

Bombay 100 years ago

Erstwhile, 'Bombay', 100 years ago was beautifully built by the British where the charm of its imagery and landscape was known to baffle all. The look and feel of the city was exclusively reserved for those who lived in that era and those who used to breathe an unassuming air which culminated to form the quintessential 'old world charisma'.

World Luxury Council (India) is showcasing, 'never seen before' Collectors' Edition of 100 year old archival prints on canvas through a Vintage Art Exhibit. The beauty of the archival prints is that they are created with special ink which lasts for 100 years, thus not allowing the colors to fade.

The idea is to elicit an unexplored era through paradoxically beautiful images of today's maximum city and present it to an audience who would have only envisioned Bombay 100 years ago, through the eyes of their forefathers.

The splendid collection would be an absolute treat for people to witness and make part of their 'vintage art' memorabilia.

World Luxury Council India

Headquartered in London, UK, World Luxury Council (India) is a 'by invitation only' organization which endeavours to provide strategic business opportunities and lifestyle management services though its 4 business verticals – World Luxury Council, World Luxury Club, Worldluxurylaunch.com and a publishing department for luxury magazines. This auxiliary marketing arm essentially caters to discerning corporate clients and high net worth individuals from the country and abroad. The Council works towards providing knowledge, assistance and advice to universal luxury brands, products and services requiring first class representation in Indian markets through a marketing mix of bespoke events, consultancy, web based promotions, distribution and networking platforms. It caters to the entire spectrum of luxury – cars, fashion, travel, yachts, art, wine, jets, wellness, gourmet, jewellery, hospitality and more.

From seven desolate islands to a mass of pulsating energy, the city of Bombay would be unrecognisable today if it were not for some structures that stood the test of time.

Whether it is the Victoria Terminus, the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, the Town Hall or the Prince of Wales Museum, our heritage landmarks still stand proud despite facing the wrath of Nature's elements and man's negligence. In their perseverance lies a lesson for us all. Lest it be forgotten, World Luxury Council (India) presents a series of vintage prints that capture the Bombay that once was young, full of potential and eager to grow.

Sit in silence on the stone steps of Apollo Bunder, walk along the Esplanade Road, chuckle at the statue of King Edward astride on his 'kala ghoda', venture into the campus of the University of Bombay, marvel at the grandeur of the Victoria Terminus, and appreciate the unhindered view from Malabar Hill... All this, and more, is possible if you allow yourself to be immersed into these archival prints of a Bombay bygone.

Although a price has been paid for progress, and some may argue that Bombay lacks its former character, you will find that its magnetism still exists. The city continues to attract one and all, tempting each with the possibility of dreams turning into reality.

After all, Bombay was the first in the country to have an opera house (The Royal Opera House at Lamington Road); it was the site that commemorated the first-ever visit of a British monarch to India (Gateway of India at Apollo Bunder); and housed the first building in the nation to be lit up by electricity (Crawford Market at DN Road). So that the spirit of Bombay could be kept alive and efforts be made to preserve the city's tangible heritage, this collection was conceived. The next time you visit at St Andrew's Church, you will look for the cross in its compound and know that it is one of the largest and oldest of its kind in the city. When you are at Kala Ghoda, you will imagine what the area looked like before the statue of King Edward was removed. And when you shop at the Sahakari Bhandar on Wodehouse Road, you will pause to wonder what it must have been like in the time it was the Majestic Hotel.

We hope that you will cherish these sepia-toned memories of Bombay and embark upon this fascinating journey of unearthing the wonderful past of this glorious city.

A Glimpse into Bombay 100 years ago..



Apollo Bunder & Taj Mahal Palace Hotel (Year > 1903) Code No. -083

The word 'Apollo' is derived from 'Polle' of the native Konkani language, and corrupted by the English from the Portuguese 'Pollem' to Apollo. The land was reclaimed in 1900 in order to build a welcoming arch to receive King George V and Queen Mary. S V Rajadhakshya, the then chief civil engineer, built Apollo Bunder in 1908. Parsi industrialist Jamshedji Tata commissioned the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel. Built in the Indo-Saracenic architectural style, this luxury hotel opened in December 1903. Sitaram Khanderao Vaidya, Ashok Kumar and DN Mirza were the architects, WA Chambers was the engineer, and Khansaheb Sorabji Ruttonji Contractor was the

builder. The cost of construction totalled £250,000.



B.B.& C.I Railway Offices (Year > 1899)

Code No. 2090

The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (B.B.&C.I) Railway was established as a company in 1855. Its head office was originally at Surat but then shifted to a building at Churchgate, which was built at the turn of the 19th century. The structure was constructed under the direction of Frederick William Stevens, an English architectural engineer who was known for his Victorian style. Construction began in 1894 and was completed 5 years later at a cost of Rs 750,000. The structure is an example of Indo-Saracenic style combined with colonial and Islamic architecture. It is a large stone multi-storey building with multiple domes.



Bombay Club (Year > 1845) Code No. -065

In the Fort area was a historical club founded by the members of the Indian Navy as far back as 1845. A stone's throw away of the dock and the harbour, it was situated in Rampart Row, West, which has sometimes been called Ropewalk. This Club was confined to members of the Indian and Royal Navy. In the 1850s, the Bombay Club was a flourishing institution; and though strangers were confined to the tearoom, the one proud trophy the Club possessed was to be seen there. It was a bell which one of the warships of the Indian Navy had brought as a prize from the first Burmese War.



Church of the Holy Name at Wodehouse (Year + 1873)

Code No.-025

The Cathedral of the Holy Name is a Roman Catholic cathedral in Colaba. It is the seat of the Archbishop of Bombay as well as the headquarters of the Archdiocese of Bombay. It is known for its frescoes, a pipe organ, a large gold embroidered stole gifted by Pope John XXIII, and another by Pope Pius XII containing the red hat given to Cardinal Valerian Gracias, and a bell gifted by Pope Paul VI.



Churchgate Station
Code No.-034

Churchgate Station has been the southernmost station of Bombay since the 1930s, and gets its name from the area it is located in, Church Gate Street (now Veer Nariman Road). Up to the mid 19th century, Bombay was a walled city with three gates; Church Gate, named after St Thomas Cathedral, was one of them located near Flora Fountain. The first suburban service in the city with steam traction was introduced in 1867, and extended to Churchgate in 1870. The first electric train was introduced in 1928 between Churchgate and Borivali. Churchgate is the head office of the Western Railway. The building was constructed in 1899 under the direction of Frederick William Stevens in the Indo-Saracenic architectural style.



Colaba Railway Station & Colaba Reclamation (Year > 1867)

Code No.-121

The BB&CI Railway established the Colaba Terminus, and started the first suburban railway in India between Virar and Colaba in 1867. The station eventually proved to be increasingly inadequate for the growing passenger load and was shut down in the 1930s. Colaba gets its name from 'Kolabhat', a word in the language of the indigenous Kolis. During the British Raj, the area became a separate municipality ward. Land was reclaimed and a causeway constructed in 1838. The Bombay City Improvement Trust further reclaimed 75,000 square metres on the western shore. In 1906, a seafront road with a promenade called 'Cuffe Parade' was completed.



Colaba Station (Year > 1867)

Code No.-121

Colaba gets its name from 'Kolabhat', a word in the language of the Kolis, the indigenous inhabitants of the islands. The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (B.B.&C.I) Railway established the Colaba Terminus, and started the first suburban railway in India between Virar and Colaba in 1867. From 1896 to 1930, Colaba station served the residents of Fort and the adjoining areas, but was increasingly rendered inadequate for the growing passenger load and could not be extended. The station was shut down in the 1930s.



Crawford Market (Year > 1869) Code No.-095

Named after Arthur Crawford, Bombay's first Municipal Commissioner, Crawford Market is an architectural marvel gifted to the city by Sir Cowasji Jehangir. Completed in 1869, the structure is a blend of Norman and Gothic architectural styles, and covers an area of 5,515 square metres (60,000 square feet). Built using coarse, buff coloured Kurla stone along with red stone from Bassein, the Crawford Market building was designed with a 15-metre high skylight to allow sunlight to light up the place. In 1882, the building became the first in India to be lit up by electricity. Post Independence, Crawford Market has been officially renamed Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Market after the Indian social reformer.



Cuffe Parade (Year - 1906)

Code No. +086

Bombay was faced with an epidemic of bubonic plague at the end of the 19th century, which led to the formation of the Bombay City Improvement Trust. The Trust was created to improve the sanitary and living conditions of the city, and to also later develop the suburbs for residential purposes as the city area was getting overcrowded. The Trust reclaimed 75,000 square metres (807,293 square feet) on the western shore of Colaba. In 1906, a seafront road with a raised seaside promenade was completed, and called 'Cuffe Parade' after TW Cuffe of the Trust. Located at the southernmost region of the city just north of Navy Nagar, Cuffe Parade is today an upmarket neighbourhood.



Custom House at Ballard Pier (Year > 1911)

Code No. 132

Before 1911, the Bombay Custom House departments were divided into two buildings; one at Fort (Fort Custom House) and the other at the Princess Docks (Brach Custom House). In 1907, a committee appointed by the Government suggested that the Fort Custom House be closed, and a new Central Custom House be constructed. In 1911, this proposal was approved. The structural cost of the main building was calculated at Rs. 15.42 lakhs. The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Central Excise, Mumbai declared the building as New Custom House near the Ballard Pier and its limits were fixed as Nichol Road (West), Public Road (North), Sportt Road (East) and Ballard Road (South).



Elphinstone Circle (Year > 1872) Code No. -088

Elphinstone Circle was laid out in 1869 on the site of old Bombay Greens in Fort. The buildings were designed by James Scott as part of the redevelopment of Bombay which began under the Governorship of Sir Bartle Frère in the 1860s. Post Independence, the Circle was renamed Horniman Circle after Benjamin Horniman, an English journalist and the editor of Bombay Chronicle who supported the Independence movement. The garden, completed in 1872, is a large park covering an area of 10,101 square metres (108,726 square feet). Around the garden are office complexes that house some of the country's premier banks.



Esplanade Road (Kalaghoda) (Year > 1870) Code No.-080

Renamed Mahatma Gandhi Road, Esplanade Road, like most parts of South Bombay, is lined with heritage structures; Elphinstone College and the David Sassoon Library are amongst the prominent ones. Established in 1856, Elphinstone College is one of the oldest colleges of the University of Bombay. During the British Raj, the college was amongst the most coveted. The building, constructed in the 'Romanesque Transitional' style, cost Rs 750,000 to build. The David Sassoon Library was the brainchild of Albert Sassoon, son of the famous philanthropist, David Sassoon. Completed in 1870, the building was built using yellow Malad stone. A white stone bust of David Sassoon rests above the entrance portico.



Esplanade Road taken from Hornby Road

Code No. -084

Renamed Mahatma Gandhi Road, Esplanade Road, like most parts of South Bombay, is lined with heritage structures. At the south end of the street stands a well-designed 3-tier circular stone building; it houses the National Gallery of Modern Art, which exhibits paintings and other works of art by Indian and international artists. Diagonally opposite the art gallery is the Prince of Wales Museum, now renamed as Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya Museum. The structure was designed by George Wittet, who gave it an Indo-Saracenic architectural style that was adopted by the British in the late 1800s. The elegantly constructed domed building was established in 1922 in honour of Britain's King George V. This is Bombay's largest museum, having an excellent collection of Indian artefacts; and is a must-visit on the list of every tourist and history enthusiast. Further north, on the Esplanade Road is the grand façade of Elphinstone College. Established in 1856, this Gothic-Victo



Esplanade Road (Year > 1870) Code No.-139

Renamed Mahatma Gandhi Road, Esplanade Road, like most parts of South Bombay, is lined with heritage structures; Elphinstone College and the David Sassoon Library are amongst the prominent ones. Established in 1856, Elphinstone College is one of the oldest colleges of the University of Bombay. During the British Raj, the college was amongst the most coveted. The building, constructed in the 'Romanesque Transitional' style, cost Rs 750,000 to build. The David Sassoon Library was the brainchild of Albert Sassoon, son of the famous philanthropist, David Sassoon. Completed in 1870, the building was built using yellow Malad stone. A white stone bust of David Sassoon rests above the entrance portico.



Flora Fountain Post & Telegraph Office (Year > 1864)

Code No.-015

An exquisitely sculpted monument, Flora Fountain lies at the southern end of Hornby Road. It cost Rs 47,000 to build in the year 1864. Designed by R Norman Shaw and sculpted in imported Portland stone by James Forsythe, the fountain was to be named after Governor Frère, but took on the name of the Roman goddess who formed a part of the fountain's design. The Central Telegraph Office is a heritage structure that is now used as an office complex by the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. It is more than a century old and is built in the Gothic style of architecture in stone masonry and wood.



Flora Fountain (Year > 1864)

Code No. -077

An exquisitely sculpted monument, Flora Fountain lies at the southern end of the historic Hornby Road. It cost Rs 47,000 or 9,000 pounds sterling to build in the year 1864. Designed by R Norman Shaw and sculpted in imported Portland stone by James Forsythe, the fountain was to be named after Governor Frère at first but then took on the name of the Roman goddess who formed a part of the fountain's design. Since its unveiling, the fountain has stood proud and elegant with only a coating of white oil paint marring its antiquity to an extent.



Full View of Amphitheatre (Apollo Bunder)

Code No. 2024

The area that is known as Apollo Bunder was initially just a maze of docks and wharves till the British government decided to reclaim the land in order to build a welcoming arch to receive King George V and Queen Mary during their forthcoming visit. S V Rajadhakshya, the chief civil engineer during the British Raj, built Apollo Bunder in 1908. In those days, the British had started the practice of military bands entertaining the public at certain locations around town, and the Bunder was one of the popular venues. An amphitheatre was constructed to entertain the public. In its place today stands the Gateway of India.



General Post Office (Year-1913)

Code No.-072

Popularly known as the 'GPO', the General Post Office is the central post office of Bombay, strategically located behind the Victoria Terminus. The structure, a prime example of Indo-Saracenic style, was modelled on the Gol Gumbaz in Bijapur, Karnataka. It covers an area of 11,000 square metres (120,000 square feet). Its chief architectural feature is its ethereal central hall that rises up to the great dome. John Begg, a consultant architect to the British government, was responsible for this project. Work began in 1904 and was completed in 1913. It cost the government a sum of Rs 1,809,000 to build.



Government Secretariat (Year > 1874)

Code No.-102

At one point in time, the Old Secretariat building stood alone in the midst of a large square of trees and gardens. Built in 1874, it was designed by architect Col Henry St Clair Walkins and planners Sir Henry Bartle and Edward Frère. The structure is in the Venetian Gothic architectural style, and it located on the eastern side of the Oval Maidan. Buff-coloured Porbander stone, exported from Gujarat, was used to build the porticos and the arcaded verandahs. There is a tall tower positioned on the staircase and the carvings are adorned with red and blue basalt.



H E Governor of Bombay Driving through Walkeshwar Road
(Year > 1864)

Code No. 151

Walkeshwar is an upmarket area known for its Walkeshwar Temple and the adjacent Banganga Tank. Its name is derived from the Sanskrit word for an idol made of sand, Valuka Iswar, an avatar of Lord Shiva. Situated at the highest point of the city, Walkeshwar also includes the posh area of Malabar Hill. Raj Bhavan, the official residence of the Governor of Maharashtra, is also located here.



High Court (Year > 1878)

Code No.-101

The Bombay High Court was inaugurated on August 14, 1862. Work on the building commenced in April, 1871 and was completed in November, 1878. British engineer Colonel J A Fuller designed the structure. The architecture portrays a Gothic revival of the early English style, and was built with local black basalt. The building is 171 metres (562 feet) long and 57 metres (187 feet) wide. To the west of the central tower are two octagonal towers. The statues of Justice and Mercy are atop this building.



Hotel Majestic & Waterloo Mansion (Bombay - Year 1890)

Code No.-010

The Majestic Hotel was at one time one of the city's best hotels. It was designed in the Indo-Saracenic architectural style by WA Chambers, who was also the engineer on the famous Taj Mahal Palace Hotel. The erstwhile Waterloo Mansion, which was then built exclusively for residential purposes, is now referred to as the Indian Mercantile Building. Its architectural style is Gothic with turrets, pointed arches and black stone façades. Located near the Wellington Fountain Circle (or Regal Circle), the two structures became one of the most photographed pieces of architecture in the city and were frequently featured in postcards of the early 20th century.



Improvement Trust Office (Year > 1898)

Code No.-031

Bombay was faced with an epidemic of bubonic plague at the end of the 19th century, which led to the formation of the Bombay City Improvement Trust. The Trust was created through an Act of the Parliament on December 9, 1898 to improve the sanitary and living conditions of the city, and to also later develop the suburbs for residential purposes as the city area was getting overcrowded. The Municipal Corporation and the government handed over all vacant lands to the CIT. In turn, the Trust took on the job of widening the roads in the crowded parts of southern and central Bombay.



King Edward's Statue (Kala Ghoda)

Code No. -032

Kala Ghoda is the heart of the city's art district. At one point in time, in its centre stood a statue of King Edward VIII astride on a 'Kala Ghoda', which is Hindi for 'black horse'. The locals cheekily named the area after his mount as opposed to the then Prince of Wales. The statue was shifted in 1965 to the storehouses of Bhau Daji Lad Museum (formerly Victoria & Albert Museum), and eventually placed at Jijamata Udyan in Byculla. The area, however, continues to be known as Kala Ghoda.



Lady Ratan Tata's Town Mansion (Year > 1915) Code No.-052

This baroque-styled building with prominent facades of Corinthian colonnades and finely crafted lion statues was once the residence of Sir Ratan Tata and Lady Navajbai. Situated at the corner of Murzban Road, this Grade IIA heritage building was designed by French architect Mon Marice. Construction was undertaken by Rajoo Babaji, under the supervision of architect Charles Steven. The ground floor housed a library, kitchen and pantry with the servants quarters in the outhouse. The first floor was a guest suite, while the second comprised of Lady Navajbai and Naval Tata's suites. The sprawling lawn behind is where Sterling Cinema stands today. In the 1990s, Deutsche Bank acquired this palatial structure.



Level Crossing Church Gate

Code No. -035

Before Churchgate Station became the grand structure it is today, it was simply a level crossing. It has been the southernmost station of Bombay since the 1930s, and gets its name from the area it is located in, Church Gate Street (now Veer Nariman Road). During the 18th and up to the mid 19th century, Bombay was a walled city with three gates, and Church Gate, named after St Thomas Cathedral, was one of them located near the present day Flora Fountain. Being one of the busiest stations in the city, it the headquarters as well as the terminus of the Western Railway line of the city's suburban railway.



Marine Lines Building (Marine Lines Station) Code No.-036

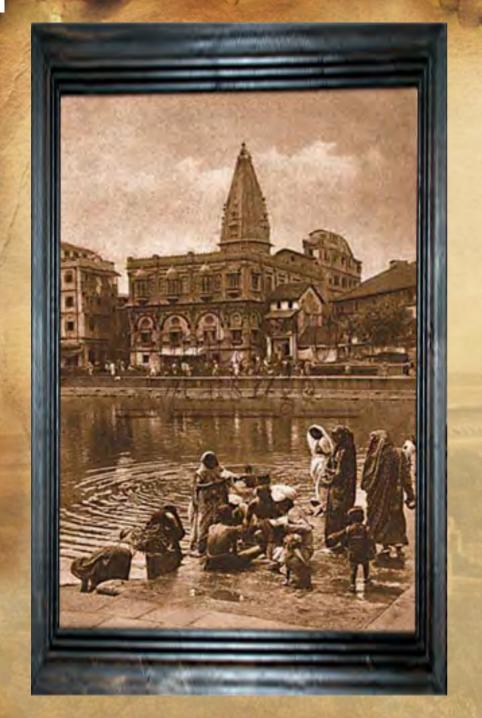
Marine Lines was named after the Marine Battalion Lines, a military establishment built by the British. The battalion was later converted to an air force residence quarters, which lies just south of Metro Adlabs today. The name of the area is also the name of a railway station on the Western line of the Mumbai Suburban Railway. At one point in time, the station was situated south of its current day location, near the church of Our Lady of Seven Dolours. Trains used to terminate at Marine Lines initially, and though it is now the second stop, it was third on the railway line before the Colaba station was closed down in the 1930s. The stairs of the north end of the station pass by a cemetery. The south end exit climbs up to Princess Street, which leads to Kalbadevi



Mohammadi Mahal at the Junction of Kalbadevi Road & Girgaon

CodeNo.-148

Between St Xavier's College and Metro Cinema is a Grade-III heritage structure known as Jer Mahal. A cluster of six buildings and an annexe, it represents the finest example of a whole style of vernacular Indian architecture. It has even been called 'Bombay's most beautiful chawl'. A Goan cultural hub, Jer Mahal accommodates 50 Goan clubs on its premises at Dhobi Talao. These clubs have been around for over a century; the oldest one can be traced back to 1857. Each floor accommodates 3 to 4 clubs, along with a single kitchen and a bathroom. Today, the clubs are characterised by broken walls, protruding cable wires and worn out arches.



Mumbadevi Tank & Temple Code No.-166

Dedicated to the goddess Mumba, the Mumba

Devi temple was built in 1675 near the main landing site of the former Bori Bunder creek against the north wall of the English Fort Saint George. Though the creek and the fort are in ruins, the temple still stands. The goddess is the patron of the agri (salt collectors) and kolis (fisher folk), the indigenous inhabitants. The name of the city is derived from Her name. The Mumba Devi temple is one of the most popular tourist spots in the city. The goddess is still worshipped by the descendants of the Dravidian population of western and southern India.



Municipal Hall & Victoria Terminus (Year > 1893)

Code No.-094

The Bombay Municipal Corporation Building, a Grade IIA heritage building, houses the civic body that governs the city. The imposing Gothic structure was designed by FW Stevens. Construction was completed in 1893. The chief architectural feature is its central dome rising 71.5 metres (234.6 feet). Victoria Terminus is the headquarters of the Central Railway, also designed by Stevens. It was named in honour of Queen Victoria, and was opened on the date of her Golden Jubilee: June 20, 1887. Built in the Gothic style, the structure took 10 years to be completed. It is nominated as a World Heritage Site by the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO.



Oriental Building & Flora Fountain (Year > 1885) Code No.-097

One of the first few buildings to come up in the area was the Oriental Building in 1885, which cost Rs 87,000 and initially housed the Cathedral School. In 1893, the building was sold to the Oriental Life Assurance Company; and with the proceeds the present Senior School building, a beautiful blend of Gothic and Indian architecture, was erected and occupied in 1896.

An exquisitely sculpted monument, Flora Fountain lies at the southern end of the historic Hornby Road (Dadabhai Naoroji Road), called the Mile Long Road, in South Bombay. It cost Rs 47,000 or 9,000 pounds sterling to build in the year 1864. And was constructed by the Agri–Horticultural Society of Western India, out of a donation of Rs 20,000 by Cursetjee Fardoonjee Parekh.

The history of Flora Fountain can be traced to the time when the Old Mumbai Fort was demolished in 1860 as part of the then Governor, Sir Bartle Frère's efforts to improve the civic sanitation and the urban space requirements of the growing



Oriental Buildings & Hornby Road (Year > 1885)

Code No. -029

One of the first few buildings to come up in Fort was the Oriental Building in 1885, which cost Rs 87,000 and initially housed the Cathedral School. In 1893, the building was sold to the Oriental Life Assurance Company. Starting from Crawford Market, passing by Victoria Terminus and stretching up to Flora Fountain is Hornby Road, named after the then governor William Hornby. A simple street, it was widened into an avenue in the 1860s. It is studded with structures built in the Neo-Classical and Gothic Revival styles of the 19th century, like the BMC, Times of India, JJ School of Art, J N Petit Public Library and Watcha Agiary.



Prince of Wales Museum (Year > 1922)

Code No. -004

The Prince of Wales Museum was built in 1922 to commemorate the visit of the then Prince of Wales. Located in South Bombay, the building is surrounded by a garden of palm trees and flower beds. The structure is in the Indo-Saracenic style, incorporating elements of other architectural styles like the Mughal, Maratha and Jain. Built of basalt and kurla stone, the museum is a 3-storeyed structure capped by a dome set upon a base. A cluster of pinnacles, topped with miniature domes surrounds the central dome. Wittet modelled the dome on that of the Golconda Fort and the inner vaulting arches to those at the Gol Gumbaz.



Queen's Road (Year > 1899) Code No.-107

As one exits Churchgate Station, one finds oneself on Queen's Road, now known as Maharshi Karve Road. It was one of Bombay's most prominent and picturesque promenades in the 19th century. At one point in time, this broad road was lined with trees. Today, it is dotted with famous silk and sari shops. The popular street was renamed after Maharshi Dr Dhondo Keshav Karve, a social reformer known for his efforts in the field of women's welfare.



Rajabai Tower & Bombay University (Year > 1878)

Code No. -069

At 85 metres (280 feet), the Rajabai Tower was once the tallest structure in Bombay. It was designed by English architect Sir George Gilbert Scott and modelled on the Big Ben in the UK. Premchand Roychand, a businessman who established the Bombay Stock Exchange, covered its construction cost on the condition that the clock tower be named after his mother. The University of Bombay was established in 1857 in Fort. It was one of the first educational institutions founded by the British in India. Built in the Gothic architectural style, it houses the university's administrative division and a library that holds many original manuscripts.



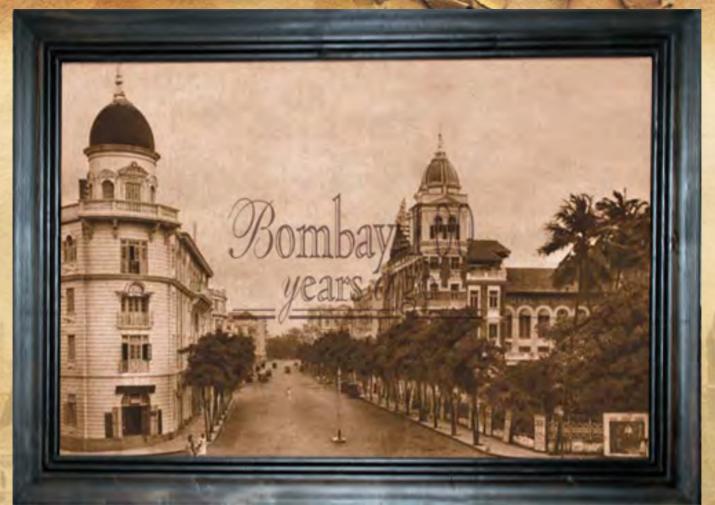
Round Temple Sandhurst Road

Code No. > 027
The Round Temple of Bombay is also known as the Gol Dewal and is located on Sandhurst Road. Around the temple is a 'stone' market said to be the city's oldest; here, one can choose from a wide variety of stones to use to furnish one's home. Nearby are theatres of Alankar and Moti, though the area has come to be known more for the activities on Falkland Road. Called "Pillhouse", the neighbourhood acquired notoriety in later years as Bombay's infamous red-light district. Sandhurst Road is also a railway station on the Central Railway. The area is named after Lord Sandhurst, who was the Governor of Bombay from 1895 to 1900.



Royal Bombay Yacht Club (Year > 1846) Code No.-014

The Royal Bombay Yacht Club (RBYC) is one of the oldest and most elite clubs in Bombay. Situated against the backdrop of the scenic harbour in Colaba, this prestigious club was founded in 1846 as simply the Bombay Yacht Club. It was Queen Victoria who graciously bestowed the title of 'Royal' upon the club in 1876. The structure, built in the Gothic style, was designed by John Adams and its construction supervised by FW Stevens. This prestigious club has played host to royalties like the Prince and Princess of Wales.



Royal Opera House At Lamington Road (Year > 1912)

Code No.-159

At first, it was simply called the Opera House, but the prefix 'Royal' was added, as the foundation stone was laid in 1909 during the British rule. King George V inaugurated the building in 1911, though construction was completed in 1912. Additions were made up till the year 1915. The Opera House, built in baroque design featuring a blend of European and Indian architectural style, was conceived in 1908 by Maurice Bandmann and Jehangir Framji Karaka. It was made from exquisite Italian marble on a leased land close to the Kennedy and Sandhurst bridges. Till today, the opera house is the only one of its kind in the country.



Sailor's Home (Year + 1876)

Code No. - 091

The home of the Maharashtra Police Headquarters (since 1982) was once the Royal Alfred Sailors Home. The construction of this building commenced in 1872 and was completed in 1876. The structure was conceived to commemorate the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh in 1870. Architect Frederick W Stevens, known for the Victoria Terminus, designed this 82 meters (270 feet) long and 18 meters (58 feet) wide building ingeniously. He used blue basalt in the facing with different coloured natural stones in the detailing, so as to impart a polychromatic effect. The building was built in a style blending Gothic, Neoclassical and Moorish architectures, and decorated with mythical sea creatures.



St. Andrew's Church & Great Western Hotel (Year > 1770) Code No.-120

Built by the Portuguese Jesuits in 1575, St Andrew's Church in Bandra is one of the city's oldest churches. Its altar extends almost up to the roof that carries the statues of Sacred Heart, Our Lady and St Andrew. The cross in the compound is one of the largest and oldest of its kind in Bombay. The Great Western Hotel, a palatial building, was the residence of the Governor of Bombay. It also served as the Admiralty house, residence of the Commander in Chief of the Indian Fleet, from 1770 to 1795. Around 1800, the government transformed it into the Recorders Court House. In 1883, the building became a hotel.



Statue of Sir J. Jee Jee Bhoy (Khada Parsi) (Year > 1860) Code No.-177

The statue of Shet Cursetjee Manockjee was

erected and installed by his youngest son, Manockjee Cursetjee. It is said that the young Manockjee, a judge in the Small Causes Court, was impressed by a fountain ordered by the government of Chile and ordered a

replica. The figure of Ceres in the original was substituted with a life-size bronze statue of his father, by John Bell of London. The inscription on the main column read, 'Trust in God and be not daunted.' It cost him Rs 20,000, a princely sum in those times. The

family later gifted the statue to the Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC) on the condition that it be maintained well.



Taj Mahal Palace Hotel Entrance (Year > 1903) Code No. - 061

The Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, one of the city's most iconic landmarks, is located near the Gateway of India at Apollo Bunder. This five-star luxury hotel was commissioned by Jamshedji Tata, a Parsi entrepreneur and industrialist. Built in the Indo-Saracenic architectural style and containing 565 rooms, the hotel resort opened its doors in December 1903. Sitaram Khanderao Vaidya, Ashok Kumar and DN Mirza were the Indian architects, which was completed by the English engineer WA Chambers. Khansaheb Sorabji Ruttonji Contractor was the builder. The cost of construction totalled a massive £250,000.



The National Bank

Code No. -053

Making its presence felt along with the many impressive structures on Esplanade Road (now Mahatma Gandhi Road) is the erstwhile National Bank building. It was designed by Frederick Williams Stevens, one of the most acclaimed architects of the 19th century responsible for structures like Victoria Terminus and the BB&CI Railway headquarters. With its high-arched entrances and gleaming white domes, the Standard Chartered Bank building dominates the bustling stretch and houses the bank's flagship branch. Built out of sandstone, the structure has become a landmark in South Bombay and is a tangible part of the city's heritage. The building today, is the headquarters of Standard Chartered Bank.



Ticca Garis & taxis parked outside Taj Mahal palace Hotel
(Year > 1885)

Code No. 2007

Ticca Garis were horse-drawn Victoria carriages (named after the British monarch), and were the only mode of transport to come to Bombay in 1882 after The Bombay Tramway Company Limited was formally set up in 1873. This quaint mode of transport was gradually replaced in time. Motor taxis were introduced in 1811 whereas motor buses started playing in 1926. Today, the Victorias in front of the Taj have been replaced by black and yellow taxis. But, one can still hire a Ticca Gari for a negotiated sum and drive along the sea face for an experience.



Town Hall – Asiatic Library (Year > 1830) Code No. -002

The Town Hall that houses the Asiatic Society of Bombay was colloquially called Tondal in the 19th century. Largely influenced by Greek and Roman architecture, the heritage structure is 61 metres (200 feet) long and 30 metres (100 feet) deep. Located in the Fort area of South Bombay, it has a portico with eight Doric columns. A flight of 30 steps lead up to the town hall and a wrought iron divided Regency staircase leads to the vestibule. With its old parquet floors, spiral staircases, wrought iron loggias and exquisite marble statues of forgotten city fathers, the colonnaded Town Hall is perhaps the most regal and elegant of the city's heritage buildings.



Victoria Terminus Railway Station (Year > 1887) Code No. - 017

Victoria Terminus (now Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus) was the headquarters of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and now of the Central Railway. It was designed by FW Stevens. Named in honour of Queen Victoria, it was opened on the date of her Golden Jubilee: June 20, 1887. Built in the Gothic style, the structure took 10 years to be completed. The station is nominated as a World Heritage Site by the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO. The crowning glory is the central dome carrying at its apex, a colossal 5 metre (16.6 feet) high figure of a lady holding a flaming torch in her right hand and a wheel in her left hand.



Victoria Terminus Railway Station (Year > 1887)

Code No. -074

Victoria Terminus (now Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus) was the headquarters of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and now of the Central Railway. It was designed by FW Stevens. Named in honour of Queen Victoria, it was opened on the date of her Golden Jubilee: June 20, 1887. Built in the Gothic style, the structure took 10 years to be completed. The station is nominated as a World Heritage Site by the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO. The crowning glory is the central dome carrying at its apex, a colossal 5 metre (16.6 feet) high figure of a lady holding a flaming torch in her right hand and a wheel in her left hand.



Victoria Terminus Railway Station (Year > 1887)

Code No.-114

Victoria Terminus (now Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus) was the headquarters of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and now of the Central Railway. It was designed by FW Stevens. Named in honour of Queen Victoria, it was opened on the date of her Golden Jubilee: June 20, 1887. Built in the Gothic style, the structure took 10 years to be completed. The station is nominated as a World Heritage Site by the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO. The crowning glory is the central dome carrying at its apex, a colossal 5 metre (16.6 feet) high figure of a lady holding a flaming torch in her right hand and a wheel in her left hand.



View of Bombay from Malabar hill

Code No. -079

There are not many points of view in Bombay that allow you to appreciate the city the way Malabar Hill does. Situated at a height of 50 metres (165 feet), the hillock is the highest point in southern part of the city. It offers one an unhindered view of Back Bay and Girgaum Chowpatty beach. Located here is Raj Bhavan, the official residence of the Governor, and the bungalow Varsha, the official residence of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. There are several parks in the area: the Hanging Gardens, Kamala Nehru Park and Priyadarshini Park. Also nearby the Banganga Tank; attached to the Walkeshwar Temple, it is the oldest standing structure in Bombay.

Size & Price

Printed Image Size: 40"

Price: Rs. 80,000

Printed Image Size: 30"

Price: Rs. 60,000

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*All prints are limited edition and only 10 prints of each picture are available

- "Through a sepia-toned lens.." *Times of India*
 - "Bombay blown-up..." Mint Lounge
 - "Once upon a time in Mumbai... take a walk from CST to Gateway and gaze upon a city that has existed over a century" <u>Mumbai Mirror</u>
 - "Bombay Revisited .. The idea is to show an unexplored era to an uninitiated audience" <u>Hindustan Times</u>
 - "Good Old days .. Vintage images in sepia tone take you to the good old days of Bombay" *Afternoon*
- "A century ago, Mumbai (formerly known as Bombay) was just as cosmopolitan but far from the Maximum city it has become" <u>Mid-day</u>
- "A journey from Bombay to Mumbai" Business Wizard

- "Vintage exhibit showcases archival city of dreams" Financial Chronicle
- "Bombay that was.. Century-old photographic prints reveal a more genteel and gracious pace of Maximum City." <u>Hindu Business Line</u>
- "Framed Memories ... An exhibition of 50 images bring to life the charm of Old Bombay" *Mumbai Newsline*
- "Bombay 100 Years Ago .. Edition of 100-year-old unpublished archival prints on Mumbai on canvas" <u>Swagat</u>

"Past Perfect." - Ah! Bombay-Island

"Bombay then, Mumbai now" - Oberoi

"Vintage points ... an exhibition of images of old Mumbai offers more than déjà vu" – <u>Time Out Mumbai</u>

"Jewels in the Crown.. The exhibition 'Bombay 100 Years Ago' takes you down memory lanes flanked by Colonial Buildings, A legacy of the British Raj" – <u>Architecture and Interiors India</u>

"Bombay from the sublime to slim
This splendid Victorian city of the past is today ravaged beyond redemption" –
Blitz Plus

"Photographic Memories ... Transport yourself to the golden era when Mumbai was Bombay, as you sift through 'Bombay 100 Years Ago"

- <u>Society World of Luxury</u>

"Bombay 100 years ago.. you feel a heave of nostalgia for what was more than a twinge for what cannot be" – *Galleria-Femina*

- "I've got lots of memories of old Bombay...Can you imagine seeing them today in Bombay?" *Mehli Gobai (Painter)*
- "With regards to exteriors, the Victoria Terminus building (CST) stands out because it is the most grand railway terminus in Asia. It has a wonderful façade." <u>Tasneem Mehta (Conservationist)</u>
- "Many areas in Mumbai remain much the same as before but Marine Drive is one that has really changed." Sharda Dwivedi (Historian and writer)
- "British bureaucracy was all around. Public life was rigid. The sanitation of the city was good. Life was much safer." <u>S S Rege (Librarian)</u>
- "The entire district from the Bombay High Court to the University and the Elphinstone building speaks of Bombay's great architectural heritage as they have all been constructed a century ago and are still looking as pretty as before" Nana Chudasama (Ex-Sheriff, Mumbai)

- "Bombay, a hundred years ago was a village sprouting into a town and eventually a city." *An Urban Conservationist*
- "For someone interested in arts, what was Bombay but an overgrown village?" <u>Adil Jussawalla (Writer)</u>
- "It was a loveable and livable city when I came here from New York.
 Bombay was always a cosmopolitan city." <u>Nuvart Parseghian Mehta</u>
 (Conservationist)
- "Victoria Terminus (CST) is a monument of Mumbai city that speaks of the latter's heritage in great architecture" <u>Bakul Patel (Ex-Sheriff, Mumbai)</u>

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