# COLOMBO: A LANDSCAPE IN TRANSITION A STUDY THROUGH COLONIAL MAPS AND IMAGES



Ruwani S. Wijayanandana

128656x

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF MORATUWA, SRI LANKA
HIGHATUWA

This dissertation is submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Landscape Design

**Department of Architecture** 

University of Moratuwa
Sri Lanka

72"13" 712 (043)

November 2013

University of Moratuwa

Ψ43082

TH3082

TH 3082

I declare that this is my own work and this dissertation does not incorporate without acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a Degree or Diploma in any other University or institute of higher learning and to the best of my knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where the acknowledgement is made in the text.

Also, I hereby grant to the University of Moratuwa the non-exclusive right to reproduce and distribute my thesis/dissertation, in whole or in part in print, electronic or other medium. I retain the right to use this content in whole or part in future works (such as articles or books).

### **UOM Verified Signature**

2

R. S. Wijayanandana
MSc. Landscape Design
Department of Architecture
University of Moratuwa
1st of December 2013

The above candidate has carried out research for the Masters Dissertation under my supervision.

## **UOM Verified Signature**

Prof. Shiranee Balasuriya
Supervisor- MSc. Landscape Design
Department of Architecture
University of Moratuwa
1st of December 2013

#### **Acknowledgement**

I would like to record my thanks to Prof. Shiranee Balasuriya for her enthusiastic encouragement and her guidance thought this programme.

I am very grateful to Mr. Ismeth Raheem for the generous access to his vast library, his time, and his seemingly endless knowledge of our colonial past.

Thanks also to Ms. Sithie Tiruchelvam for the access to her library.

Grateful thanks also to Prof. John Byrom for his valuable comments on the initial drafts of this dissertation and Mr. Susira Udalamaththa, Ms. Sherrine Amendra and Ms. Sujani Pilapitiya for their assistance.

I must also thank Ms. Malkanthi Perera for keeping us on track during this programme of study.

Lastly I must thank my parents for taking over some of my duties at home, my husband Lalin for his encouragement and for spending his vacation time filling in for me and my daughters Maya and Tara for allowing me so much time spent away from them while I completed my studies.

#### **Abstract**

#### Colombo: A Landscape in Transition - A Study Through Colonial Maps and Images

Colombo has seen an accelerated programme of urban renewal in the period since 2009 and work is underway to improve the living environment of the city. Steps have been taken to enhance Colombo's existing green spaces, to restore its colonial architecture and to revive old waterways and in some cases, to expand them.

Given this environment of rejuvenation of the city of Colombo, and that the focus of many of these projects are relics of the colonial period such as the Dutch Hospital in the Colombo Fort, the purpose of this dissertation is to examine the transformation of the landscape of Colombo, and sometimes its suburbs, during approximately four and half centuries of colonial rule. The lens through which this change is observed is the pictorial representation left behind by the Portuguese, Dutch, and British colonisers. The changes due to the transfer of influence to each colonising power and the needs of the indigenous people is observed in the resulting hybrid landscape.

#### **Chapter Summary**

Chapter 1: The urban renewal of the city in contemporary times.

Chapter 2: The arrival of the Portuguese and the construction and fortification of the fort of Colombo.

Chapter 3: Dutch urban planning and traditions of landscaping. The Dutch contribution to the field of botany.

Chapter 4: Changes to the City during the British Period. British streetscapes in the Fort and other significant areas in Colombo.

Conclusion: Sri Lankan landscape traditions and the effect of colonial influence.

## **Table of Contents**

Acknowledgement	iii
Abstract	iv
Table of Contents	v
Table of Figures	vi
NTRODUCTION — URBAN RENEWAL	
CHAPTER 1. THE PORT CITY OF COLOMBO PRIOR TO COLONISATION, AND THE PORTUGUESE PERIOD (1505-1656)	8 10
Portuguese Period Architecture and Urban Planning  CHAPTER 2. COLOMBO UNDER DUTCH RULE (1656 – 1796)  The Fort Under Siege	17
Architecture and Urban Planning Under the Dutch  Early Dutch Colombo  The Dutch Governor's Residence	19 22
Sluice Gates  Dutch Landscaping  In the Vicinity of the Fort	25 26 31
Botanical Studies  CHAPTER 3. BRITISH PERIOD (1796 – 1948)	<b>38</b> <i>38</i>
British Period Architecture	44 44
Beira Lake	47
Sri Lankan Landscape TraditionsColonial Era Landscapes	52 53
Restoration of Colonial Era Spaces	
KINIIAGZANNY	D I

# **Table of Figures**

Figure	Description and Source	Page
Figure 1	Colombo in 1895 from 'A handbook for travellers in India, Burma and Ceylon', edited by H.C. Fanshawe, 7th edition, (London: J. Murray; Calcutta: Thacker, Spink and Co., 1909). Lankapura.com	2
Figure 2	Dutch Map showing the Forts in Sri Lanka, 1751. Illustrations and Views of Dutch Ceylon	3
Figure 3	Colombo from a Portuguese atlas, 1630. F. Pritchett, www.columbia.edu	7
Figure 4	Cypriano Sanchez map of Ceylon circa 1560 – 65 A.D. Land, Maps & Surveys Vol II	9
Figure 5	Portuguese architectural styles. Architecture of an Island	11
Figure 6	Portuguese secular buildings. Architecture of an Island.	12
Figure 7	Portuguese Map of the Colombo Fort circa 1656. Changing Face of Colombo	13
Figure 8	The Bell Tower at Kayman's gate today. The bell is said to date back to the 16th century, and to have originally hung in the Portuguese Church dedicated to Saint Francis, which once stood in the heart of the Royal City of Kotte. The Dutch are said to have installed it in its current position. www.wolvendaal.org	14
Figure 9	'The siege of the important town of Colombo, under the command of the Noble Gentleman Gerard Hulft'. The map drawn by Baldaeus, a Dutch missionary in 1672. Illustrations and views of Dutch Ceylon 1602-1796	18
Figure 10	The Town of Colombo in 1676, by Wouter Schouten, showing the view from the harbour of the Kasteel on the right and the Oude Stade on the left. Illustrations and views of Dutch Ceylon 1602-1796	20
Figure 11	Dutch House in Jampettah Street in the Fort. Architecture of an Island.	21
Figure 12	The town of Colombo on the island of Ceylon, by Herport, 1669. Illustrations and views of Dutch Ceylon 1602-1796	22
Figure 13	The causeway leading to the Delft gate, which is the present day Main Street, looking from the Pettah to the Fort, with the Gaffoor building on the right. home.planet.nl	22
Figure 14	The view of the Honourable Governor's house from the rear garden, watercolour by C. Steiger c.1710 in the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam <i>Illustrations and views of Dutch Ceylon 1602-1796</i>	23
Figure 15	The Governor's house and the ground plan for the back garden, by Francois Valentijn, a minister with the VOC, in 1726. Illustrations and views of Dutch Ceylon 1602-1796	24
Figure 16	This Dutch sluice (Figure 16) bears a granite plaque with the words 'De Beer AD 1700' as seen in the right foreground of the watercolour by C. Steiger c.1710 in the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam. Illustrations and views of Dutch Ceylon 1602-1796	25
Figure 17	Batavia, present day Jakarta c. 1780 showing its rows of equally spaced trees. www. wikipedia.com	26
Figure 18	Map of the fort in Colombo by P. Foenander, Provisional Lieutenant and Land Surveyor in 1785, showing a similar pattern of trees as the map of Batavia above. Brohier, Land, Maps & Surveys	27
Figure 19	Suriya, Thespesia populnea from the Hortus malabaricus I. Fig. 29, 1678	28
Figure 20	Canal in Amsterdam, Jan van der Hayden, late 17 <sup>th</sup> century. Wikimedia commons	30

Figure	Description and Source	Page
Figure 21 -22	Views of Hulftsdorp (Figures 21 and 22), meaning Hulft's village, as described previously, By Johan Wolfgang Heydt, an architect and draughtsman for the VOC in 1744 Illustrations and views of Dutch Ceylon 1602-1796	31-32
Figure 23	VOC Map of Colombo and Surrounding by C. C. Wohlfarth, land surveyor / mapmaker in 1750-1800 www.lankapura.com	33
Figure 24	Cinnamon, engraving from Hortus Malabaricus, 1678	34
Figure 25	Talipot Palm from <i>Horti Malabarici,</i> no longer a common sight in Sri Lanka. The tree bears fruit only once in its lifetime when it is between 40 and 50 years old.	35
Figure 26	Undated photo of the demolition of the fort. www.imagesofceylon.com	39
Figure 27	Undated photo of the Colombo Railway Terminus, in operation from 1865 to 1908	40
Figure 28	Big Bagatalle, one of the earliest residences in Kollupitiya, Colombo 3. Later the site of Alfred House. S. Slinn & Co. 1868. <i>Images of British Ceylon</i> .	41
Figure 29	Karlsruhe in Colombo, with its formal semi-circular driveway. Architecture of an Island.	42
Figure 30	Prince Street, now Baron Jayatilleke Mw. in the Fort in the early 1900s with its covered pedestrian walkways. <i>Plate. Lankapura.com</i>	43
Figure 31	Undated photo of York Street with its rows of shade trees, tramlines and its colonnaded walkways. The Cargills building is seen at right, built on the site of the residence of the first British governor of Ceylon. www.lankapura.com	43
Figure 32	Undated photo of horse races at Galle Face Green with the Grandstand in the background. www.imagesofceylon.com	44
Figure 33	Postcard of Galle Face Green and the Hotel in 1908. www.lankapura.com	45
Figure 34	The Lake and Galle Face from the Fort clock tower in 1865 www.imagesofceylon.com	46
Figure 35	Rare bird's eye view of Chatham Street from the clock tower in the 1860s.  Images of British Ceylon	47
Figure 36	Lower Chatham Street, looking west towards the clock tower. Undated photo by Skeen & Co. www.imagesofceylon.com	48
Figure 37	Chatham Street, early 1900s. Skeen & Co. www.lankapura.com	48
Figure 38	Undated postcard photo of Badulla temple and bo tree, by Plate & co. www.collections.co.uk	52
Figure 39	Capsicum annuum, from the Hortus Indicus Malabaricus, 1689.	54
Figure 40	Perspective from the south of the Dutch Hospital in the Fort, by an unknown artist, 1771. Illustrations and views of Dutch Ceylon 1602-1796	55
Figure 41	During the restoration of the Dutch Hospital uda.gov.lk	56
Figure 42	Inner courtyard of the completed building. Wikipedia	56
Figure 43	Southern entrance to the Dutch Hospital. rukshanmaliq.blogspot.com	57
Figure 44	The great banyan tree on the road from Colombo to Mt. Lavinia, published in The Graphic, Jan 22, 1887, 19th Century Newspaper Engravings of Ceylon	58