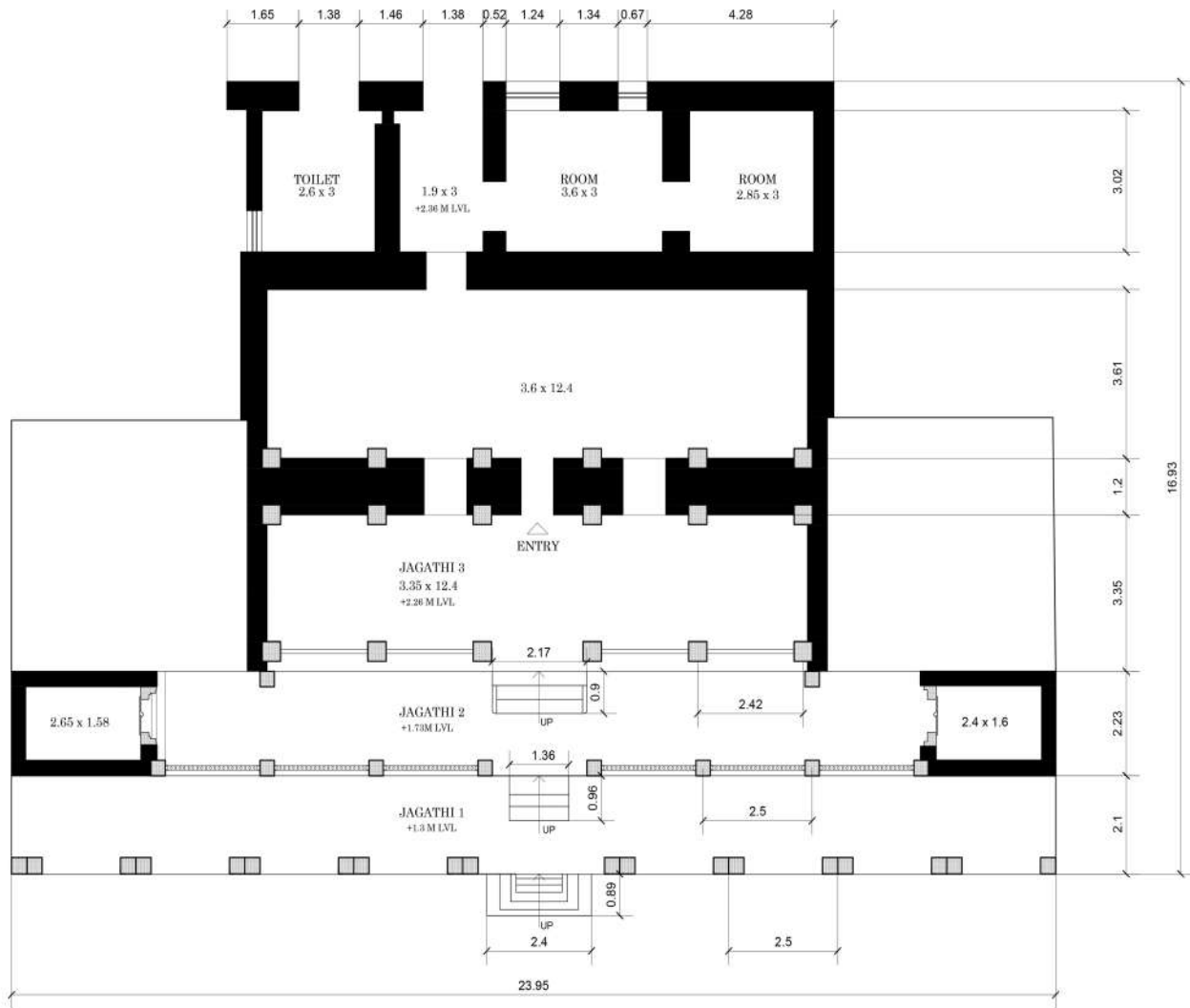
And just **48 km** from **Chikkamagaluru**.

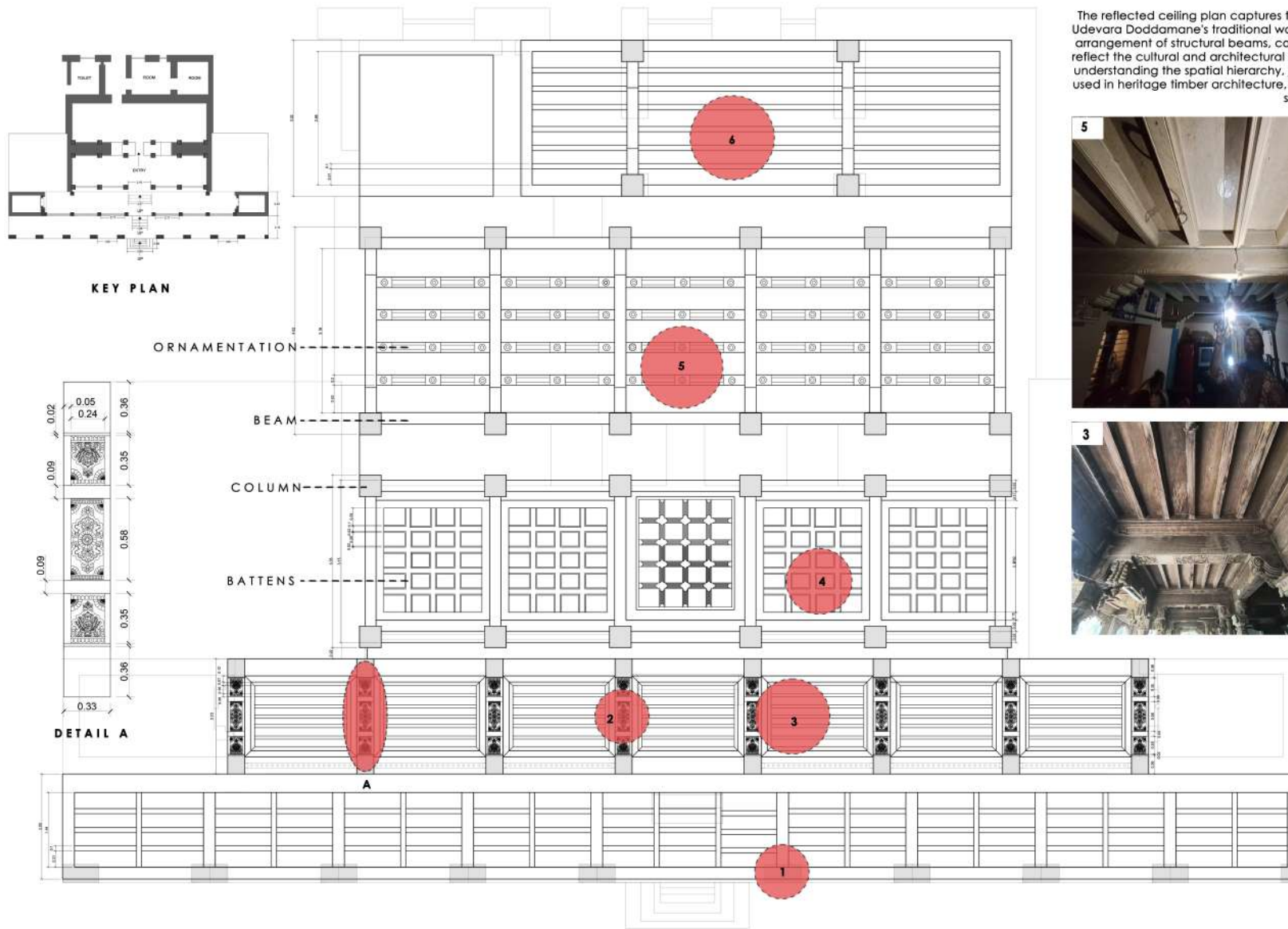


UDEVARA DODDAMANE DOCUMENTATION

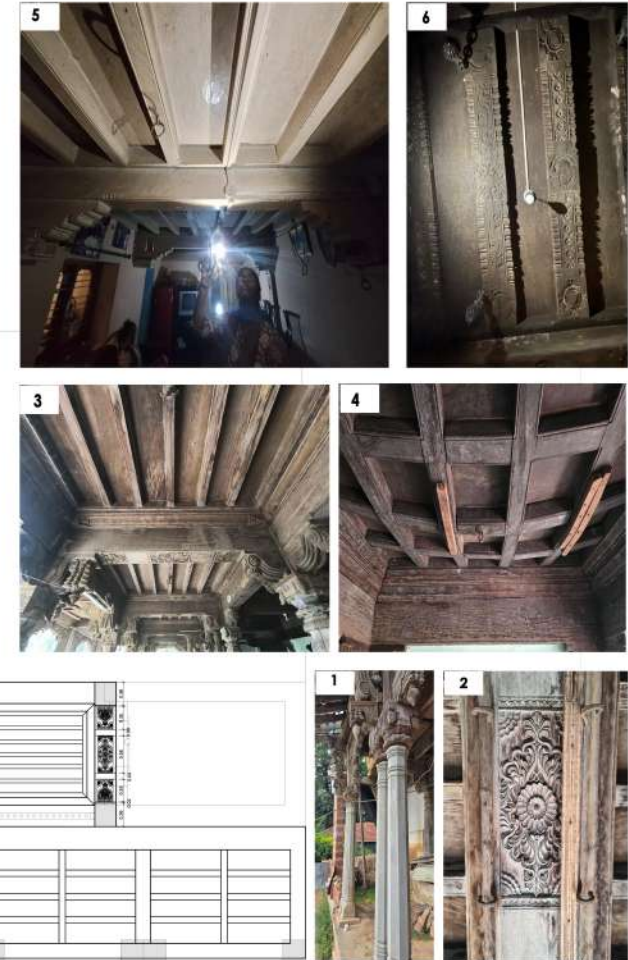
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The reflected ceiling plan captures the intricate layout and craftsmanship of the Udevara Doddamane's traditional wooden ceiling system. It reveals a symmetrical arrangement of structural beams, coffered panels, and ornamental patterns that reflect the cultural and architectural richness of the space. The plan is essential for understanding the spatial hierarchy, joinery techniques, and decorative elements used in heritage timber architecture, aiding in accurate documentation and conservation.



SCALE : 1:400



38.34

13.53

4.94

19.61

4.48

4.24

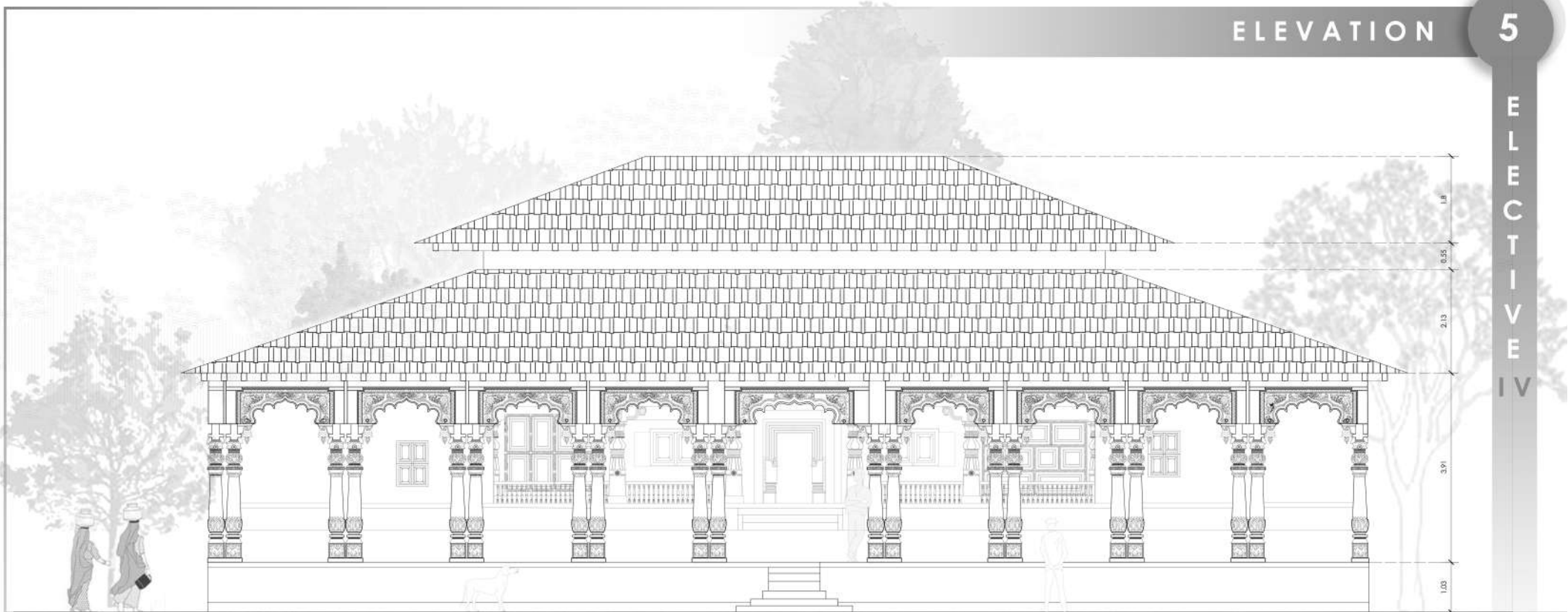


NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN M



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JODI KAMBHA



DECORATIVE ARCH



EAVES OVERHANG



BRACKETS



COLUMN BASE ORNAMENTATION



COLUMN CAPITAL ORNAMENTATION



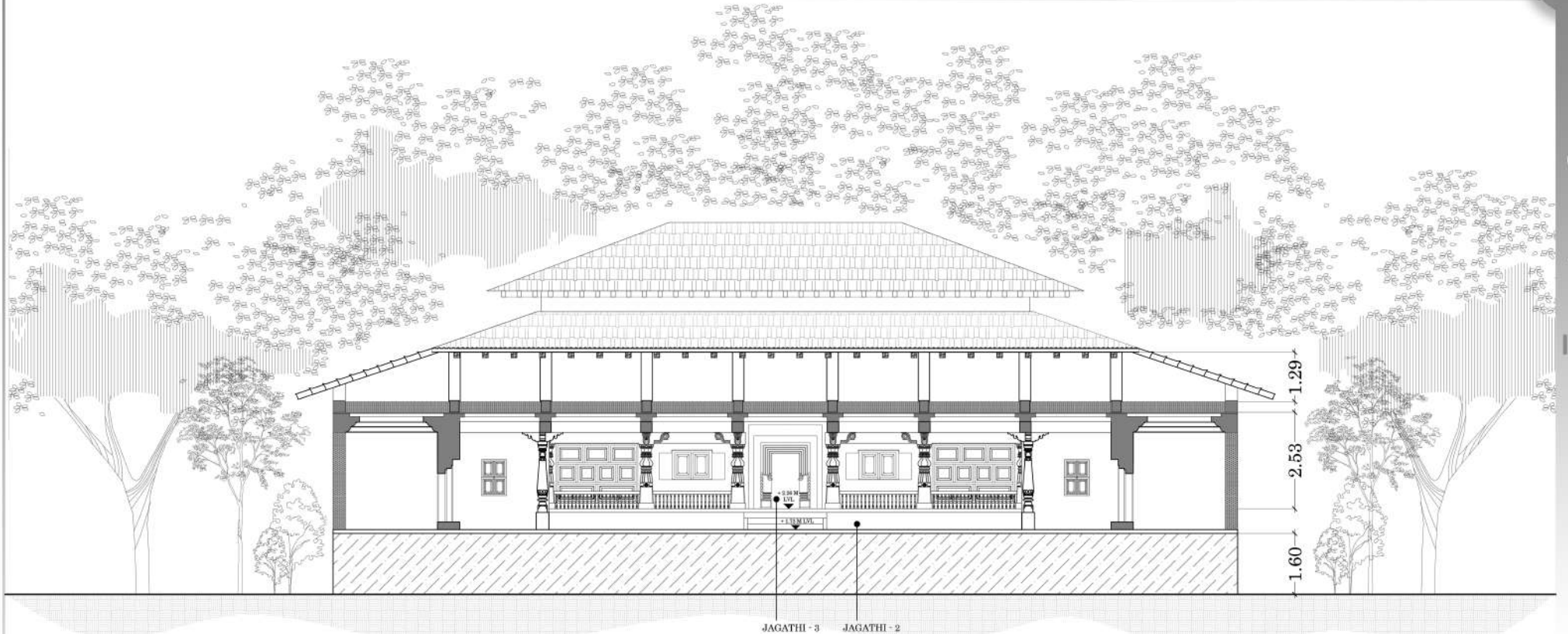
CARVINGS

SCALE- 1:50
ALL DIMENSIONS
IN 'METERS'



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THE ABOVE SECTION INCLUDES 2ND JAGATHI AND 3RD JAGATHI LEVELS, ALONG WITH TWO DISTINCTIVE TYPES OF COLUMNS



COLUMN-1



COLUMN-2



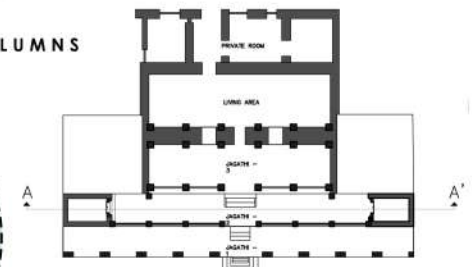
COLUMN-2



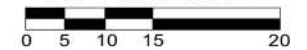
COLUMN-2



COLUMN-1



KEY PLAN-1:250



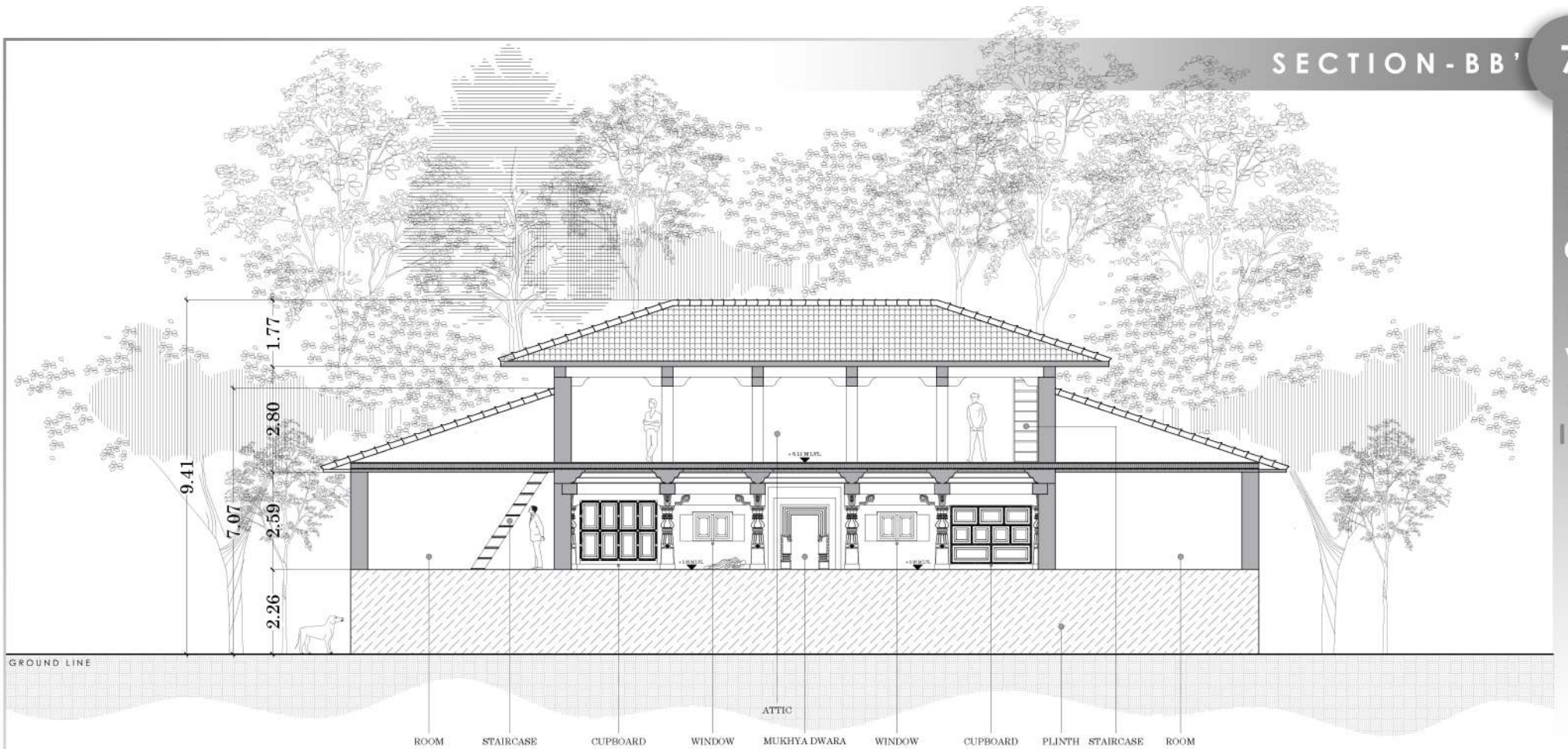
SCALE BAR 1:75

NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES

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CUPBOARD PATTERN



ATTIC



STAIRCASE



SPACE BETWEEN ROOF AND ATTIC



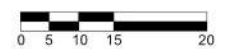
WINDOW



MUKHYA DWARA



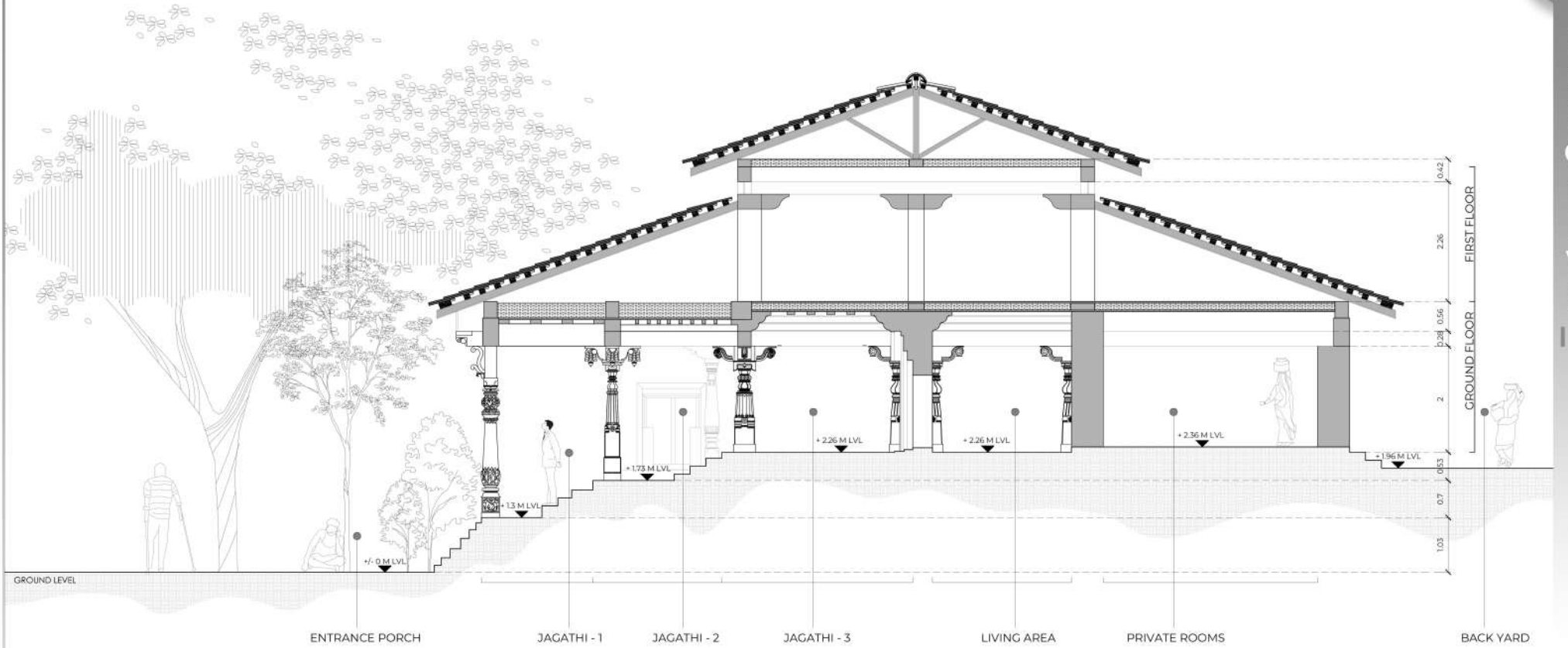
MUKHYA DWARA FRAME DETAIL



SCALE BAR 1:75

NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METERS





INFERENCE:

THE HOUSE IS COMPRISED OF THREE JAGATHIS SERVING DIFFERENT PURPOSE EACH JAGATHI SHOWS THE HEIRARCHY IN THE SOCIAL STATUS OF THE PEOPLE, HIGHER THE JAGATHI LEVEL HIGHER IS THEIR SOCIAL STATUS. DIFFERENT COLOUM STYLES CAN BE FOUND IN EACH LEVEL OF JAGATHI. DOUBLE HIPPED ROOF IS USED AS A CLIMATE RESPONSIVE STRATEGY.



ENTRANCE PORCH



JAGATHI - 1



JAGATHI - 2



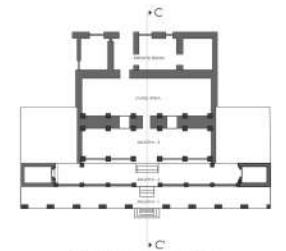
JAGATHI - 3



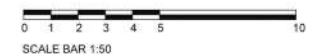
LIVING ROOM



FIRST FLOOR

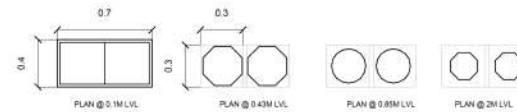
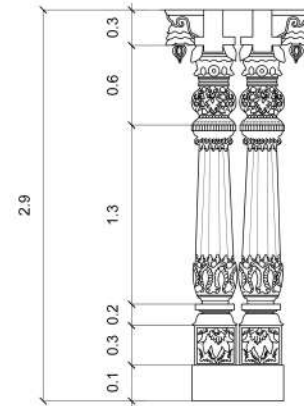
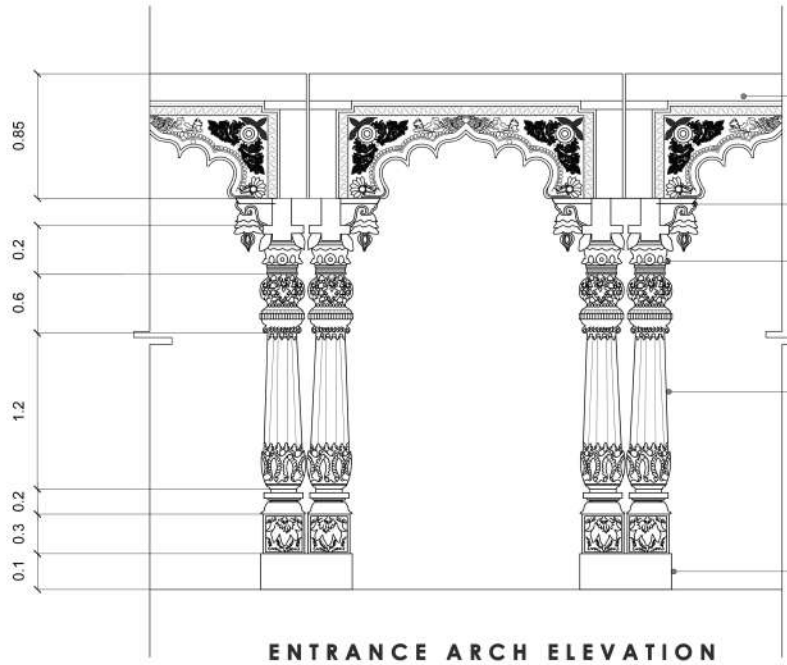


KEY PLAN - 1 : 250



NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS IN METERS

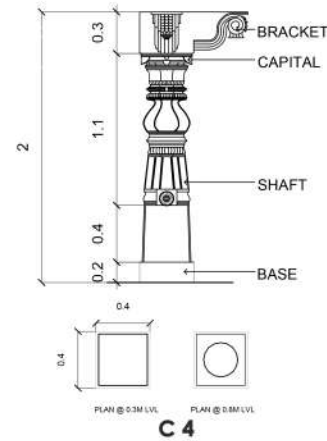
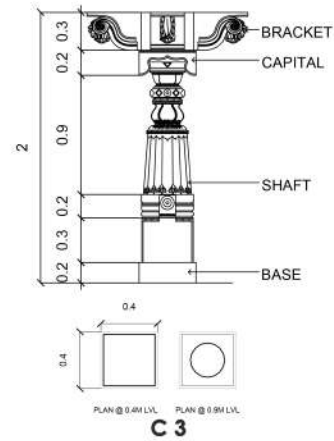
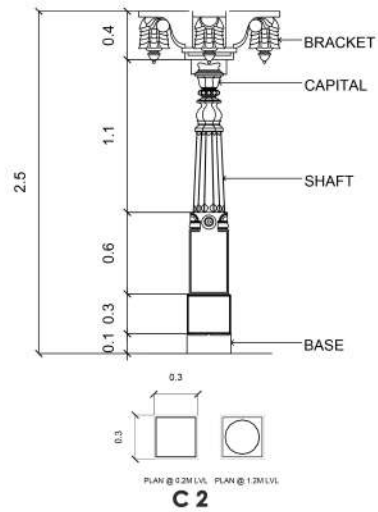




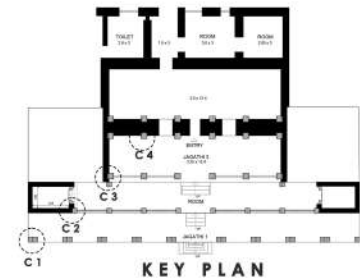
C1



ENTRANCE ARCH ELEVATION



C1



C2



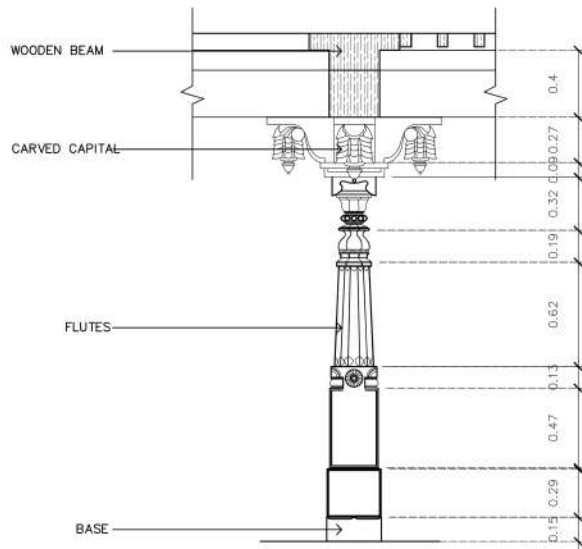
C3



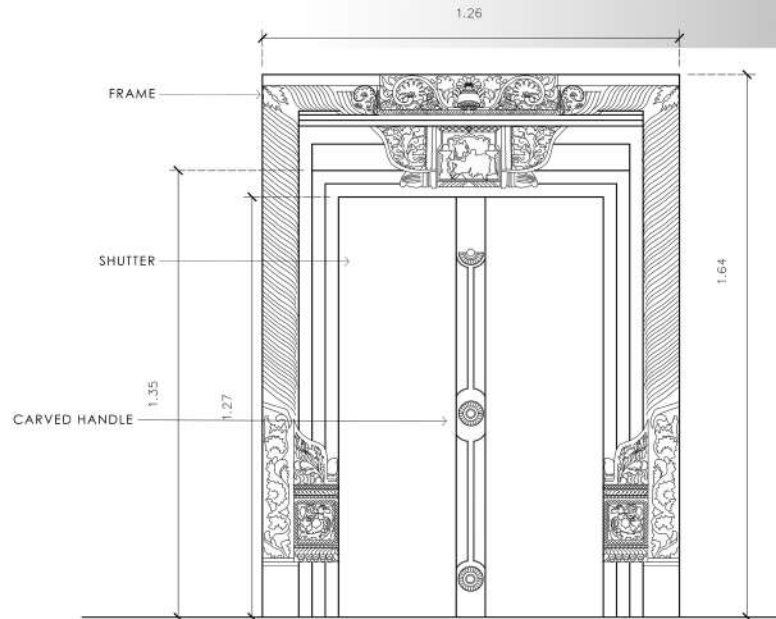
C4

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN M





COLUMN DETAIL 1



DOOR DETAIL



C1 CAPITAL



C2 CAPITAL



DOOR ELEVATION



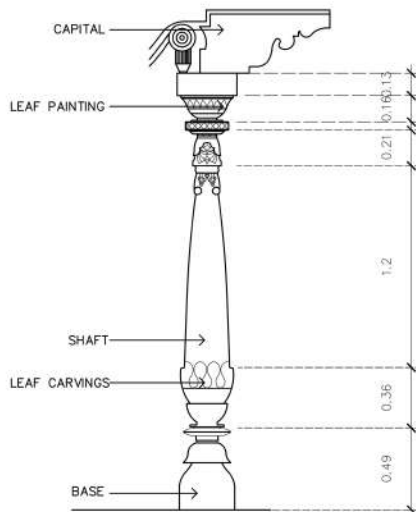
C1 DETAIL



C1 DETAIL



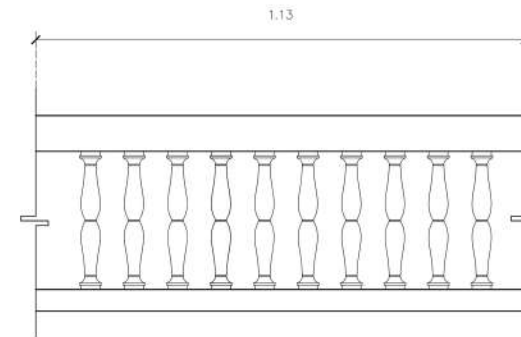
RAILING DETAIL



COLUMN DETAIL 2



CEILING CRAVING DETAIL



RAILING DETAIL



C2 DETAIL



C1 SHAFT DETAIL

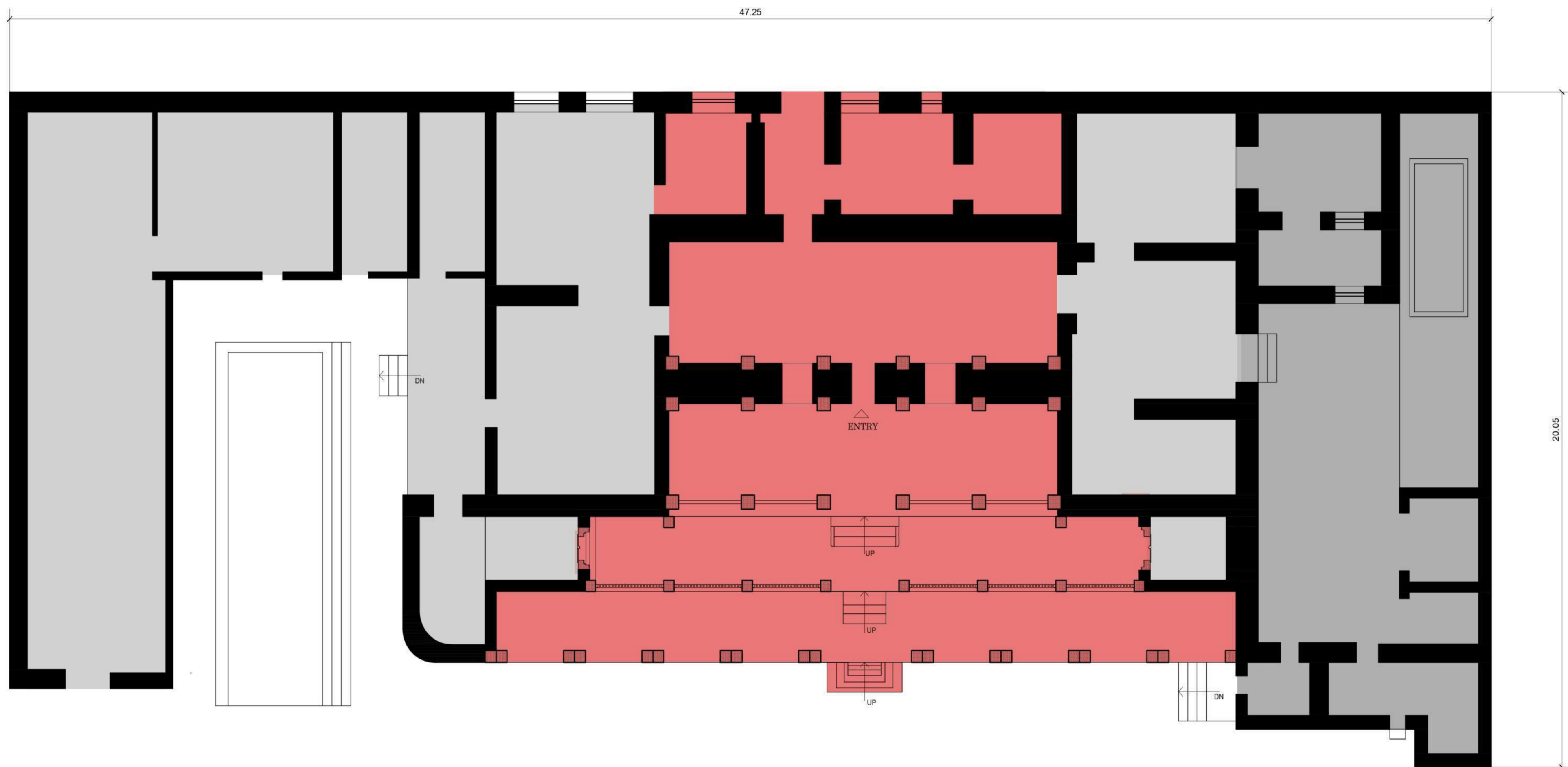


CEILING DETAIL



DOOR FRAME DETAIL





LEGEND

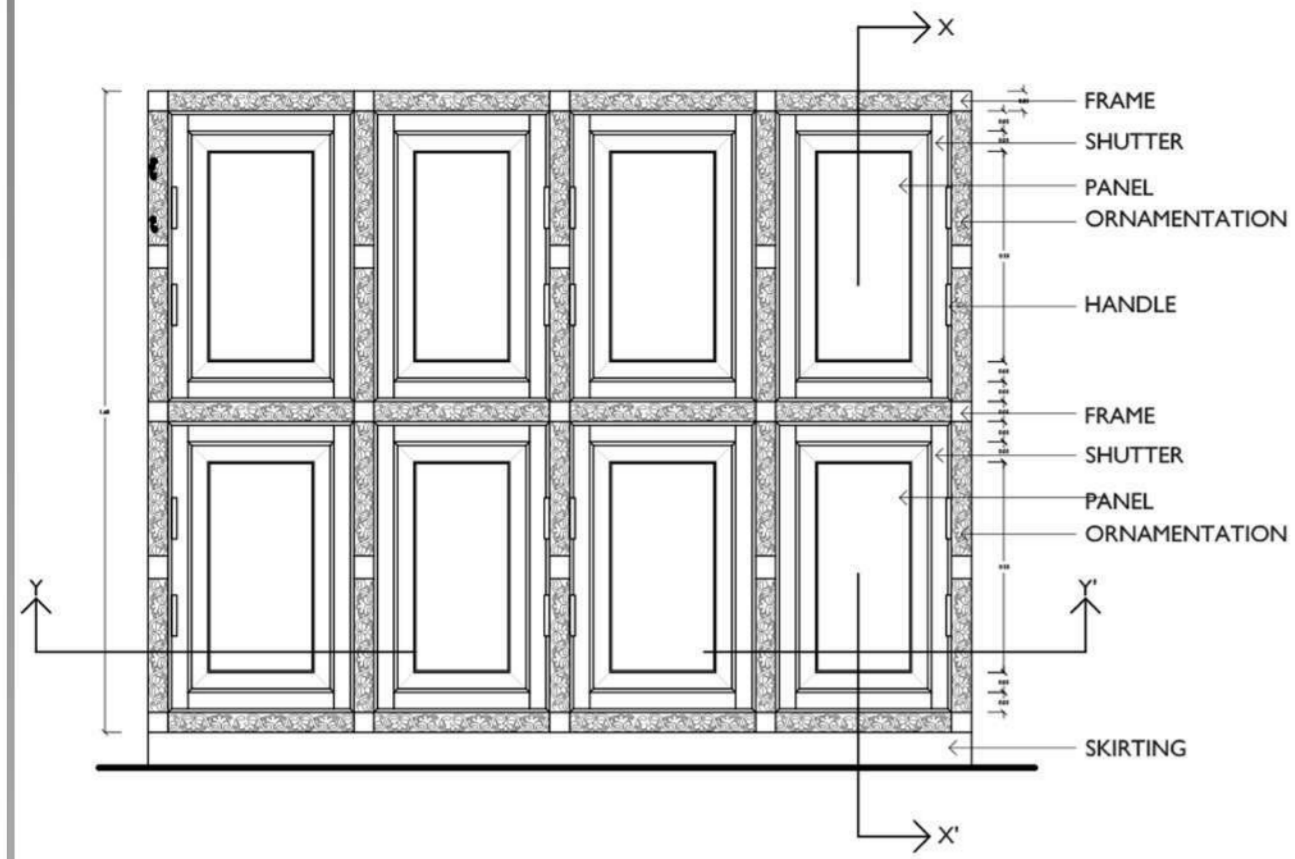
- MEASURED AREA
- NOT MEASURED
- NOT EXISTING

SCALE - 1:100 N

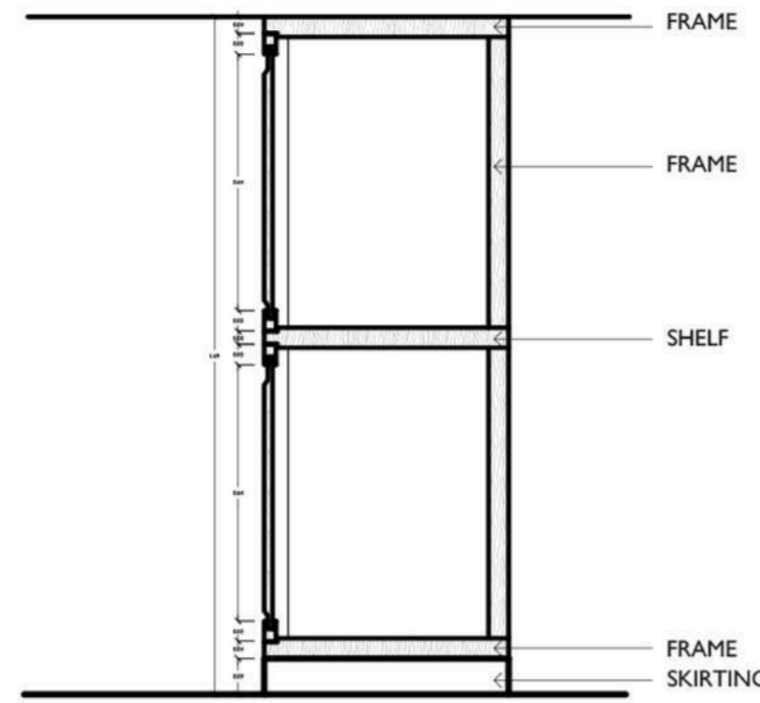
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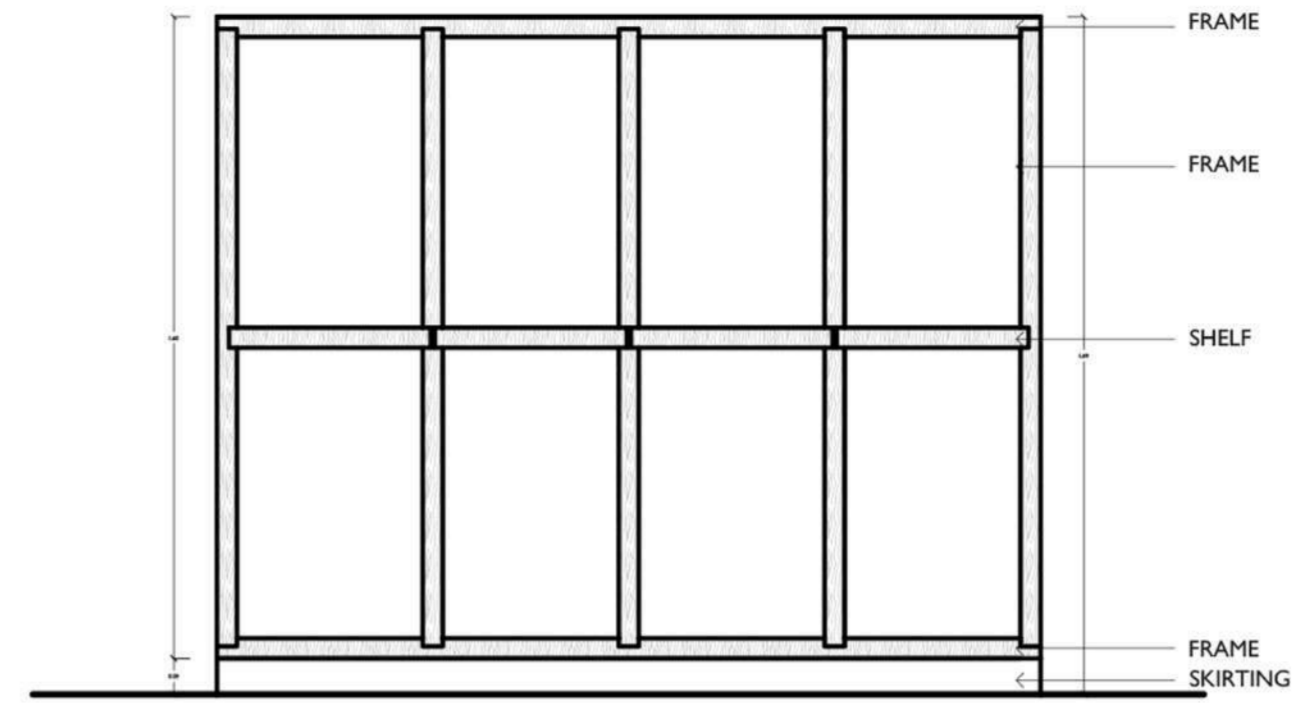




ELEVATION OF CUPBOARD 1



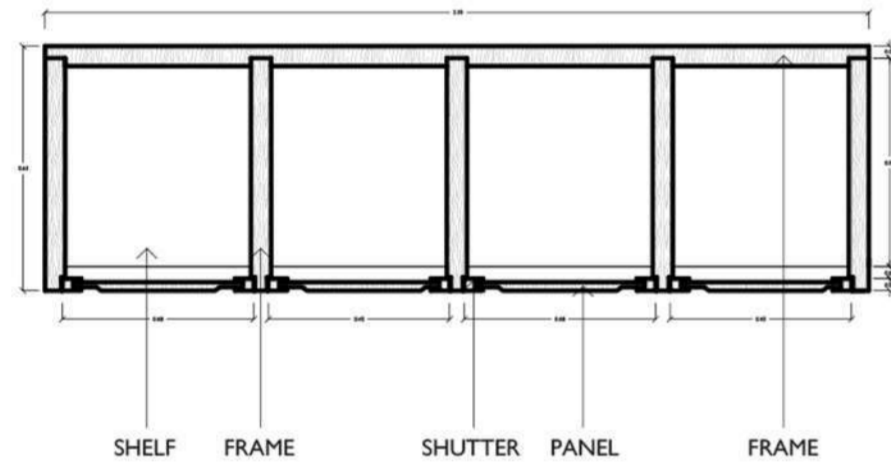
SECTION XX'



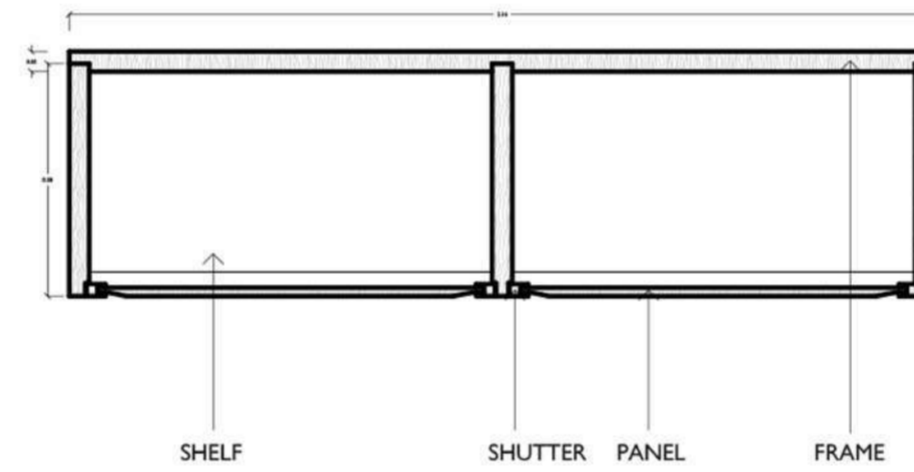
SECTION ZZ'



CUPBOARD



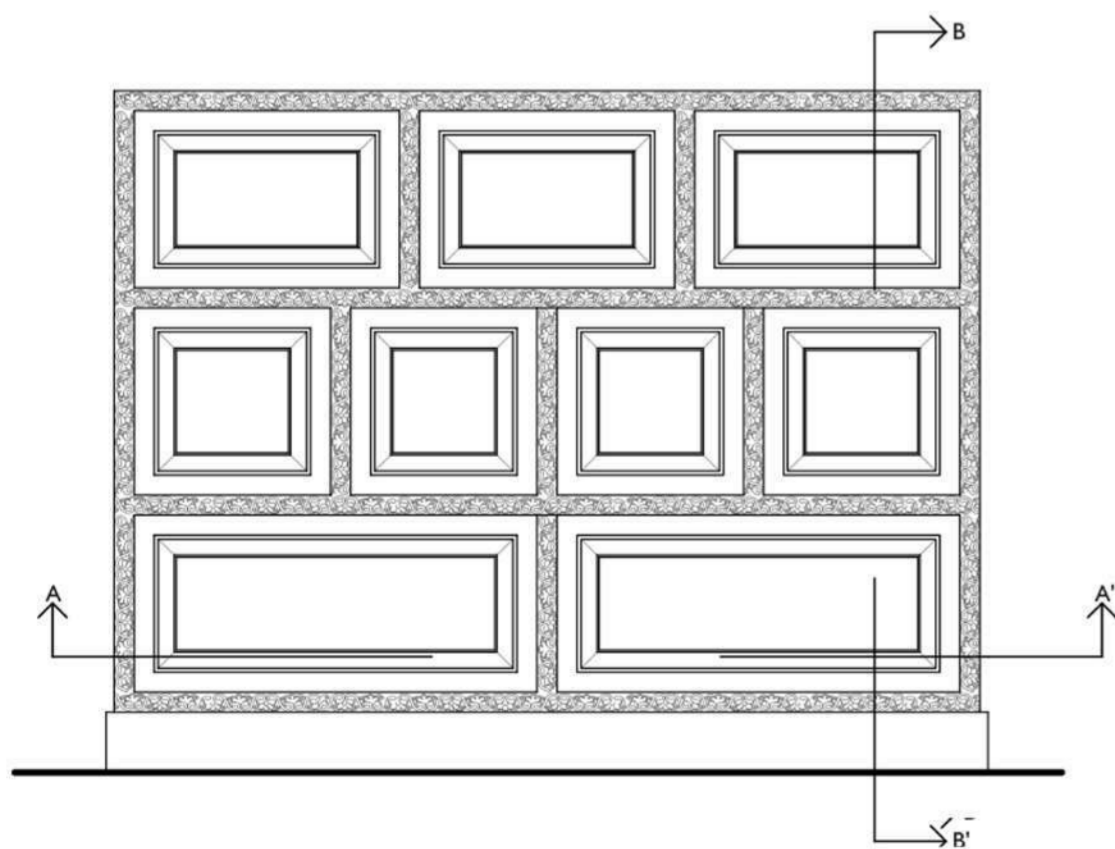
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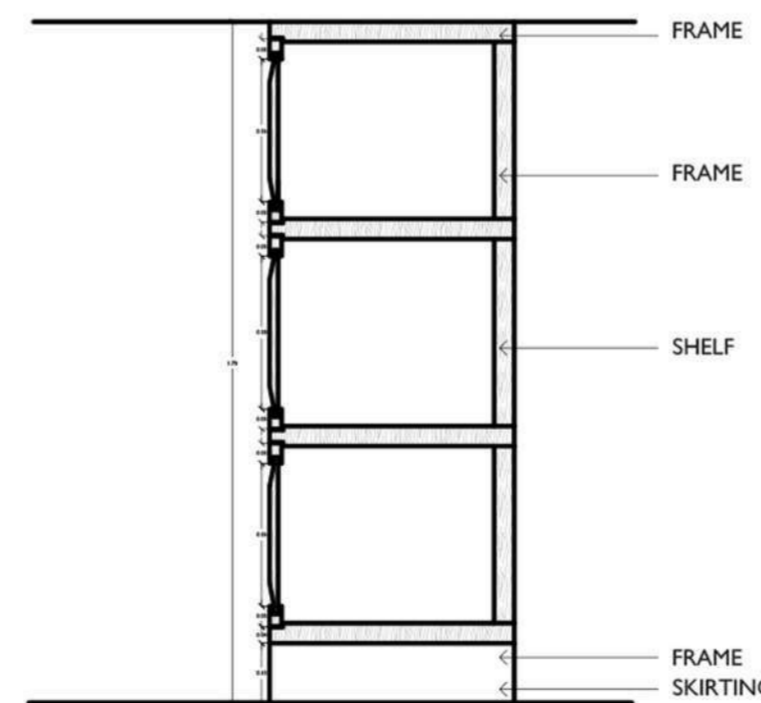
SECTION AA'



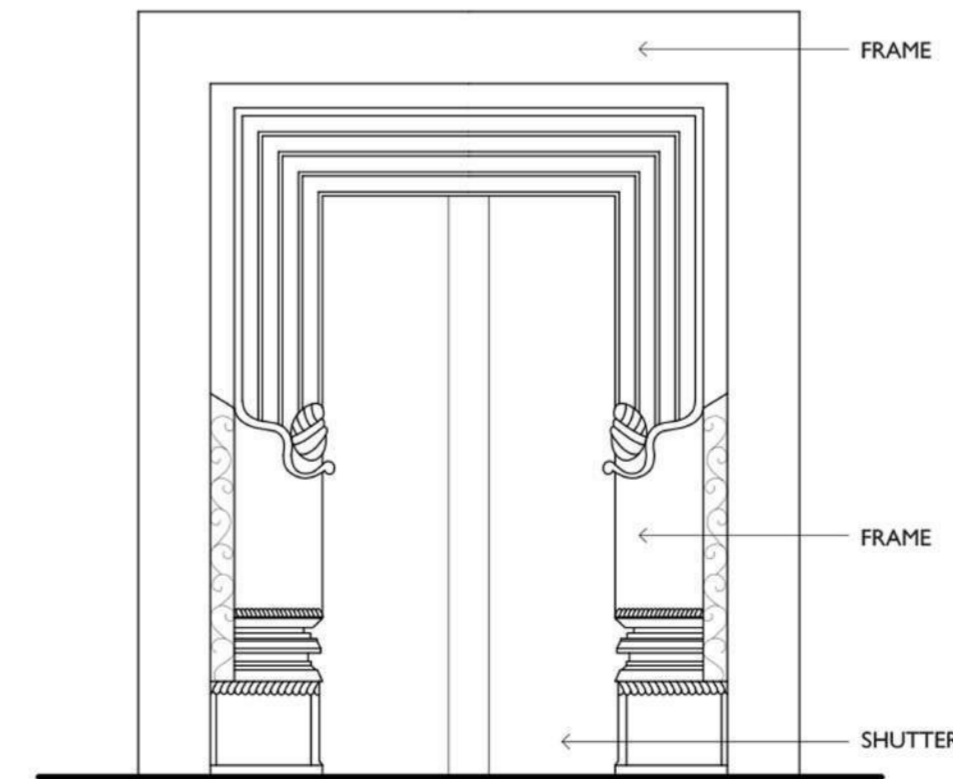
CUPBOARD ORNAMENTATION



ELEVATION OF CUPBOARD 2



SECTION BB'



DOOR DETAIL



DOOR ORNAMENTATION

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN M



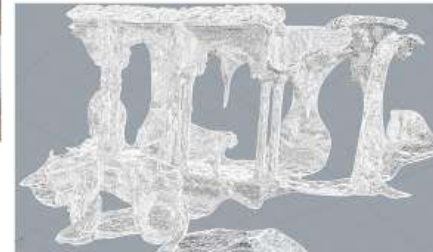


THE PROCESS



THE **LIDAR** SCANNING WAS DONE THROUGH THE HIGH END CAMERA IN ORDER TO OBTAIN THE MESH STRUCTURES - POINT LOAD DATA .

THE DATA WAS THEN STITCHED USING THE SOFTWARES IN ORDER TO OBTAIN THE COMPLETE **PHOTOGRAMMETRIC** MODEL .



CONCLUSION

THIS TYPE OF PHOTOGRAMMETRY PROVIDES MINIMUM DETAILS REQUIRED FOR A MODERATE LEVEL OF DOCUMENTATION .

HIGH END DOCUMENTATIONS DEVICES LIKE

GPR(GROUND PENETRATING RADAR) CAN DETECT AND IDENTIFY ALL THE MICRO DETAILS OF THE DAMAGES ALONG WITH THE MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS .



IT WORKS BY SENDING HIGH-FREQUENCY RADIO WAVES INTO THE GROUND OR A STRUCTURE. WHEN THESE WAVES HIT DIFFERENT MATERIALS, SUCH AS METAL, CONCRETE, OR VOIDS, THEY BOUNCE BACK TO THE DEVICE. THE GPR EQUIPMENT THEN RECORDS THESE REFLECTIONS AND CREATES IMAGES THAT SHOW WHAT LIES BENEATH THE SURFACE.





THESE PICTURES TELL ABOUT THE SAGGING IN THE CEILING WHICH ARE REINFORCED BY THE EXTERNAL SUPPORTS .



SEVERAL CRACKS ARE BEING OBSERVED ON THE DETAILS OF THE ARCHES OF THE FRONT FACADE . THIS IS BECAUSE OVER THE TIME, MAINTENANCE HAS NOT BEEN CARRIED OUT AND THE TIMBER IS EXPOSED TO VARIOUS HARSH CLIMATIC CONDITIONS , LEADING TO THE CRACKS AND BREAKAGES .



THE LINTELS ARE DAMAGED BY THE PESTS AND OTHER TIMBER INWADERS , MAKING IT A HUGE SURFACE AND BIRD'S NEST IN THE END



THE TIMBER USED IN THE LINTELS HAVE DISLOCATED AND OVER THE TIME THE WOOD HAS ABSORBED THE WATER CONTENT LEADING TO LOSING OF THE APPEARANCE .

THE JOINERIES OF THE CAPITAL AND COLUMN ARE BEING DETACHED . DUE TO THE LONG GAP THE ADHESIVE OR THE INTERLOCKING ELEMENTS HAVE FAILED TO WITHSTAND WITH THE PRESENT CONDITIONS .



SINCE THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PALACE WAS WAY BACK IN OLD TIME THE TIMBER HAS BEEN DETERIORATED BY THE PEST ATTACK . SEVERAL SPOTS OF PEST INVASION IS OBSERVED ALL THROUGH THE TIMBER FRAMES.



THIS IMAGES SHOWS US HOW THE EXTERNAL SUPPORTS HAVE BEEN PROVIDED , THAT TOO WITH THE SIMILAR INSTALLATION OF THE COLUMN DESIGN TO MAKE SURE IT IS NOT FOUND AS A LATER ADDITION .

THIS SUPPORT IS PROVIDED IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE SAG OF THE TIMBER BEAM .

THIS IMAGES SHOWS US HOW THE COLUMN MADE OF TIMBER AND THE WALL MADE UP OF MUD - HAS BEEN DETACHED OVER THE TIME. THIS IS BECAUSE OF WEATHERING AND NO MAINTAINANCE CARRIED OUT .



THIS PICTURE AGAIN TELLS US THE DETERIORATION OF THE COLUMNS . EXTENSIVE PEST ATTACK HAS MADE THE CORE OF THE COLUMN VERY WEAK AND IS AT THE EDGE OF COLLAPSING .



DUE TO THE EXPOSURE TO MOIST CONDITIONS THIS PICTURE TELLS US HOW THE DECAY OF THE TIMBER HAS TAKEN PLACE HIGHLIGHTING THE ROTTEN PART .





DEFLECTION, INDICATES STRUCTURAL STRESS.



SURFACE DARKENING AND MORTAR LOSS DUE TO WEATHERING.



FRAYING AND DAMAGE SUGGEST INSECT ATTACK AND AGING.



UNEVEN RAFTERS; SIGNS OF SAGGING OR DEFORMATION.



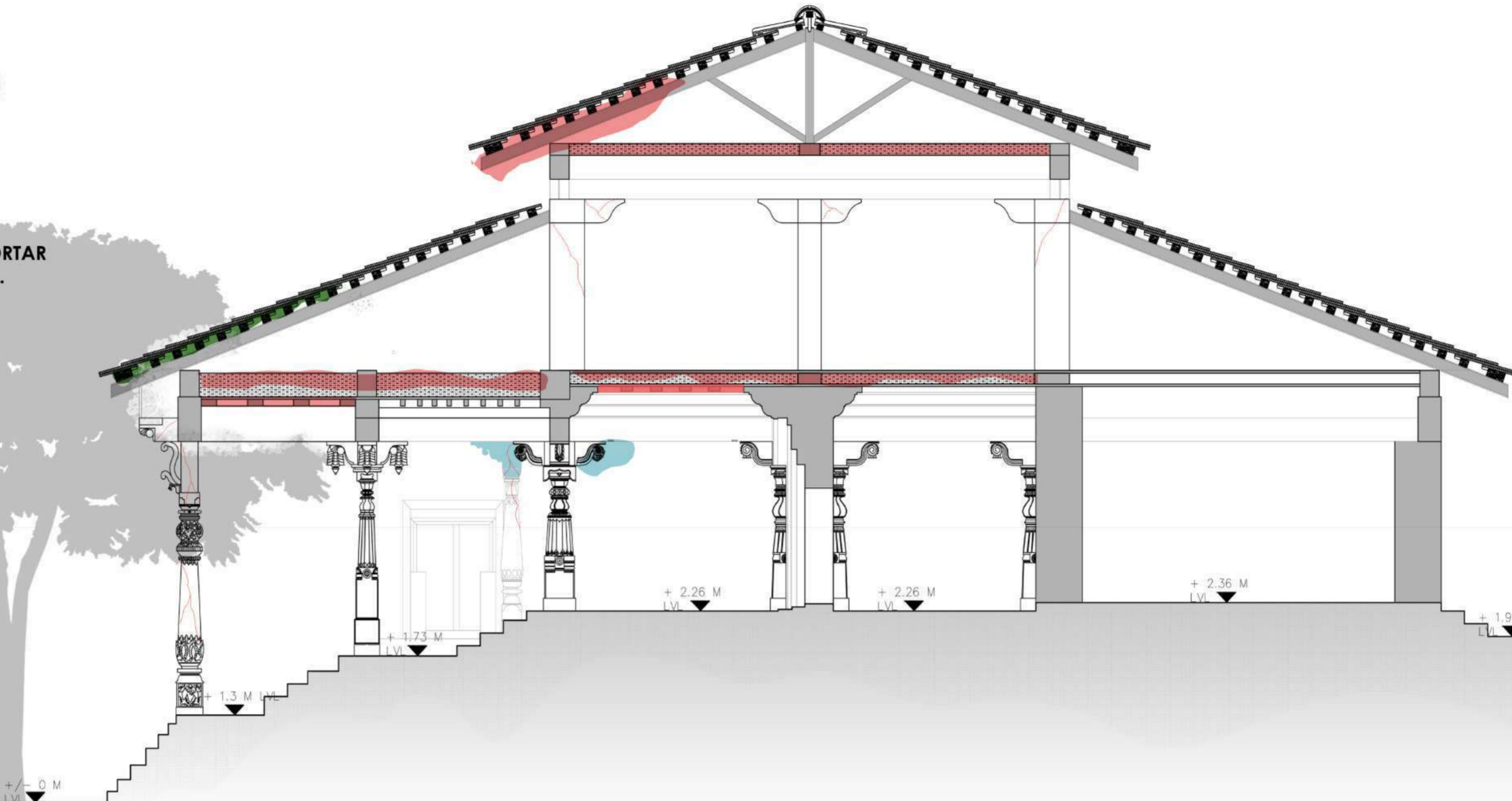
INDICATES STRUCTURAL MOVEMENT OR SETTLING.



DAMAGED ROOF STRUCTURE



CRACKS ON ELEMENTS



- DEFLECTION
- DETERIORATION
- TERMITE ATTACK
- RENOVATED
- EXPOSURE TO MOSITURE
- CRACKS



SHOWS DECAY, SPLITTING, AND SIGNS OF INSECT INFESTATION



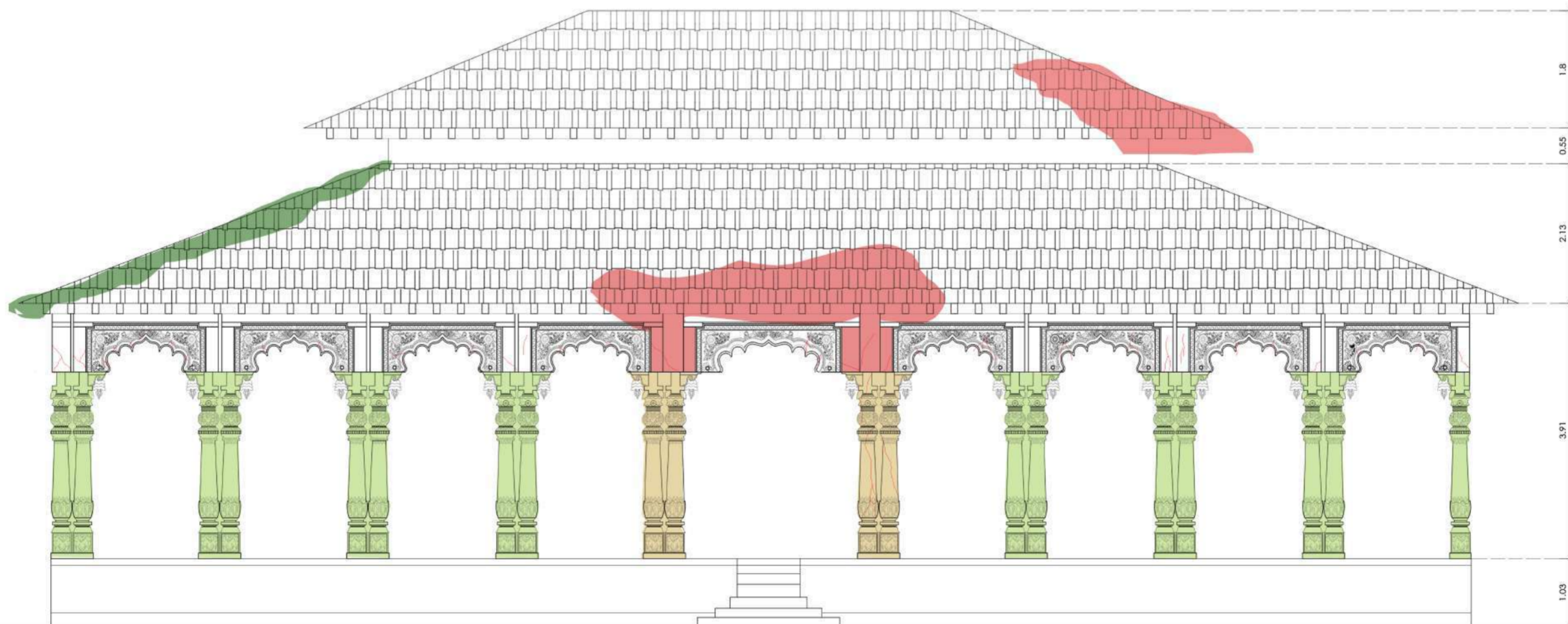
DISPLACED AND BROKEN TILES INDICATE STRUCTURAL MOVEMENT OR WEATHER DAMAGE.

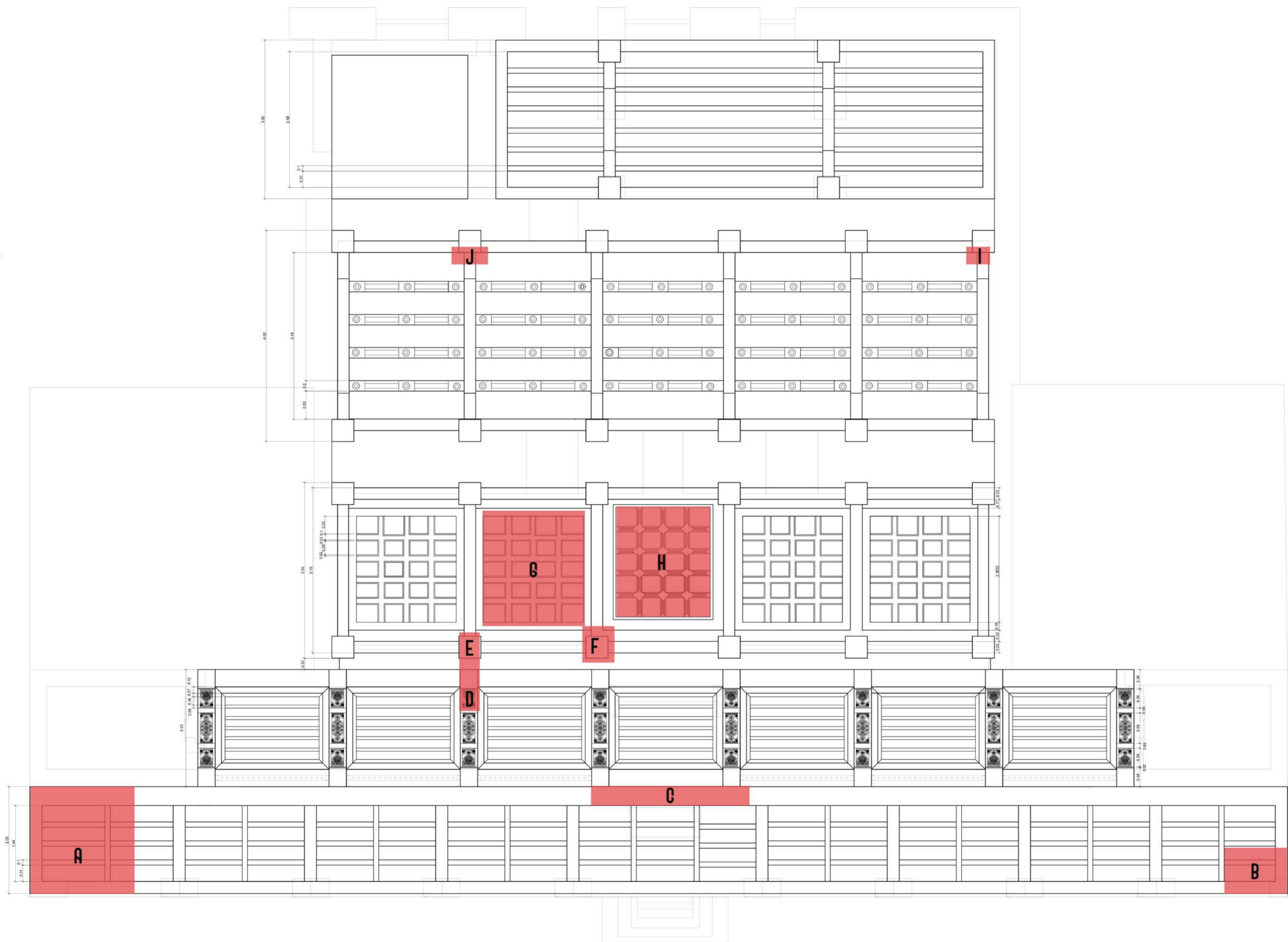


EVIDENT EROSION AND PITTING SUGGEST WEATHERING AND SALT ACTION.



MINOR STAINING AND DAMPNESS AT THE BASE.





J-



G-



E-



D-



A-



I-



H-



F-

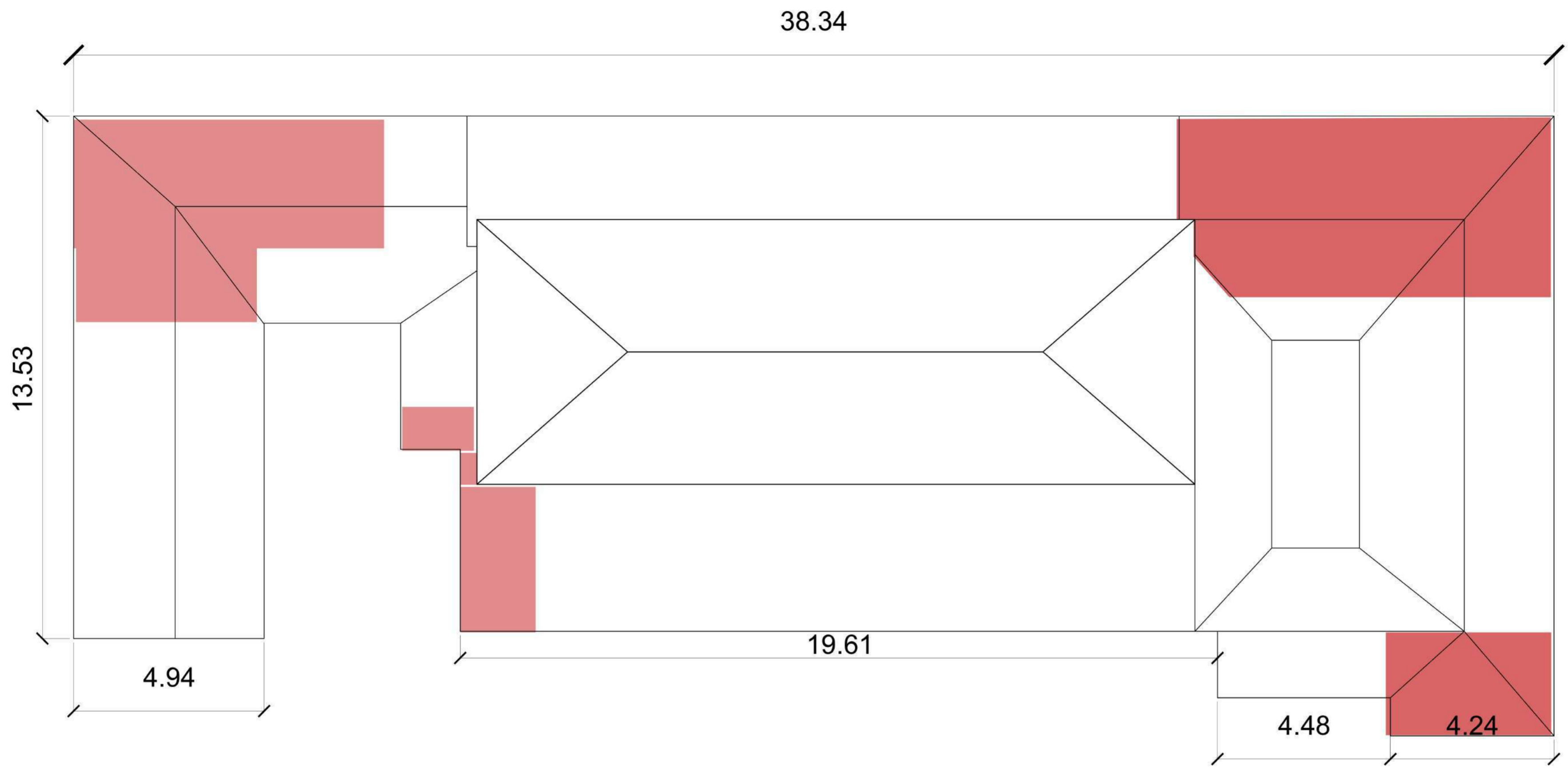


C-



B-

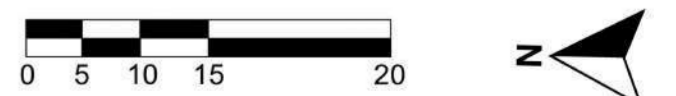




CONDITION ASSESMENT

SOME PARTS OF THE ROOF IS DAMAGED AND COVERD WITH TARPAULIN ,THE REASON IS IT IS NOT WELL MAINTAINED IS AFFECTED DUE TO HARSH WEATHER CONDITION . THE TYPE OF ROOF TILE IS USED IS BARREL C LAY TILE.

NOTE:ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN M



SCALE BAR 1:75

