

ARCHIBRIDGE

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THE MCGAN'S NEWSLETTER



Photo Courtesy: Mc GAN'S Ooty School of Architecture

'68 years of Independence celebrated.'

India-A country to be proud of

Take one look at India, and you will see the poverty. You will see children with ribs like pencils ripping through their skin, arms outstretched, eyes already gone, and begging for any kind of life but this. Schools overturned by greed. You will see politicians sitting in jail cells with television sets, and more gold coming out of their pockets than god. You will see the filth. Roads lined with sleeping people, plastic, paper, and

and yesterday's neglect. You will see the oppressed. Women veiled and whispering with voices that can never be heard over the machine of a man, abuse, misuse, bodies sold like body bags. One look, and you'll see all the above. But peel back that layer, undo those threads, squint your eyes, furrow your brow, and peek into the heart of this nation. You will find the blood of a million men that hung

their lives, and dug their graves just to find the roots of this country. You will see a smile on the face of that little girl begging on the street corner that is brighter than the electricity her home doesn't have. You will see buildings stitched and bricked with the intricacy of perfection. You will see a diversity of languages, but a unity of voices. You will see the hunger in our stomachs, but also the thirst in our eyes to see our dreams

reach the horizons of our lives. Above everything, you will see a pride in our eyes that goes beyond what we can know. You will see us folded in the womb of freedom, growing, going, blooming, and becoming. There is an India in our eyes that is different from the India in our sight. And that was worth fighting for 68 years ago and it still is.

Thamanna Razak: Second Year



Motivational Talk...

The scorching sun woke us up on the dawn of 15th August. The weather was perfect for a day that was to be celebrated for attaining freedom to a nation. The program started off by singing our lovely national song 'Vande Mataram' which was followed by the addressing of the crowd by our chief guest Prof. Vinamz. Unlike other independence day speeches that normally only address issues of global or national importance, he gave a different lecture on

the need of having a goal and how one person's vision could help bring development to an entire nation. He very efficiently spoke about how to overcome problems that students have to face in a country where most of them are educated but very few are actually literate. It inspired a lot of them to be more than just an individual. In short, the day was certainly very well celebrated and we were reminded of India's past and its struggles.

McGan's News Bureau



Orientation of Freshers

Design. What does it mean? The first thing that ran through my head was that, "Design is not the way we do things, but simply the way we think." Prof. Arch. J Subramaniam's presentation was truly eye opening for most of the first year students who'd taken up this professional course out of sheer persuasion from parents and peers, as well as a trigger for those others whose sole purpose was to

become an Architect. His presentation gradually ascended from the term DESIGN, then outlined the different classifications under it, only to later detail us on the Pure and Applied forms of Art. He briefed us on the various Pure forms of Art such as sculptures and paintings and extended our knowledge by stating that "Architecture is an Applied form of Art". The presentation comprised of some of the greatest works of the best architects in the world whose works were a perfect combination of form, function and aesthetics, supported by the cost factor. The topics he discussed ranged from product designing to some of his own constructions in various parts of the country and overseas. He inspired us to aspire, to become great architects by the end of five years. It was our privilege to have a man of such great calibre, to instill in our minds the thirst for knowledge and to free all the knots which would open the doors to creativity.

OOTY IN FOCUS...

The Nilgiri Library



The Nilgiri Library. Photo: McGan's News Bureau
In this age of smart phones, tablets and Whats app, where the habit of reading is

losing its battle with the new generation, the Nilgiri Library stands out, to revive the forgotten habit of reading, despite being 153 years old. The library is located on the Commissioner's Road at the Queen Of Hill Station, in a Victorian building with the striking Gothic Style Architecture. The tourists visiting the hill station gets humbled by this elegant building with its typical Gothic features. To go back in history on how the library came into existence, records including the Monumental work, "Ootacamund - A History" by Sir Fredrick Price, a retired Indian Civil Service officer, published in 1908, indicate that efforts in bringing a public reading room was set in motion in early 1829, but European settlers felt the need for a library,



This photo shows the spacious and well lit interiors of the library. Photo: McGan's News Bureau.

giving the idea a more practicality. Hence, a committee was formed in July 1858 to explore the possibility of forming one. With the government favorably considering a request for such a facility made by the com-

mittee, The Nilgiri Library was born the very year after. Its motto 'Aeunt Studia In Mores' the literal translation of which is 'Studies pass into habits' bears testimony to the importance given in reading by the founding fathers of the institution. Among visitors to the library are many distinguished personalities including I K Gujral, former Prime Minister of India, Fatima Beevi, former Governor of Tamil Nadu and Rajam Krishnan, a renowned writer. The current objective of the management of the library is to make it, "The hub of cultural activities in the Nilgiris". For these different kinds of programmes are being organised periodically.

Sayed Mohammed Salahuddin: Second Year

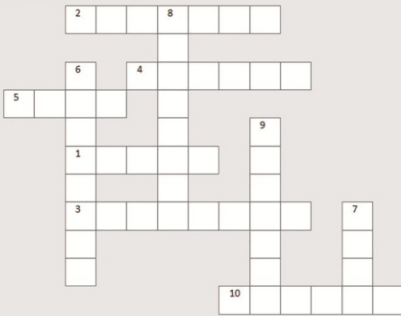


From the horizon to the sky is the spectacular gradient in the evening landscape of Ooty. The silhouette of the trees not just showcase the background, but shows the most minute detail in the leaves.

Midhun R; Second Year

BRAIN TEASER

Patel Vrushank Sanjay Kumar; Final Year



Cross Word

ACROSS

- 1.This country has the highest use of RED colour in architecture (columns, doors, etc...).
- 1.This country has the highest use of RED colour in architecture (columns, doors, etc...).
- 3.Red coloured Flooring
- 4.A red Signage usually signifies or warns against
- 5.One of the 5 basic elements of the universe usually associated with red

10. A feeling created by red coloured interior spaces

DOWN

- 6.The red shade named after a building material
- 7.Colour of iron (due to action of water) used in furniture
- 7.Colour of iron (due to action of water) used in furniture
- 9.Also called as the RED sea

BRAIN TEASER

Arun Venkat Ramaswamy; Third Year

1. Name the month derived from the Red Planet.
2. How many moons does the Red Planet have?
3. The universal symbol for the World AIDS day.
4. Which 2 letters in the Google logo are red?
5. In which continent is the red river of the north?

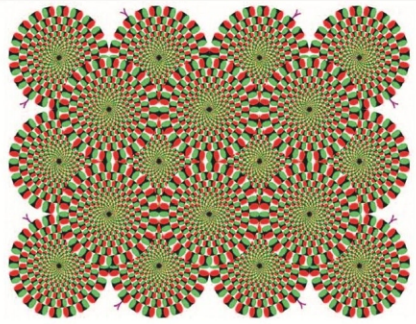


6. Which mammal is also known as 'Fire Cat' and 'Fat Fox'?
7. In which part of the world is the Red square?
8. The Red Panda lives in the forests of which mountain range?
9. What American state's name means 'coloured red'?
10. In Formula One racing, Ferraris are which colour?



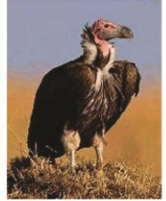
ARCH QUIZ

DO YOU TRUST YOUR EYES?



DID YOU KNOW...

1. Flamingo feathers obtain their wonderful rosy pink color from pigments in the organisms they eat. The flamingos' feathers, legs, and face are colored by their diet, which is rich in alpha and beta carotenoid pigments.
2. There are at least 23 different shades of red crayons.
3. There are at least 23 different shades of red crayons.
4. Seeing the color red can make your heart beat faster.
5. Dark red is associated with vigor, willpower, rage, anger, leadership, courage, longing, malice, and wrath.
6. A particular characteristic of many vultures is a bald head, devoid of normal feathers. Although, it has been historically believed to help keep the head clean when feeding, research has shown that the bare skin may play an important role in thermoregulation. BUT THEIR DISTINGUISHING COLOR RED IS GOT FROM CONSTANTLY STAINING THEIR HEADS IN BLOOD.
7. The color red is most often associated with power and passion. It is a fierce and emotionally intense color. Red symbolizes speed, sexuality, and style. Fast cars are red. Beautiful women wear red clothes and red lipstick. Red is also the color of romance and love. If you want to express your love for a woman with flowers, the flowers must be red. In all cases, whether red is worn by a woman, or used in home décor, it will always attract attention.
8. It is a myth that bulls charge at the site of the color red in the matador ring, the bulls are put in a frenzy before they are set free in the ring.
9. As few as two percent of people in the United States have red hair.
10. The molecular structure of Sapphire and Ruby are the same except Ruby gets its colour red from the difference in molecular orbitals.



ART OF THIS MONTH

'Silence rendered'

The painting depicts the priestly ways of life that were lead in the days of yore missing today due to the varied lifestyles. Simple life without complications as it was before, can not be restored in the greedy lives we lead today. Peace is the message rendered through this abstract painting.



Arjun S Kumar; Third Year

Prasad Rao; Final Year

Mc TOONS



WHAT OUR PARENTS THINK WE DO IN EXAM HALL

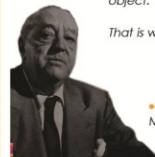


WHAT OUR FRIENDS THINK WE DO IN EXAM HALL



WHAT WE REALLY DO IN THE EXAM HALL

"A chair is a very difficult object. A skyscraper is almost easier. That is why Chippendale is famous."



Mies van der Rohe

AMSTERDAM



ARCHITECTURE

The oldest building in Amsterdam is the Oude Kerk Wollen, consecrated in 1306. The oldest wooden building is het Houten Huys at the Begijnhof. It was constructed around 1425 and is one of only two existing wooden buildings. It is also one of the few examples of Gothic architecture in Amsterdam. In the 16th century, wooden buildings were razed and replaced with brick ones. During this period, many buildings were constructed in the architectural style of the Renaissance. In the 17th century baroque architecture became very popular. A famous building in baroque style in Amsterdam is the Royal Palace on Dam Square. Around 1815, architects broke with the baroque style and started building in different neo-styles. At the end of the 19th century, the Jugendstil or Art Nouveau style became popular and many new buildings were constructed in this architectural style.

LOCATION

It is located in North Western Europe, West and North-West coastline the North Sea, borders with Belgium from the South and Germany from the East and Northeast. It is the Capital of Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Geographic coordinates: 52.30 N, 5.45 E
Seacoast: 451 km, territorial waters: 12 nautical miles, exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm.
Land borders: 1,027 km; borders with Belgium - 450 km long, with Germany - 577 km long.

Today Amsterdam is one of the ten most sustainable cities on earth, and in Europe one of the top four. In fact, Amsterdam is the most bicycle-friendly city in the world. It has 400 kilometers of dedicated cycle paths, whilst about 90 per cent of the road network is deemed safe and suitable for cycling.

Amsterdam is an example to show that sustainability, architectural quality and land at a normal price really can go hand in hand.

The lush green open spaces and parks have a role to play in nature conservancy and in environmental education and information, as well as a social utility in terms of the contribution they make to public health, community participation, education in general and the local economy.

The waterways in and around Amsterdam is well maintained and utilized which gives 2 million visitors a year the chance to discover the city from water as well.

-Skyline of the city is retained; the buildings are usually two-storeyed or more.

-Service lines and sewers are not exposed in order to sustain the aesthetics of the city.



Transport

In the city centre, driving a car is discouraged. Parking fees are expensive, and many streets are closed to cars or are one-way. The local government sponsors carsharing and carpooling initiatives. Regional buses, and some suburban buses, are operated by Connexxion and EBS. Currently, there are sixteen tram lines, and four metro lines, with a fifth line, the N20th/South line, under construction, all operated by GVB. There are also water taxis, a water bus, a boat sharing operation, electric rental boats (Boatly) and canal cruises, that transport people along Amsterdam's waterways.

The canal network on the city is used for waterway transport which has now become a complicated network and forms one of the vital modes of transport.



CANALS

Amsterdam has more than one hundred kilometres of canals in Amsterdam, about 90 islands and 1500 bridges. The three main canals Herengracht, Prinsengracht, and Keizersgracht, dug in the 17th century, during the Dutch Golden Age, form a concentric belt around the city, known as the grachtengordel. Alongside main canals are 1550 monumental buildings.

The sides of the streets towards the edge of the canals are used for parking of boats, cars, cycles and boats. There are no railings in 80% of the canals and hence prove a dangerous scenario. The narrow streets has led to congestion after the spaces occupied by parked vehicles.

All canals are bordered with tree foliage that provide shade for the canals and the parking areas at the same time increasing its aesthetic appeal.



CITYSCAPE AND ARCHITECTURE

Amsterdam fans out south from the Amsterdam Central railway station. The oldest area of the town is known as de Wallen (the quays). It lies to the east of Damrak and contains the city's famous red light district. To the south of de Wallen is the old Jewish quarter of Waterlooplein. The medieval and colonial age canals of Amsterdam, known as Grachten, embraces the heart of the city where homes have interesting gables. Beyond the Grachtengordel are the former working class areas of Jordaan and de Pijp. The Museumplein with the city's major museums, the Vondelpark, a 19th-century park named after the Dutch writer Joost van den Vondel, and the Plantage neighbourhood, with the zoo, are also located outside the Grachtengordel.



CULTURE AND FESTIVALS

During the later part of the 16th century Amsterdam marked its brilliance in the field of poetry and drama which were held in Resolventkamer (Chamber of Rhetoric). Ballet performances were also given here. In the 18th century, French theatre became popular.

While Amsterdam was under the influence of German music in the 19th century there were few national opera productions established. With the 20th century came cinema, radio and television. Amsterdam's influence on programming is very strong. Many people who work in the television industry live in Amsterdam. Amsterdam has three main theatre buildings, Dutch National Opera & Ballet, Royal Theatre Caré, The Stadsschouwburg Amsterdam.

NEETHI, NITISH, KARTHIK,
KISHAN, SAIYATHU
(Final Year)



Futile sacrifice for 'Redland'

 Joel Joseph Abraham, Final Year



"Efforts through solidarity
 can be more fruitful than
 of solitary"

As written on the 15th of August 2014, excerpts from the diary of a teenager who visited his hometown village.

"Red was her name. People walking past her would stop and stare at her beauty for a while; she was the redwood tree in my village. She was one of the main reasons the village was nicknamed as 'Redland'. The other reason was Roy; a brave and self-contained communist. The villagers of Redland always lived in fear because of one corrupt police officer. He was ultimately killed by the young Roy under the redwood tree on August 15, 1964, seventeen years after India gained its independence. The efforts of Roy in vain, he was subsequently sentenced to death.

Today as I strolled I noticed that fifty years after the death of that police officer, the villagers still live in fear, this time, because of a corrupt political leader. They inferred one thing from this: one goes, another comes. One man solely cannot change anything. While the villagers still live in fear, they cherish Roy, the brave soldier who died trying to rescue them from the taunts of the police officer."

Publish Your Talents

A direct passage to recognize your thoughts, this could be the platform to showcase your take on things. Do mail us your articles, photographs and conceptual representations at

archbridge.mcnewsletter@gmail.com

Photos will be displayed only if the original file of 300 resolution is followed with a description not exceeding 50 words.

The theme for the next publication will be

"CULTURE"

We look forward to interesting interpretations with relevance to the subject.

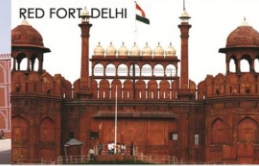
'Red' Buildings in India



THE CITY PALACE MUSEUM, JAIPUR



THE COLLECTORATE, OOTY



RED FORT, DELHI



QUTUB MINAR, DELHI

Indian buildings stand apart for the heritage and culture it showcases of our country. In what better way could it signify the patriotism, respect and pride we have than by depicting it in RED. From the time of the Gupta reign to the Colonial period in our country, 'RED' architecture has played its role as a strong expression of our country's 'Parampara' and threaded our nation together by its people, provinces and languages, bringing India into the map of the world. From the Residence of the President, The Rashtrapathi Bhavan to The Nilgiri Library in Ooty, all showcase the age and history of our nation and how it has tied itself to all corners. The capital of our nation, Delhi is the best example of the influence of red in Indian Architecture. The Red Fort is an iconic example of forts built during the

Mughal Era, by Emperor Shah Jahan. The large scale, symmetrical planning, the site and needless to say, the use of red stones, has placed the fort itself in a unique place of its own like nothing else. Delhi has also been cited for something different yet iconic- The Qutub Minar, built by Qutub - U - Din

Abbak, an architectural entrepreneur of his times who carved the nation's architecture to heights like never before. Thus making Qutub Minar the tallest tower built during its time. These are just some of the famous architectural forms which started what we can call, the Redness in Indian Architecture, which has cultivated the symbolism of our nation's heritage and culture. Like already stated, it did not end there. With the passage of time, Red buildings became more prominent, especially for government

buildings like the Parliament House in New Delhi, The High Court of Tamil Nadu and if we go down the lane, The Collectorate of Nilgiris located in ooty. Each of these show the importance on how each grade of the bureaucratic, financial and political structure of the nation are placed in rank. Here we see the examples of Red Buildings in India and how each of them depict its function by the form it has imbued. The significance of 'red' can be seen in the educational sector as well. The prestigious Indian Institute of Management located at Ahmedabad shows how red buildings have led their way into the learning roots of India. The true nature of exposed bricks and fresh view of the building blending it with its surroundings depict how redness has brought in a style of cohesion.

On a bigger scale of the usage of red in buildings is the "The Pink City" of India, Jaipur, capital of Rajasthan. Not going by the literal 'pink' in its title, the city of Jaipur is famous for the buildings it has of red which ages back up to ten decades. More startling is the fact that the Government of Jaipur has strictly enforced the use of shades of pink on all building facades in the street of Hawa Mahal till date. In short, the 'redness' of the nation will give the upcoming generations of our nation a hint of the hierarchy seen in red buildings and the significance in its use. It may further instigate or inspire future designers to look into visual and psychological aspects of red, its impacts and use it wisely.

 Sayed Mohammed Salahuddin, Second Year

AVAILABLE COMPETITIONS

Writing Architecture Trophy

57th Annual NASA Convention 2014-15

Theme: The Private life of Public Space

Identify any one (or maximum, two) new spaces in your city that exemplify the increasing privatization of social life. Study this space; its history (how it came about), its operational logic (business plan, profit or non-profit motives), behaviour patterns and reflect on this question:

What does the emergence of this privatized space of sociability mean for the future of urbanism in your city?

Essay word limit: 1500-2000 words
 No. of participants per team: 3
 Last date of submission: 5:00pm, 17th October 2014

TEAM

Co-ordinators

Prof. Shruti Muralikdesai; Asst. Prof. Prof. Vjesh Kumar V; Asst. Prof.

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 Layout Designer: Sharuduen Fakruduen; Final Year

MC ART

Editor: Prasad Rao; Final Year
 Layout Designer: Arjun S Kumar; Third Year

The Global Schindler Award

Outstanding concepts for new urban forms related to mobility, in response to global urban change.

Considering the interface between mobility and the city

The task of the competition is to create an urban design-based response to a specific brief about mobility related to Shenzhen and its local and regional relationships in the Pearl River Delta. The interface of mobility networks with the built environment of the city and region must be considered in a global context.

Registration deadline: 15 November 2014
 Deadline for submission: 31 January 2015
 Eligibility: Final Years B-Arch students
 Link: <http://www.schindler.com/award/inter-net/en/global-schindler-award.html>

ARTICLE SPACE

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STUDENT SPACE

Editor: Nilaya R L; Third Year
 Layout Designer: Mohammed Ali Kassim K; Final Year

Contributors

Prof. Deepalakshmi; HOD (B.Arch);
 Vashni Livingston; M.Arch - Final Year

Answer for Quiz



1. Mies Van Der Rohe
2. Ambo
3. Baldachino
4. pinnacle
5. Hieroglyphics
6. Groin
7. Walter Gropius
8. Hypostyle Hall
9. Sphinx
10. I.M.Pei

Answer for Cross words



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Article Writing Competition

McGAN'S Newsletter is introducing Topic based writing. The selected article will be published for the coming edition.

- Indian Culture
- Culture & Architecture
- Three interesting culture around the world

LAST DATE OF SUBMISSION 20th SEPT' 2014

Contact: Evyn Edith M; Final Year; Mob: +91834059594

