

MUMBAI FORT

THROUGH

COLOURING

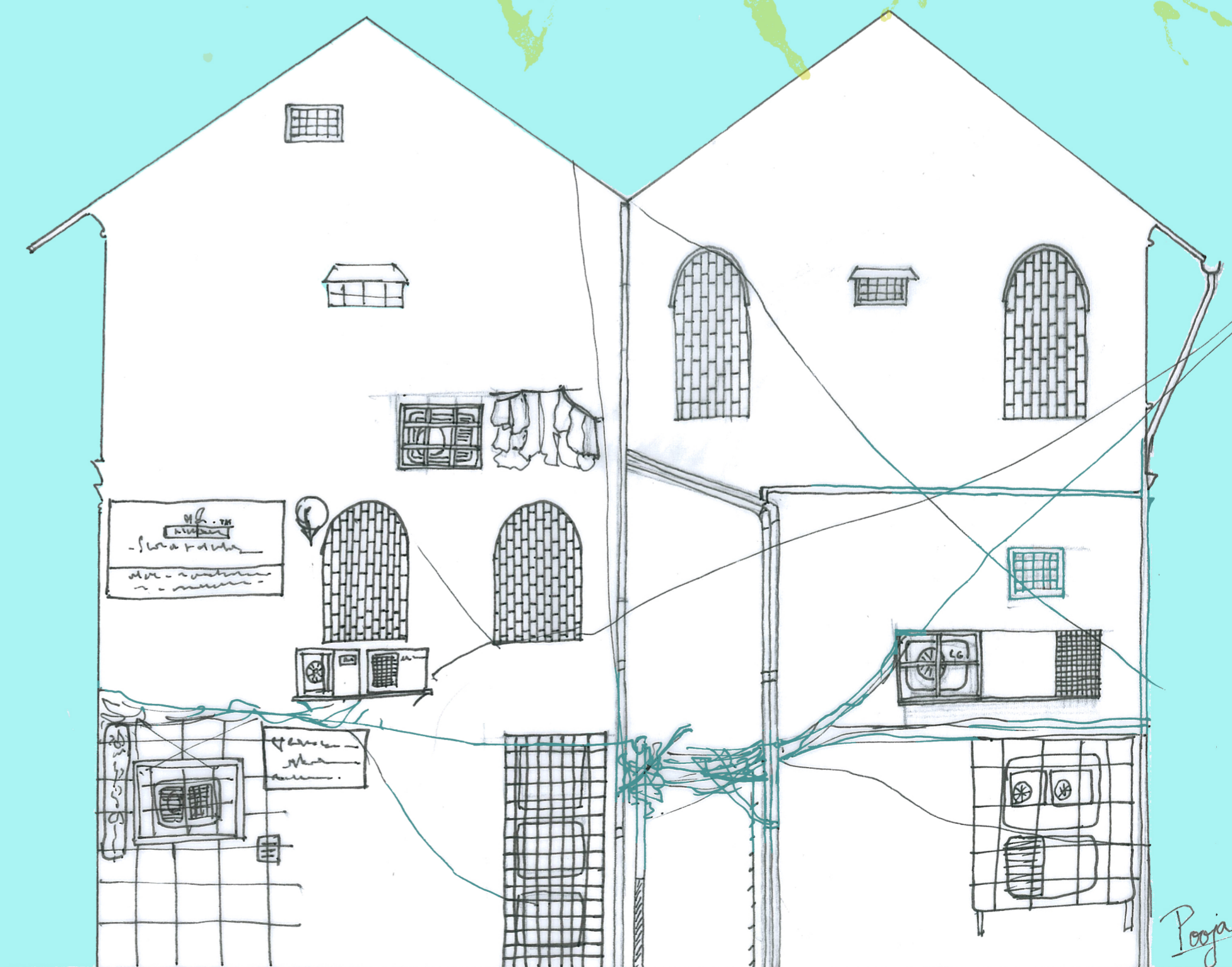
The Heritage Sketchbook

Hey! So have you picked up this book for a quick glance? Did the cover appeal to you or the size? Well, do you now want to know what lies within the pages? Or you are still having a discussion in your head about why you need this particular sketch book (and not the others). Well, we think it was about time you own a Sketch Book about our city, Mumbai. To be more specific, our city's heritage!

By now, it is safe to assume,

THIS NOT YOUR REGULAR COLOURING BOOK.

It's a discovery! A discovery of your city's architecture, art and culture. Why a Sketch book to see Mumbai's marvel, why not a coffee table book, or a book with stunning photographs. Well, the beauty that lies in details, niches, corners, cornices can only be understood when you pick up a drawing and trail your way across the paper. Give it a try... you will know what we mean! For artists, visualizers this maybe an everyday job, but hey this one's for all of us who are a little too afraid, or picky or even lazy.



ISBN 978-9-38728-030-4



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The heritage sketchbook is a product of the summer internship of students from Smt K L Tiwari College of Architecture at the People Place Project Studio in May 2018. During the course of internship, the students went across the Fort area of Mumbai documenting it with sketches and drawings.

The Team that made this happen:

Aagam Zaveri, Aquilin Misquitta, Mehak Gupta, Pooja Save, Ritesh Shetye, Rizzel Dias, Siona D'Mello and Uttam Suthar were the enthusiastic summer interns whose drawings are a part of the book.

From the People Place Project Studio - Sukanya Roychoudhury

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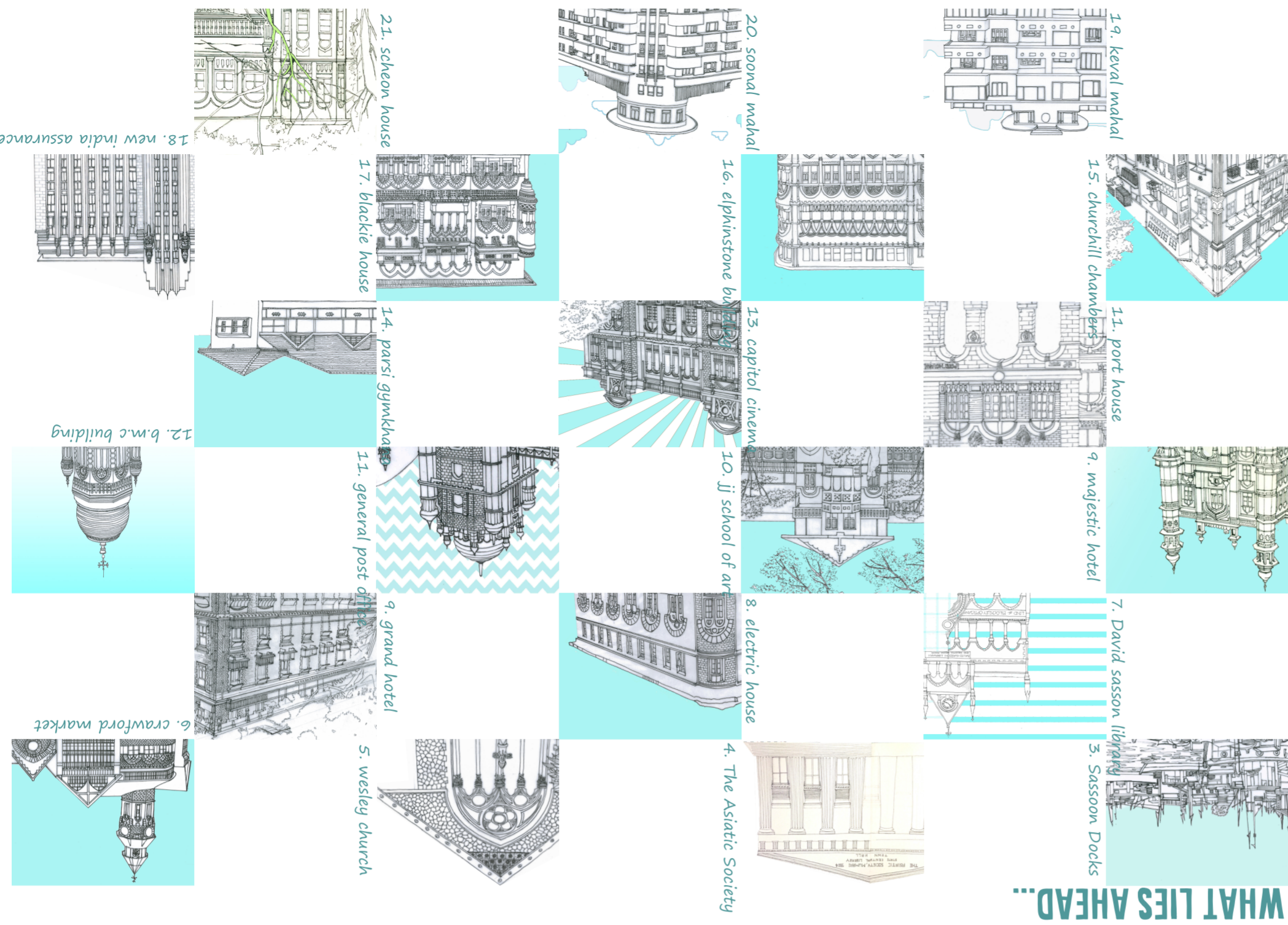
SCHEON HOUSE



SOONA MAHAL



This book belongs to a Mumbaikar



WHAT LIES AHEAD...

Now that you have bought this book, lets make it exclusively yours!
There are two ways we imagine that you can use this book.
#1: Plan a sketchpedition for yourself and/or with friends. Identify the location of the building on a map. Once you have reached the location, find the most comfortable location to park your easel and yourself. Now you may begin. While some may be ready-to-color, some drawings need to be filled-in-the-blanks and at times the canvas with some frameworks will be left blank for your masterpiece.
#2: You can also use the book from the comfort your home. However, we recommend that you take a stroll or two around the Fort area before you attempt filling in the colours.
Once you've completed an artwork, you can send us picture on peopleproject@gmail.com or upload it on social media with #ppheritagecolours and you will be able to connect with all the people around the city who are working on similar artworks.
So go ahead... Enjoy Colouring Through Mumbai Fort with The Heritage Sketchbook

KEVAL MAHAL

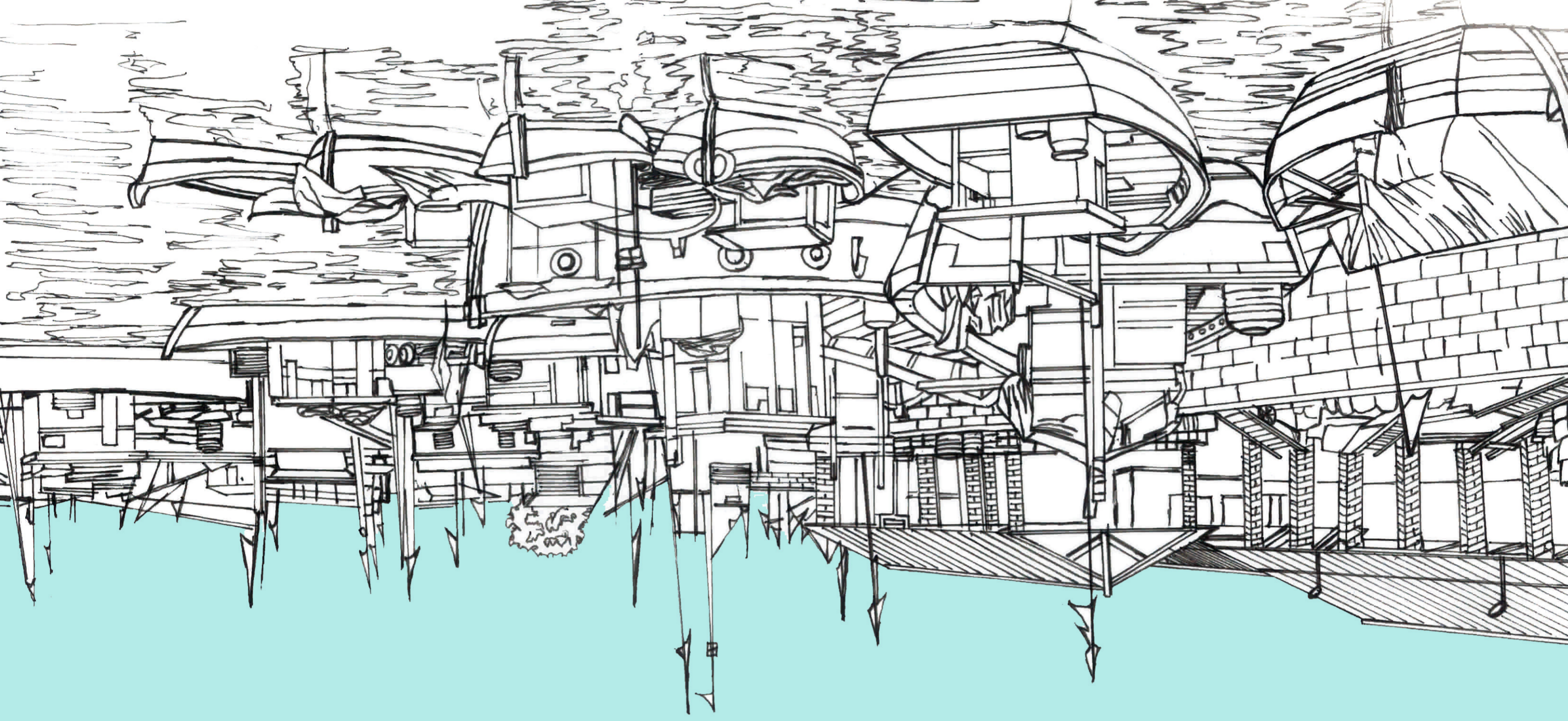


You have begun your journey to discover this city. And there is no place better to start than what defines our island city of Bombay- its massive coastline! You are now at Sassoon docks. Inhale, count till 3..2..1 and exhale deeply. Let the wait of the salty sea fill your body with freshness before we begin the story of our city's beginning. Since 3800 BCE, settlements have existed on what we identify today as the islands of Bombay. The islands were home to the Kolis- the fishing community who made the eastern shores their primary hunting waters, along with the Agris and the Advasis. But the history of these islands are always told as its passing from one dynasty to another - from King Bhimdeo to the Gujarat Sultanate and then to the Portuguese. And finally the British discovering its potential as a trading port, the East India Company took the islands on lease from the Crown. Along with trade came in new settlers both native and from across the world. The Baghdadi Jews, Parsi from Navsari..... are a few to name. Not only did they make the city their home but also contributed in its development. Built on reclaimed land and from across the world. The Baghdadi Jews, Parsi structures to be built on the patronage from the wealthy Sassoon family. Thronging with fishermen back from their catch the docks continue to be known as Sassoon docks.

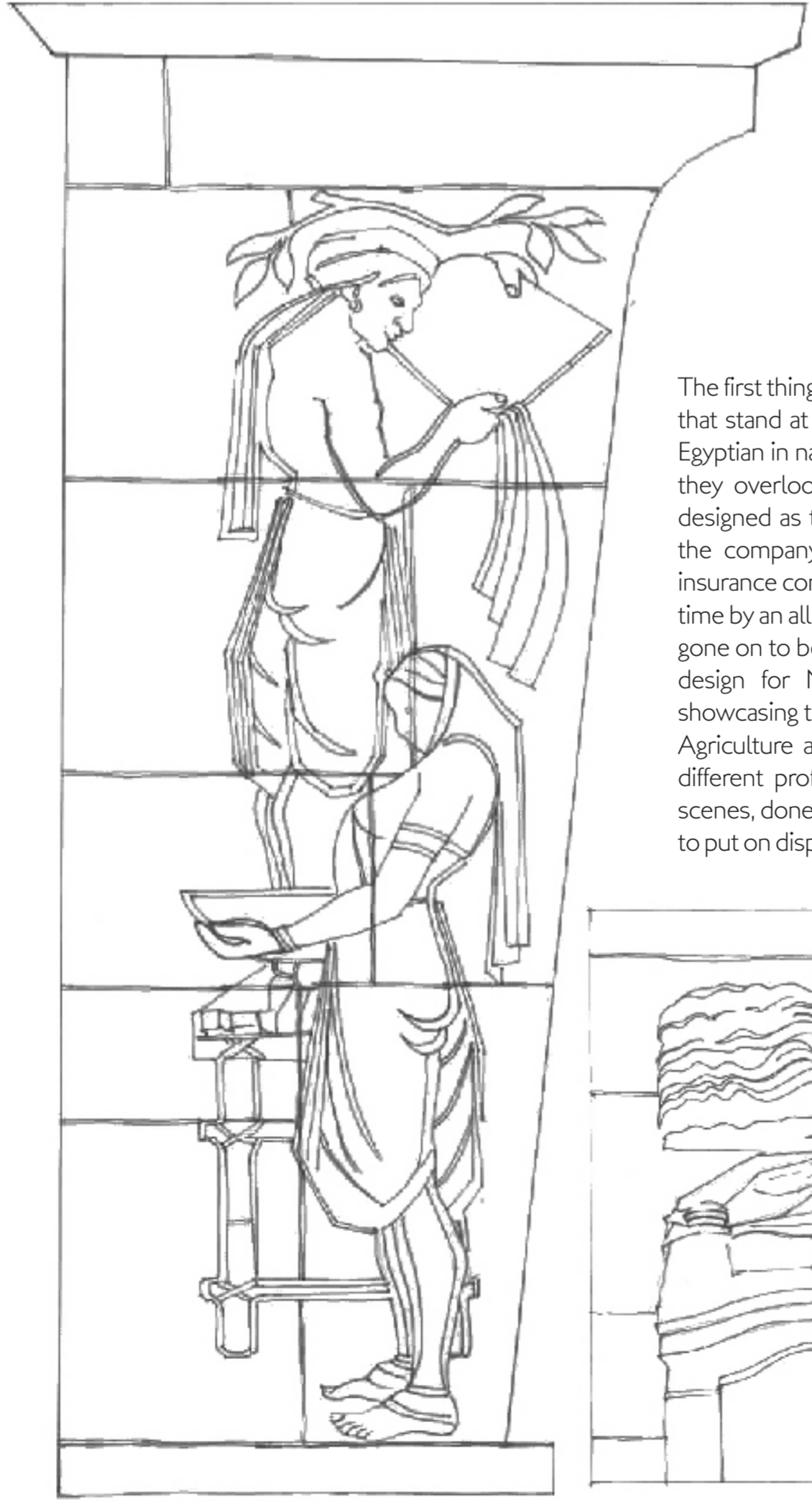
We recommend



DOCKS OF BOMBAY



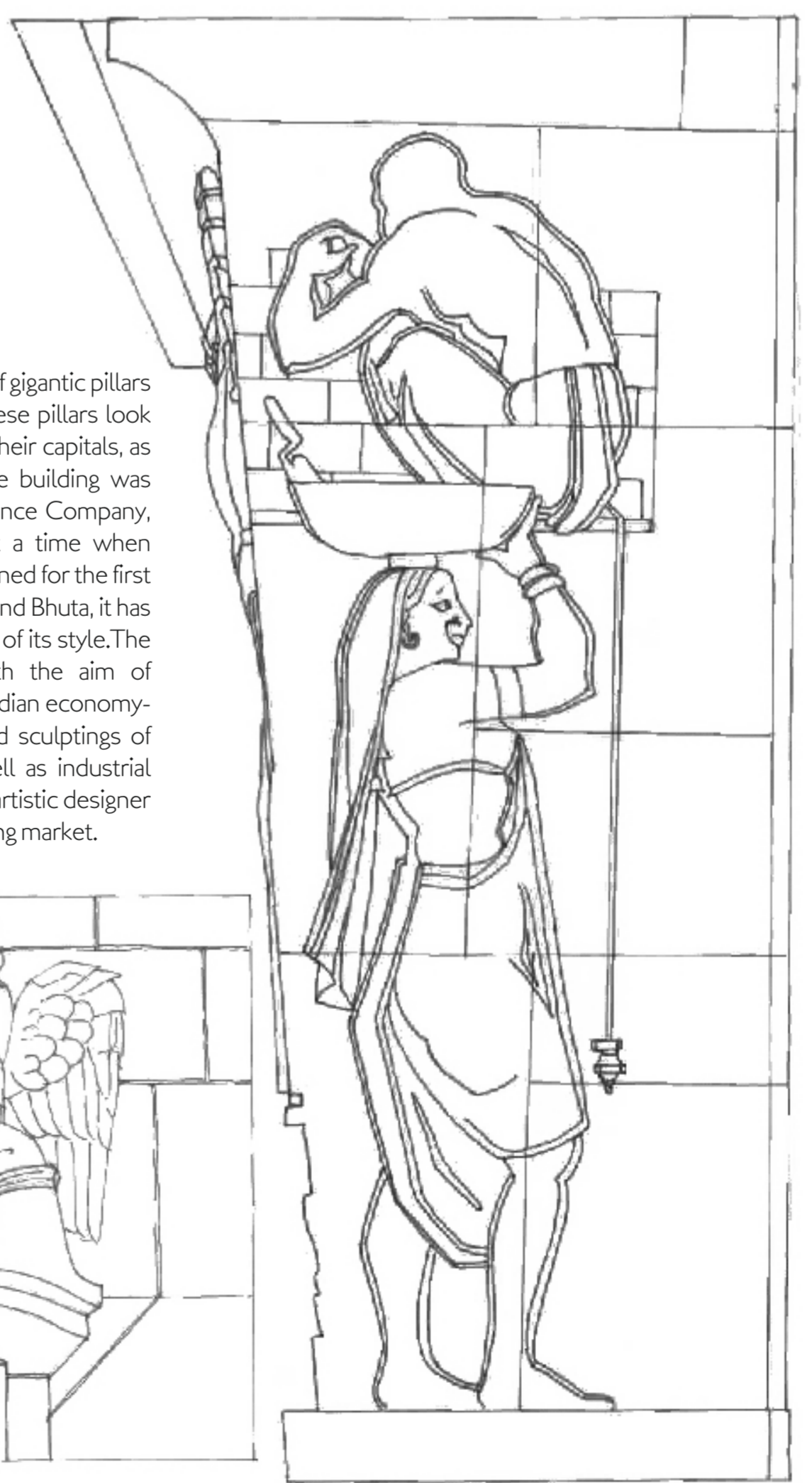
SASSOON DOCKS



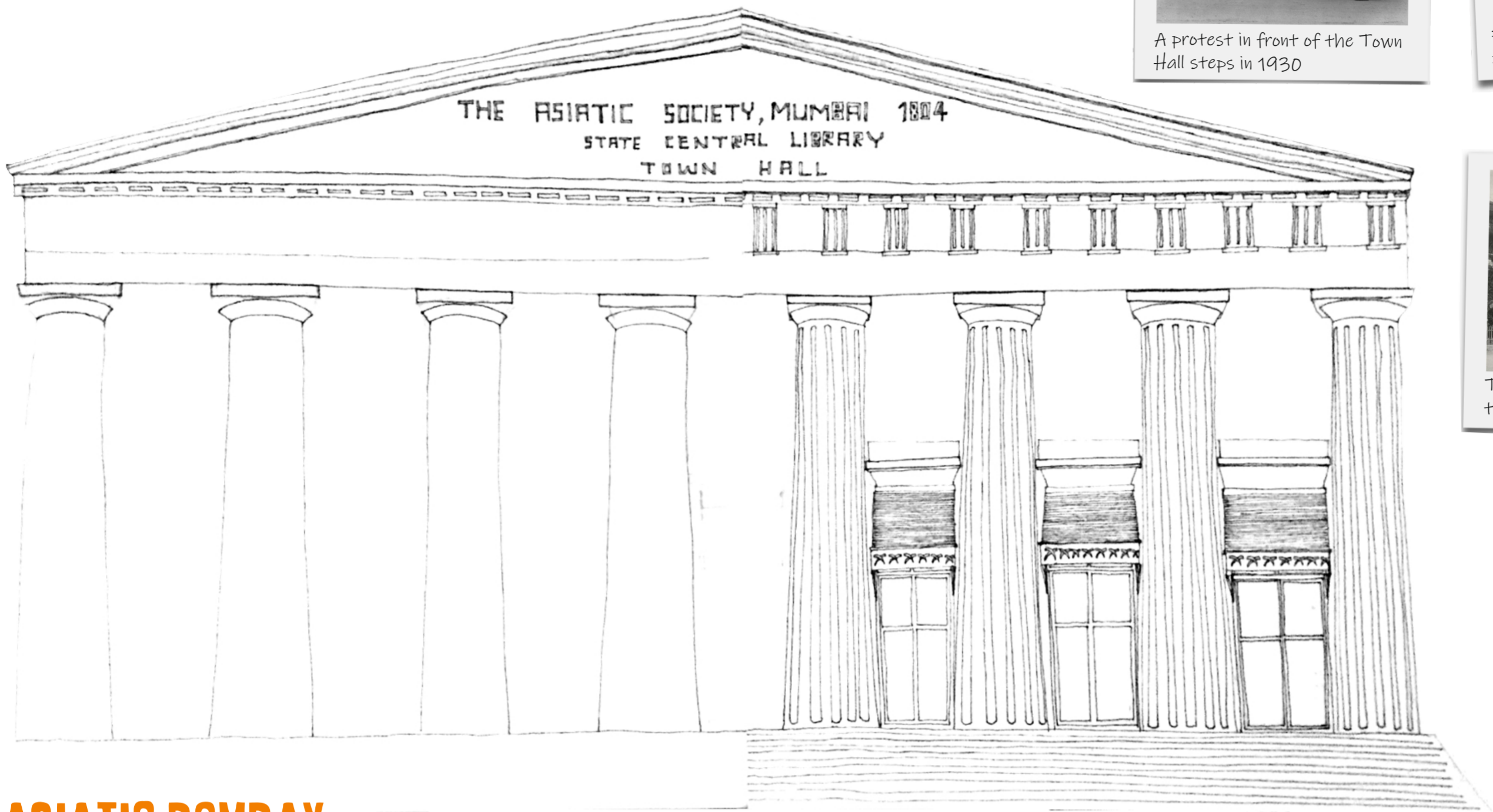
We recommend
Pen & Pencil

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE

The first thing that will grab your attention is the pair of gigantic pillars that stand at the centre of the building's façade. These pillars look Egyptian in nature, with massive figurines serving as their capitals, as they overlook the street abutting the building. The building was designed as the headquarters for New India Assurance Company, the company Sir Dorabji Tata founded in 1919, at a time when insurance companies refused to insure Indians. Designed for the first time by an all Indian architectural firm-Master, Sathe and Bhuta, it has gone on to become one of the most iconic buildings of its style. The design for New India Assurance was done with the aim of showcasing the 'New India' with the two pillars of Indian economy- Agriculture and Industry. Its facade has motifs and sculptures of different professions from Indian agricultural as well as industrial scenes, done with the assistance of N.G. Parsare, an artistic designer to put on display the spirit of Indian masses in a growing market.



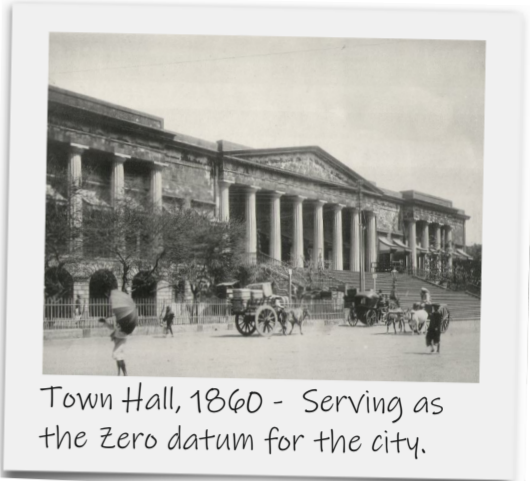
THE ASIATIC SOCIETY



A protest in front of the Town Hall steps in 1930



Employees of Times of India posing in front of Town Hall stairs



Town Hall, 1860 - Serving as the Zero datum for the city.

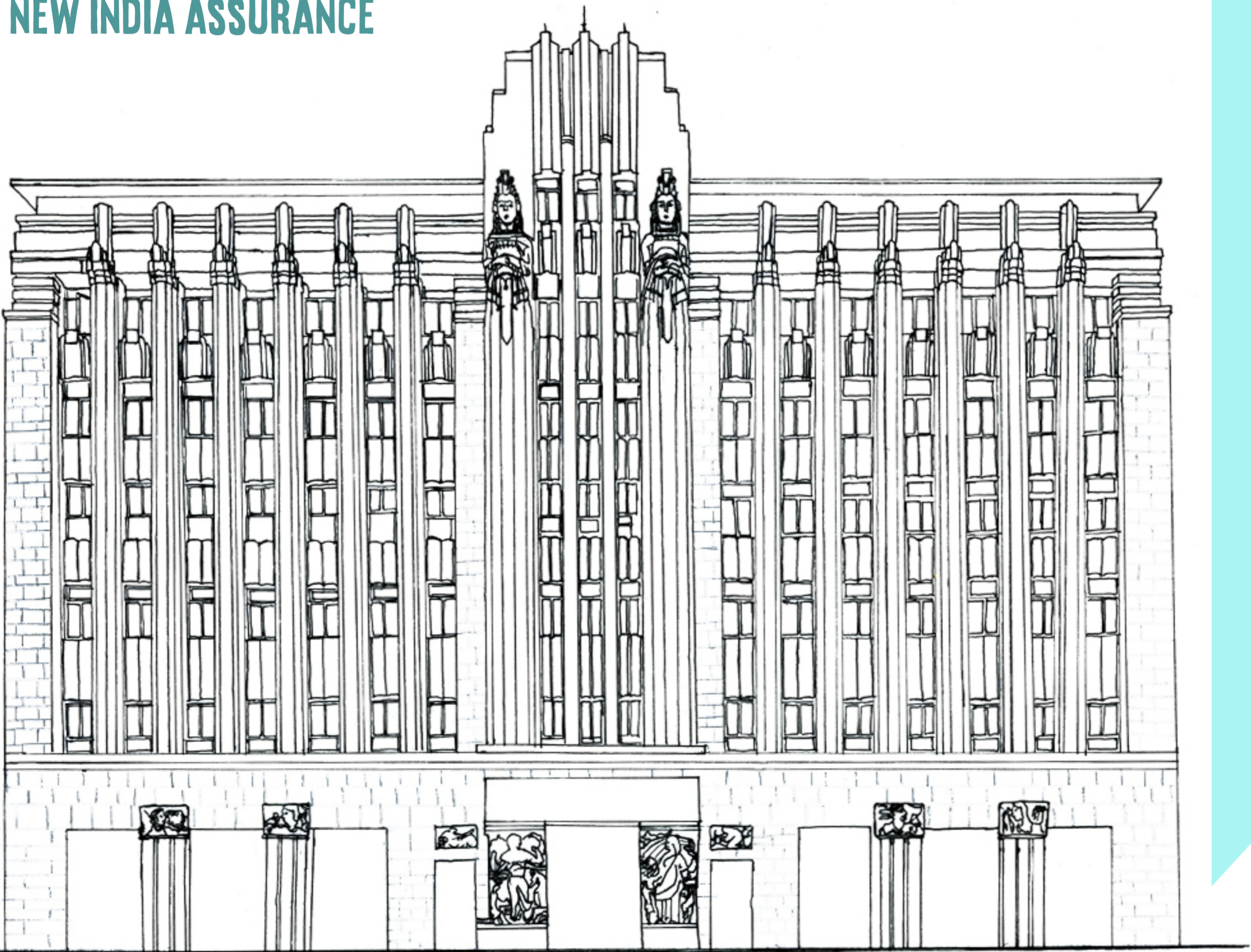
Retrace these faint lines and complete this drawing to create your own beautiful drawing of the Asiatic Society!

ASIATIC BOMBAY

Garcia Da Orta built the first prominent structure, his vacation home on the islands leased to him by the Portuguese in 1554. Almost a century after his death, the islands were passed on to the British as dowry and they built the Bombay Castle over Garcia's house. Later the Town Hall came up to provide a seat of administration for the Presidency of Bombay in 1833. The British Crown had realized the importance of this city and thus developed a structured plan to improve the civic administration of Bombay. The Town hall served this purpose from its palatial Greek building overlooking Bombay Green, designed by Colonel Thomas Cowper.



NEW INDIA ASSURANCE

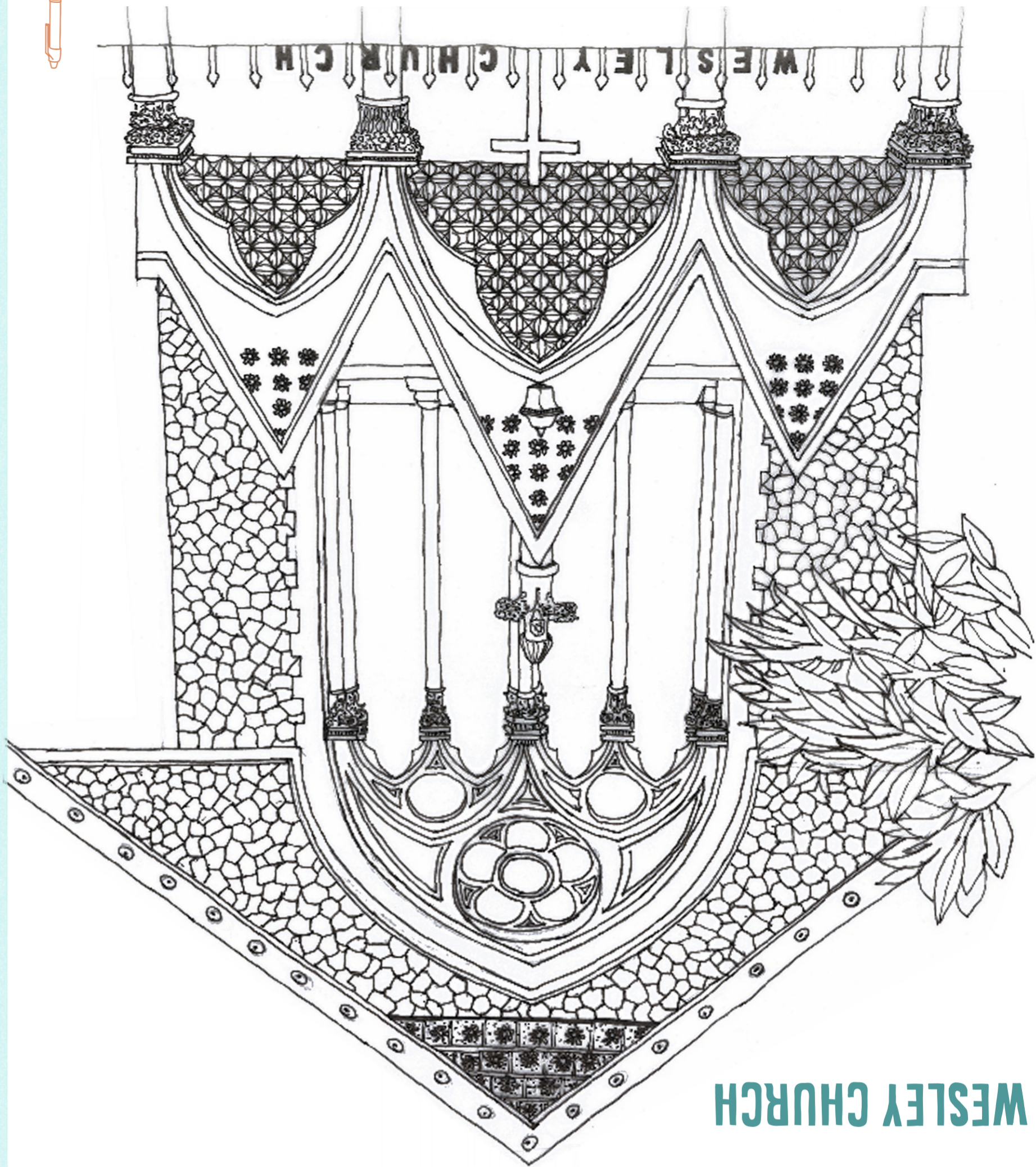


THE ERA OF ART DECO

The Art Deco movement came to India with such fierce force that it completely changed the architecture of the era. Indian architects had given a visit to the style's most prominent clusters in Western countries and come back influenced by its appeal. But the style wasn't simply copied, as the designers infused it with Indian characteristics and over time the Indian Art Deco movement had its own identity. New India Assurance building, constructed in 1919 is the biggest example of the same. Designed in the style, it took to combining Egyptian influences with an Indo-saracenic touch in creating an identity of its own.

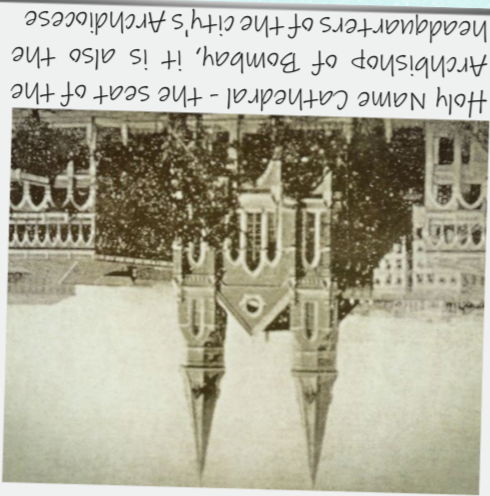
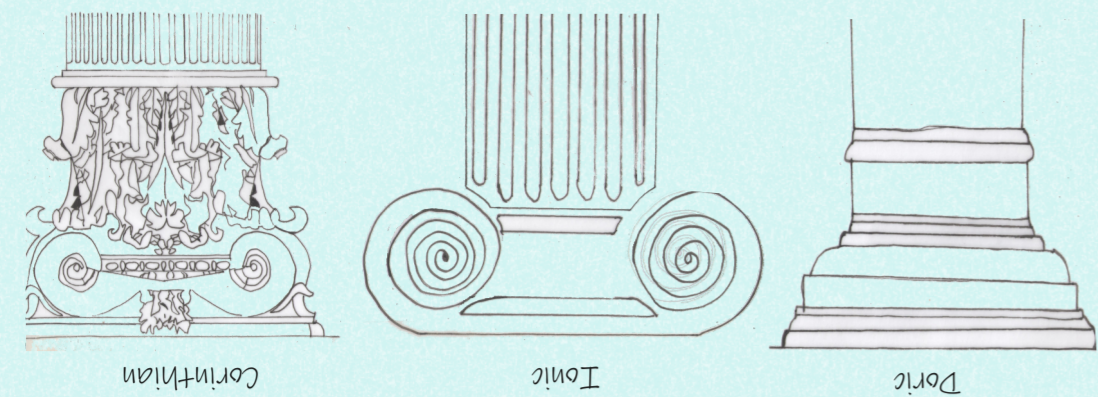


Pen & Pencil
We recommend

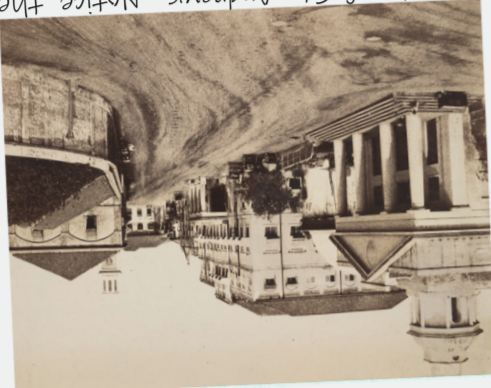


WESLEY CHURCH

Architecture: Trivia #1 ORDER



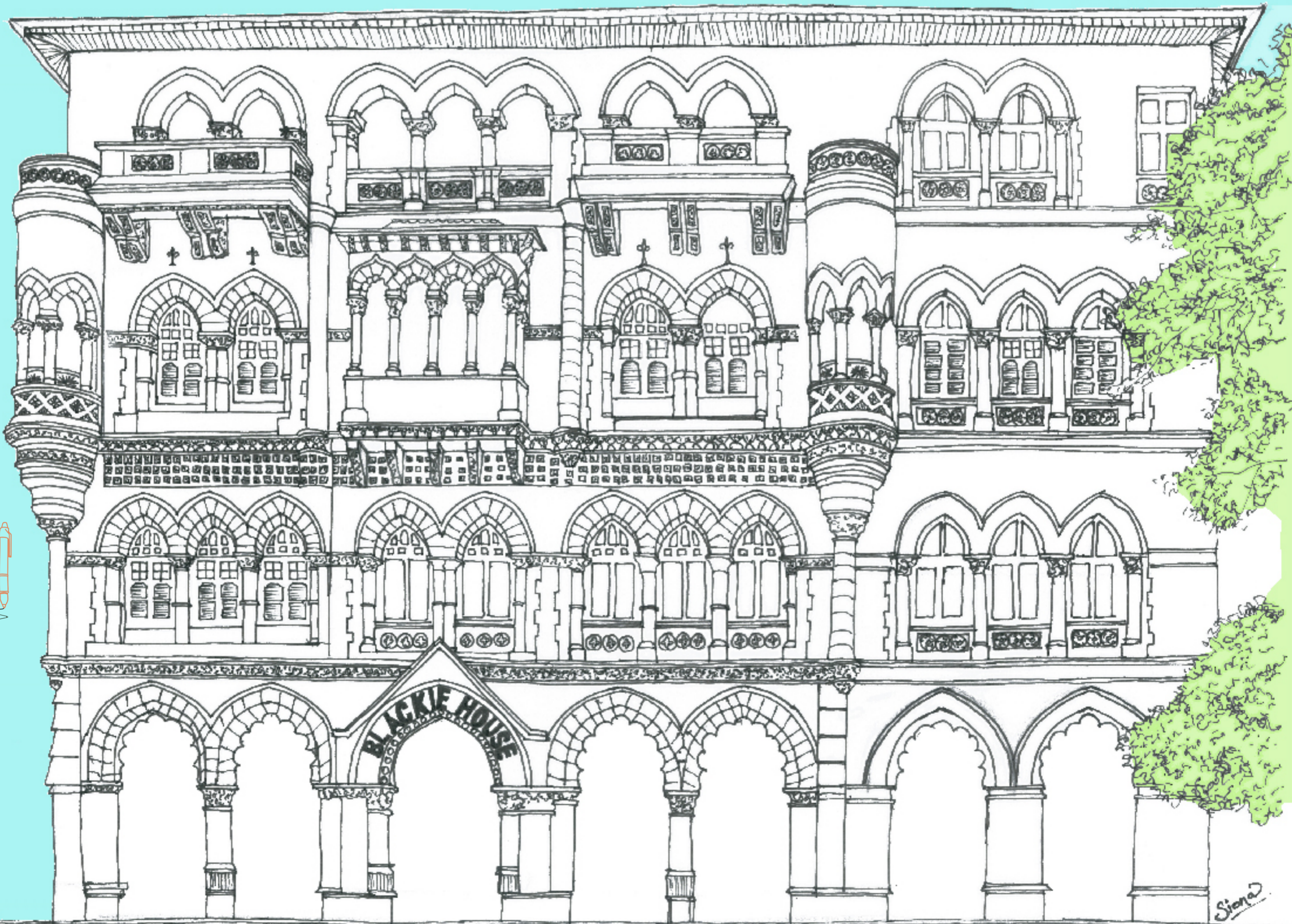
Holy Name Cathedral - the seat of the Archbishop of Bombay, it is also the headquarters of the city's Archdiocese



Church of St. Andrews. Notice the different spire on the church. It was struck down by lightning.

When Europeans first came to the city, they also brought with them Christian missionaries to convert people to Christianity. Different sects of the religion built their own churches across the landscape of Bombay to spread the word of Christ, the oldest being the St Andrews Church in Bandra. Inside fort walls, St Thomas Cathedral became the first to be built in 1718, from which Churchgate derives its name. Almost a century later, Armenians constructed St Peters Cathedral on the Armenian Lane near Meadow Street while the Scottish built St Andrews Church near Apollo Gate of the Fort. The Wesley church came up only in 1890 when the Wesleyan Methodist Church had grown strong in the city. A Neo-Gothic structure that stood the test of time, it sits quaintly on a corner plot adjoining BEST Marg welcoming people of its faith.

CHURCHES OF BOMBAY



BLACKIE HOUSE

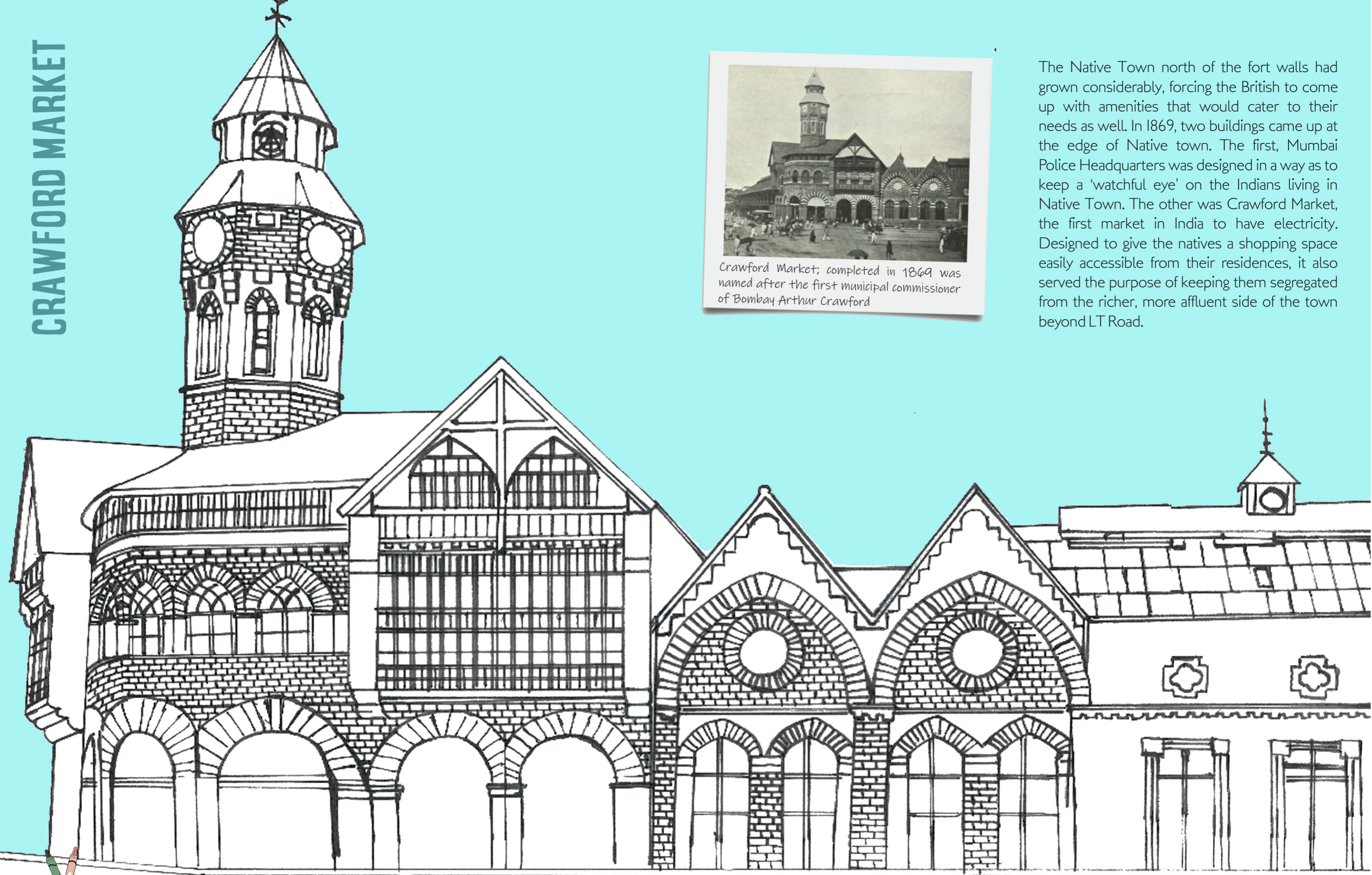
Pen & Pencil
We recommend

CRAWFORD MARKET



Crawford Market; completed in 1869 was named after the first municipal commissioner of Bombay Arthur Crawford

The Native Town north of the fort walls had grown considerably, forcing the British to come up with amenities that would cater to their needs as well. In 1869, two buildings came up at the edge of Native town. The first, Mumbai Police Headquarters was designed in a way as to keep a 'watchful eye' on the Indians living in Native Town. The other was Crawford Market, the first market in India to have electricity. Designed to give the natives a shopping space easily accessible from their residences, it also served the purpose of keeping them segregated from the richer, more affluent side of the town beyond LT Road.



We recommend
Crayons

Aquiline

Quick suggestions for your masterpiece:

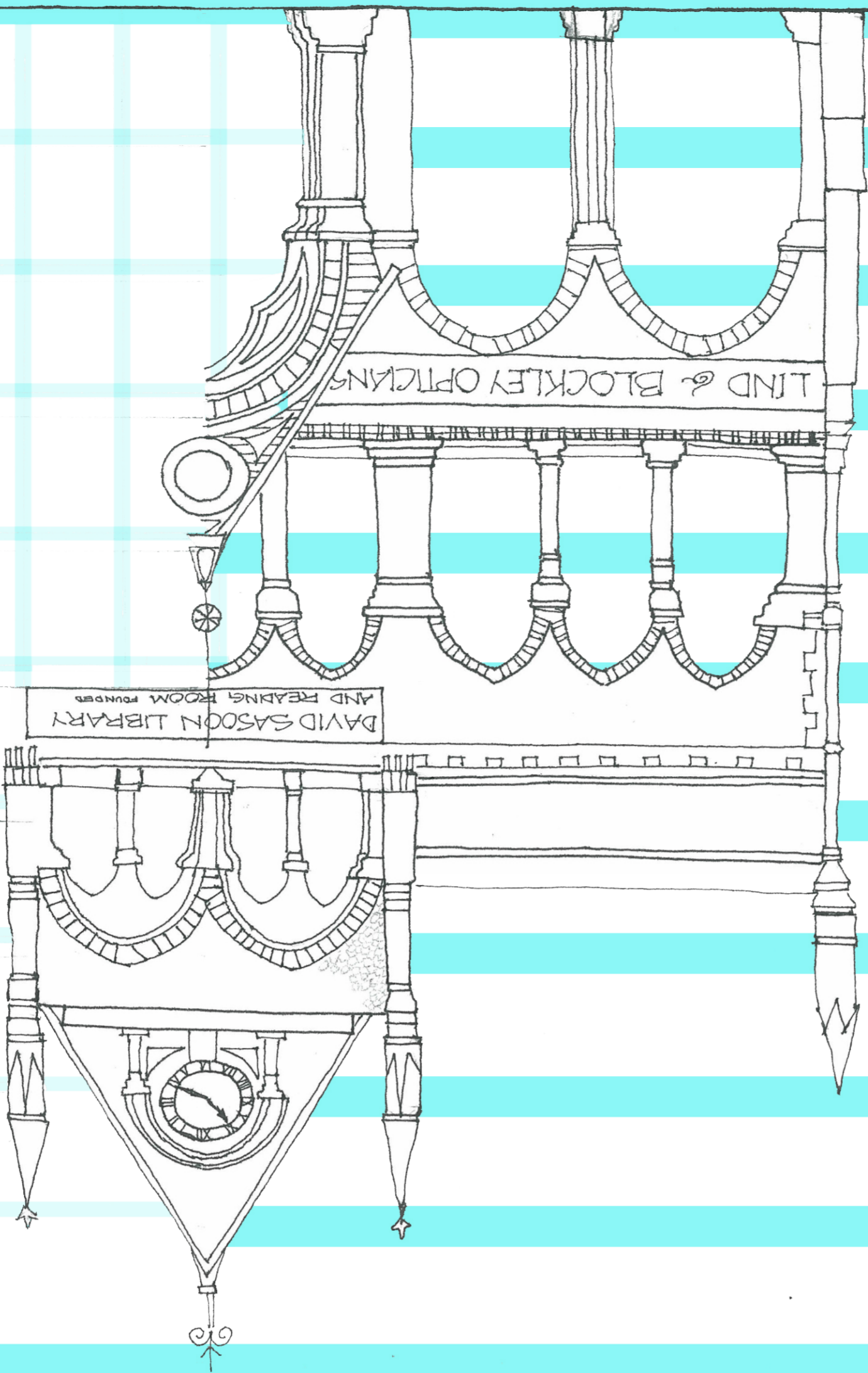
- Standard Chartered Bank Building
- Rajabai Tower & Library
- United India building
- Buddha Bhawan

We recommend
Pen & Pencil

DAVID SASSON LIBRARY



The Sassoon Library came up in the city at a time when many educational institutions were coming up and the importance of education had dawned on many. Elphinstone College started in 1836, Parsi Benevolent Institute in 1849, J.J. School of Art in 1857 and many others followed. The fever of education was on the rise in the city and many groups tried setting up their own such institutes. One such group was of mechanics working in the Royal mint and Government dockyard. With a dream to knowledge and learning, the only thing they lacked was funding. This gap was filled in by the leader of the Jewish community of Bombay, David Sassoon. With the help of donations from him and later his son, the building was finally completed in 1938 facing the evergreen junction of Kala Choda.



Use the grid to complete the facade. And don't forget to take a photo with the actual building and your complete drawing. Post it on insta and hashtag at #ppphenetragecolours

CHURCHILL CHAMBERS



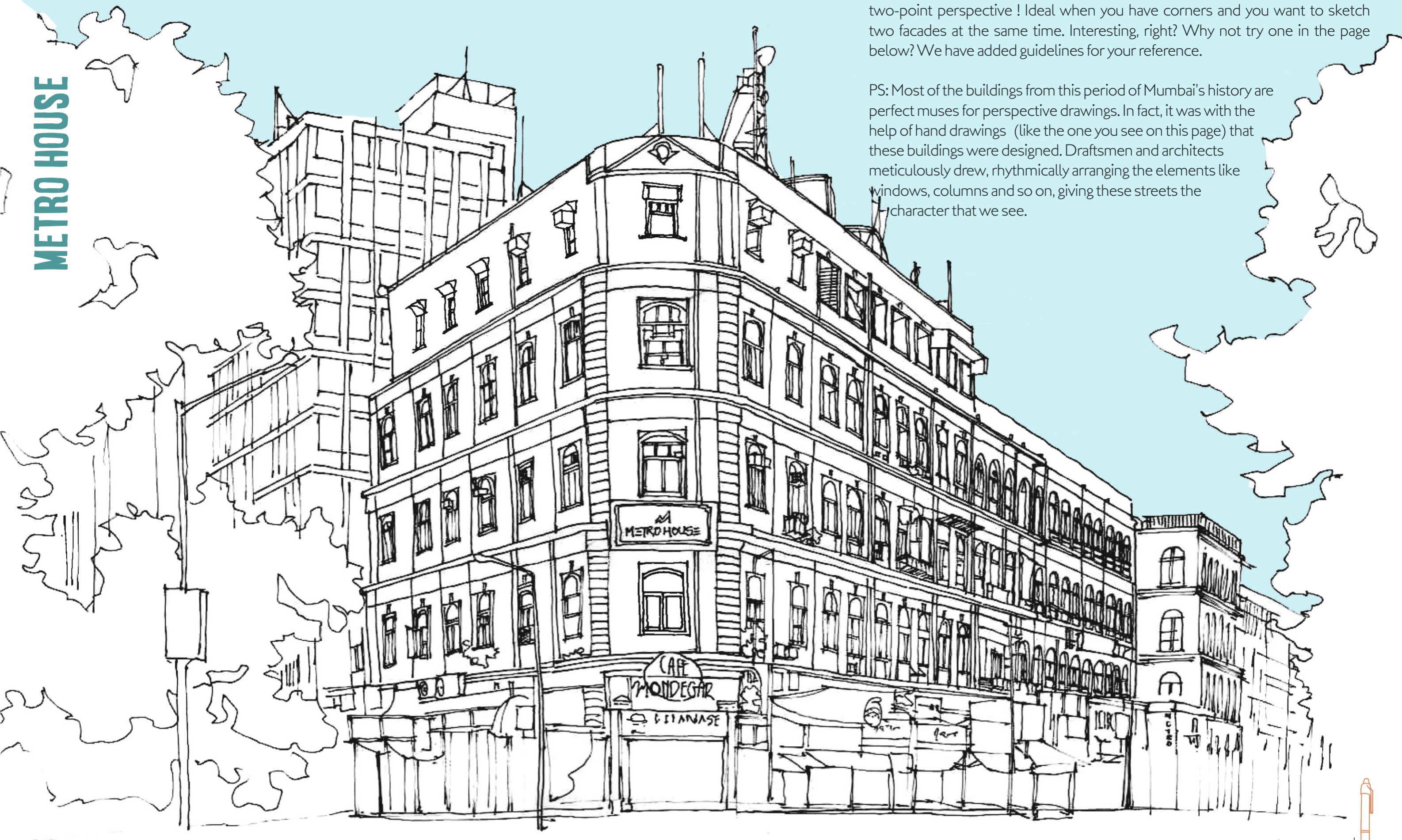
AHEAD OF YOU...

Elphinstone Building
At a time when the American Civil War had put a halt on the Britishers’ trading routes, the attention turned towards Bombay, an already booming city in the Empire’s control. The Suez Canal opened in 1869 and suddenly British trading ships could reach it days before Calcutta which was the capital back then. Combined with the effects of the Civil War, it pushed the city into overdrive. Many new buildings came up to deal with this boost but of them all, the Elphinstone Circle and buildings around it would form the backbone of development. The inception and construction of Elphinstone Circle marked this moment in 1864 and almost a decade later in 1873 Elphinstone Building was constructed at a corner plot adjacent to the circle, which was on the way to become the hub of banking and commerce in the city.



Mehak Gupta

METRO HOUSE

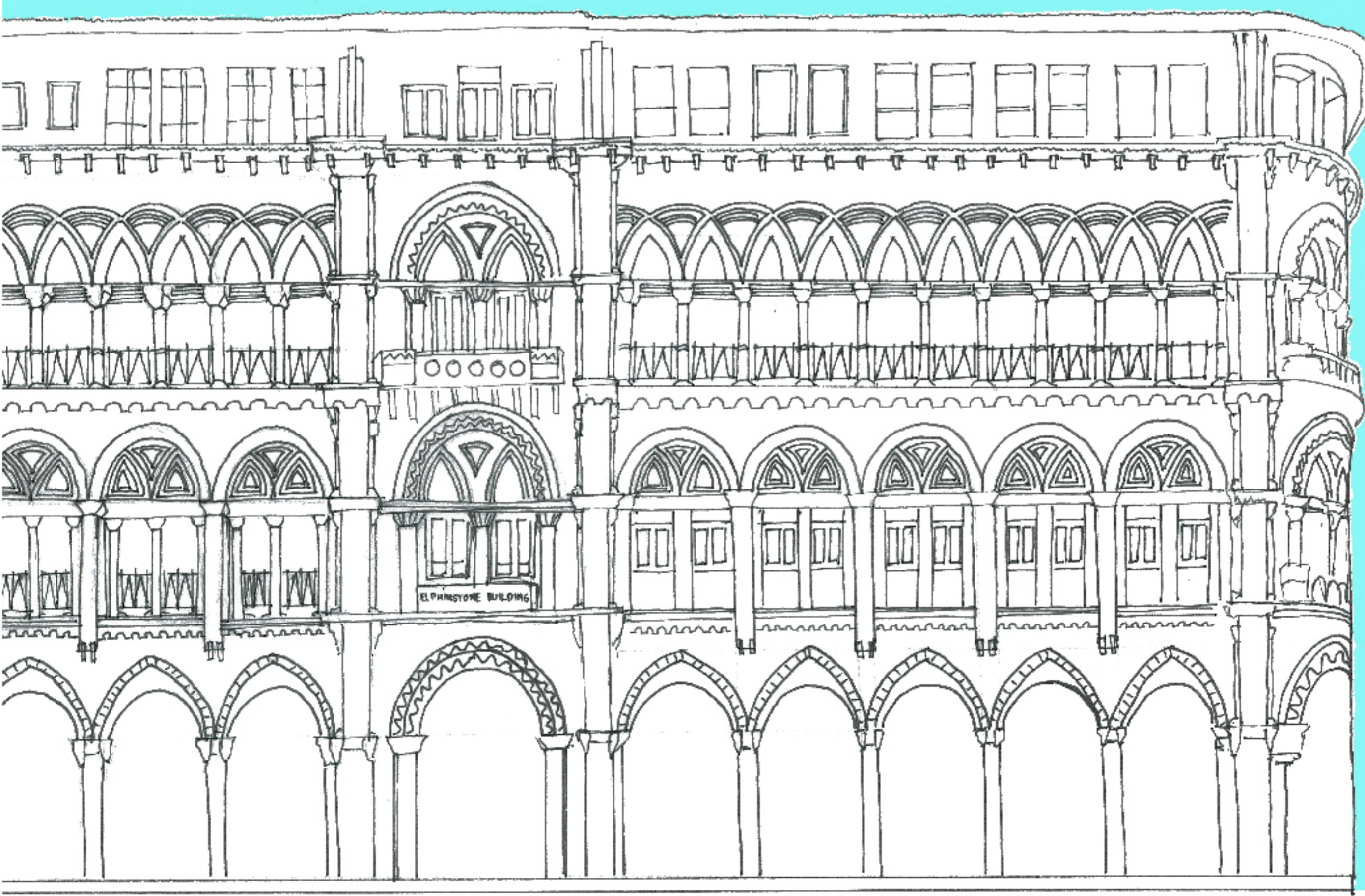


Okay, so time to pick up your tools and learn a new technique of drawing. Before that, let's have a quick eye over this sketch. Do you notice a vertical element, and two lines on two opposite sides waning off into the horizon? Well, that is your two-point perspective! Ideal when you have corners and you want to sketch two facades at the same time. Interesting, right? Why not try one in the page below? We have added guidelines for your reference.

PS: Most of the buildings from this period of Mumbai's history are perfect muses for perspective drawings. In fact, it was with the help of hand drawings (like the one you see on this page) that these buildings were designed. Draftsmen and architects meticulously drew, rhythmically arranging the elements like windows, columns and so on, giving these streets the character that we see.

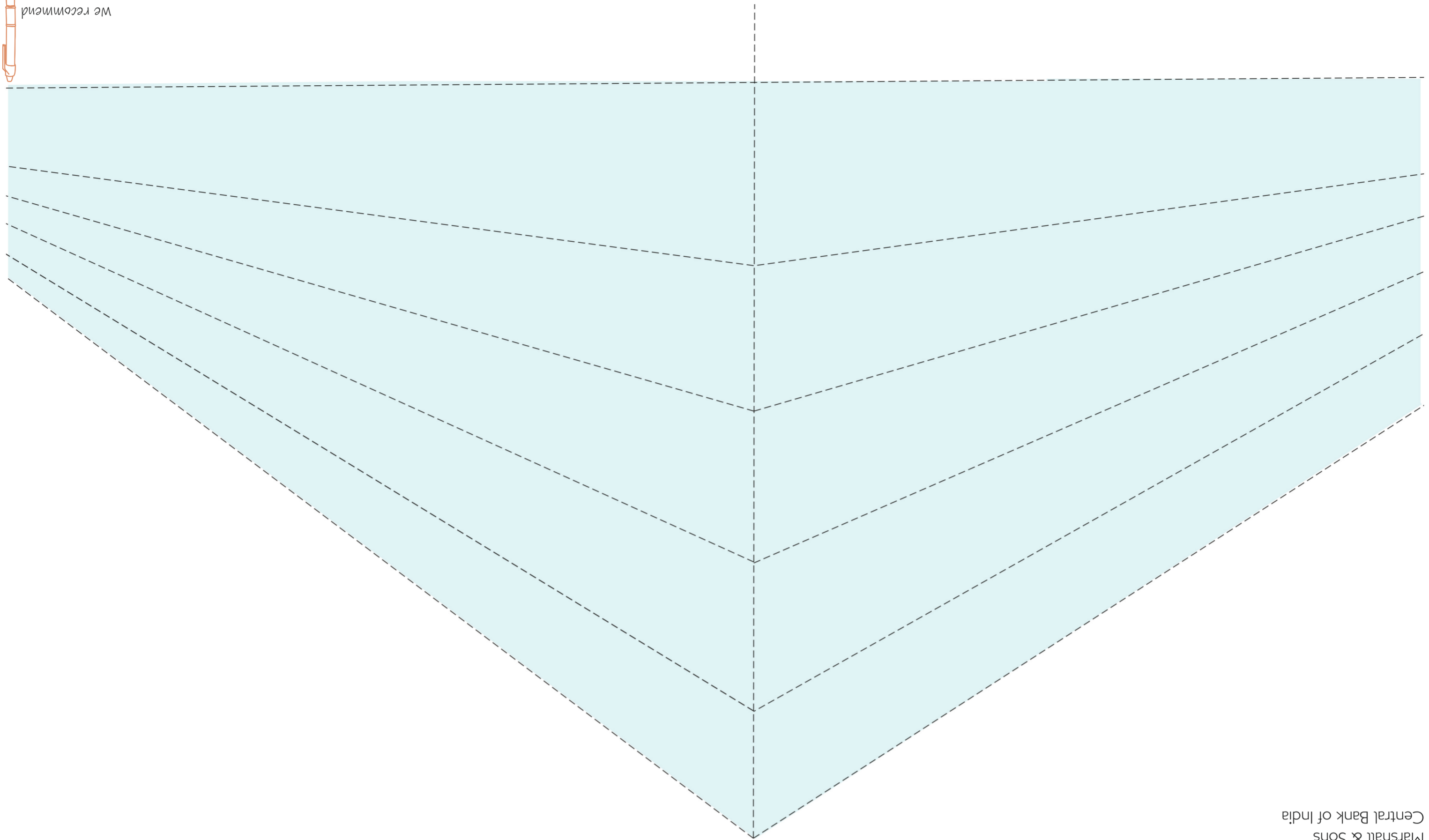
We recommend
Pen & Pencil

ELPHINSTONE BUILDING



Pooja

We recommend
Crayons



Quick suggestions for your masterpiece:
Metro House
Empire Building
Marshall & Sons
Central Bank of India



Opened in 1884, the Parsi gymkhana was used by them to play cricket matches. The Islam and Hindu gymkhanas nearby had also developed a keen interest in the sport. By early 20th century, British teams had started coming to India to play matches with those of the Gymkhanas. The rising popularity of the sport initiated the formation of a single body to govern it, called the Bombay Cricket Association in 1928. This was the same year that India would start its 32 year streak of winning back to back Golds in hockey at the Olympics, first as part of the British Raj and then as an independent country. So, while hockey ruled supreme in the hearts of the nation for more than 3 decades, the next big obsession of India had already begun its journey to dethrone hockey from its position at the top. Finally in 1983, the Indian squad won its first World Cup and since then the cricket fever has not gone down a single notch, almost becoming a religion for many and its players, becoming Gods.

PARSI GYMKHANA

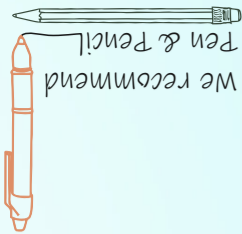




GRAND HOTEL



CAPITOL CINEMA

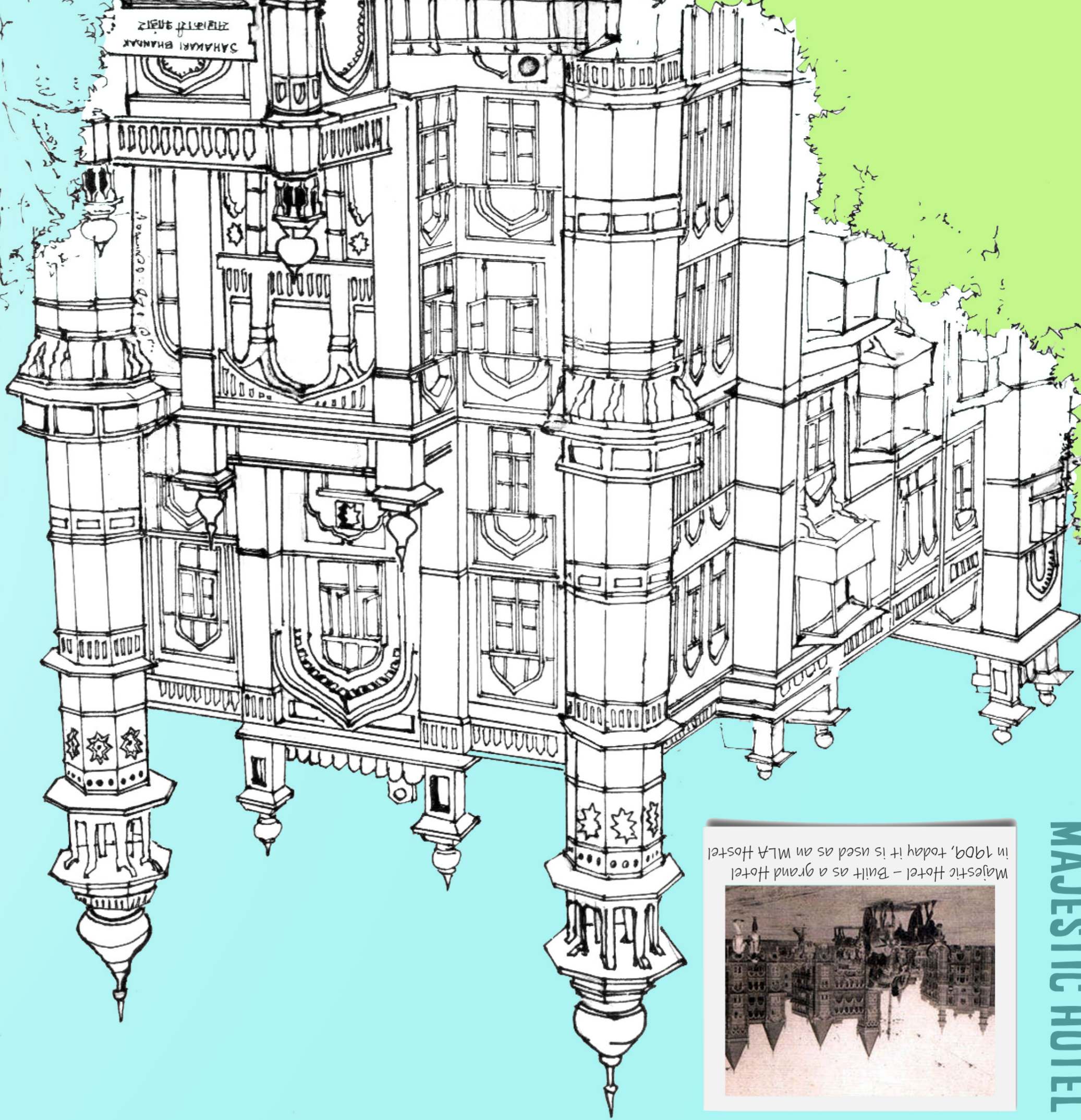


Left to fend for himself at the age of 16, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy made many expeditions to China to establish his trade network which he finally achieved after his 5th voyage to the country. Such was his reputation that he became the first British subject in India to receive knighthood in 1842. Using his wealth towards philanthropy, Jeejeebhoy funded the construction of a building for the School of Art which got named after him. The school had earlier been taking lectures in Elphinstone College and needed more space, which Jeejeebhoy was able to fund. Designed by George Twigg Molecey, the building went on to establish a school of architecture as well. It was the first such school in all of Asia and remains one of the most prestigious in the country even today. From Miff Hussain to Dadasaheb Phalke to Balkrishna Doshi, it has some very talented names in its list of alumni.

Started in 1794, the General Post Office became the zero point for the city of Bombay and worked out of the present Central Telegraph Office. It finally got a building of its own, designed by John Begg in 1911. Once the only means of communication, posts started falling behind when telegrams were invented, which in turn were run out of business by the telephone. Unlike telegrams though, letters still survive and the dome, modelled after Gol Gumbaz still see a lot of activity every day.

GENERAL POST OFFICE

AHEAD OF YOU...



MAJESTIC HOTEL

CINEMAS OF BOMBAY

By the late 19th century there were many theatres in the city for the entertainment of the British, Gaiety theatre being one of them. In fact, it was one of the most popular theatres of the time in an era of stage plays. The dawn of the Art Deco in the 1930s changed all of that. Cinemas like Eros were soon screening talkies, flaunting beautiful streamlined and brilliantly coloured buildings. Gaiety was falling behind, so Globe Theatres took it on rent, soon converting it into a cinema for talkies. The name was changed to Capitol cinema in 1929 after modifications to its interior and reopened to public.



Regal Cinema; built in Art Deco style in 1933 was the first air conditioned theatre of India*



Eros theatre, built in Art Deco style in the early 1938 marked the beginning of Backbay Reclamation



Metro Cinema, located at Dhobi Talao was built in 1938 and run by Metro-Goldwyn Mayer



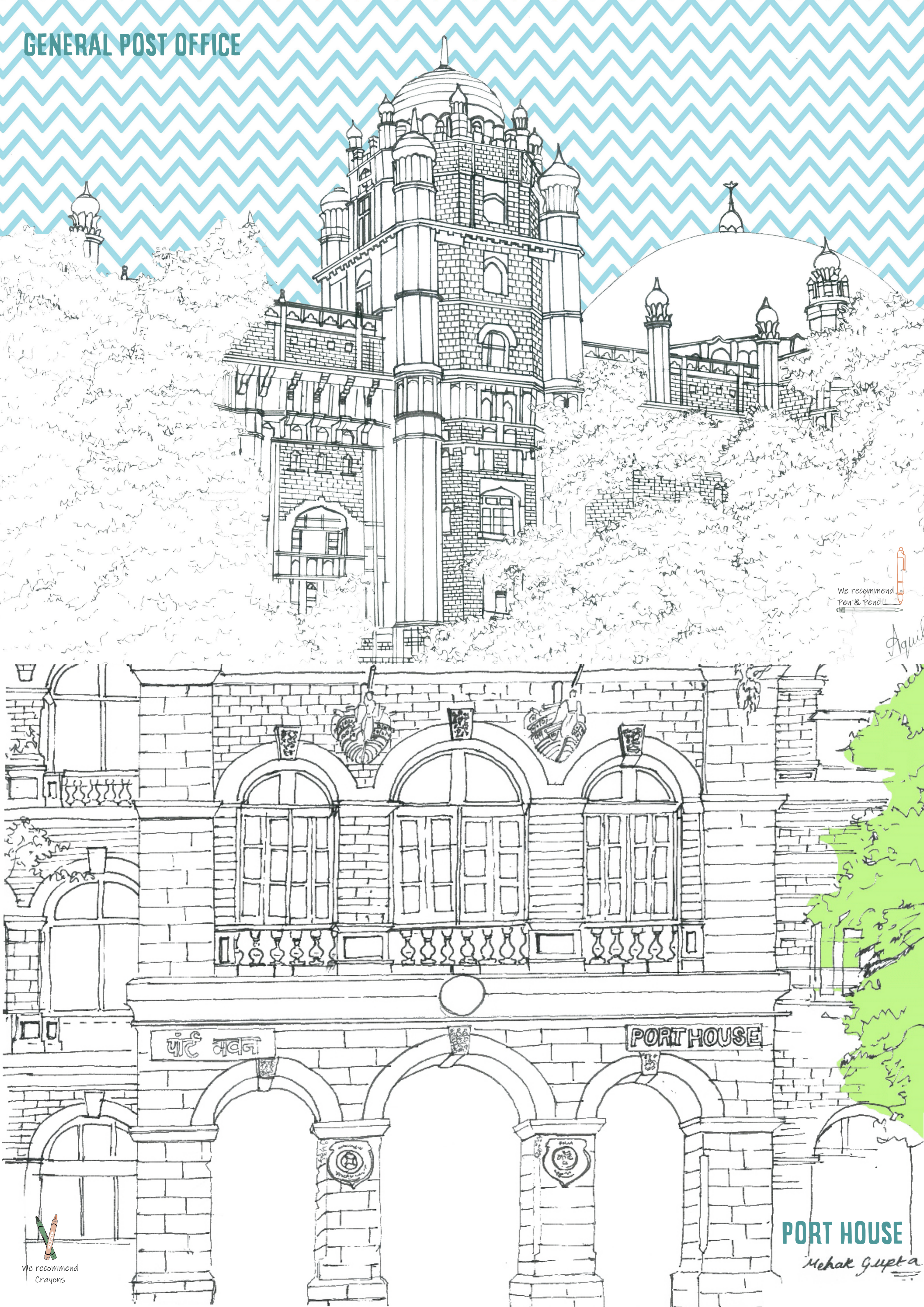
Capitol Cinema; 140 year old theatre was originally a theatre for performing arts by the name Tivoli



Liberty Cinema; an Art Deco theatre was built in the year of Independence and thus got its name.



New Empire Cinema; originally built in Baroque style in 1908 was renovated to Art Deco style in 1937

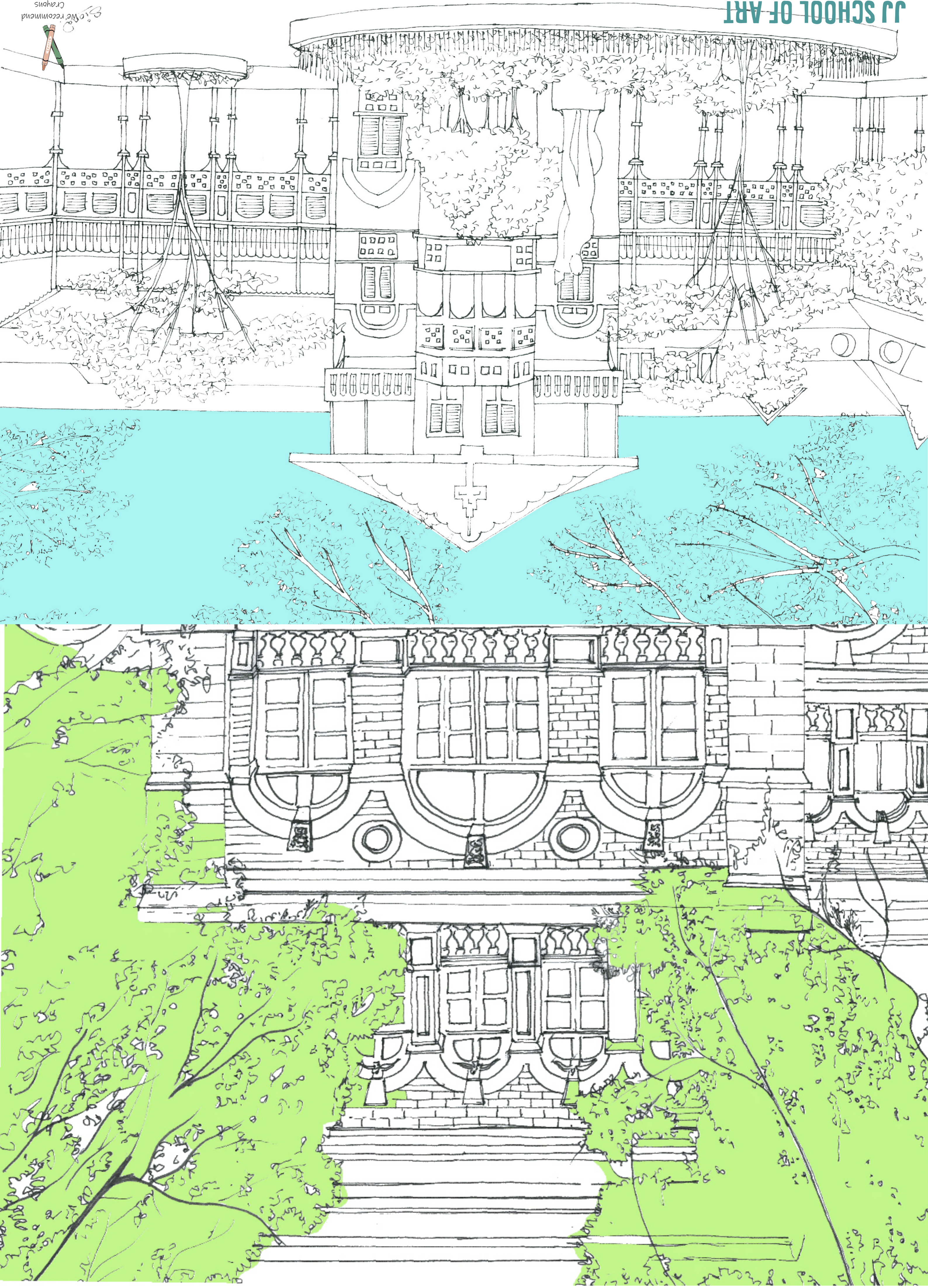


We recommend
Pen & Pencil

Aqub

PORT HOUSE
Mehak Gupta

We recommend
Crayons



BEGINNING OF BOMBAY GOTHIC

By the second half of 19th century, Bombay had experienced both an economic boom as well as a crash. The importance of planned development had been realized by the city governors and immediately after the crash in 1865, Bombay Municipal Corporation was created. After shifting many locations, it finally got its own building and what a structure it was. One of the tallest and grandest structures designed by F. W. Stevens, it opened its doors to public after 9 years of construction in 1893. Today the Corporation is called Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai and is surrounded by residential, civic and institutional bodies that came up in the late 19th century like the Cama and Albless hospital, Small Causes Court and JJ. College complex, thus giving the area the name Civic Quarters.

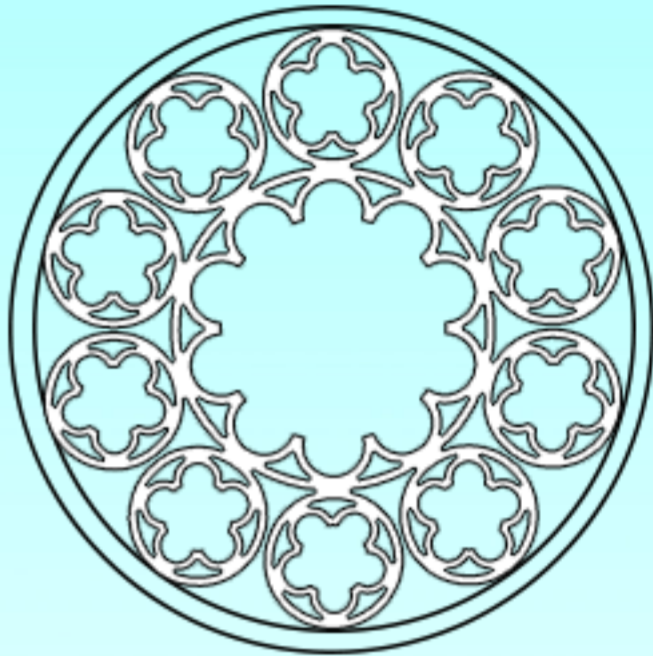


BMC building completed in 1893 overlooking the Sir Pheroze Shah Mehta Statue.

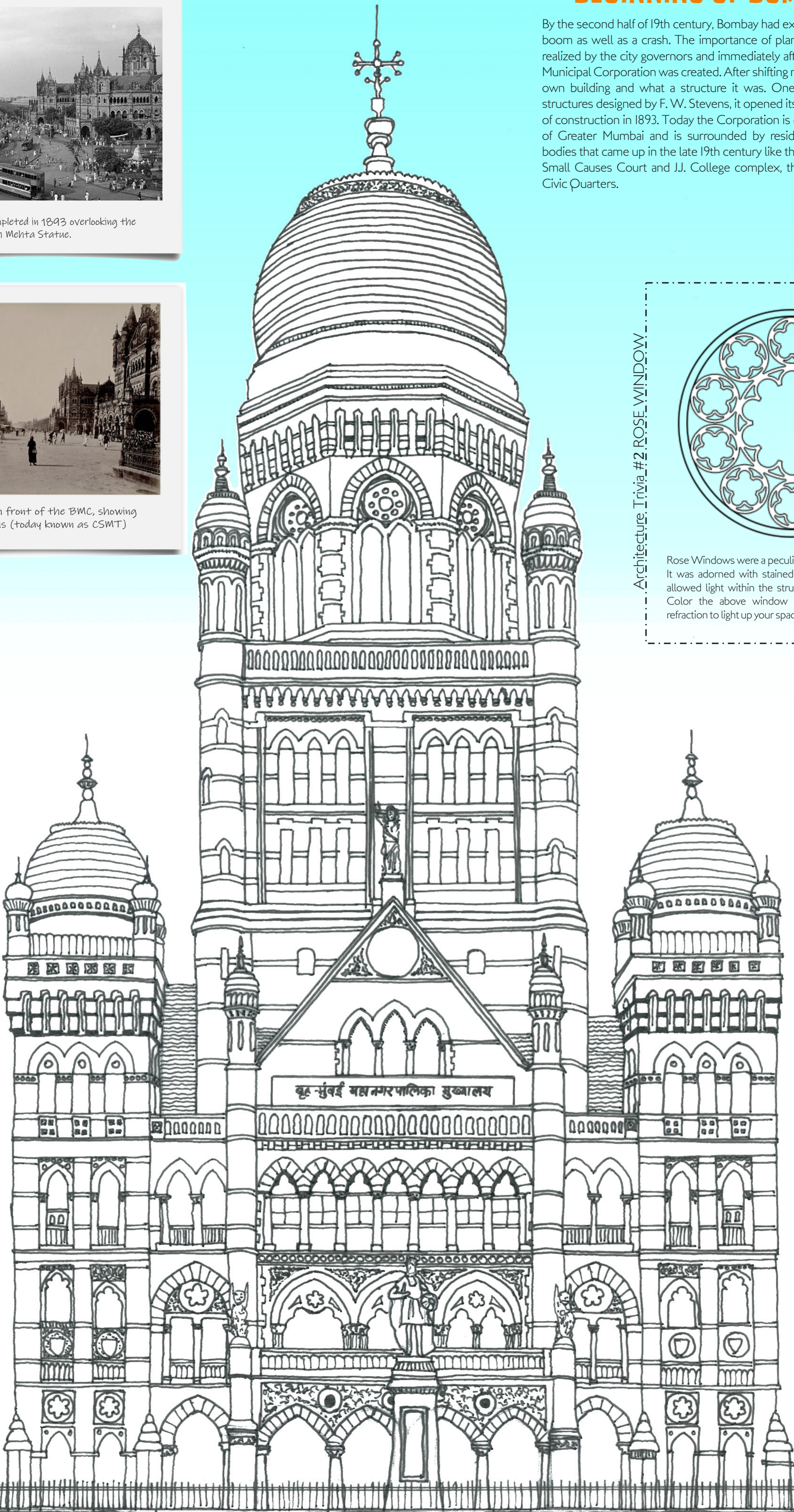


A street scene in front of the BMC, showing Victoria Terminus (today known as CSMT)

Architecture Trivia #2 ROSE WINDOW



Rose Windows were a peculiar feature of the Gothic style. It was adorned with stained glass of different hues that allowed light within the structure in colorful spectrums. Color the above window in the way you'd like the refraction to light up your spaces.



बृह-मुंबई महानगरपालिका मुख्यालय



We recommend Crayons

Siona