For reservations or information, call: MTDC Ltd,
Tel No 91-22-2283 6690, 2204, 4040, 2284 5678,
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Mumbai is a land steeped in history and culture. From ancient gothic structures dotting the skyline to streets that narrate interesting stories of the past, from commanding statues that pay tribute to the men who matter to majestic monuments that reflect the city’s rich heritage, Mumbai has lots for you to see, learn and enjoy. And what better way to explore Mumbai, than to set out on foot and lose yourself amidst the historical extravaganza all around.
BOMBAY SAMACHAR BUILDING

Bombay’s oldest Guajarati newspaper was born in the red brick building in 1822. The architecture of this building is unique and perhaps the only one of its kind in the fort area with a fresh water well in its rear courtyard.

HORNIMAN CIRCLE

Situated in the Fort precinct of Mumbai, Horniman Circle Gardens is one among the largest parks in South Mumbai. The Horniman Circle Gardens covers 12,081 square yards and is designed with a huge open space with grand buildings towards the center of the walled city. Complementing its lush greenery, this garden was famously known as ‘Bombay Green’ in the 18th century. After India gained independence in 1947, this garden was renamed ‘Benjamin Horniman’ as a tribute to the editor of the Bombay Chronicle newspaper.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL

It is the oldest church in Bombay opened on Christmas Day, 1718. It is a mixture of architectural styles culminating with a Gothic tower added in 1838 and a Gothic chancel added in 1860.

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of India has its head office with the distinctive dome at the intersection of Nagindas Master and Homi Modi roads. The plot on which it stands fetched the highest price in the area in the 1930’s.

TOWN HALL ASIATIC LIBRARY

With its old parquet floors, spiral staircases and exquisite marble statues, the colonnaded Town Hall is perhaps the most regal and elegant of Mumbai’s heritage buildings. The Town Hall houses the ‘Asiatic society of Bombay’, a public state library in the city a library with a collection of 800,000 antique volumes. One of them is a priceless first edition copy of Dante’s ‘Inferno.’ There is also an impressive numismatic collection of over 1,000 ancient coins and a rare gold mohur belonging to the Mughal Emperor Akbar.

FLORA FOUNTAIN

Flora Fountain, an ornamentally and exquisitely sculpted architectural heritage monument is declared as one of India’s Heritage structures. Flora Fountain is a fusion of water, architecture and sculpture, and depicts the Roman goddess Flora. Next to her is a pair of torch bearing stone patriots that rise from the Martyrs Memorial nearby. The fountain was later known as ‘Martyr’s Square’ or ‘Hutatma Chowk’ in 1960, to honor the 105 members of the ‘Samyuktha Maharashtra Samiti’, who lost their lives while fighting for a separate Maharashtra state.
DADABHAI NAOROJI STATUE
Dadabhai Naoroji known as the Grand Old Man of India was a Parsi intellectual, educator, cotton trader, and an early Indian political and social leader. He was a Member of Parliament (MP) in the United Kingdom House of Commons between 1892 and 1895, and the first Asian to be a British MP.

ST. ANDREWS SCOTTISH CHURCH
Constructed in Georgian style, St. Andrews Church was completed in 1819 with funds from the East India Company. A marble tablet is erected on the door in memory of Reverend Dr Macpherson.

OLD CUSTOM HOUSE
It is one of the oldest surviving historic buildings in the city. The Collector’s Offices and The Land Records Registry are located in this large, stone building constructed for Portuguese later taken over by East India Company.

VICTORIA TERMINUS V.T
Modeled on the lines of the St Pancras Station in London, Victoria Terminus (V.T.), now rechristened as Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus is undoubtedly the Raj’s piece de resistance. It’s a beautiful piece of Gothic architecture, with carved stone friezes, stained glass windows and flying buttresses. At the top of the central dome stands the triumphant figure of Progress. The station was christened to commemorate Victoria Jubilee Day in 1887 when India’s first steam engine puffed out to neighboring Thane, about 45 kms away. The old steam engines have been replaced by electric ones for the 2.5 million commuters.

LION GATE
Lion Gate is an old heritage building which serves for the Naval Dockyard of the Government of India which starts from Lion Gate.

YACHT CLU
Founded in 1846, the Royal Bombay Yacht Club is one of the oldest and most elite clubs in Mumbai. Designed by a British architect, John Adams, it has imposing Gothic style architecture. Steeped in nostalgia, Queen Victoria bestowed the title of ‘Royal’ upon the club in 1876.

RBI BUILDING
The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the central bank of the country. As the central bank, it is also the custodian of the country’s monetary heritage. The Museum attempts to demystify money as it evolved from the age old barter system to the present stored value cards. On display in the Museum are coins of various sizes and shapes issued since 6th century B.C. to the present times. There are also panels of bank notes and instruments of indigenous banking like hundies.

CAMI INSTITUTE
The KR Cama Institute of Oriental Studies was built in Art Deco style of 1930’s and houses a rare collection of books and manuscripts on Parsi culture and history. It was built in 1843 with a public subscription of Rs. 10,000 to store ice.
OLD SYNAGOGUE CHURCH
RHYTHM HOUSE LANE

The Knesset Eliyahu is an 1885 Orthodox synagogue in Fort. It Jacob Elias Sassoon and his brothers built it to commemorate their father. The Indian Post Office issued a stamp in honor of the centennial.

The Gateway of India is one of India’s most unique landmarks situated in the city of Mumbai. The colossal structure was constructed in 1924. Located at the tip of Apollo Bunder, the gateway overlooks the Mumbai harbor, bordered by the Arabian Sea in the Colaba district. At one point of time, this monument represented the grandeur of the British Raj in India. The passing of the ‘First Battalion of the Somerset Light Infantry’ was recorded as the first main event that took place at the Gateway of India. This ceremony was conducted on February 28, 1948, when the last set of British troops and divisions left India, post-independence.

TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL

Rarely does a hotel become a part of a city’s legend, but in Mumbai, the Taj Mahal, like its inspiration in Agra, is a local landmark. This elaborate structure with its charming cupolas and oriental décor was actually commissioned by Jamshedji Tata, a leading Indian industrialist. Part of the Taj Hotels, Resorts and Palaces, this building is considered the flagship property of the group and contains 565 rooms. From a historical and architectural point of view, the two buildings that make up the hotel, The Taj Mahal Palace and the Tower are two distinct buildings, built at different times and in different architectural designs.

GATEWAY OF INDIA APOLLO BUNDER

The Regal Cinema is an Art Deco Movie theater located at Colaba Causeway. Built by Framji Sidhwa during the cinema boom of the 1930s, the first film to be aired was the Laurel and Hardy work ‘The Devil’s Brother’ in 1933. Regal was designed by Charles Stevens, the son of the famous 19th century architect, F. W. Stevens. Its interiors with extensive mirror-work were designed by the Czech artist Karl Schara. The main auditorium had a motif of sun rays in pale orange and jade green. Its interiors were designed to create an impression of airiness, coolness and size in harmony with the modern simplicity of the exteriors.

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The Prince of Wales Museum, now commonly known as ‘Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya’, was established during the early 20th century. The Prince of Wales Museum is one of the most significant museums in India. It boasts a good collection of ancient Indus Valley artifacts dating back to 2000 BC, plus some priceless Tibetan and Nepali Art. There is an entire gallery devoted to Buddhist tankha scrolls and another to Tibetan bronzes, but the chief attraction here is the collection of over 2000 miniature paintings from the various art schools of India.

The Jehangir Art Gallery was founded by Sir Cowasji Jehangir at the urging of K. K. Hebbar and Homi Bhabha. It was built in 1952. A mammoth institution in itself, its history is linked with the renaissance of Indian art. The complex also has the popular cafe of Samovar, which is reminiscent of the 70’s socialist culture. It also houses Natesans, the country’s oldest licensed antique dealers. Bombay’s main art gallery, just next to the Prince of Wales Museum, displays changing exhibits by well-known Indian artists.

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Established in 1857, the University of Bombay is one of the first three oldest public state universities in India. The University of Mumbai primarily imparts education through its numerous affiliated colleges, which are located in Mumbai city, Mumbai suburbs, and six coastal districts in Maharashtra. The University of Bombay was established in 1857 at the Fort campus, which is located near the southern end of Mumbai. It houses the administrative division of the university. It is built in the Gothic style of architecture. The Rajabai clock tower stands in the lawns of the campus. Also located in this campus is the convocation hall of the university, which has been accorded the status of a heritage structure by UNESCO.

Founded in 1856 as an institution of higher education Elphinstone College is one of the oldest colleges of the University of Mumbai. It is known for producing reputed alumni like Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Pherozshah Mehta, and Jamshedji Tata.

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David Sassoon Library

The David Sassoon Library houses one of the oldest living Library and Reading rooms in use in Mumbai. The library’s main assets are the rare books. Some of the books in the library’s treasure are published way back in the year 1798. The library has recently set up an art gallery near the entrance of the building to encourage young, upcoming, talented artists to exhibit their art materials.

Army Navy Building

Built in 1897, this Neoclassical building looks like it could be in London. Designed by Frederick W. Stevens for the Army & Navy Department Store, the building is now owned and occupied by the Tata Group.

High Court

On the fringes of what was once the walled Fort of Mumbai stands the High Court, another beautiful structure, in brooding black stone. The Bombay High Court was inaugurated on 14 August 1862. Although the name of the city was changed from Bombay to Mumbai in 1995, the Court as an institution did not follow suit and remained as the Bombay High Court.

Rajabai Tower

Rajabai Tower is a famous clock tower located in South Mumbai. It stands in Mumbai University Fort Campus located next to the High Court. The tower, undoubtedly, an example of exquisite beauty. The tower was built by Sir Gilbert Scott, who modeled it on the Big Ben, a clock tower in London. Rajabai tower owes its name to Premchand’s mother, who was a blind woman. As Premchand’s family was a strict follower of Jainism, his mother took her dinner before evening and the evening bell of the tower assisted her in determining the time without anyone’s help. She would then take the dinner herself. Premchand was the sole contributor for the construction of the tower and hence wanted it to be named after his mother Rajabai.

Port Trust Office

The Port Trust Office designed by George Wittet, is a beautiful stone building marked with two sculpted ships at the entrance façade at the first floor.

Indira Gate – Ballard Estate

Constructed in Georgian style, St. Andrews Church was completed in 1819 with funds from the East India Company. A marble tablet is erected on the door in memory of Reverend Dr. Macpherson.

Grand Hotel

Another masterpiece designed by George Wittet, the Grand Hotel is a perfect example of corner buildings. The hotel has a central atrium is worth a look.
**C.T.O**

Built in 1874, the Central Telegraph Office, was designed by W Paris with Muncherjee Murzban as the Assistant Engineer. The fine ornamentation on the façade should definitely be observed.

**SHANTINATHJI JAIN Derasar**

It is Mumbai’s first Jain Temple built by Motisha Sheth, was established in 1809 with two darpals at the base. The high plinth, columns and balconies and the carvings of the façade the derasar is worth a look.

**CAMA ALBLESS HOSPITAL**

With its elegant grey stone this medieval Gothic structure, The Cama & Albless Hospital is a major hospital for women and children with 367 beds.

**ST. XAVIERS COLLEGE**

St. Xavier’s college, run by the Society of Jesus, was opened in 1891 as an extension to St. Xavier’s buildings on Tilak Marg and was used to house the middle school. The college is a leading educational institution. It has a beautiful hall with a wooden ceiling and a chapel on the first floor. It also houses the Heras Institute on Indology. An adjacent lane leads to an open-air auditorium known as Rang Bhavan.
CRAWFORD MARKET

Poised between what was once the British Fort and the local town, Crawford Market has elements of both. It’s a blend of Flemish and Norman architecture with a bas relief depicting Indian peasants in wheat fields just above the main entrance. The frieze, incidentally, was designed by Lockyard Kipling, father of the famous Rudyard Kipling. Now rechristened as Jyotiba Phule, Crawford Market looks like something out of Victorian London. Mountains of fruit and fresh vegetables are sold here at wholesale rates. Next door there’s also a meat and poultry section along with stalls selling smuggled cheese and chocolate.

ANJUMAN ISLAM SCHOOL

The Anjuman Islam School, designed by John Adams is an exuberant Indo-Saracenic style building. The building features three turrets, surmounted with domes of Porbunder stone and a façade beautifully ornamented with coloured tiles.

DHOBITALAO

Named after an old tank used by washermen, Dhobi Talao once comprised of historic area of Kolwar or Cavel which grew out to be a Koli fishing village.

ELPHINSTONE TECH. HIGH SCHOOL COLLEGE

A neo-gothic grey stone building with a broad flight of steps at the top of which are beautiful arches infilled with exquisite grill work, this college was financed by a 19th century Jewish industrialist.

FRAMJI CAWASJI INSTITUTE

A colonial style building constructed in 1925, the Framji Cawasji Institute has a library and a large public hall on the site of Wellington Theatre. This library is now called the People’s Free Reading Room and Library.

SMALL CAUSES COURT

Designed by George Wittet, the court building was completed in 1921. It has some fine stone work with a wonderful combination of blue Kurla stone in the base with Malad stone at the upper level.

ST. XAVIER’S SCHOOL

An attractive neo-gothic stone building designed by Farther Wagner, was completed in 1883. This building has a beautifully detailed chapel on the first floor.

BADRI MAHAL

Badri Mahal is the community place of the Dawoodi Bohra Muslims. Many community activities for them is held here.
**THE CATHEDRAL AND JOHN CONNON SCHOOL**

In 1860 Bishop Harding and the Cathedral Chaplain opened a grammar school in Bombay, which was amongst the first of many strands that joined to form the Cathedral and John Connon School. In 2010, this co-educational, private school was ranked as the best day school in India. Some of the notable alumni of this school are Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Ratan Tata, Rahul Bajaj, Rajdeep Sardesai and many more.

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**BOMBAY GYMKHANA**

Located on a prime site at Azad Maidan in South Mumbai and offering the finest sporting facilities to its members, the Bombay Gymkhana has a history as fascinating as that of the city of its birth. Bombay Gymkhana established in 1875, is one of the premiere gymkhana (sports arena) in the city of Mumbai. It was originally built as a British-only club, designed by English architect, Claude Batley. It is one of the most exclusive clubs in the country. The waiting period for membership extends into years, and the fees are in millions of rupees.

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**HONG KONG BANK BUILDING**

Diagonally across the Flora Fountain is the early 20th century Hongkong Bank Building, which was designed by J.A Ritchie.

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**EROS CINEMA**

Eros Cinema is an Art Deco style Movie Theater with a seating capacity of 1204 people per show. Architects Shorabji Bhedwar designed the Streamline Modern building and its foundation was laid in 1935. The cinema opened in 1938. The two wings of this Art Deco building meet up in a central block. The foyer is in white and black marble with touches of gold. Marble staircases with chromium handrails lead up to the upper floor. The murals are in muted colours depicting Indian architectures.

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**BHUKA BEHRAM WELL**

Located at one end of the Cross Maidan, the Bhika Behram Well is one of the most sacred places of worship for the Zoroastrian community in the city. Also known as the Bhika Behram-no-kuvo, it is a freshwater well built in 1725.
Churchgate, now known as Veer Nariman Street, is a prominent location in the South Mumbai. The Place imbibed its name from the Churchgate railway station and St. Thomas Church. Churchgate houses some of Mumbai's prestigious buildings and organizations. Being a home to banking and business organizations as well as educational institutions, Churchgate is a location worth visiting whenever you travel to Mumbai. It is also famous for Churchgate railway station, which is a terminus and headquarters of Western railway.

**Bazaar Gate Street**

The Bazaar Gate precinct is fascinating with its inherent vibrancy and vestiges of the past. The labyrinth of tiny streets and lanes, the Bazaar Gate is one of the oldest in Fort with three main gateways.

**Churchgate GM Office**

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**Oval Maidan**

Facing the Gothic buildings is the vast open green of the Oval Maidan. Named after its shape it is a popular recreation ground and most popular sports being played there are cricket and football.

**Azad Maidan**

A triangular-shaped maidan (sports ground), the name Azad means 'liberty' in Persian. The ground is known for its cricket pitches, for protest meetings, and for political rallies. The Gymkhana clubhouse was built in 1875, at the southern end of the maidan.

**P.M. Road**

While walking on the Pherozeshah Mehta road you will see the Bombay Mutual Life Building. The buildings on P.M. road of the 1930’s were primarily constructed for insurance companies. You will see an intriguing fusion of Art Deco elements and Indian icons, themes and symbols.

**D.N. Road**

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**Bora Bazaar Street**

The Bora Bazaar street is just before the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police. There are several small eating houses, paan shops, iron smiths, vegetables and grocery shops.
**COLABA CAUSEWAY**

The everyday carnival that is the Colaba Causeway market is a shopping experience like no other in Mumbai. Geared especially towards tourists, you’ll get everything certainly applies at this market. Dodge persistent balloon and map sellers, as you meander along the sidewalk and peruse the stalls. Want your name written on a grain of rice? That’s possible too. If you need a break from shopping, pop into Leopold’s Cafe or Cafe Mondegar, two well known Mumbai hangouts.

**JJ SCHOOL OF ARTS**

The Sir J. J. School of Art is the oldest art institution in Mumbai. The School grants Bachelor’s degrees in fine art and sculpture, and Master’s degrees in fine art. It was named after Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, a businessman and philanthropist, who donated Rs. 100,000 for its endowment.

**VEER NARIMAN ROAD**

The Veer Nariman road (near Horniman Circle) has a skillfully sculpted marble statue of nationalist Justice Ranade, the first Baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.