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**“ARCHITECTURE FOR DISCIPLINE;”
EXAMINATION AND ANALYTICAL STUDY
THROUGH MILITARY ARCHITECTURE, WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO “OFFICER MESS BUILDINGS” IN SRI
LANKAN ARMY CAMPS**

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INTRODUCTION

0.1. Introduction (Scope of the study)- What?

Architecture is the art of creating built environment, the thoughtful structuring of spaces and articulations of hollows to inhabitant by the man. It is conscious change to the environment, which leads to man's physical and psychological well being.

Human beings perceive and understand objects through various expressions. Semicircle appears rigid and contained, while the parabola papers dynamic and directed in architecture various sign and symbolic elements and creating appropriate spaces. Most scholars agree that these expressive qualities in a given physical environment affect the behavior of the human being. Maurice Broady describes,

"... That architectural design has a direct and determinate effects on the way of people behave. It implies a one way process in which the physical environment is the independent, and human behavior the dependent, variable." ¹

Architecture facilitates different senses to people through the elements and spaces, such as happiness, sadness, fear, sexuality, security and sacredness etc. A monastery gives a sense of sacred quality; also school or a university give a sense to learning. Like wise we can identify difference senses through a military camp, which is facilitated through their spaces and architectural elements such as security, moral, relaxation, discipline etc.

For the above task architecture act as the media of stipulating people's senses, as very important qualities. These qualities or "attitudes" can be never seen in science, but in every forms of art and in the architecture - the unavoidable art. These inherent attitudes use for the expression of message in architecture, which fulfills the qualitative needs of the user.

If we take the army, there are some principle factors for the dependability of that organization and highly effected to the qualitative being of the army. Such as moral, courage, efficiency, loyalty, enthusiasm and pride of the job etc. To maintain those factors constantly, discipline must essential.

"Discipline means prompt obedience to orders and, in the absence of specific orders, to what the person believes would have been the orders given the existing rules, regulations and policy. This pattern of behavior ensues from good training and effective leader ship." ²

So that 'Discipline' is one of the very important factor and it can be identified some of the lapses of this factor in current situation of the army. For that some reasons are effected, like economical situations, political interference and the result of the civil war and sometimes the built environment too.

Hence, the discipline can be considered as one of the major component, which effects to the behavioral pattern of military persons. This can be facilitated through expressive qualities, such as formality, dominance and purity, by using appropriate architectural planing, arrangements, spaces, places and elements etc.

As V.K. Saraf illustrates, “military leaders will develop this attitude only when he has learned to look after their professional welfare which means ensuring appropriate training, proper equipment and a congenial work environment.”³

Mess and their environment are very important spaces of a camp. And it is train and maintain military discipline through their regulations and etiquette etc. also it is the main gathering space of army persons and according to the user categories and their ranks it is varied, like privet’s mess, corporal’s mess, Sargent’s mess’ and officers mess. From those things officer mess is important as a discipline maintaining center than the other messes because of the standard of discipline of it users.

Main categories of users of the officer mess are army officers who lead and command to military persons and they are models of the organization. Other part of the user is visitors, like family members, friends, and relations of officers, also outsiders who comes for parties and other functions etc.

Different kind of functional activities are in an officer mess such as dining, entertaining, relaxing, accommodating, and chatting and bar facilitating. There are several spaces as to above functional aspects. Considering a typical officer mess can be identified their basic functional spaces as follows.

- a. Entrance and entrance lobby.
- b. Antique room
- c. TV room
- d. Dining area
- e. Visitors room
- f. Visitor’s dining
- g. Ladies room
- h. Bar
- i. Billed room
- j. Kitchen
- k. Pantry
- l. Officers accommodation area.

With some time influences and changing factors of the society and with their influences to the army are effected to change the built environment in army camps, also the architecture of the officer mess is changed. It has been observed on above mentions functional aspects and several some other factors discuss in later. But the user is same and it is effected to the standard of the user. Standard of their discipline, which can be, considered as one of the important factors.

Next thing is the several types of officer messes can be identified which varied as to area of the location and especially as to the sociological influences, effected to the army. For examples operational area officer mess, messes in peace area, messes situated in headquarters etc. If we take an example to this officer messes in operation area are informally arranged in planing as to the behaving pattern of particular user and the context which is based on battle situation. Hence early strongest characteristics are changed but still it is remaining in peace area messes like in regimental headquarters. Also it can be identified formally organized messes in

strongest characteristics in military training centers like SLMA (Sri Lanka Military Academy) at Diyatalawa, KDA (Kotalawala Defense Academy) at Rathmalana and so on. The other thing is the later constructed or renovated mess in peace area. Actually these messes are highly imitated from architecture of tourist hotels and restaurants etc.

As to above it can be observed several categories of officer mess architecture specially based on sociological changers of the country and their influences to the army. Also some are remaining and reflecting the values of the army. My study will be discussed following denoted categories as identified and related to the research.

- a. Messes in military academies.
- b. Early constructed messes in peace area
- c. Reasonably constructed messes in peace area
- d. Messes in operational areas

0.2. Justification (why?)

Various signs and symbols are used to communicate ideas through architectural expressions of the spaces and elements. The expression which evoke negative or wrong types of emotions create difficulties and uncomfotabilities in achieving required life goals of the human being mainly through their inability to indulge in the correct behavioral patterns. It is essential to accommodate appropriate architectural expressions in the built environment in order to facilitate the correct behavioral patterns by the users.

Considering the officer messes are in military camps, With the time influences and increasing civil interactions there is a potential to imitate inappropriate architectural details, elements and features, are added to officer mess architecture with transforming its real expressive qualities and values. Also traditional identity and characters has been lost. But in some places those traditional characteristics are remaining. So that should be understand it architectural and historical impotency. As a result of above reasons, real image of the officer mess is changed. It is resulted to lack of discipline, which was facilitated through its architecture. So that it must be preserve to the professionalism in the army. Architecture can guide to that. Intention of my study is to makes some guidelines for space designing in army camp keeping appropriate qualities and responding to the values in the army. On the other hand it will educate senior commanders who are in decision making levels in the army, to conserve architecturally valuable buildings and not to inspire from inappropriate architecture.

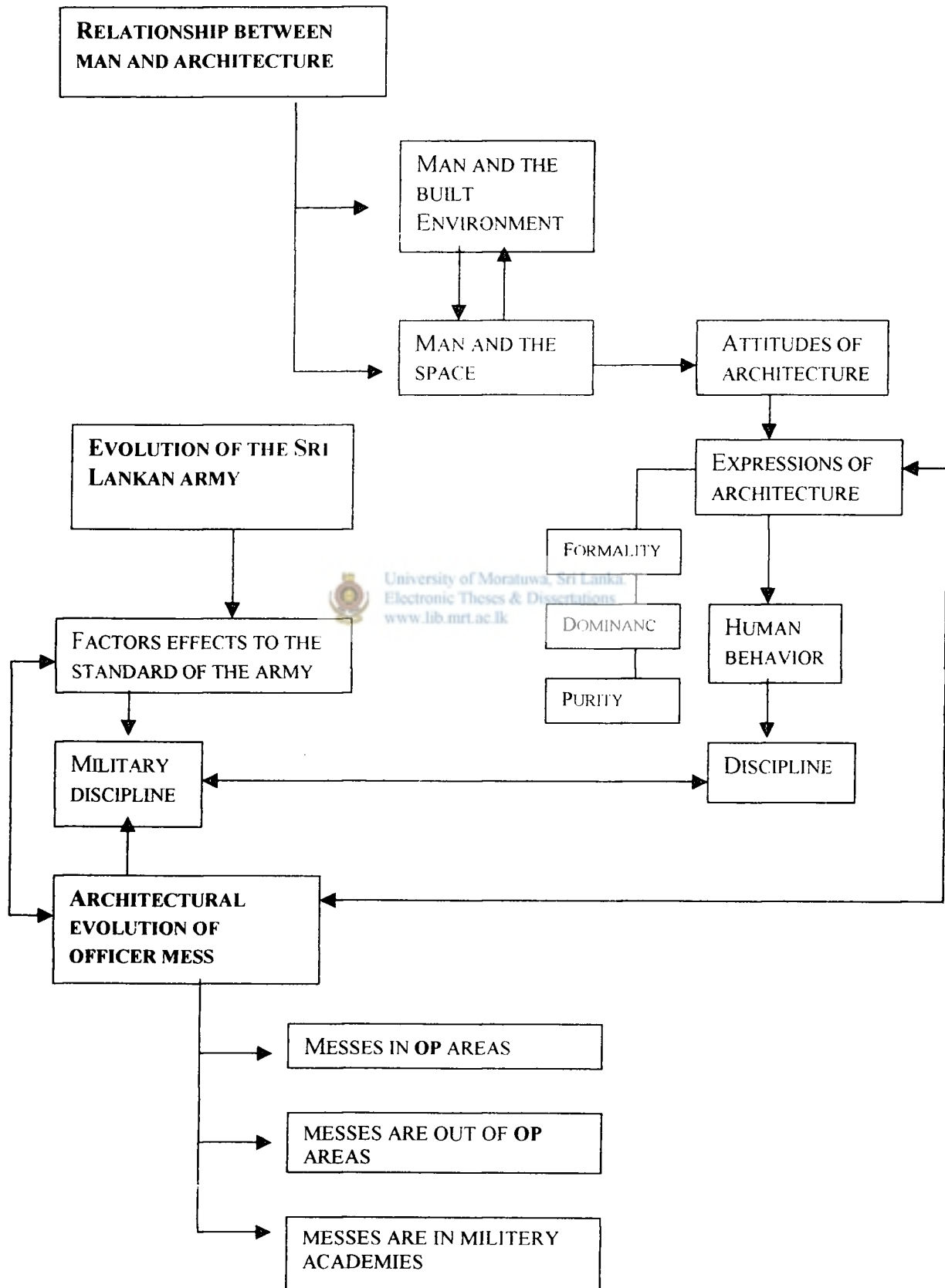
0.3. Brief methodology (how?)

Basically in this dissertation, the built environment of the military camp will be studied and the study depend on the case studied of some selected officer messes and their environment, finding the expressive qualities to achieve the 'discipline' through their architecture. Method based on researches to identify a typology. With specially considering four types of officer messes which was based on their architectural changes that can be identified separately due to the sociological changes of the country.



As an approach to this study it will consider about the relationship of man and architecture and how it is act as a psychological transforming factor to modify the human behavior with the assist of literature references and precedent studies.

0.3.1. Procedure of analysis (the diagram)



NOTES

1. Joy Long, Brunette Charles, Moleskin Walter, Vachon David, "Designing for human behavior"; P.114.
2. V.K.Saraf, "How to become a good leader", 1994. P. 164
3. Iblid. P. 164.





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CHAPTER ONE

Chapter One – Man and Architecture

1.1. Relationship between Man and Architecture.

Peoples are having needs. Those needs are basically in two categories. Such as, primary needs or physical needs and secondary needs or psychological needs. Primary needs have to be satisfied for a human survival, the needs being, air to breath, liquid to drink, food to eat, heat to sustain body temperature and space to sleep in. given a good climate and adequate natural resources, the physical needs should be satisfactory fulfilled. So apparently peoples without building and more so without architecture. Further more people has other wants. Such as, physical needs (hunger and thirst), safety needs (security, freedom from pain, discomfort and threat), belonging-ness and love needs, esteem needs (fame, prestige, recognition, success and respect from others), needs of self-actualization (true to himself). As AMOS Rappoport illustrates,

“Built environment have various purposes to shelter people and their activities and possessions from the elements, from human and animal enemies, and from supernatural powers, to establish place, to create a humanized, safe area in a profane and potentially dangerous world, to stress social identity and indicates states, and so on. Thus the origin of architecture one best understood if one takes a wider view and considers sociocultural factors, in the broadest sense, to be more important than climate, technology, materials, and economy.”¹

Activities are performed to satisfy human needs, these activities vary from, time to time situation to situation and person to person. To perform these activities are needs appropriate environmental qualities. Environmental qualities can be described as that the quality required evoking the necessary frame of mind in the user in order to generate an appropriate mode of behavior. Robert Sommer illustrates this viewpoint.

“Architecture must be beautiful, but it should be more than that. It must enclose space in which certain activities can take place comfortably and effectively.”²

The required environmental quality varies according to the user and activity. Creating such a quality to satisfy user behavior patterns requires much ingenuity. It must be understood that user behavior and activity arrangements are complex. What is expressed in architecture are messages, which fulfills the qualitative needs of the users. These messages evoke appropriate emotions in user mind to generate appropriate mode of behavior.

Architecture the media of stipulating people's senses as very important qualities, i.e. 'attitudes' can be never seen in science, but every form of art and in the architecture. The unavoidable art. These inherent attitudes use for the expression of messages in architecture, which fulfills the qualitative needs of the user.

1.2. Man and the Built Environment.

Every person is sensitive in varying degrees to the built environment, he lives in. he creates it modified and changed it constantly. The built environment too, modifies him and changes him. This is a reciprocal process, the end result being essentially change in man. But what kind of change does it make in him?

As Christopher day (1990) pointed out, built environment is potentially a dangerous tool. It can be used to manipulate people. It can make people feel ill and make ill. Examples are found in abundance in day today life, character less, extensively homogeneous mass housing makes people sick, the no man lands left in between large public building breed crime. In adequately lit under ventilated lobbies of public buildings, hospital clinics that betray the private discussions of patients with doctors, brightly lit eye catching places in cafeteria for lovers, dark narrow street tunnel formed by huge multi story buildings, speculative mass housing with unbearable homogeneity.

Built environment does change people, their behavior most precisely. It can be life supporting or even crushing. It can even be life enhancing and mind purifying too. There are example to be found in mundane life, the small township grown over time garlanded tenderly by rich green, paddy fields and water ways, the house – the home “my little corner of the universe” it’s enchanting spaces- the garden, the courtyards, the living, the bed rooms, the shrine- the warmth, the market place- friendly, cordial, inviting-filled with people, movement, voice and noise. The little shed under the tree shade – the little cool spot in the hot sun. Its welcome note to the passer by full of humor full of silence. Life enchanting, curative indeed both to the body and mind.



1.3. Man and the architectural space.

Architectural space is an environment for man. One has committed his whole being, mind and body for the creation of the material from that captures the space. How does it then influence human feeling and consciousness?

Yi Fu Tuan uses the analogy or language in order to shed light on the question of how architectural space helps to raise the human awareness.

“ The analogy of language through light on the questions. Word contains and intensifies feelings. Without words feeling reaches a momentary peak and quickly dissipates. Perhaps one reason why animal emotions do not reach the intensity and duration of human, one is that animals have no language to hold emotions so that they can either grow or fester. The built environment like language has the power to define and refine sensibility. It can sharpen and enlarge consciousness. Without architecture feeling about space must remain defuse and fleeting.”³

Architectural space is the space created by man for his living in. man develops psychological concept to denote the schemata, man develops in interacting with the environment, in order to get along well, he being the centre in the situation perceives,



exists and interacts constantly with his special environment. These interactions will sharpen his awareness of space and lead him to project an image of his own. "Would be world" according to his dreams, wishes and aspirations. This give main impetus for creation, in which we concretizes his 'image', this would be world on his interpretation of space. This space is the architectural space. Architectural space is essentially man made and is a power full creation.

The architectural space brings out man's innermost spatial experience. Since it is in his own creation on the crystallization of his image of space. This leaves a strong bond between man and the architectural space, since it embeds his feeling and emotions.

Different significances in spaces may generate different emotions and reactions. Thus one get mentally bonded, attaches to the spaces when such emotions and reactions are positive. All element of a space, be it tangible or intangible are now clear and familiar within one entity. Spaces, which existed earlier in a physical, fixed, rigid manner, have now become lively and flexible.

1.4. Attitudes of Architecture.

"The analogy may be made that one must know and understand the alphabet before words can be formed and a vocabulary developed, one must formed and vocabulary developed, one must understand the rule of grammar and syntax before sentences can be constructed one must understand the principle of composition before essays, novels, and the like can be written." ⁴

Architectural vocabulary is elements of communication, elements of space, elements of solids. As architecture is part and partial of human beings and not separate entity, the material in architecture is bonds when its imagery and meaning. Physical material (stone brick) and tangible factors (light, colors) though have their own expressive characteristics Still "mean" not. And they form into visual geometric as point, line, place, solid, space.

They are namely modifiers in architecture. Thus only shape a basic form of a meaningful entity. The intangible elements as volume, scale, proportions, and are essential generators that is attitudes of architecture.

A plane extended (in direction other than its intrusive direction) becomes a volume conceptually a volume has three dimensions, length- width and depth. All volumes are consisting of points, line and planes.

Form is the primary identifying characteristics of volume. It is determined by the shapes and interrelationships of the planes that describe the boundaries of the volume.

Space constantly encompose our being, through the volume of space, we move, see form and objects, hear sounds, feel breezes, smell the fragrances of flower garden in bloom. It is a material substance like wood or stone. Yet it is inherently formless. It's visual form quality of light, dimensions and scale, depends totally on its boundaries as defined by

elements of form. As space begins to be captured, enclosed molded, and organized by the elements of form, architecture comes in to being.”⁵

In man’s spatial experience enclosure makes an integral part which brings meaning in to the space. In pragmatic, perceptual and existential spatial experiences, enclosure becomes primarily a spontaneous happening. In most of the situations, it is an intangible phenomenon.

Yet in architectural space, the enclosure is purposefully created in order to enhance the desired spatial meaning. In this instance, the enclosure is rather a qualitative creation, which essentially brings out a qualitative creation, which essentially brings out a qualitative spatial experience. And, it can be visible physical entirely or a more subtle and rather invisible creation, presenting the desired sense of enclosure. The qualities of an architectural space depend on several properties of the enclosure of the space.

Qualities of space	Properties of enclosure
Dimensions	Proportion Scale
Shape	Form
Configuration	Definition
Surface	Color
Edges	Texture Pattern
Openings	Enclosure Light View



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The size, shape and location of openings or voids within the enclosing forms of an architectural space will effect the attitude of a room. Degree of enclosure the form of its space, light- the illumination of it surface and forms, view- the form of it space. The space of a building can be related to one another and organized in to coherent patterns of form and space. In this spatial relationship there are spaces such as, space within a space, interlocking space, adjacent space linked by common spaces, etc.

These spaces of a building or a built environment are organized in an orderly manner to achieve real attitudes in architecture. Such spatial organizations are, centralized – center document space about which a number of secondary spaces are grasped, liquor –a leaner sequence of respective space, radial a central space from which honor organization of space extend in a radial manner, clustered- spaces grasped by proximity or the sharing of a common visual trait or relationship, grid- spaces by a circulation path. The circulation path can be conceived as the perceptual thread that links the spaces of a building, or any services of interior or exterior spaces together. Since we move in time through a sequence of spaces, we experience a space in relation to where we’ve been. And where we anticipate going. There are principle components of a building circulation system as positive elements that affect our perception of the building forms and spaces.

There are building approach (the distant view) the building entrance (from out side to inside), configuration of the path (the sequence of the space), path space relationship (edges, nodes, and termination of the path, form of the circulationspace, corridors, balconies, galleries, stairs and rooms). Then the most important space – the main space.

The progression of space is another important attitude in architecture. “Any closed form, how ever has to be entered, and direction is thereby introduced. For house not to become a prison it must have opening into the world with outer.”⁶

To exit, space has to continue. It has to wave relationships. Space move. One space flows in to the other, making relationships, patterns and organizations. An ordering or a rhythmic movement is a spontaneous occurring in space. It is the crystallization of the movement, captured in his other spatial experiences.

Proportion of enclosure is another attitude in architecture. All architectural materials have rational proportions (volumetric in form) that are dictated by their inherent strengths and weaknesses. Considering structural proportions, the size and proportions of them are directly related to the structural task they perform.

“A square space having four faces is static in nature. If its length expands and dominates its width, it becomes more dynamic. While square and oblong spaces define “plates” for activity, teenier spaces encourage movement, and are susceptible to subdivisions into number of zones.”⁷

The functioning of the space, the nature of the activities to be accommodated, will influence its form and propotion.

“ In truth, our perception of the physical Dimentions of architecture, have propotion and scale is imprecise. It is distorted by the foreshortening of perspective and distance, and by cultural biases and is thus different to control and predict in and objective and precise manner.”⁸

While propotion refers to a mathematical relationship among the real Dimentions of a form or space, scale refers to how we perceive the size of a building element or space relative to other forms.

There are additional organization principles which takes as the attitudes- that can be utilize to create order in an architectural composition.

“Order without diversify can result in monotony or boredom, diversify without order can produce chaos.”⁹

The following ordering principles are seen as visual divers forms and space of a building to co- exist perceptually and conceptually within an ordered and unified whole.



Axis - a line established by two points in space and about which forms and spaces can be arranged.

Symmetry - the balanced distribution of equivalent forms and spaces about common line (axis) or point (center).

Hierarchy – the articulation of the important or significance of a form or space by its size, shape, or placement, relative to the other forms and spaces of the organization.

Rhythm/ repetition – the use of recurring patterns and their resultant rhythms, to organize a series of line forms or spaces.

Datum – a line, place or volume that by its continuity and regularity, serves to collect, gather and organized a pattern of form and spaces.

Transformations – the principle that an architectural concept or organization can be retained, strengthened and built upon through a series of discrete manipulations and Transformations.

Besides above discussed attitudes, simplicity, complexity, contradiction, inflection, punctuation, etc. are consisting of architecture, to make the world livable “place”. Considering and taking use of these attitudes, architects approach to the design in different ways and then people perceive that creations in different ways according to their ability of thinking.



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1.5. Expression in Architecture.

Using the above attitudes architecture made different expressions. The built environment should accommodate appropriate architectural expressions in order to facilitate the correct behavioral patterns of the users.

‘Consideration of a building as a work of architecture implies, therefore, the presence of attributes distinct from those arising out of actual process of constructions, it implies the presence of an idea which is directing that process towards some definite end, with the object of endowing the resulting forms with the expression of this directing idea. It is, infact, the presence of some guiding thought, through the media of the actual construction, which brings the science of building in to the realm of architecture.’¹⁰

Bruno Zevy explains,¹¹ according to the theory of *einfuehlung* or *emphthy*, aesthetic emotions consists in the spectators identifying himself with the forms viewed and correspondingly in the fact that architecture transcribes status of feelings in to structural forms, humanizing and animating them. Looking at architectural features, we ‘vibrate’ in affinity with them since they arouse reactions both in our bodies and in our minds. The buildings become the generators for producing certain predetermined human reactions.

Architecture communicates messages through the spaces and elements of the buildings. The architectural elements are organized in such way to accommodate expressions with relevance to the message that is to be communicated. Generally the buildings, which are considered as architecturally successful, accommodate a number of communications in a totality and elegantly express them. The quality of the expression then becomes the basic for criticism and judgment of a building.

“Perfection of grammar, a technique however perfect, is not however, sufficient by itself, and is only a means to an end. It constitutes merely the medium of expression of the fundamental idea. The test of good architecture is the interest, the importance the quality of the idea. Which the architect is attempting to express in his buildings, and judgement on a building is judgement on the human personal idea of which that building is the expression.”¹²

Man's daily experiences are full of expressive qualities. These are not only encountered within human beings, but also in every physical object including buildings. Robert Sommer says that the physical objects have emotional messages such as warmth, pleasure, gaiety, solemnity, and fear, action messages such as ‘come close’, ‘stay away’, ‘touch me’, ‘stand back’ and be ‘careful’, and communication messages about their own characteristics such as ‘I am strong’, ‘I am stable’, ‘I am uninterested’ and ‘I am aloof’. Architecture produces all these three kinds of messages at once, by the use of the expressive qualities.

By listening to a song one may feel sadness or loneliness. The words and the music accommodate some kinds of emotions. The expression of character of a building, which can be termed as ‘physiognomy of buildings’ also, conveys a definite impression, not only of function, but also of something equivalent to human expression. Some facades give an impression of blankness or boldness, other appears to frown, while others appear debonaire and gay, yet another type will be friendly but austere. These kinds of various expressive qualities exist not only on facades but also in the interior spaces of the buildings and in the natural environment as well. These expressive qualities become the main tools for the designing of buildings, and not the quantity of the materials, cost, quantity of usable area and climate etc.

The expression of the function of the building depends only on the reliability of human judgement. There is no fixed and unalterable standard of appreciating but rather a crystallization of opinions, which are accepted today as a final and may be rejected tomorrow. Certain buildings may suggest their function largely because they express function in terms of patterns which through customs and repetition, has become a common language. This expression is a symbolic image, which is reminiscent of things we experienced and digested within a long period of time.

The vocabulary for naming these expressive qualities in architecture which make the building live is vague and in much critical writing it can only be decided from the context.

If it all, whether such terms as 'humble', 'mystique', 'solemn', 'superior', and so on are being used primarily to denote expressive qualities or have expressive implication or whether the meaning they carry represents the combination of both is to discussion.

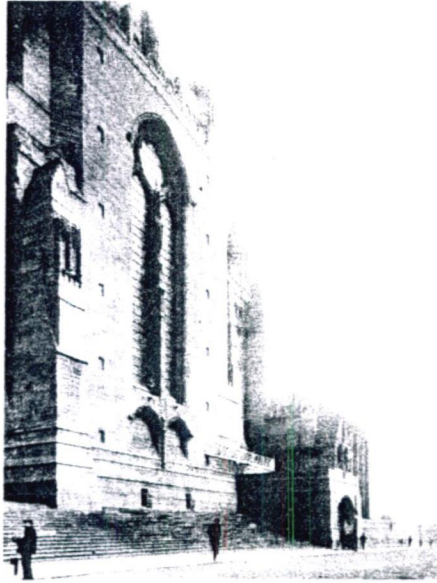


Fig. 1- The Liverpool Cathedral

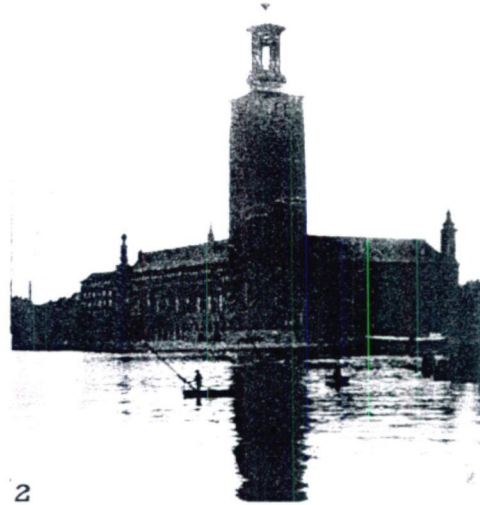


Fig. 2- Town hall of Stockholm

Consider the Liverpool cathedral (fig. 1) This building denotes strength, it stands like a castle hewn out of solid rock, it suggests austerity through its masses and the sparing used and restraint of its decoration, and lastly, it 'aspires' in general form and the lines of its details, for the tall windows and the great receding buttresses are all striving upwards towards the huge central tower to form a mighty climax.

An instance however of definite atmosphere and abstract character conveyed occurred in another great building the 'Town hall of Stockholm' (fig. 2). It is situated at the water's edge, suggesting in its design a combination of the civic greatness of a maritime city and the romance of echoes of distant lands, a symbol, in fact based on Swedish tradition but yet blending with its northern and western origins, a recollection of glowing colors and opulent richness of the east.

As an example to another expressive quality, that is a structure whose form is manifestly 'hard'. Consider the 'Roman palazzo Punta Diamanti'. (Fig. 3) not only the entire building mass a clear-cut prism, but the lower part is made of stone with faceted rustications like projecting pyramids so called diamond shaped ashlar. Here the details has been directly taken over from a tiny object and employed on a much larger scale.



In another example lookup at Skidmore, and Merrill's John 'Hancock tower of Chicago' (fig. 4). It can be seen the prominent cross bracing and received in impression of building strength exerted against natural forces.

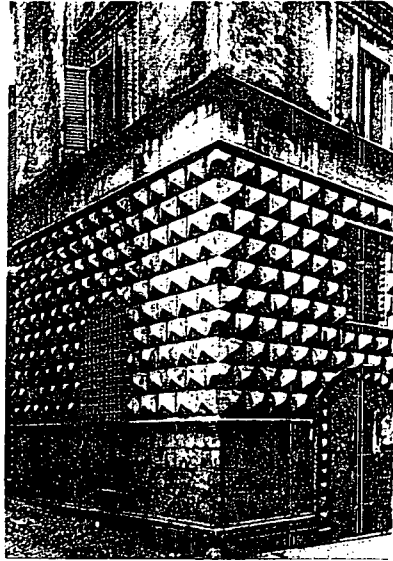


Fig. 3- Roman Palazzo Punta Diamanti

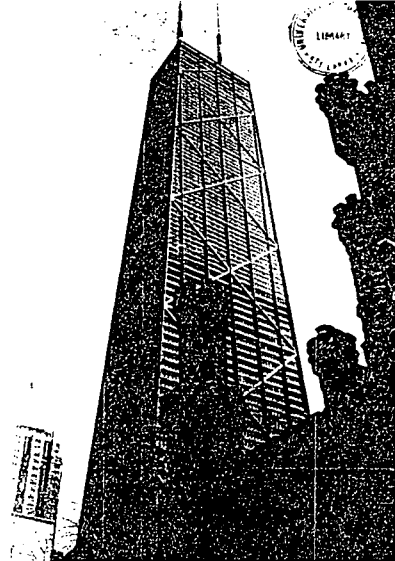


Fig 4- Hancock tower of Chicago.

On the slightly carved front of the Porta De santo Spirito in Rome (fig. 5), the vaulted archway and the framework of columns and niches appear in a new and sublime form, amazingly whole and impressive.

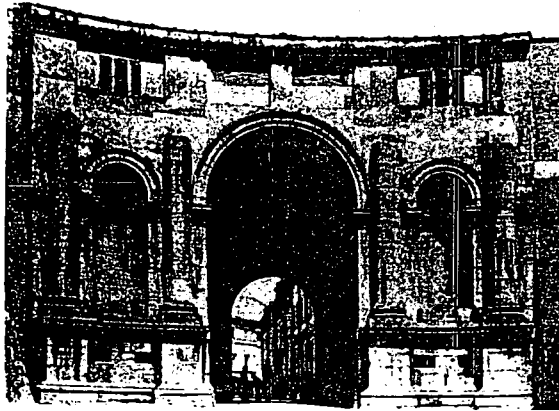


Fig 5-Portadi Santo Spirito – Rome

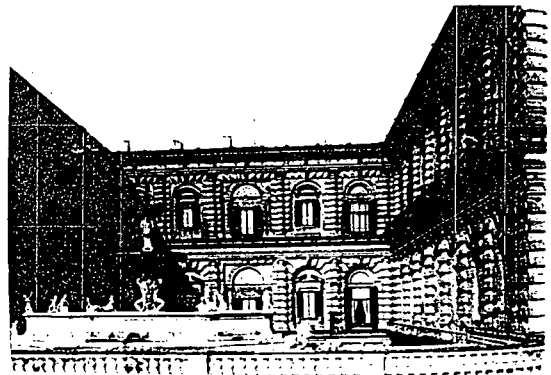


Fig 6-Pitti palace Florence

1.6. The physical environment as the modifying factor of the human behavior.

“The key attribute in any definition of ‘environment’ is that ‘environments surround’, it is important to consider that man in both the centre of his environment and integral part of the environment. Therefore an individual affects and is affected by this environment. W. Ross ashy wrote, ‘given an organism its environment is defined as those variable which are changed by the organism’s behavior’. Thus the environment can not be considered as merely a container for human activity, but who as an integral part of a pattern of behavior.”

There is evidence to the fact that the behavior of the user of buildings is heavily effected to the environment. This physical environment means the complexity that constitutes any physical setting in which man live, interact the engage in activities for either brief or extended period of time. The physical environment is organized in such a way to affect the users to perform correct behavioral patterns in order to achieve the required goals in different occasions. The way people perceive think about, and respond to the environment emotionally or spatially is governed by their psychological nature, personality, culture, the social organization of which they are members and the environment it self.

The psychological process of this behavior is basically three stages.¹³ First the perception, the process of obtaining or receiving input, second the cognition the throughput function involving the process of thinking, remembering and feeling, and third, the spatial behavior, the output manifest in an organism’s actions and responses. David centre¹⁴ explains that one possibility is that we use space as yet another medium of communications, that we use it to indicate our feeling of, or attitudes towards, the type of activity in which we intended to engage.

1.7. Facilitation of human behavior through correct use of the architectural expressions.

It is true that human being perceive and understand the objects through the expressions produced by them. These expressions create certain kinds of emotions in the human mind and then the behavior is modified. The responsibility of an artist in to produced the appropriate emotions in order to facilitate correct behavior in a particular condition. It is also true that most of the existing environment around us do not create the correct emotions with relevance to the pattern of behavior required to be performed. Most of this environments accommodate expressions which have nothing to do with the appropriate behavior and some of them convey a rather negative or wrong types of emotions with relevance to the purpose of the building environments. When this type of situations arise the user’s confidence and trust in the environment will no more exist. Then difficulties arise regarding the achievements of the user’s required goals. Therefore it is very much necessary to accommodate the appropriate architectural expressions to facilitate correct behavior in order to achieve their required goals. Robert Sommer¹⁵ has pointed out,

this situation by saying the problem for professionals seemed to be how to get people to behave properly in the architectural environments. He further says,

“A task at least as important as reaching designers and space managers is to educate people in the creative and wise use of environment.”¹⁶

1.8. Identified expressive qualities, which are affected to facilitate discipline and their implications.

1.8.1. Formality

Formality in the built environment concern a pattern of behavior or conduct predetermined by customs, belief and rules. When it is applied it is become a common experience in the way of achieving the primary goal without any sub cultural differences. Behavior in a physical environment undergoes some kind of preset order, which is basically governed by the physical environment.

Banham Reyner¹⁷ explains formality as a situation, which is symmetrically composed or ordered by some other very explicit abstract geometrical discipline. The similar type of definition has been given by the oxford paper back dictionary¹⁸ as conforming to accepted rules or customs, regular or geometrical in design and the noun of word is given as strict observance of rules and conventions,



Fig. 7- plan- Du Neue Brisack

When there is informality a relaxed atmosphere generated, In the informal setting, the behavioral pattern will not necessarily conform to any preset order. The criterion that induces or influences formality has been identified as, one due to symmetry, second due to the order and rhythmic pattern, third due to the asymmetry, and forth due to repetition.

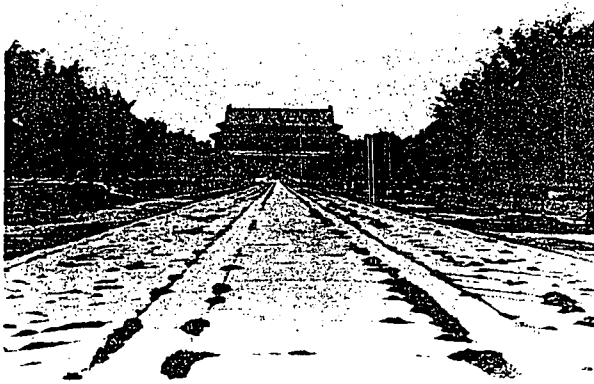


Fig 8- Peking's central road from the palace to the temple.



Fig 10-Cascade of steps leading to bom Jesus

In this situations where the geometrical symmetry and repetition occurred, formality can be achieved by simply “establishing lines along which the eye can travel and by dividing the visible faces of building into unity whose relative dimension and areas can readily be compared.”¹⁹ Howard Robertson explains this thus,

“Symmetry invokes formality. It has qualities of repose and dignity; its essence is balance and equilibrium. Hence it is adopted very frequently in buildings where formalities a desideratum, but also quite inappropriately in many minor buildings in which formality becomes another name for pretentiousness.”²⁰ (Fig. 6,7,8,9,10 &11)

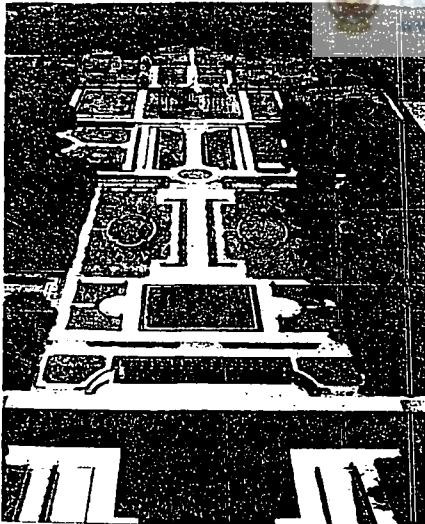


Fig 9-The formal liner Garden at Vaux – le – Vicomte

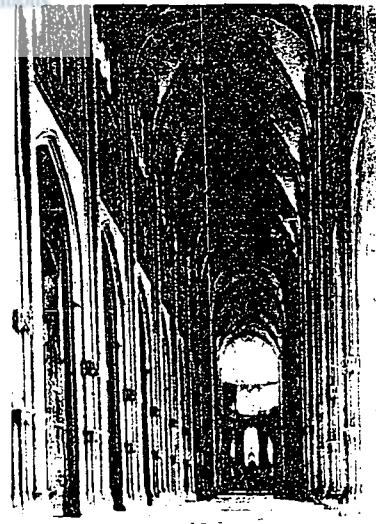


Fig 12- Nave of Amiens Cathedral

The order and rhythmic pattern influence the formal behavior of the user. Since the rhythm is a measure of the time dimension, the user automatically undergoes a series of preset ordered experience (Fig. 12, 13, 14, & 15)

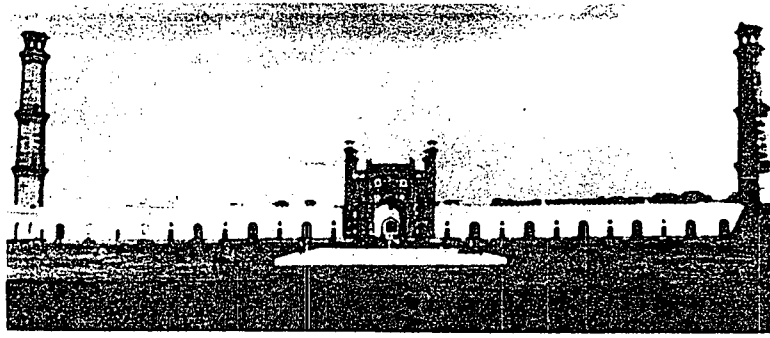


Fig 11- Badahal mosque – Lahore



Fig 13- Al Ahzar mosque – Cairo

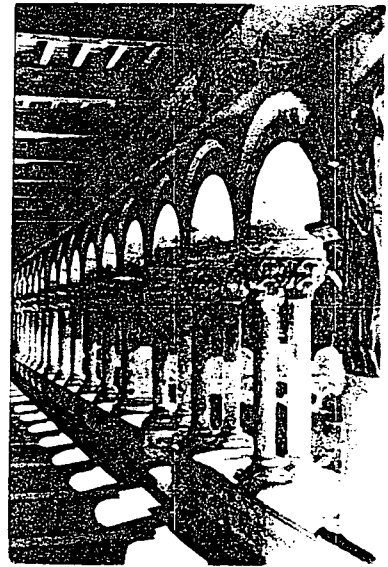


Fig 14- Santo Domingo de Silos
Spain



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In the situation where repetition is applied, a formal order is created in the human mind by giving the exact idea of the next immediate situation by repeating the same element or space that is perceived at present. (Fig. 16, 17, 18, & 19)

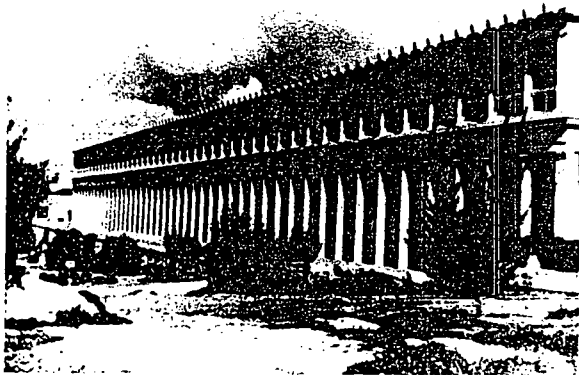


Fig 15- Athens. stoa of attalos

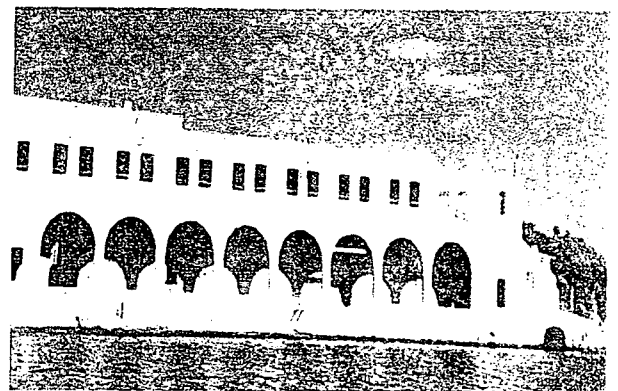


Fig 16- Lazzaretto military hospital
Malta

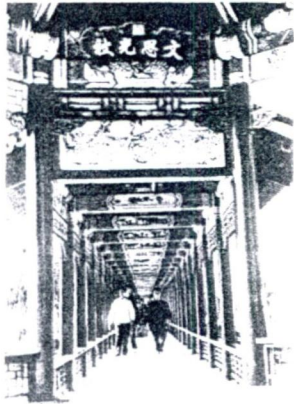


Fig 18- the long walk
at the summer place - Peking

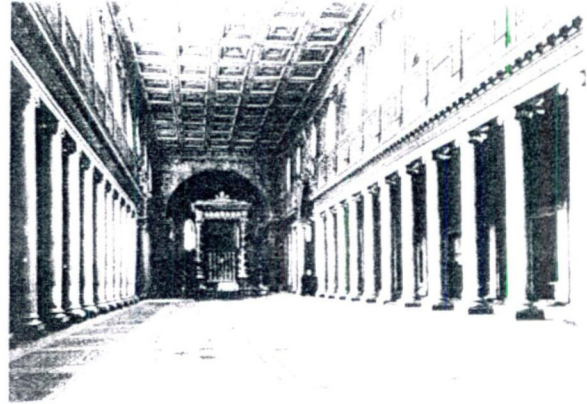


Fig 17- St. Maria Maggiore - Rome



Fig 19- Spanish steps - Rome

1.8.2. Dominance

The word dominance is used here to imply the quality, which imposes a dominating, superior and overpowering feeling. The dominating quality of an environment always commands a respects to it self. It expresses the sense of power leaving the observer feeling some what stressed. Also it expresses sense of strength, stability and unconquerable quality over the surrounding environment. The inherent character of a building it self largely matters in the manifestation of this quality. Under this quality the observer becomes a very unimportant and egoless person, creating emotions of

truthfulness, obedience and faithfulness of the observer" mind. In other words, this quality absorbs the whole state of mind, the age of the observer.



Fig 20- Acropolis view
of the Agora Athens

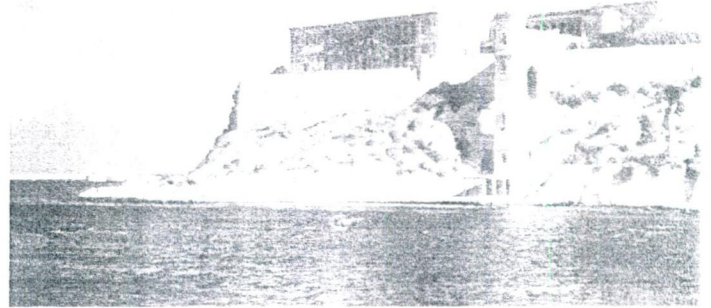


Fig 21- Bighi military hospital - Malta

The dominating quality is largely attributed to its form, shape, scale, texture, and color and proportion. This quality can be clearly observed in most of the religious buildings, administrative buildings, palaces, castles and fortresses for which this quality become more appropriate. (Fig. 20,21,22)

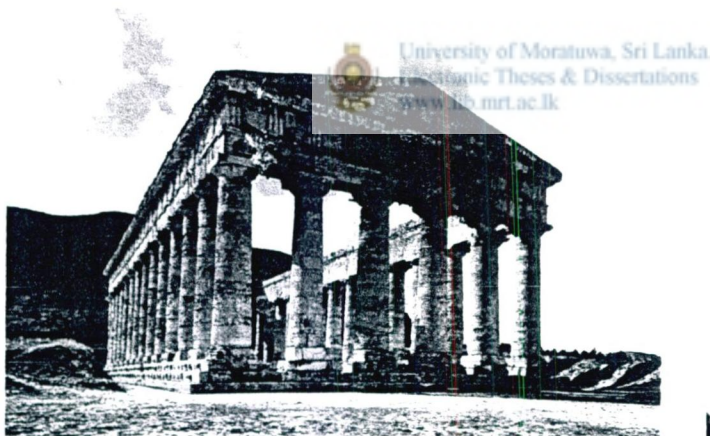


Fig 22- Temple of Neptune – Paestum

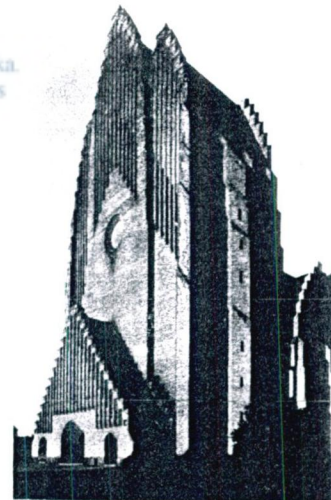


Fig 23- Klint's grundtvig church
Copenhagen

The Greek temple with double row of stone columns around the chamber, which was probably inspired by the mightily architectural complexes of ancient Egypt displays power, and strength. These grandiose monuments of sacred places were constructed partly or wholly of limestone and marble. (Fig. 23,24)



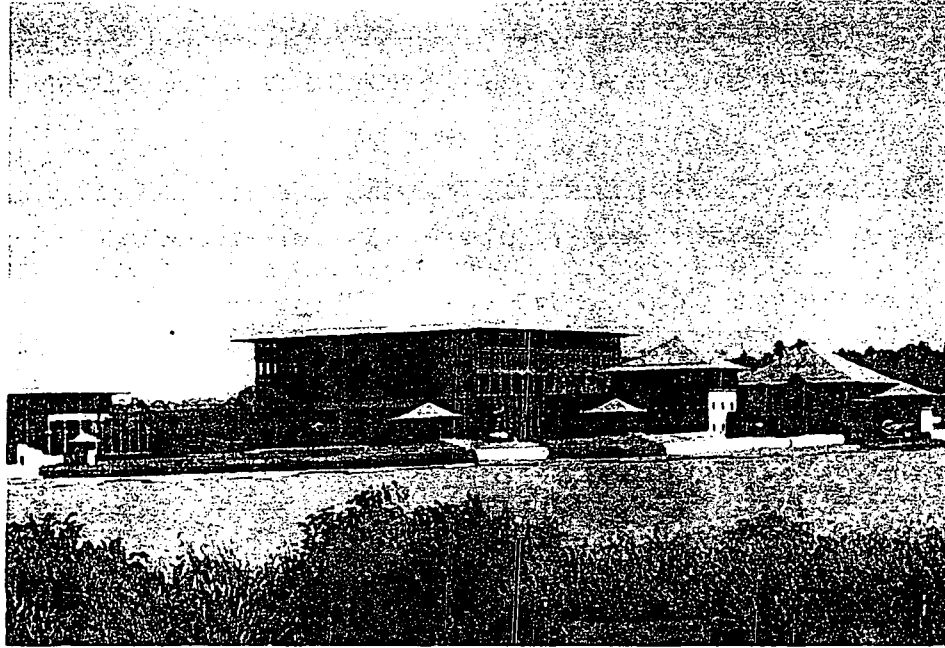


Fig 24- Parliament complex at Sri jayawardanapura

1.8.3. Purity

Purity is usually achieved by the use of symbolic expressions. It is clear that most of these symbolic expressions are based on the actual way of becoming physically purified. And also nature is considered as a place, which contains cleanliness and purity. Hence natural items, water, sand, light and plants have been used manifest purity symbolically throughout the period of human civilization.

The spatial arrangements, which reflect the simplicity, clear geometry and clarity manifest cleanliness and purity. Forms, textures, colors, lighting and details are also used achieve this quality.

“ The light praised by everyone from plutarch to John Henry Newman, who speaks of it, spatial purity elasticity, clearness and salubrity must have played a crucial part in the evolution of the classical orders of architecture. The clear, dazzling sunshine makes for strong shadows and encourage clean, powerful forms in landscape.”²¹

The expression of purity has been used in every type of religious environments in world history. It is considered as one of the primary aspect, which manifested by the use of various symbolic spaces, elements and activities. It creates certain emotions of psychological and physical cleanliness and purity. The symbolic purity of Zen Buddhism in Japan is another illustration of this expression.

“Naturally, since the water in the shallow stone basin was insufficient for washing hands that were actually dirty, its use was symbolic rather than practical. It goes without saying that what was important here was the ritual cleaning of the heart and mind in preparation for the tea ceremony.”²²

In Japanese temple architecture, purity and cleanliness have been expressed by the use of various symbolic elements and very clear simple planing arrangements. When the forms, which are observed by human beings, become very clearly visible and understandable without having any complexity in the mind. It eventually helps to generate a subtle kind of freedom from inner contradictions and a certain mental state of purity. (Fig. 25,26)

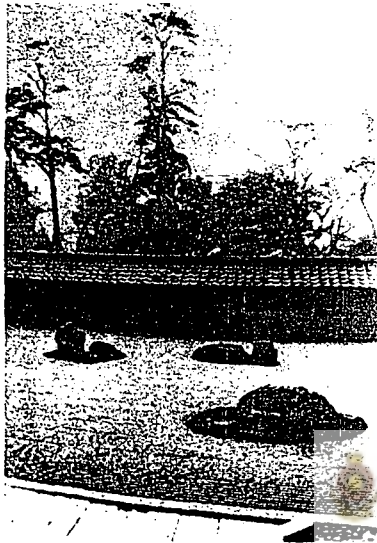


Fig 25- Temple garden – Japan

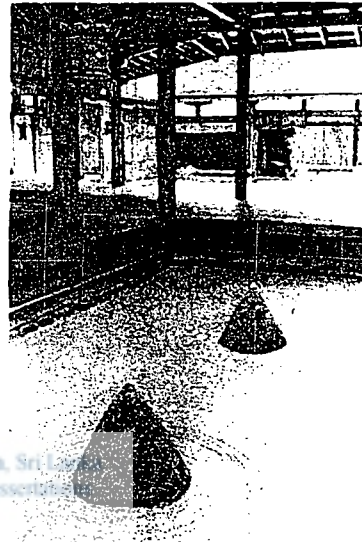


Fig 26- Courtyard garden,
Kam gano shrine- Kyoto

The clear, rhythmical, textural effects and whiteness of the fine sand, courtyard gardens of Japanese temples symbolize the perfect feelings of purity.

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CHAPTER TWO

Chapter Two – The evolution of Sri Lankan Army.

2.1. Historical background and the current situation.

2.1.1 Ancient period.

The first military engagement in Sri Lanka is marked with the advent of vijaya, the prince of north India who landed with his followers on the beaches of northwestern Sri Lanka around 543 BC vijaya forced 'kuweni' the queen of local 'Rakshas' on pain of death, to restore his men who had been spirited away by her, and over came his adversaries. (Fig. 27)



Fig 27- Arrival of king Vijaya – painting at Kalaniya temple

Repeated incursions into Sri Lankan territory by south Indians, particularly the 'cholans', led to the engagement of rival forces in battle. King 'Dutugamunu' (200 BC) is reported to have raised an army of eleven thousand inhabitants in his battle against prince 'Elara' of chola. King Dutugamunu's organizational skills, bravery and chivalry are famous and his battles have gone down in history as outstanding offensive operations against a foreign enemy. Rulers such as king 'Gajabahu' (113 AD) who sailed to India to bring back his captured soldiers stand out. King 'Dhatusena' (433 AD) is credited with having repulsed Indian invasions and particularly for organizing a naval build up to deter sea born attacks. He also had the foresight to cover these defenses with artillery.

'Vijayabahu' (1001 AD) was another warrior king who dislodged invaders. 'Parakramabahu' the great (1153 AD) as his title implies was outstanding in the polonnaruwa period of Sri Lanka's history and his accomplishments as a military leader and a great administrator are noteworthy. His reign included a military expedition to Burma in retaliation for certain indignities inflicted on his envoys and interference in the elephant trade. Parakramabahu's fame was such, that his assistance was sought by south Indian rulers who were involved in internecine struggles. Another strong ruler in the pre-colonial era was parakramabahu VI, who ruled the entire island from 'Kotte'.

Although the known epigraphically records do not indicate that our rulers had a full time 'standing army', at their disposal, there is evidence supported by legend, designation, name, place and tradition that prove, that there were 'stand by' equestrian, elephant and infantry cadres to ensure Royal authority at all times. Militias were raised as necessity arose, and the soldiers returned to their spell of military duty.

2.1.2. The colonial era.

The capacity to sail enabled European powers to conquer nations, which had not developed their sea power. Two significant developments in the military sphere occurred during the Portuguese occupation. Firstly military commanders such as Vijayabandara, Mayadunne, Rajasinghe and Wimaladarmasooriya organized resistance by raising a fighting element of the public in to lascoreens and militias. They built up fierce resistance to the foreign power, and to do so, developed strong 'esprit de corps' which gave the singhala soldier a commendable fighting spirit. It is also reported that the manufacture of arms commenced during this period so much so, that the weapons used by lascoreens included not only the traditional bows and arrows, swords, spears but also muskets made for them locally. Artillery, in the form of 'Jingais' capable of throwing ball four to twelve ounces in weight were also locally manufactured and used against fortification. The sophistication of the weaponry was remarkable for those times and was a sign of the maturity of the Sinhala Armies, which fought the foreign rulers.

The Portuguese must also be credited with the introduction of fortresses to Sri Lanka. What remain to date are a tribute to their architectural and engineering skills, and is an indication of their assessment of the potential threat to their fortifications. During this era. Whilst Sri Lanka's own forces developed in defense of their motherland, there is an indication of the employment of local inhabitants in the Portuguese forces. Like the Portuguese, the Dutch were confined to the maritime regions of the country. The locals regarded their entry as a merciful alternative to the Portuguese occupation, but as time moved on and with court intrigues amongst the rulers, discontent grew.

Local rulers made overtures to the British for assistance against the Dutch. The Dutch did not employ locals in their forces and preferred to live in isolation pursuing their interests in trade and commerce and defending their forts with their own forces, which included Swiss and Malay mercenaries. The Dutch Forts in Jaffna, Galle, Matara, Batticaloa and Trincomalee were sturdily built. The Colombo Fort was destroyed in British times. (Fig. 28)

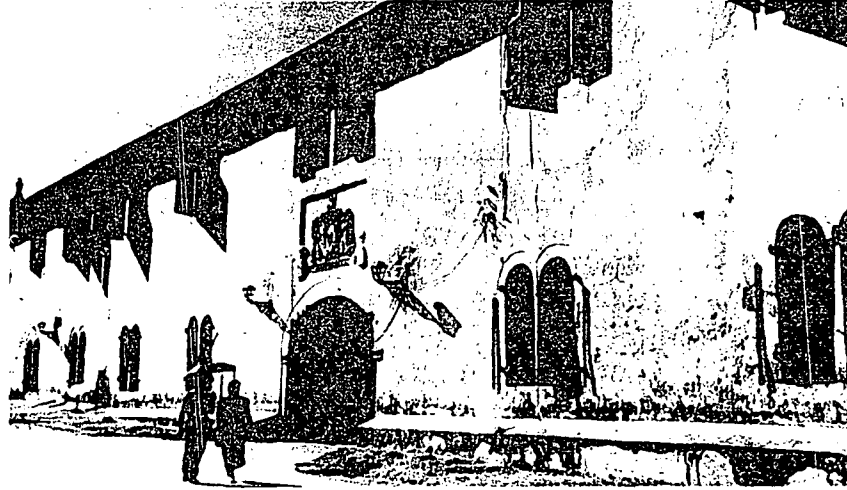


Fig. 28- Dutch fort – Gall

During the first half-century of British occupation there were uprisings and palace intrigues particularly after the adventure into the Kandyan Kingdom. The Kandyan forces resorted to guerrilla warfare and were quite successful in their conflict against a better-armed force of the British.

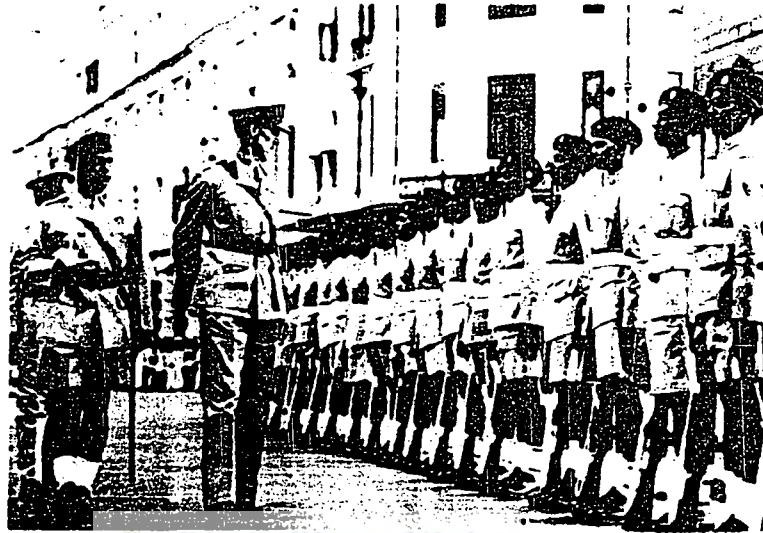


Initially the British had their own troops for the defense of the Island, which included naval vessels, artillery troops and infantry. Their headquarters was in Trincomalee. In 1796, troops in the Dutch service who were Swiss and Malay mercenaries transferred to the British East India Company. The Malays formed initially as a Malay Corps and later in 1802 as the first Ceylon Regiment under a British Commanding Officer. In the same year, a 'Cinghalese' unit was raised and called the 2nd Ceylon Regiment, also known as the "Sepoy" corps. In 1803 a 3rd Ceylon Regiment was raised with Moluccans and recruits and recruits from penang. All these regiments fought in the Kandyan wars of 1803. More Cinghalese and Malays were recruited to this regiment and in 1814 a 4th regiment was raised comprising African troops. In 1817 the name of the regiment was changed to the Ceylon Regiment. After the Matale rebellion, led by 'Puran Appu', in 1848 the recruitment of Cinghalese was stopped. The history of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment marks the first phase of the employment of on – British personnel in Ceylon for service in the British establishment.

In 1910, the name of the forces was changed to Ceylon defense force (CDF). Throughout the years between two world wars, the CDF continued to flourish and went on training against the day when it would be called upon to fulfill its preposess.



In 1948 came Ceylon independence, and in 1949, the army act was passed by parliament raising Ceylon's Army, composed of regular and volunteer forces. The first commander of the 'Ceylon's Army', was Brigadier Roderick Sinclair, appointed from the British army. The Navy and the air force was made accordingly the government took steps to establish regular and professional forces commencing with the Army in 1949, the navy in 1950 and the air force in 1951. (Fig. 29)



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Fig. 29- The first commander of the "Ceylonese army,"
inspecting a Guard of Honor

2.1.3. Army in operation and the current situation.

The Sri Lanka Army at its inception was employed in internal security and ceremonial duties. During its initial period, the 1954 "Harthal" and communal violence in 1958, were among some of the main internal security operations the Army had to undertake. Further, some units of the Army were deployed in the northern part of the country for the purpose of preventing the entry of illegal immigrants from South India.

However, events in the country took a dramatic turn in 1971 when the JVP (Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna) insurrection broke out. For the first time in post-independence history, the Army was involved in active combat. The prompt assistance granted by foreign countries from various parts of the world helped the Army to restore order in the country within a period of two months. The period from 1971 to 1981 was relatively peaceful except for the communal riots in August 1977. The era between 1977 and 1981 was the breeding period of northern terrorism.

In October 1981, a soldier of the army was killed in Stanley Road Jaffna. Since then skirmishes took place on and off until the 23rd of July 1983 when 13 soldiers of the Sri Lanka Army were ambushed and killed by the LTTE at Thirunelveli, in Jaffna.

This single incident created a new dimension in the northern conflict in Sri Lanka and also affected the country's image adversely. Since then the separatist war in Sri Lanka was converted into a conflict, which yet obstructs the development of this country due to soaring defense expenditure. During the past fourteen years, there were many major operations conducted against the LTTE. 'Operation Liberation' was conducted to wrest control of the Vadamarachchi area in the Jaffna peninsula. This operation was successfully completed and was able to complete the capture of the Vadamarachchi area within five days. (Fig. 33)



Fig. 33- Operation 'Rivirasa' - the map

As a result of this Operation, the entire area of Vadamarachchi was brought under the control of the Security Forces. The Army was entrusted with the administration of a large number of civilians. The 'Hearts and Minds' campaign was at its height and the population was gradually being drawn towards the Government and the Security Forces. The Peace Accord with India was signed on the 29th of July 1987, and the Indian Peace Keeping Force, (IPKF), began arriving, thus making a new dimension in the separatist war in Sri Lanka.

The Army was confined to barracks in the Northern and Eastern provinces of Sri Lanka. This enabled the troop withdrawal from this region in large numbers, to facilitate their deployment in the southern part of the Island to suppress the JVP uprising. The JVP uprising was in full swing after the signing of the peace accord. They used the presence of the IPKF to justify their armed action to topple the Government. They also forced to government institutions and service personnel to quit their works and jobs by issuing death threats. There were instances where entire families of the soldiers were slaughtered when instructions of the JVP were not complied with. However except for a very few the brave soldiers never succumbed to the JVP threats. There were instances where the entire government machinery came to a standstill as essential services were totally crippled.

It is worth mentioning that it was the loyal soldiers of the Sri Lanka Army who stood by the country in the hour of need. By the end of 1989, the situation was totally brought under control as most of the JVP leadership was put out of action. At this stage, the Government was holding peace talks with the LTTE.

The IPKF withdrew in March 1990, and the government sponsored peace talk with the LTTE broke down in June 1990. After this the army has to reinforce and to fight against the LTTE threats during long periods with conducting several operations and hold the grounds in northern and eastern areas. Due to that the army spread out in northern and eastern area with locating and moving different army camps. This area was known as the operation area. As a result of this maintenance standard of the peace area camps was reduced, due to the reasons to give much priority to maintain the operation area camps. Also to conduct operations. (Fig. 32)



Fig .32- Operation 'Jayasikuru'

2.2. Principle factors effect to the standard of the army.

Considering the army, there are some principle factors, which are effected to the standard of the army, and also these things are highly affected to the qualitative being of the organization. From those factors, the moral, courage and discipline are very much important. To maintain these factors, constantly the discipline factor is mostly effects. 'Moral' is the most important factor in war. It is upon moral more than any thing else that success or failure in battle depends. As V. K. Saraf illustrates,

“ Though mentioned very often in uniformed services, moral is an intangible, rather subtle, concept to isolate because it is a complex combination of many factors which are essentially emotional in nature. It is that state of mind, which impels people to do what the organization expects then to do. Moral can however be unmistakably felt when it is very high or when it is very low. Peculiarly, like a tree it is either growing or dying.”¹

In war the normal stature of some men increases and they will perform in battle remarkable acts of selfless courage and daring, and will endure with extraordinary fortitude the burdens thrust upon them. Other men, however, will under the stress of hardships and dangers, surrender to fear of fatigue and will allow their characters to disintegrate which results in timidity of actors and slackness in personal standers. They have surrendered to fear and, in extreme cases, men who have become paralyzed by fear gripped by unnecessary panic. The good soldier – the man with high moral – has not surrendered to fear and has maintain his personal standards, the bad soldier - the man with low moral – has become incapable of independent action and has lost parts of his human individuality.

Field Marshal Viscount Slim, in wonderful study on moral and describes the foundations of moral as the spiritual, intellectual and material need of any body of men. Meeting these needs requires good leadership, good discipline, comradeship and self-respect. ²

‘ Courage’ is another important factor and Field Marshal Viscount Slim defines it as follows,

“Courage is not only a virtues it is virtue. Without courage there are no other virtues”. The word embraces both physical and moral courage. You must have the physical courage to overcome the fear or dangers or hardship to. So that your examples of confidence affect your men. This is matter of self-control. You must also have the moral courage to take unpopular and difficult decisions often in to the face of contrary advise and adversity. This will mean that you must have the courage to insist on the fulfillment of an unpleasant order even if there appears to be an easy way round it. ³

Next important factor to consider is the discipline and it will discuss in the next sub chapter in detail. Likewise, most important factors are there, such as, loyalty, enthusiasms, self confidence, good communication, will power, initiative, knowledge, integrity, fitness and judgment of common sense etc.

2.3. Military Discipline

“ If you take out a car or bicycle, you can choose where you want to go, your own destination. That is liberty. But ... you will keep to the left of the road, that is discipline..” ⁴

-Field Marshal Viscount Slim.

Military Discipline is a state of order and obedience existing within a command. It involves the ready subordination of the will of the individual for the good of the group. Military discipline is an extension and specialized application of the discipline demands habitual but reasoned obedience that preserves initiative and functions unfalteringly even in the absence of the commander. Discipline is created within a command by instilling a sense of confidence and responsibility in each individual. Discipline demands correct performance of duty. The need for discipline is best inculcated in individual by appealing

to his sense of reason. In the few instances where appeal to reason fail, the use of punishment is effective in causing a recalcitrant individual to conform and perhaps appreciate the need for discipline. Condemnation and earned praise from senior to his subordinate, either individually or collectively, for tasks well done serve to strengthen the disciplinary bonds which bind together the smooth functioning team.

There are some definitions to military discipline, which are denoted by different scholars as V.K. Sharf illustrates,

“Discipline means prompt obedience to orders and, in the absence of specific orders, to what the person believes would have been the orders given the existing rules, regulations and policy. This pattern of behavior ensues from good training and effective leader ship.”⁵

Fild Martial Earl Wavell defined that in ‘the Good Soldier,’ “Discipline is teaching which makes a man do something which he would not, unless he had learnt that it was the right, the proper, and the expedient thing to do. At its best, it is instilled and maintained by pride in oneself, in one’s unit, in one’s profession; only at its worst by a fear of punishment.”⁶

However the military discipline can be identified as a behavior pattern of a soldier on a particular order which is based on proper living, proper dressing, and proper dining etc. V. K. Sharf further illustrates this,

“Military leaders will develop this attitude only when he has learned to look after their professional welfare which means ensuring appropriate training, proper equipment and a congenial work environment.”⁷

Hence the congenial work environment is very important to develop the military discipline of soldiers. The built environment is help to the activity of work environment and there is an interrelationship among them.

2.4. Brief of the “officer mess” building.

Different categories of messes are situated in army camps, with providing accommodations and other relevant facilities to army officers and other military persons. Each mess is fulfilled in same facilities like, dining, gathering, relaxing and accommodating etc. According to the ranks of army persons, it is varied like, privet’s (soldier’s) mess, corporals mess, sergeants mess and officer’s messes. Officer’s mess and that environment are very important part of the built environment in an army camp.

If we considered of a group of army officers as a family, the mess becomes to their house, for living. Normally in officer’s messes facilitate accommodation, dining, entertaining, and bar facilities etc, to officers. However, it is restricted area to non-commissioned army persons. In addition, those permitted army officers may be male or female and married or unmarried persons. Officers are permitted to take their family.

members or another visitors to invite in the mess and treat them, according to the mess regulations and ethics of the army. But not allow civil visitors to accommodate there. Administration and maintenance matters of the mess controlled by a special mess comity, which is appointed as to army orders.

Officer's Messes are varied according to the situation or standard of army camps, which depended on administration system of the army. Such as, Area headquarters officer messes, Divisional headquarters officer messes, Brigade headquarters office mess, Regimental headquarters office messes and Unit officer mess. Messes are situated in any headquarter, commonly known as stationary officer messes.

In the officer mess, mess regulation and ethicists are strictly effects to the officers and their standard, and those things are highly effected to maintain the discipline of the army officers.

NOTES

1. V.K. Saraf. "How to become a good leader"; 1994. P. 175.
2. Field Marshal Viscount Slim "Defeat in to Victory" (Chap 1)
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. V.K. Saraf. "How to become a good leader"; 1994. P. 164.
6. Field Marshal Earl Wavell; "The Good Soldiers"



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CHAPTER THREE

Chapter Three – Architecture of the Officer mess building.

3.1. General

At the early period of the Ceylon's army some army cantonment are situated through out the country. At that period, the architecture in most of camps have been inspired from the British, due to the command, administrating matters and all other system were based on the British army orders and traditions. Hence, those architectural characters are adapted to the mess buildings as well, which were constructed in the particular period. The best examples can be identified through Panagoda garrison area and the Diyatalawa garrison area. Majorities, of the buildings are made- out in rubble walls in large scales. Geometrical composition of elements is on symmetrical plan forms.

With the evolution of the Army, later constructed camps which are located out of the operational areas, have been mostly inspired from domestic architectural features and other recreational buildings like hotels etc. the JVP (Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna) movement and highly involvement in internal security matters, specially by the army among the down south areas where tourist hotels are mostly spread –out, domestic architectural details are adapted to mess buildings. This characteristic replica is completely different for north and east. Due to the LTTE war reason, those camps were less prioritized in maintaining, and had to temporally renovate some early constructed buildings.

Beginning of the LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam) war newly constructed most of the officer messes in operation areas are situated in vacated residential or institutional buildings after some additions and improvements to those buildings and converted to officer messes. There are some examples like Palaly and Vauniya. (Fig. 142)

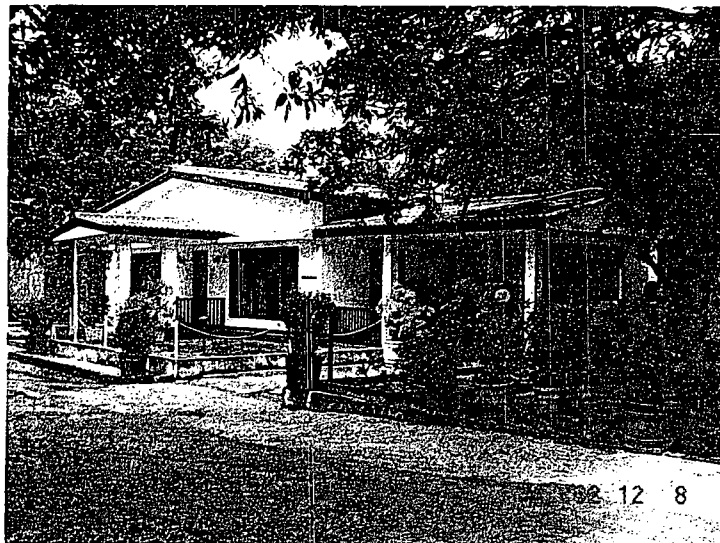


Fig. 142- exterior view- stationary officer mess – Palaly.

3.2. User

Main users of the officer mess buildings are commissioned officers in the army. Those officers may be living in officers (who are accommodate in the mess) or living - out officers (officers who are not accommodated, but getting other available facilities from the mess). The other part of the user is visitors. Like family members of officers, friends and relations of officers. In addition, there may be special users who are attending for parties and any other special occasions and situations. Except the officers, others use the mess only in special occasions and situations. Also they are not permitted to accommodate in the mess.

When consider the stationary messes, various army officers use them, who come from different units and branches of the camp. Most probably, officers who belong to the particular Regiment use Regimental messes. Likewise, officer messes are in training centers, specially known as, cadet messes and use by cadet officers who are train to become officers in the future.

Working staff of the mess is the another part of the user; they may be waiters, cooks, and other ranks army persons who involve to administration and maintenance matters of the mess. But, they are not taking any messing facilities from the mess. Except those mentioned persons, any others in a camp are not permitted to use the mess.

3.3. Location and the context

Officer messes are generally located in an isolated position in the camp, but not to visible to outside of the camp. In addition, it is very much secure among other buildings. Considering the Sri Lankan army camps. Normally it is located to get easy access from main headquarter buildings and with the separate vehicular access to gain privacy and to use for the service access. In Sri Lankan army camps, majorities of messes are constructed in the highest position of the particular army premises. (Fig. 35,36) Hence it is dominated among the other buildings, but separated from soldiers and other low ranker's accommodations, for the purpose of gap- maintaining among the ranks.



Fig 35- Gamunu Watch officer mess
Diyatalawa



Fig 36- Engineer services regiment officer mess
Panagoda

Properly landscaped environment around the mess is a common feature. Large grassed areas with low height plants are used, in most spaces. Geometrical order of the landscaping arrangement is the other important part of the surrounding.

3.4. Entrance

Considering the entrance of officer mess building, normally it is dominated among the other elements of the building. Entrance porches of the early constructed buildings, are added with using massive scale columns and dominated wall finishes are added in the most messes. The mess buildings are elevated in some height from the ground level with adding some large spanned, flight of steps to the entrance. (Fig. 37, 38)



Fig. 37- Entrance porch - Gamunu watch officer mess - Diyatalawa



Fig. 38- Entrance-Gamunu watch officer mess - Diyatalawa

Functionally in the entrance, having a table with some wall hangers to keep caps, berets, and belts of officers before enter to the inside of mess. Then the some kind of features like, sculptures, paintings and wall murals are used to decorate the entrance. (Fig. 39, 40)



Fig. 39- entrance - cadet mess
Diyatalawa

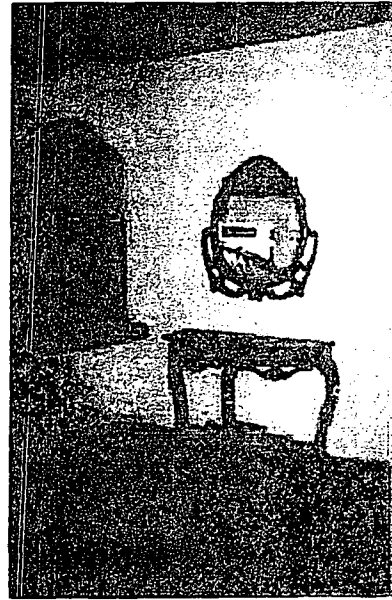


Fig. 40- Entrance lobby
Engineer services regiment
officer mess - Panagoda

3.5. Arrangement and progression.

If the term 'mess' used to the 'officer's mess', actually it is the house of army officers. Hence, various functional activities are happening there. For examples dining, relaxing, entertaining, accommodating, and bar facilitating are taking place. (Fig. 47, 48)

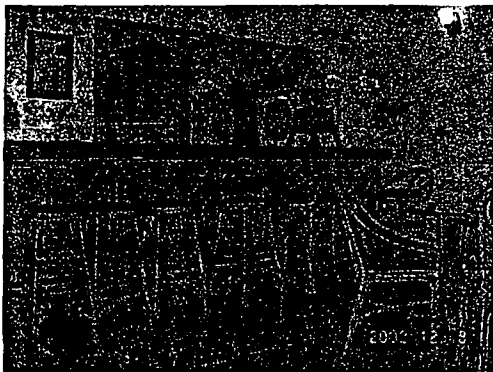


Fig. 48 -view of the Bar- officer mess
Palaly

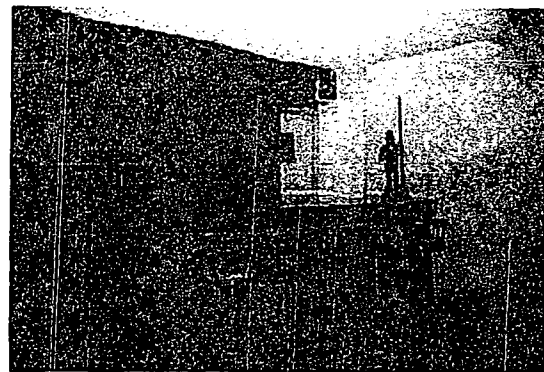


Fig. 47. View of the bar- engineer services
officer mess - Panagoda

According to those activities, various spaces are arranged in particular orders. The geometrical ordering principles are used in arrangement in most of officer messes. The antique room becomes the major space of the building and it is the living area of the mess.

In all messes this space is arranged to emphasized the superiority of the space with adding different features through furniture, colors and textures, lighting levels and ornamental items etc. (fig. 41, 42)

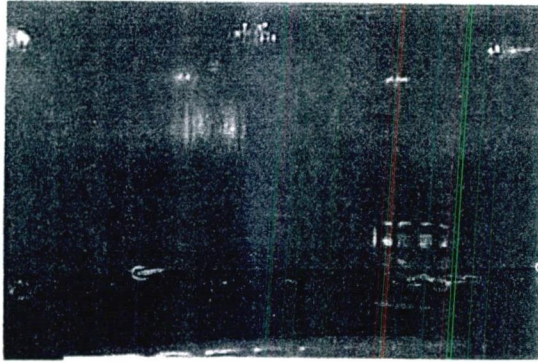


Fig. 41- Antique room
Gamunu watch officer mess – Diyatalawa



Fig. 42. Antique room
stationary mess- Palaly

Officers dining area become a semi public area. It is formally arranged in most messes, to function as a highly discipline maintaining area. During the daytime every officers are come from the main entrence. But a direct access is provided from accommodation area, to arrive officers in to the dining in nighttime. In the nighttime officers are not wear uniforms and wear proper civil dresses with ties and all. (Fig. 43, 44)

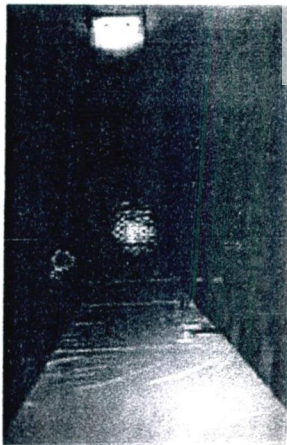


Fig. 44- Dining area
Engineer services regiment
officer mess – Panagoda



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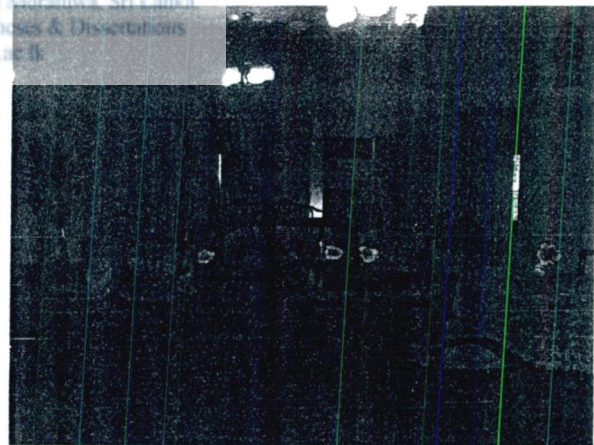


Fig. 43. Dining area - stationary mess- Palaly

In most situations, Officers accommodation separated from main building. But there are some linking corridors and porches etc. sometimes in two storied buildings, the accommodation area is located at the upper floor. However, a separate access is given to accommodation zone, in most times it is commonly used for service purposes. (Fig. 45, 46)





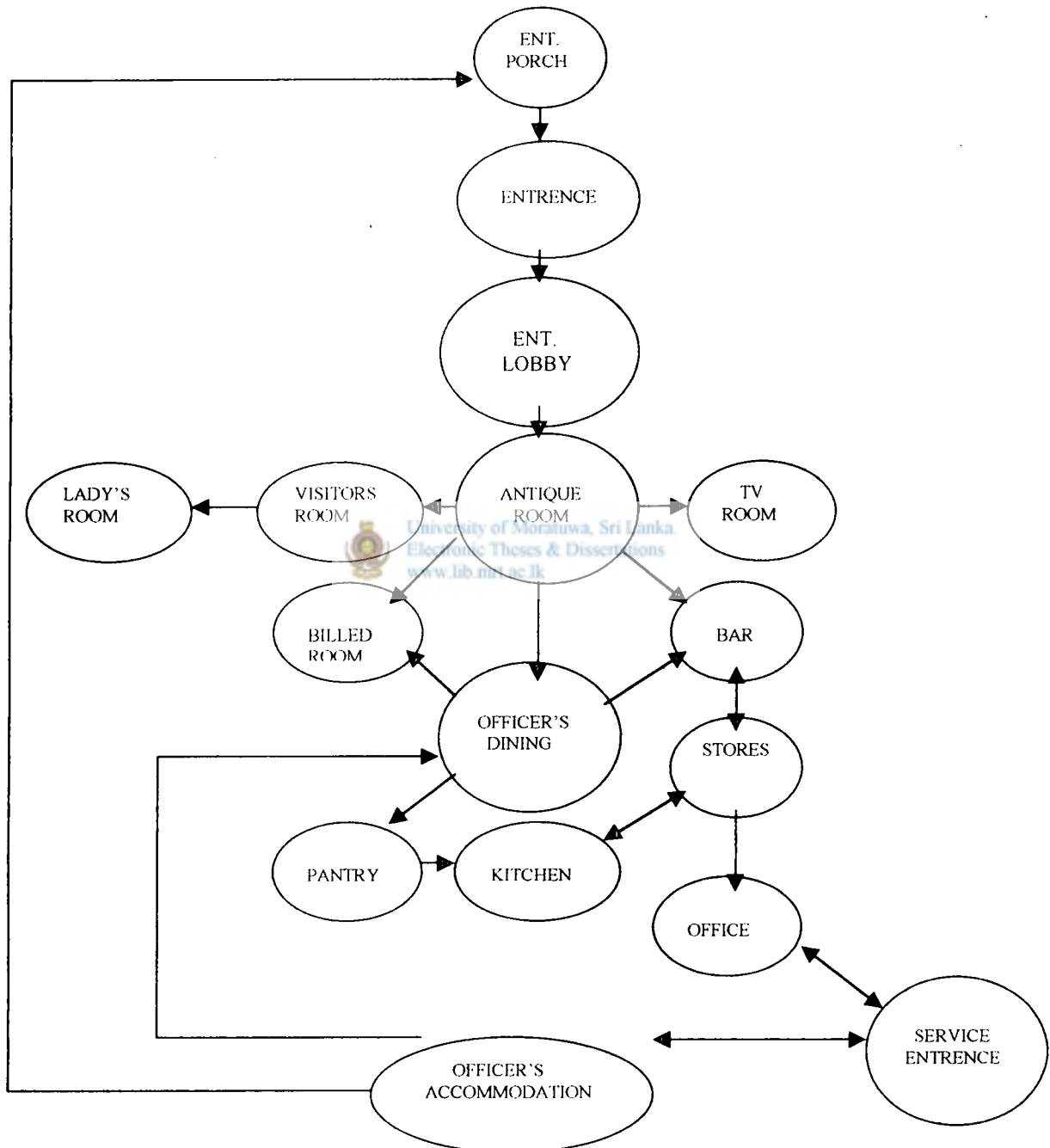
Fig .45-A corridor -
Engineer services regiment officer mess
Panagoda



Fig .46- Direct access to officer's accommodation
area from dining



Considering a typical officer mess, can be identified their basic functional spaces as follow.



3.6. Elements

Large-scale columns, which are commonly, used elements in mess buildings. Also for verandahs, and walkways. These are most probably masonry structures, constructed in rubble, bricks or R.C.C. but in some places like Diyatalawa, steel and timber columns also used. (Fig. 49)



Fig .49- Verandah with timber column and hand rail – Gamunu watch officer mess Diyatalawa



Fig .50- Dominance of roof Gamunu watch mess Diyatalawa

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Roofs are constructed to give a much dominant look to the office mess building in most areas. Although, roof angles and used materials are changed according to climatic changes of located area, most of roofs are emphasized to provide dominated look to buildings. (Fig. 50)

Ceilings are in most messes are constructed using well-polished timber planks, most probably light colored asbestos are used. Any way, it is tried to emphasize rich quality to the space. Walls are very thick in most messes; wall finishers are used to give a much dominant and superior look. Timber and glassed windows, in rectangular shapes, are composed in most messes, with giving large vistas to interior spaces, but later tinted glasses and aluminum framed widows also added there. How ever, window curtains are used to give a rich quality. Floor finishes are given luxury quality with using well-polished and shined materials like, granite, marble and terrazzo flooring etc. (fig. 51, 52)

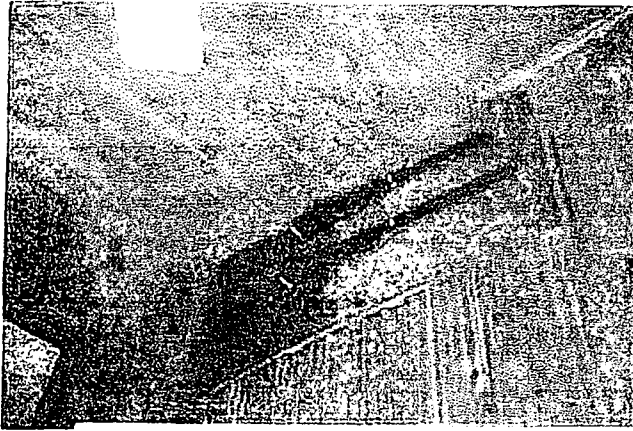


Fig. 51- Timber polished ceiling.



Fig. 52- interior view of windows and floor Gamunu watch mess Diyatalawa

3.7. Features

Several architectural and artistic features can be identified through officer mess buildings. Such as, ornamental items, sculptures, wall murals, paintings, carvings, some special arms and equipment used in army. Those features are specially used in interior decorations, and get some special qualities to spaces. Also they are involved to keep the army identity and emphasized the standard and the importance of the army. (Fig. 53, 54)

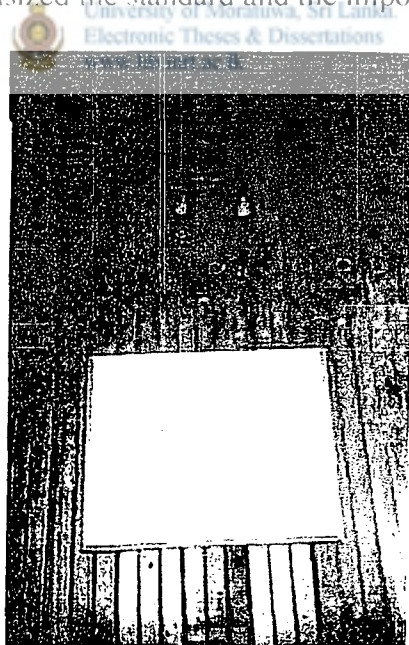


Fig. 54- A painting – Gamunu mess Diyatalawa

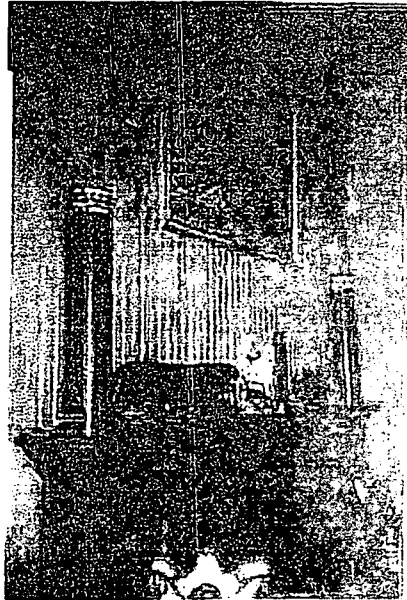


Fig .53- Fire place in the antique room
Gamunu watch officer mess - Diyatalawa

In the army very much concern about the cleanliness. So that well polished and shiny surfaced timber furniture, white colored walls and ceilings, polished timber ceilings, white tablecloths or light colored curtains are used for interior spaces. In addition, the well-polished floors are gaining cleanliness, and maintain by daily fatigues, of whom responsible.



In most officer messes artificial lighting are used except the day lighting. Due to the reason of window the use of curtains, to keep the standard of discipline in the mess. In addition, mechanical ventilation is used in most spaces. (Fig. 55)

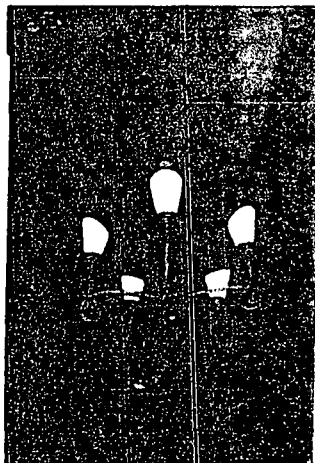


Fig .55- decorative chandelier lamp
Cadet mess- Diyatalawa

Landscaping around the mess building, is a very much important feature to give appropriate pleasing qualities for users. In landscaping large open areas are used as grassed areas around the mess. Also geometrically arranged paths and other landscaping features are used. Plants are in low height, white painted flowerpots, and white painted outdoor sculptures and some natural features like rock boulders are used in most of officer's messes. (Fig. 57, 58 & 59)

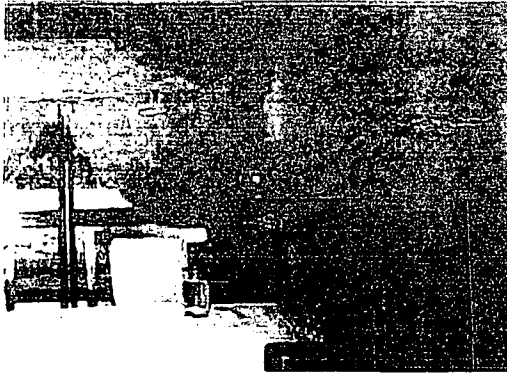


Fig. 58- Landscaping view to the bar (right) of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka
Engineer services regiment officer mess
Panagoda

Fig. 57- Landscaping view to the dining (top)
Engineer services regiment
officer mess - Panagoda

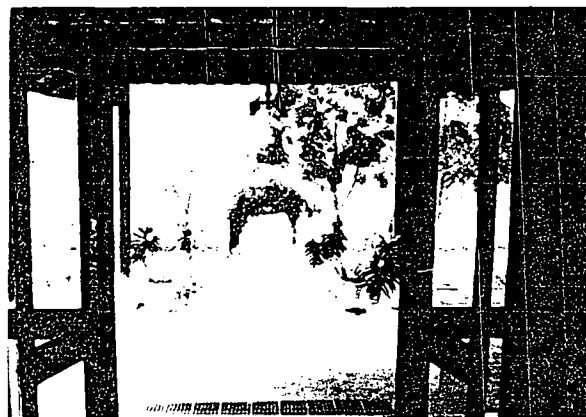


Fig. 59- Landscaping view to the entrance
Gamunu watch officer mess- Diyatalawa

3.8. Qualities

The elements and features, which are used to arrange spaces, create qualities. Such as, formal quality, superior quality, dominance quality, purity, and recreational quality etc. Formal behavior is essential to keep discipline of officers. Superiority also contributes to maintain this discipline through keeping of the standard to make proud of the job to command and control the organization.

Dominance quality contributes enhance their leader ships. To maintain officers behavior purity assist more. examples like, wearing neat cloths, maintaining the physical healthy through cleanliness, having fresh foods, for physical and mental purity are must. (Fig. 34)

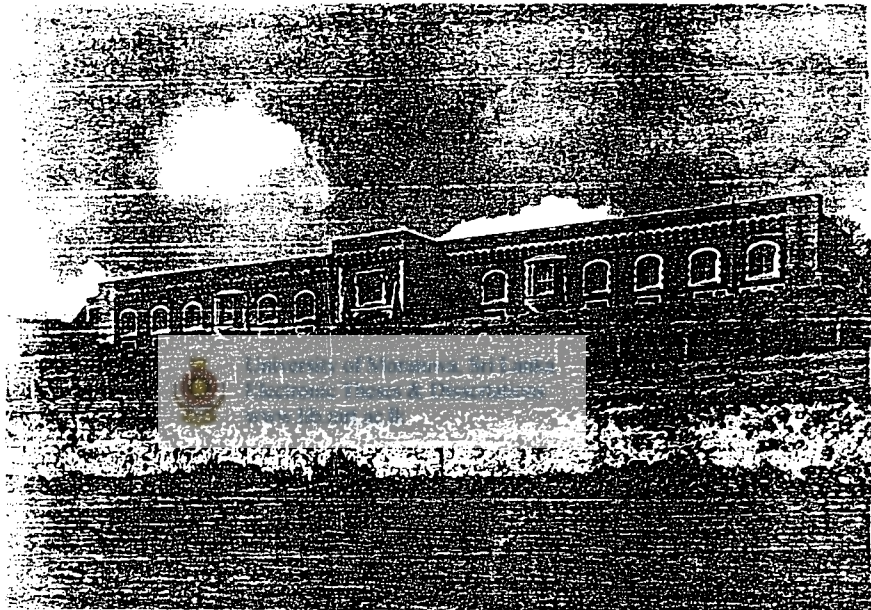


Fig 34- Officer mess at the Dover's forgotten fortress
The western Highest



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CHAPTER FOUR

Chapter four – case study- Discipline through officer mess building in Sri lankan army camps.

4.1. Officer messes in Military Academies.

The Special feature of military academies is training based environment of cadet officers. Sense of discipline, must facilitate more than any others through this environment. Normally Peoples enter here, suddenly from the civil society, as new comers to this setup, having their usual behavior patterns. Hence, they must be adapted to this setup easily, to get the training and also to be a well-militarized officer, according to a particular order and discipline. So that the task of the built environment is much prioritized to transform their minds and physical behaviors through facilitation of correct expressive qualities, the officer mess, (Here, functionally known as the cadet mess) is having a big task to contribute to this.

4.1.1. Identified expressive qualities, which help to facilitate 'Discipline' through the Cadet officer's mess at Sri Lanka Military Academy – Diyatalawa.

Considering the location of the cadet mess, it is located at the highest position in the military academy premises, with expressing a dominance quality. In addition, the symmetrically arranged vehicular path, which surrounded the building, is enhancing this quality more. Next feature of the context is landscaping system which arranged to a formal order with using large grassed areas and symmetrically arranged flower beds which planted in low height level. It is enhance the dominance quality furthermore. (Fig.62, 63, & 64)



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Fig .62- Entrence porch - Cadet mess-
Diyatalawa

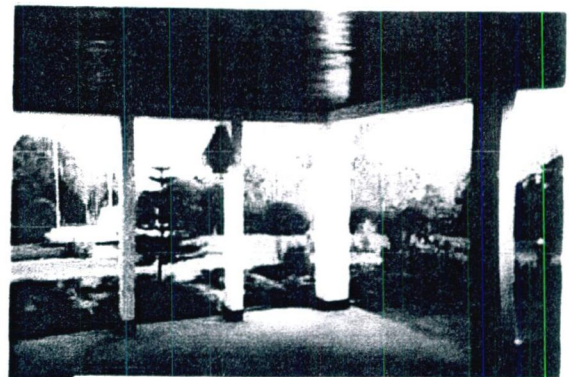


Fig .63- Landscaped view to the entrance
Cadet mess- Diyatalawa



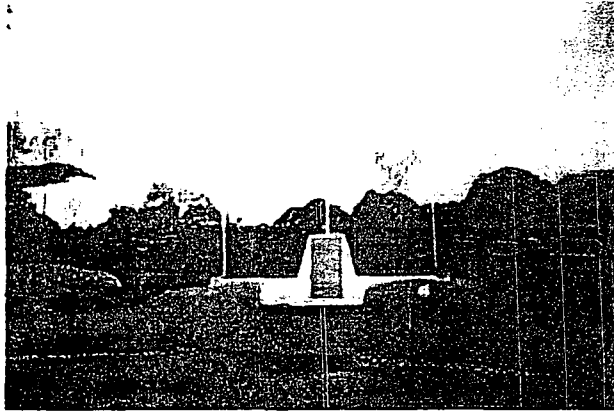


Fig .64- Symmetry of landscaping
Cadet mess- Diyatalawa



Fig .67- Entrance porch from lobby
Cadet mess- Diyatalawa



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White colored elements like columns and walls with large scaled entrance porch highly enhance this dominance quality, motivated cadets' officers to prepare their dressing properly, before the entering in to the mess. Also, create a sense to respect to the space. Through the smooth texture and white colored walls and cubical forms of the entrance are achieving this quality of dominance well. Scale and proportions of the rectangular columns makes the dominance and superiority. Also well-polished and shiny timber ceiling reflects the superiority of the space to gaining a proud to the user mind and evokes to express the purity. (Fig., 67)

The elevated entrance with large spanned flight of steps, which focused on to the mosaic work, done on the front wall, which showing a traditional painting of Dutch era, stop entering people and motivated to be prepared with correct dressing, using large mirrors fixed at the both side of the entrance. Also let them to hang their caps and belts on wall hangers which are placed at the two sides of walls, in to a proper order. Well-polished and shiny timbers that are in these hangers reflect the purity, formality and superior quality to make a discipline. (Fig.65, 68, & 82)



Fig. 65- Entrance- Cadet mess
Diyatalawa

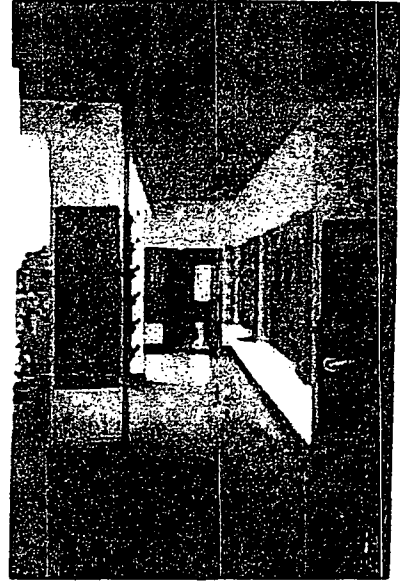


Fig. 68- Lobby of the dining
Cadet mess- Diyatalawa

The symmetrical composition of the plan form enhances the formality, and the proper order of composition of space is having a rhythm. It is enhance the formality to make a discipline of officers. In side of the large dining hall, show properly arranged tables in a clear geometrical order as to sit according to the senioritis of the officers. The head table, which kept in, the head position, used senior most cadet officer, and seat there as to visible to all others who are seated in table of the both sides. Others also take their seat according to the seniority by motivating on this formal arrangement of tables. (Fig.69)

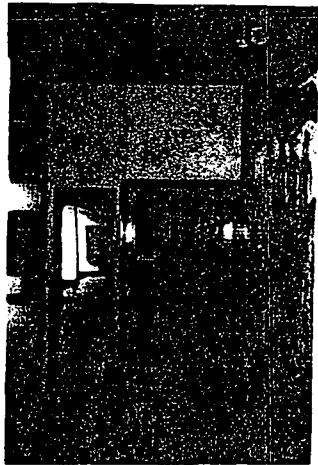


Fig. 82- mirrors at the lobby

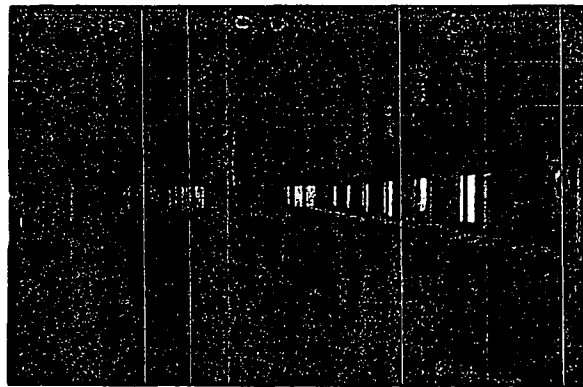


Fig. 69- Interior view of the dining
Cadet mess- Diyatalawa

When entering to the dining hall the 'government and academy colors' are placed at the central position, behind the head table, as visible for entering peoples. Hence, they motivate to salute to the 'colors' when entering to the mess. Ex – Prime ministers and president's photographs are hangs on the top wall of both sides of this 'colors' on to a proper order, with expressing the formality and dominance of the space. it's make to people to respect and make a discipline. (Fig. 70,71)

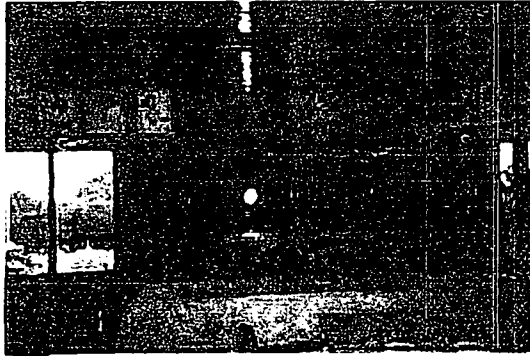


Fig 70- Head table kept Fig
in front of the colors
Cadet mess-Diyatalawa



71- Photographs
of Ex- Prime ministers
and presidents - Cadet mess-
Diyatalawa

Well-polished and shiny timber, which used to finish the interior walls and the ceiling, emphasized the superior and cleanliness qualities. White colored clothes are used to cover tables, express the cleanliness and motivates to officers to make a discipline, while they are having meals, not to damage or dirty to table clothes by donning any mistakes. Formally landscaped outside area is visible when using of the dining area in daytime. And that view also, involve to make a formal sense. Pattern of the windows keeping on walls of the dining area creates a repetition and expresses the formal quality.

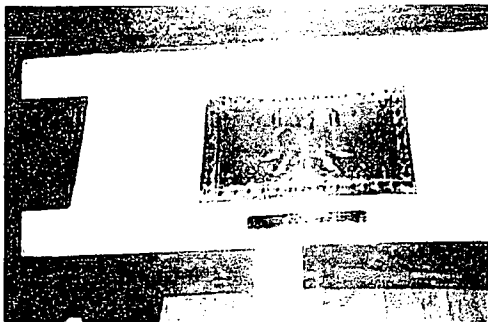


Fig. 73- decoration of the wall- cadet mess
Diyatalawa



Fig . 74- visitors room – cadet mess

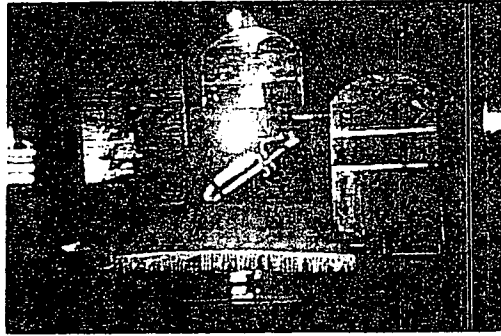


Fig. 76- plaques and memorable items
cadet mess- Diyatalawa

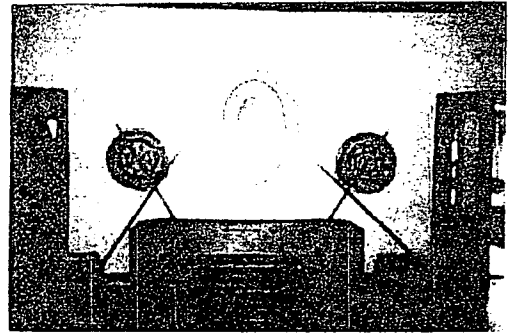


Fig. 77- furniture and some decorative features

Antique room and the visitor's room are situated at the opposite side to the dining area, and it is also, prioritized as the dining in the planing. Embossed bronze decoration panels are properly hangs on the upper part of the interior walls reflecting traditional Sri Lankan flags. Those features emphasized the dominance quality of the space and the order of those carvings keep there makes a repetition-gaining formal quality to the space. In addition, shiny and well-polished surfaces of these features and white colored walls of the background express the purity. Golden yellow colors of the curtains, which used for windows enhance, this quality much more in the nighttime also. Special showcase, which is made out of well-polished 'Karuwala' timbers, kept here to place and displays some valuable plaques and other relevant memorable items of the army. These also gain a grand, superior quality to the space and motivated, and cadet officers to be proud of their future jobs. Some sculptures and ornamentals like well-polished artillery shells define the dominance quality more. (Fig. 73 74, 75, 76,77,79,80)



Fig. 79 –military sculptures
at antique room

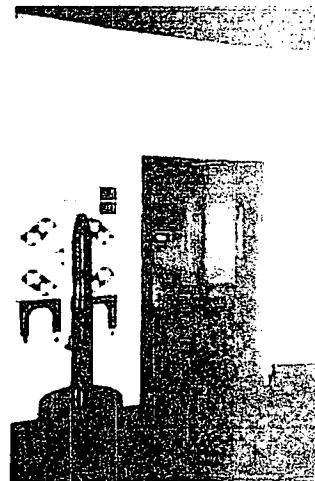


Fig. 80. – military sculptures
at antique room

The roof is not clearly visible to the close eye of the users, but when they are in little away from the mess it is visible, giving much dominance to the officer mess through calicut tiles which used as the roof claddings, enhance this quality more. (Fig.62)

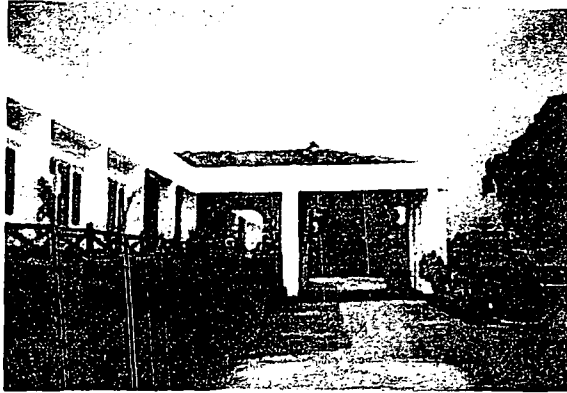


Fig. 62- entrance porch – cadet mess - Diyatalawa

Clear geometrical pattern of tile paving at in walkways around the courtyard, also the simple color like light gray and white of floor tiles, reflected the purity. White colored ceiling and columns emphasize this quality. Also through the lawn of the out door area, enhance this quality much more. (Fig.83, 84)



Fig. 83- a walk way – cadet mess
Diyatalawa



Fig. 84 – corridor to dining from antique room
cadet mess - Diyatalawa

Walls of the bar area are finished in well- polished timber planks. It is reflected dominance and specially effected to maintain disciplinary standard when using the bar. If the paintings of the bar area is added a free sense, but the war based concepts of Paintings is limited that free sense. (Fig. 86)

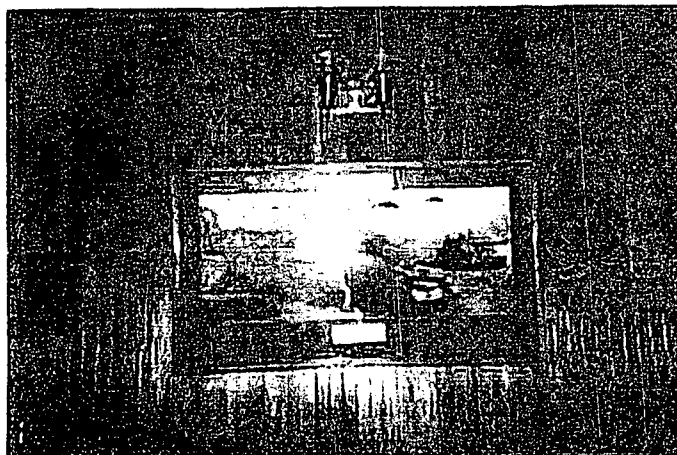


Fig. 86- painting at the bar – cadet mess - Diyatalawa

4.2. Early officer messes which are located out of operational areas.

Most of messes are in this type, reflected colonial architectural identity, with the reason of their location, in early garrison areas of the country. 'Diyatalawa garrison town' and the 'Army cantonment at Panagoda' are best examples to such kind of areas. Majorities of these officer messes are constructed onto typical planing and details, which are designed to the British army requirements. Moreover, some details are inspired from of fortress. Considering, Those messes, most of them are very keenly functions within long period, and still remain original architectural characteristics as it is. Majorities of Regimental officer messes, which are located in panagoda and Diyatalawa camps, are belongs to this type. With the influence of LTTE ethnic conflict, and army situation of that period, it has been less prioritized those camps in maintaining matters, due to the prioritization of operational matters. If it has effected to some buildings, majority of them, early characters are remaining yet.

4.2.1. Identified expressive qualities, which help to facilitate 'Discipline' through the 'Sri Lanka Artillery Regimental officer mess' at army camp- Panagoda.

While considering the location of this building, it is situated at the highest position in the artillery unit area highlighting the dominance quality well. The building is symmetrical in the plan form and located on to principle of axis. The landscapes, which are organized in symmetrical and a clear geometrical system with situating large lawn, in front yard enhanced this quality to persons, who are near to the building. In addition, As a two storied building in functions, scale and proportions are many dominants as a large building. Hence, it is reflects the dominance more, to generate the respectful mind of users. (Fig.87, 88)



Fig. 87- Approaching view
Artillery officer's mess



Fig. 88- Name board –
Artillery officer's mess – panagoda

The white colored plaster moldings and decorative R.C.C. grill works in facade are used to enhance this dominance quality much more. With composition of massive scale rubble walls and columns. Hence, it can be identified, superior and over powering quality through the shaping of details. Considering its asbestos roof even if it is given a low- cost quality, it is well composed with the form and much helps to enhance the existing dominance quality, which is expressed through their walls, texture, scale and the proportions. (Fig 89)



Fig. 89- exterior view – Artillery officer mess- Panagoda

Approaching to the building itself is giving a prominent look, for a viewer, due to the name board specially positioned in the front area. An artillery gun kept there enhances an over powering look when in the approaching to the building entrance. The entrance of the building also much dominated using cantilevered slab which proportionately given a massive look. Also smooth finishing of plaster moldings and white color is given this dominance and purity to the entrance. (Fig. 90)

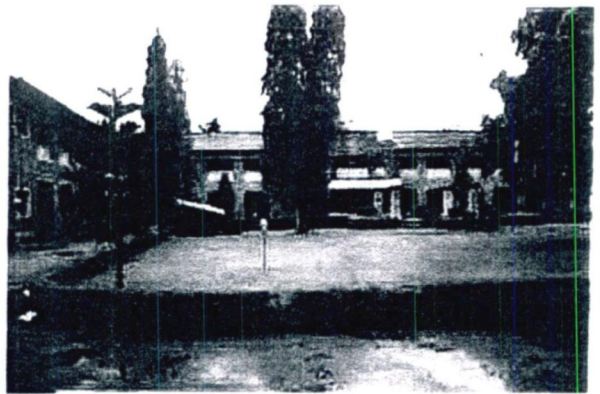


Fig 90- Entrance - artillery officer mess panagoda



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Fig 91- lawn at the front - artillery officer mess

Building is constructed on to a symmetrical plan form, in simple, geometrical arrangements of spaces. It is express the formal quality. This formality is clearly express through the entrance lobby. The well-polished flight of steps, which leads to the upper floor, is located on the central axis of the lobby. It has symmetrically divided the building in to two parts. The left side consists with the entrance to dining hall and the right side is having the entrance of antique room. Some ornamental items and sculptures are kept in to a geometrical order with giving a sense of formality, through the entrance lobby. (Fig. 91 92,93)

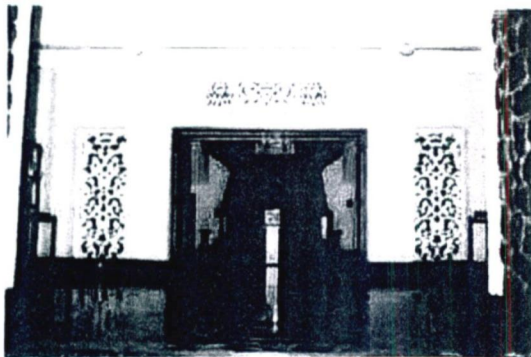


Fig. 92- entrance lobby- artillery mess

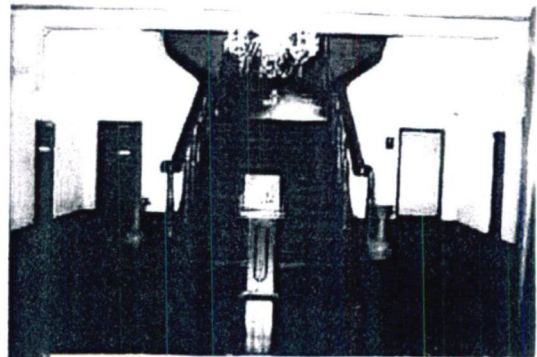


Fig 93- stair way - artillery mess



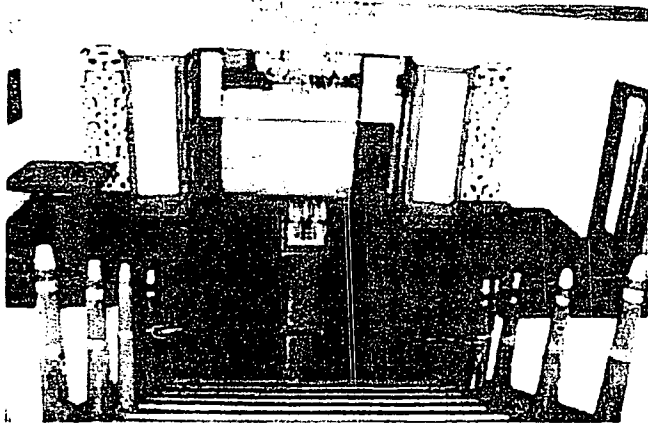


Fig. 94 – from stairway to entrance- artillery mess

Well-polished brazed artillery empty cases are positioned along the both sides of stairway making repetition and reflect a superior look through their well-polished surfaces and military identity. (Fig.94)



Fig. 95- dining hall- artillery mess

Polished and shined floor facilitate purity through the space and order of the elements are composed at there, express the formality. Some features like, decorative chandelier lamps and decorations, are enhancing the superiority of the space. (Fig. 93)

Smooth surfaces of walls, which are painted in white colored, well-polished, and shiny smooth floor and white colored ceiling are, reflect the purity through the entrance lobby. Decoration of the grillwork, which is made out of cement, in walls, and white color of those works, has used to enhance the superior quality of the space. (Fig. 92)

Formal order of table arrangements and shiny surfaces of terrazzo flooring enhance the formality and the purity. Also finishing of well-polished furniture enhance this quality more. Pinks colored curtains are used to cover windows and reflect the clean quality and a superior look. Decorations of chandelier lamps is elaborated this superior quality (fig. 95).

Interior finishers of the antique room also same to the finishers of wall, ceiling and floor of the dining. In addition, especially in there, polished timber planks are used to wall with reflecting the superior quality and the purity, through their textures and colors. Antique furniture kept in this room facilitates a grand look and the over powering effect. Formal order, which used to hang paintings and photos at the upper part of walls, are express formality through repetition. Also color used for window curtains and the patterns of those reflect a grand appearance. (Fig. 96)

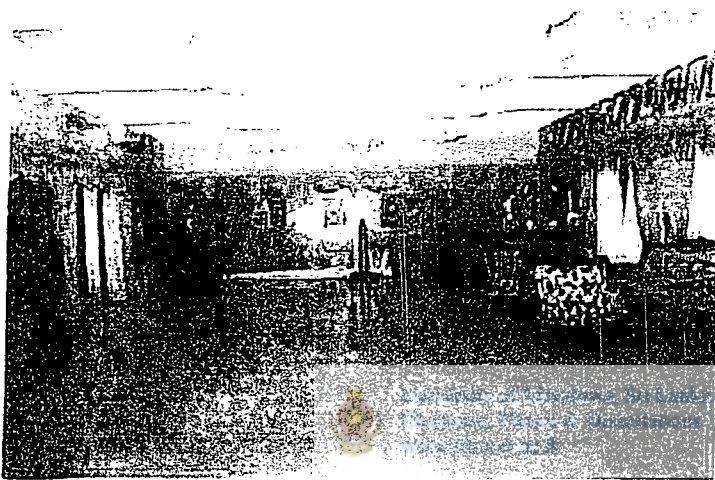


Fig 96 – antique room – artillery mess

The bar counter reflects superior quality to the space through, the well-polished timber details. However, There is a later added lobby in the bar, which opens it out to the surrounding. It is given a free sense to users, but it has limited through formal landscaping of the surrounding, with facilitating purity and formality to the space. Later added columns and their proportions are not sufficiently given a dominant quality as early columns of the building, but express some formal look through the repetition and other details. (Fig. 97,98)

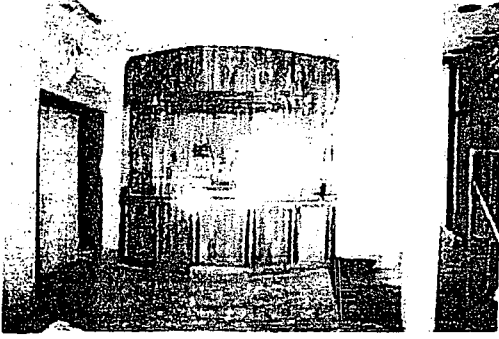


Fig. 97 – bar counter- Artillery mess



Fig. 98- lobby at the bar- Artillery mess

As Approach to the upper floor corridor, there is a centrally located stairway, and colors are used in walls of this area and polished timber of handrail reflects purity and superiority. And enhanced this more, through white used ceiling and increasing thickness of beading used. Also it is makes a very strengthening quality with reflecting dominance. (Fig. 99)



Fig. 99 – approach way to upper floor
Artillery mess

To the Lobby of the upper floor accommodation area, given the view of front garden and the symmetrically composed landscaping of there, expressing the formality. Order of positioning some flowerpots on the decorative guard walls, make formality and decorations are facilitating a grand quality to users. (Fig.100, 101)



Fig. 100. Lobby of upper floor- Artillery mess

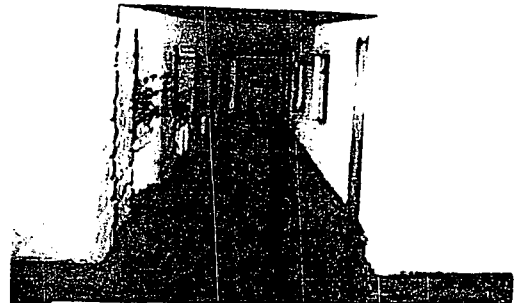


Fig. 101- upper floor accommodation area
Artillery mess

Approach to the accommodation zone at the ground floor also make a repetition through large scaled rubble columns with enhancing the formality and dominant through textures also. (Fig. 102, 103)

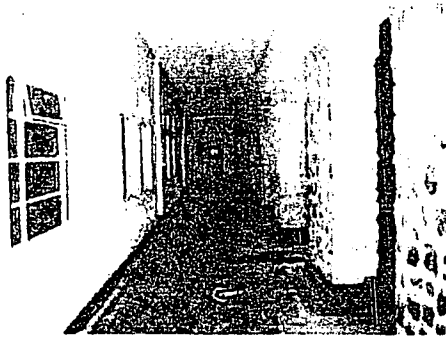


Fig 102 Ground floor accommodation area
Artillery mess

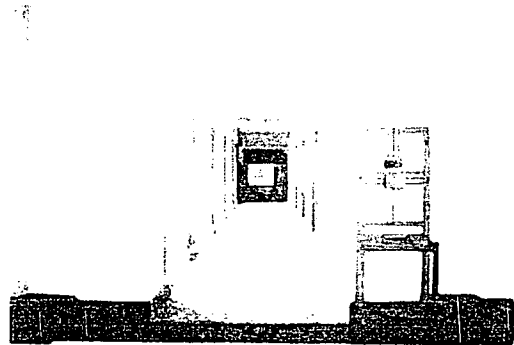


Fig 103 Corridor to office area- artillery mess



4.3. Recently constructed officer messes are out of operational areas.

Majorities of the officer messes situated in peace areas in Sri Lankan army camps, belong to this type. Mostly, regimental and unit officer mess can be identified as recently constructed. Considering these buildings and their different building forms, details and materials are used there due to influences of buildings in civil setup such as, domestic spaces, and spaces and details in hotels etc. also it has been influenced from different architectural elements, and features which are not suit to the military standard. Hence expressive qualities through these buildings are different.

4.3.1. Identified expressive qualities, which help to facilitate 'Discipline' through the Sri Lanka Army Service Corps officer mess at Army camp - Panagoda.

Considering the location of the mess, it is isolated from other building and situated in a higher position of the unit area, with giving dominant feature, in the approach. However, the facade is not visible to the approach. It has given a view, only a side of the building. (Fig. 104, 105)



Fig. 104- approaching view



Fig. 105 - view of the entrance lobby

The white colored walls is given a dominant feature to the building with the sense of purity. But not enhance the dominance through the building form or scale. The front of the building open grassed area, located in the opposite side to the focusing axis. Hence it is not help to enhance the dominance sense when the approaching to the building, through its main entrance. (Fig.106)

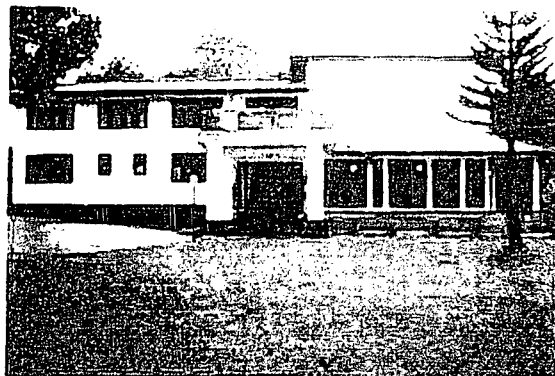


Fig. 106 - front view of the mess

The entrance is located as to perpendicular to the main access. Due to that reason, it is not facilitated any grand look or superior quality when in the approach to the building. But after entering to the front lawn, which formally landscaped and maintain properly, is expressed the sense of purity. (Fig. 106)

Although the entrance not become much dominance, scale and white colored rectangular columns used in the entrance porch given a some sort of expression about dominance, but it is not given a sense to feel the function of the building. As early discussed messes. Elemental composition of the facade and other elevations are not done to any formal pattern or rhythm. It is not help to identify the building as a respectable or superior space. Also not through propotion and scale. (Fig. 106)

But the white color of the walls is expressed some dominance and purity. The building is elevated from the ground about three feet of height. But the flight of steps at the entrance is positioned in the in side, hence not much dominated. After entering to the building, the informally arranged main lobby is achieved asymmetrical order to the spaces. Hence, entering people are not gaining any sense to become discipline, but become confused. However, if the arrived person return back, he can see the formally landscaped front yard, which help to facilitate formality and the purity. With a bad responses (Fig. 107, 108)



Fig. 107- entrance lobby

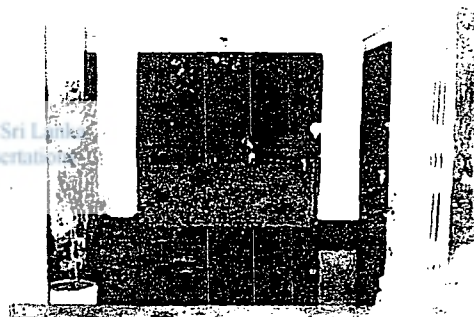


Fig. 108- back view to the entrance lobby

Even if given the formal landscaping view, In the antique room according to the function of the space, it is not much important as a discipline-facilitating factor like in dining areas. Some features are in visitor room, like lamp sheds and window curtains are somewhat effected to gain a superior quality to the space but the formality is not achieve in the any senses at all. Verandah space of the visitors room is given a formal sense, through the repetition which is create by columns positions and the exposed rafters of the roof and white colored of columns and walls.

However, it is not functionally useful to officers, and it has become an isolated and dead space to the building. (Fig. 109, 110, 121)

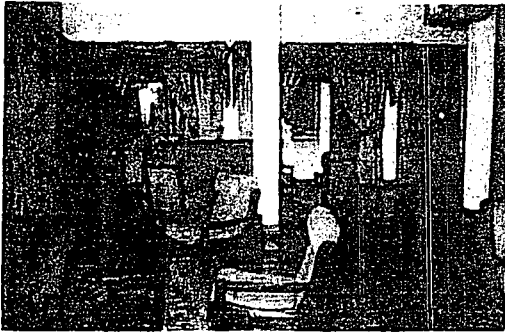


Fig. 109- Antique room- service Corp's mess Panagoda



fig 110 verandah of the antique room

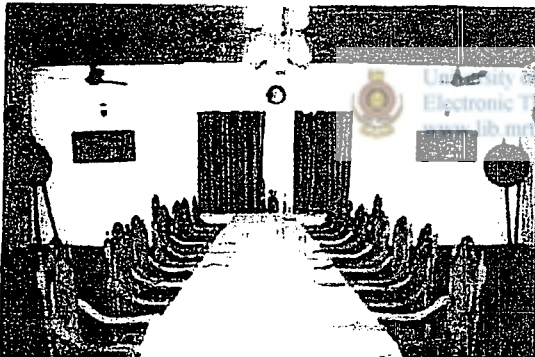


Fig. 121 – dining hall – service Corp's Officer mess

The progression of the building directed to the dining which is situated in higher position. If the dining is situated in that higher position, with giving approach through some flight of steps. (fig. 122)

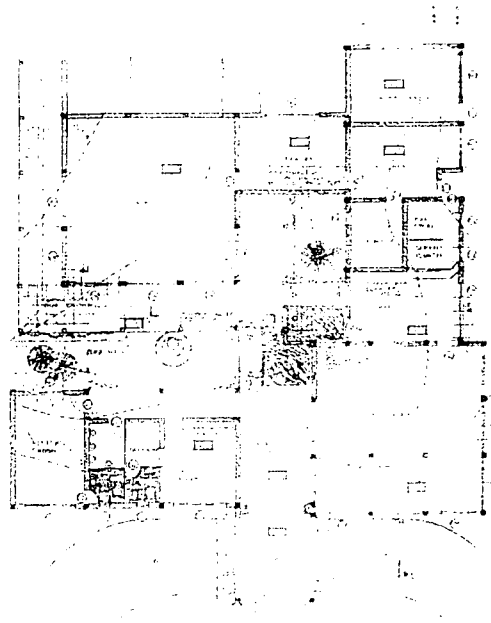


Fig. 122- floor plan- service Corp's mess- Panagoda

It has been located away from the axis, but the kitchen is located along the axis. The colonnaded verandah around the dining hall is achieved some formality but informal views of the surrounding building elements and the details have broken this formal quality. Well-polished timber of doors and window of the area is given some rich quality, but not their details are enhancing that superiority. Interior arrangement of the dining hall facilitates formality and purity, through their formal order of arranged and through some materials like, polished timber and white table clothes etc. also, some features like paintings, flags, and 'sesath' etc positioned to a geometrical order gaining formality to the space. (Fig. 120) Even though curtain used for windows of the dining area, their decoration and colors are given a domestic look to the space. Informally arranged spaces and informality of the composition order evokes the informality. (Fig. 111, 112, 116)



Fig. 111- inappropriate view o kitchen to the entrance lobby- Service Corps officer's mess Panagoda



Fig. 112- A view in between the verandah of dining and office Service Corps officer's mess – Panagoda

Different languages used to the use of different materials and elements for the roof with gaining an informal sense. If the formality is given through repetition, with using columns are in verandah of the dining area, in the next given side informally arranged view, of the other part of building. It has disturbed to that formal quality. (Fig. 113, 114)



Fig 114- colonnaded verandah
Service Corps officer's mess

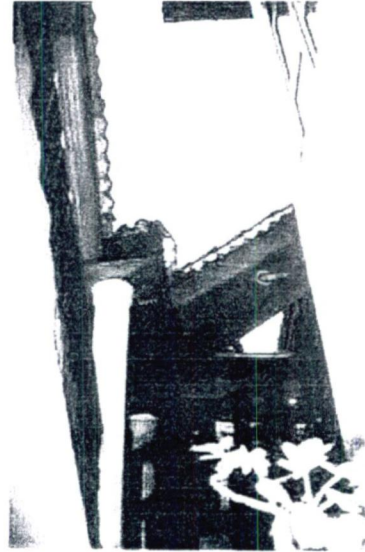


Fig 113-some roof details
Service Corps officer's mess

Through The staircase, which provide access to TV room and accommodation area, is reflected informal quality to the space. (Fig. 115, 116)

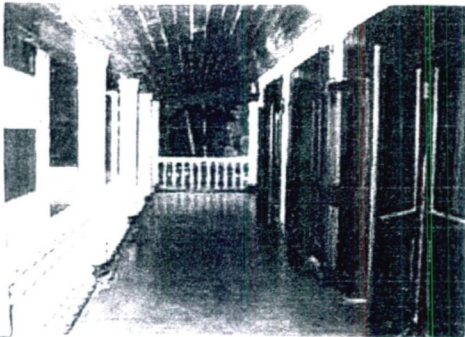


Fig 116- Verandah at the dining
Service Corps officer's mess - Panagoda

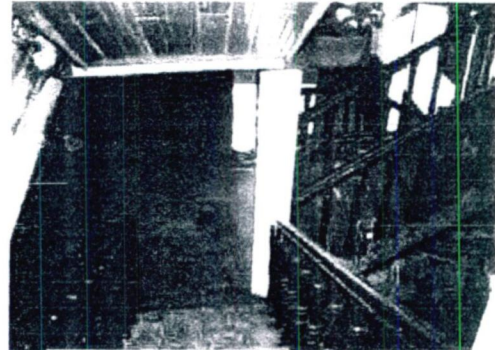


Fig 115- Stair way
Service Corps officer's mess - Panagoda

If a rack is fixed on to the wall to keep caps and belts at the main lobby area. The lobby is not facilitate a message to stop there, through the quality of the space, but the entering people become confused. (Fig. 107)

The hand rail of the lobby of upper floor accommodation area, is given a domestic look, facilitating free sense to people, but not enhancing any dominance quality about the space. (Fig.117)



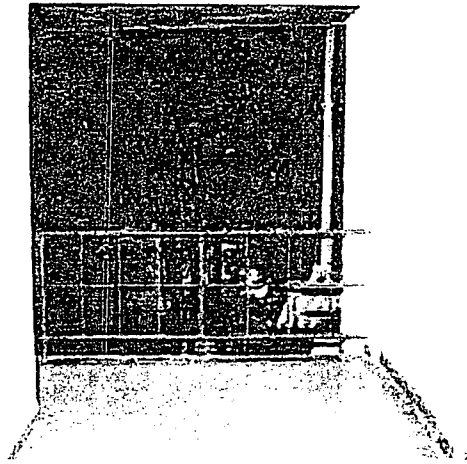


Fig. 117- Lobby of the accommodation area
Service Corps officer's mess – Panagoda

Informal arrangement of the furniture of the TV lobby is not effected to maintain officer's standards and the levels of their ranks, which is most important in the discipline (Fig 118)



Fig. 118- TV lounge –
Service Corps officer's mess

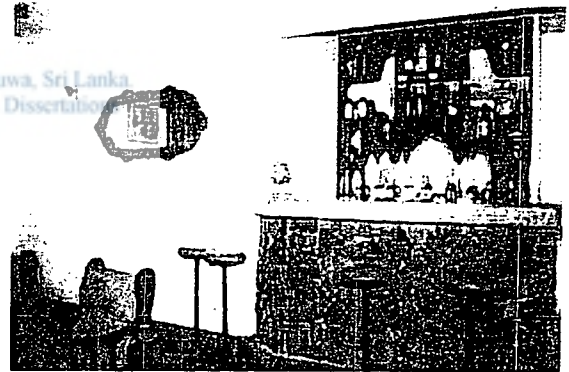


Fig. 119- bar - Service Corps officer's mess
Panagoda

The bar counter is expressed the dominance, but the furniture and arrangements of the furniture at there, facilitates an informal quality. (Fig.119)

4.4. Officer messes in operational areas.

Majorities of this type are function as stationary mess, due to the reason of their location in headquarters. However, small-scale unit or regimental messes are also there. Security force head quarter in 'Palaly' and the same kind of headquarter in 'Vauniya' are best examples to this type.

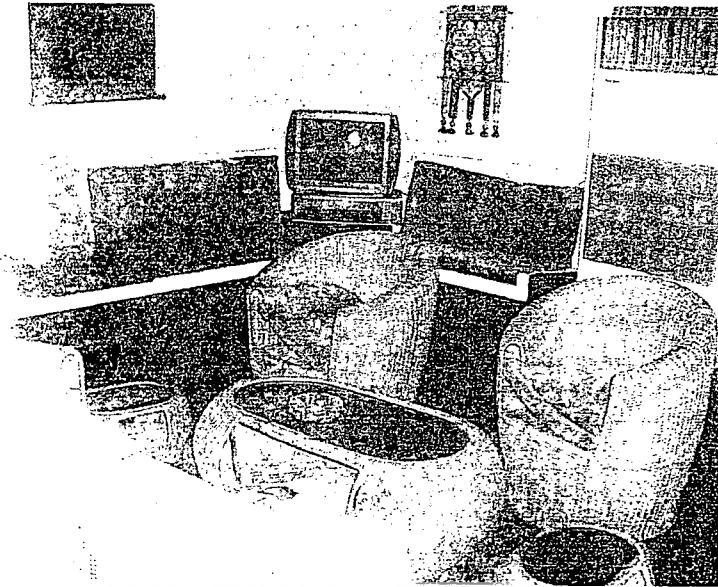


Fig. 56 - view of the TV lounge - officer mess - palaly

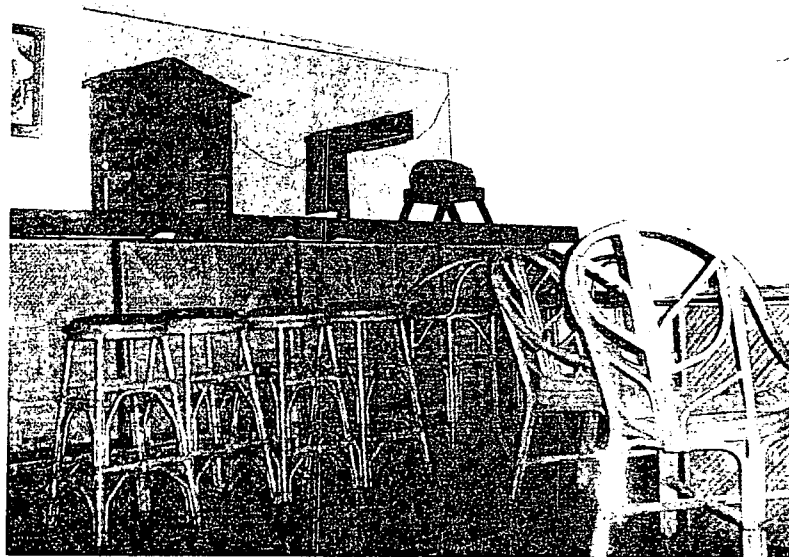


Fig. 60- view of the bar- officer mess- palaly

Normally these messes are not functions in newly constructed buildings. Most of them are in some residential or government buildings, which are, captured by the army troops, with some additions, improvements and renovations. In addition, they are located in temporally constructed buildings in some places.

Here, special consideration is the user and their functions. That means, the army officers are not similar to peace area officers in their mind setups and behavior patterns. Always they are being in stressful mind, due to the war and the reasons of living away from their families etc. on the other hand they always being in the standby mode for an expected enemy threats with wearing combat uniforms and having arms and ammunitions. Normally in non-working hours, they wear smart casual kits when in the use of the messes. In these situation indoors recreational activities like dart, caroms, card plying games and chess etc prioritized in the mess. In addition, the usage of bar area is dominant. (fig. 56,60,61)

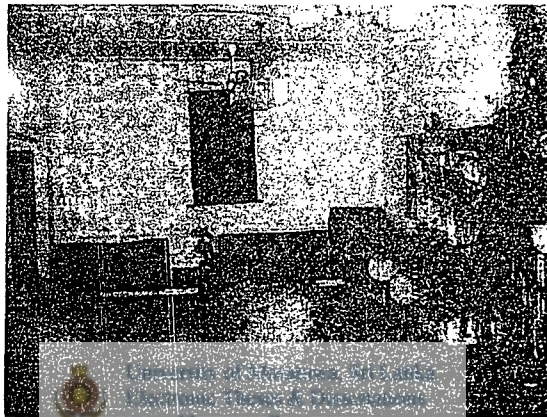


Fig. 61- interior view of living- officer mess- Palaly

4.4.1. Identified expressive qualities, which help to facilitate 'Discipline' through Security Force, Headquarter officer mess – Vauniya.

Considering the location of the officer mess, it is located in a central position of the camp which providing easy access from different units and squadrons etc. but the building is not given a dominance. However, colors and landscaping around the building is given a prominent feature to the building and gain some sense about the purity. (Fig. 123, 124)

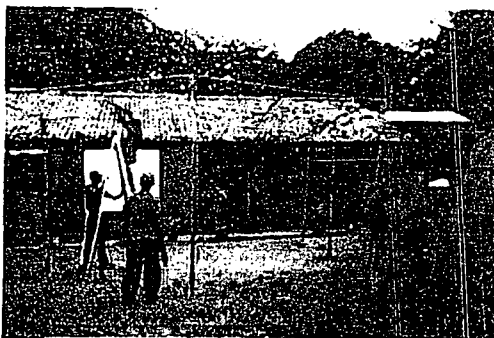


Fig. 123- Exterior view
Stationary officer mess – Vauniya

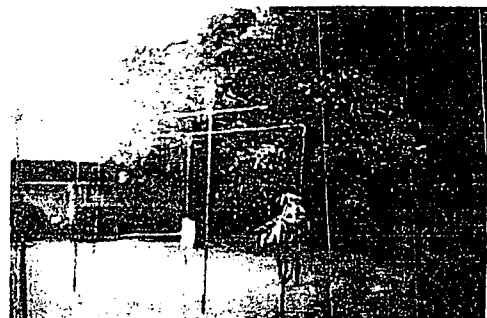


Fig. 124-Exterior view
Stationary officer mess - Vauniya

The entrance of the building is defined by a temporally constructed structure, which used as to a linking space between the mess building and the officer's accommodation area. It is not express any dominant look through those elements, but the free sense is given, like lightweight quality and the large height. (Fig. 125, 140, 141)

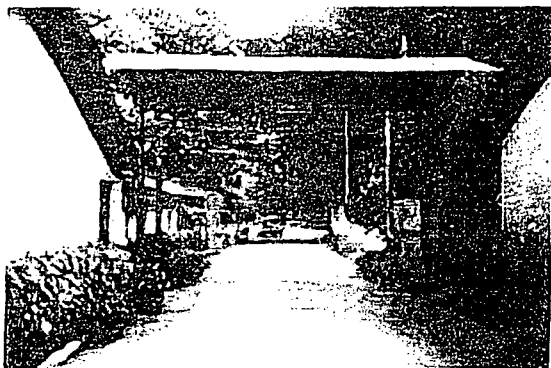


Fig. 125- Entrance porch - Stationary officer mess
Vauniya

The very small light box, hang there to display the identity of the place is given a very low quality to the space. (Fig. 126)



Fig. 140- Officer's
accommodation area



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Fig. 126- Name board
Stationary officer mess – Vauniya

The building entrance is not prominently visible. The very small feature of the entrance is given the domestic quality. It has not considered and not responded to maintain discipline before entering to there. (Fig. 127)

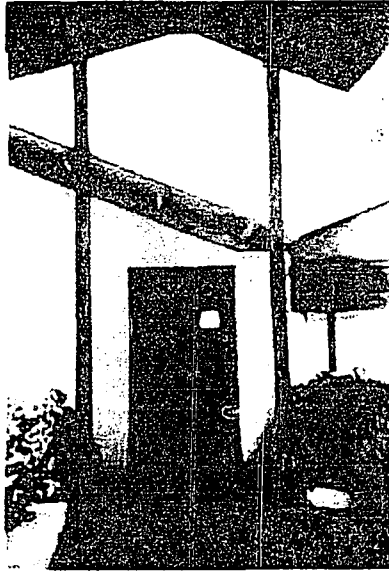


Fig 127- Entrance- Stationary
officer mess
Vauniya

The dining area and the living area are divided in to two parts by using a timber panel which facilitating openness quality to the space. The courtyard and the landscaping of there enhance this quality more. (Fig.128, 141)



Fig 128- Interior partition elements
Stationary officer mess -- Vauniya



Fig 141- Landscaping of courtyard

The dining area arrangement is not done to a formal order or geometrical system. In addition, randomly kept tables and chairs as in restaurants with giving opportunity to use any officers. Hence not required much discipline to users. (Fig.129)



Fig 129- Dining - Stationary officer mess - Vauniya

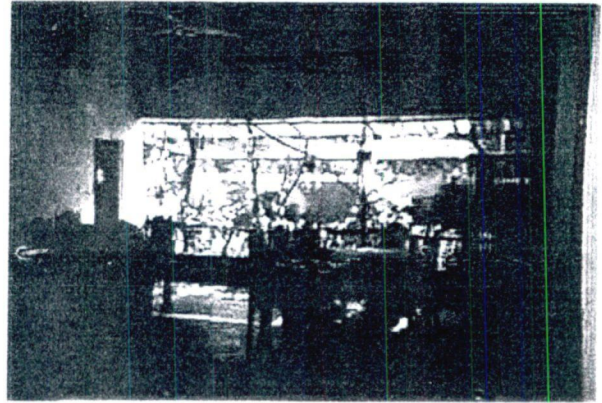


Fig 130- Dining with the courtyard - Stationary officer mess - Vauniya

The dining hall is open to the inner courtyard with giving a free sense but not a formal one. (Fig.130) Antique room, TV lobby and the bar are functioning in the same small area as to the space availability, but most probably, officers use outdoor garden to take drinks. Hence, it has become the beer garden. (131, 132, 133, 134)



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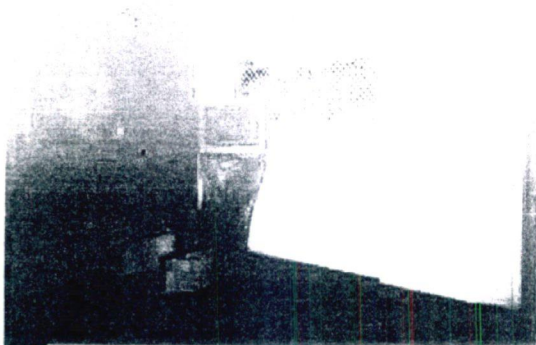


Fig 131- TV lounge - mess - Vauniya

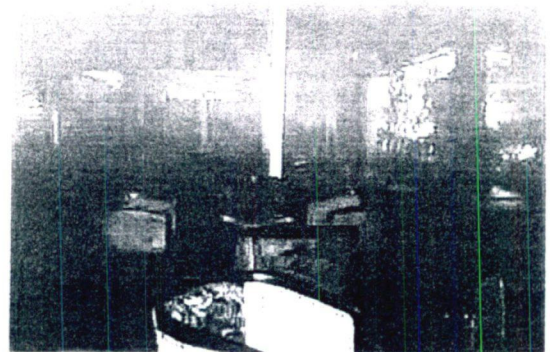


Fig 132- Living room - Stationary officer mess - Vauniya



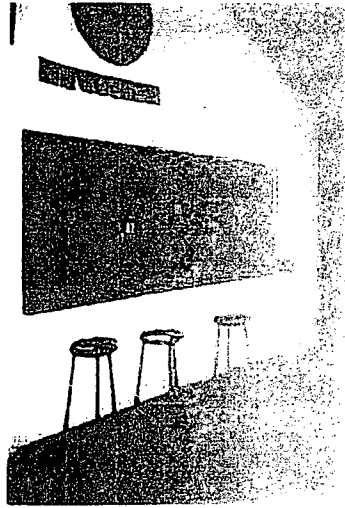


Fig .133-Bar counter-
Stationary officer mess – Vauniya

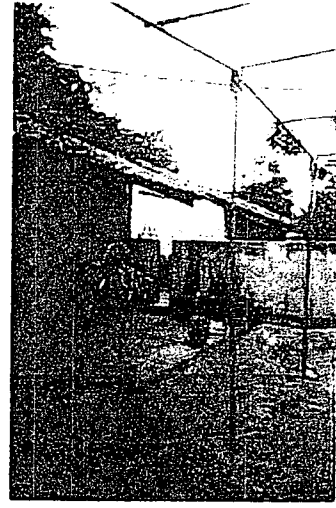


Fig .134- Beer garden
Stationary officer mess – Vauniya

The bar counter is given a simple quality but the embossed carving at the top wall express some dominance to the space. (Fig.133, 135)

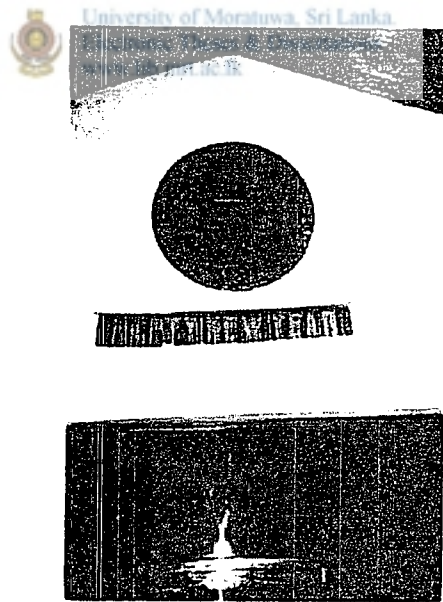


Fig .135- A wall decoration at the bar-
Stationary officer mess – Vauniya

Timber French windows, which open to the front garden, show some antique quality to the space, but not the dominance. (Fig.136, 137)

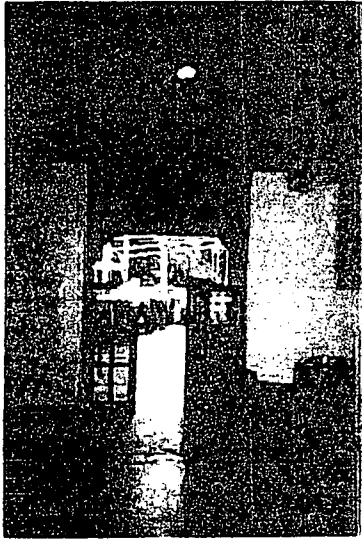


Fig. 136 - A view through
Timber French window -
Stationary officer mess - Vauniya



Fig. 137 front verandah

The bar is open to the front garden, with constructing a simple counter. (Fig.138)



Fig. 138- out - door bar counter
Stationary officer mess - Vauniya

Timber used ceiling and the brick columns in the exterior is given a nature friend quality, with enhancing the free sense more. (Fig.139)

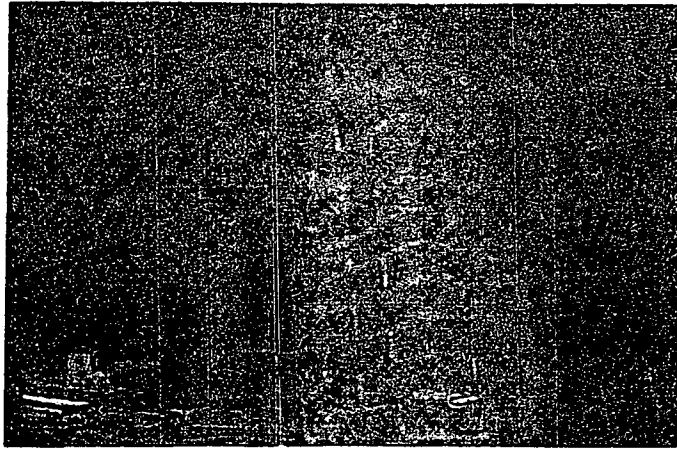


Fig. 139- Column details and ceiling
Stationary officer mess – Vauniya





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CONCLUSION

Conclusion

Architecture is used as a modifying factor of human behavior, within different environments. Those environments can be physical environments or built environments. Military architecture and Religious architecture are best examples, For the built environment. Those achievements have being done, by using the architectural languages and their attitudes with creating different qualities through spaces, such as, formality, dominance, purity, sacredness, sadness, loneliness, free quality, relaxation etc.

Considering the built environment in a military camp, various expressive qualities can be identified, such as, security, dominance, formality, purity and recreational quality etc. formality, dominance and purity are much important to facilitate the 'discipline' of military persons. Discipline can be considered as a main factor, which helps to maintain the standard of the army. In army camps architecture of officer mess buildings and their environment, facilitate discipline on various levels or stages, predominantly than other spaces in a camp.

This Discipline is strongly facilitated through, Military Academy officer messes. And it has been achieved through expressive qualities like formality, dominance and purity by using symmetrical planing, geometrical orders of arrangement, formal pattern and rhythmic progression, scale and propotion of the forms and shapes, and colors and textures etc. also different interior features and landscaping also used to, enhance those qualities.



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In addition, in early constructed messes, which are located out of the operation, areas expressed those considered qualities; through above attitudes, but through some later added improvements or additions, it has directed to express the "free quality". Hence, the facilitation of the military discipline becomes a changeable factor.

In the operational areas, those qualities are totally changed, according to the contextual factor and the user's behavioral pattern. Hence, it has become more relaxation space due to the facilitation of more "free quality" and "recreational quality" which is effected to avoid the stressful mind conditions and maintain, their morality at a higher level.

However, in recently constructed messes which located in peace areas, are not predominantly used those expressive qualities, which effected to facilitate discipline, through their architecture. For examples like, informal arrangement of spaces, informal composition of elements, use of inappropriate color and textures and other details. In addition, domestic features are commonly used there. However, the landscaping are somewhat retain some of those qualities. This trend is proceeded to convert the user behaviors towards the informal living being.

Considered four type messes of the study, is facilitated discipline in different levels. However, according to the typology, selected types were defined with the evolution of



the army. Through that, can be identified a deduction of the discipline facilitating standards with the time factor.

This trend may damage to important aspects and values of the military architecture. On the other hand may be badly effected to the standard of the army.

According to the current peace keeping issues the operational areas may become to the normal conditions; so that while in reconstructing camps in Northern and Eastern areas and in maintain of existing camps, these architectural principles and attitudes must be highly considered to achieve the military standard, specially to achieve the discipline.



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