

AMENITIES

- Police Station ★
- ATM □
- Hospital +
- Post Office ✉
- Ferry 🚢
- Auto Stand 🚗
- Bus Stand 🚌

VYPIN ISLAND

Cherai Beach.

Lighthouse at Puthuvyppe (Vypin) Beach (open from 3 pm to 5 pm on all days).

Munambam, at the northern tip of Vypin, is home to Cochin's largest fishing harbour.

The western coast of Vypin has the longest beach in Cochin.

The Church of Our Lady of Hope is one of the oldest in Cochin, built by the Portuguese in 1605 AD.

PORT OF COCHIN

This deep water harbour was an important Indian spice trade centre in the early 12th century. It boasts of a system of inland waterways through beautiful lagoons and backwaters that parallels the coastline.

VALLARPADAM ISLAND

Hosts India's first international container trans-shipment terminal which is designed to handle the largest container ships. The Basilica of Our Lady of Ransom is a famous centre of pilgrimage.

Xandari
harbour
Restaurant 51

WILLINGTON ISLAND

The largest man-made island in India, created in 1933 by dredging. Cochin Port Trust and the Southern Naval Command of the Indian Navy are based here.

Bazar Road a three-km backwater bastion of godowns, it is the heart of Kochi's spice trade. Sacks of rice and spices line shop fronts, old tales of merchants abound. Men sit behind ledgers and trade continues; red chillies, pepper, turmeric, ginger and cardamom are washed, dried, sorted, and packed. In the distance, the call to prayer resounds from the 14th century Cutchi Memon Jamaat. And the faithful make their way to Koonankurishu Church, a shrine of St Thomas Christians built in 1653.

GOOGLE MAP

FORT KOCHI & MATTANCHERY

Fort Kochi or *Fort Immanuel* was built by the Portuguese in 1503 to keep the city safe from enemy attacks. It remained in Portuguese possession until 1683 AD, when Dutch troops captured the territory. The Dutch held the fort until 1795, when the British defeated them. By 1806, the Dutch and the British had destroyed most of the fort walls and its bastions.

Today, Fort Kochi still retains its old-world charm. The colonial influence is very visible in the art and architecture of the buildings. Its cultural and heritage bonanza has proved to be a major attraction for tourists. Many heritage structures have been converted into warm and welcoming hotels and homestays.

Mattanchery was once a bustling centre of all spice trade in the 18th and 19th century as it was easily accessible by water transport.

Gosripuram Cochin Tirumala Devaswom established in the later half of the 16th century, the Venkateswara idol is worshipped here. A Navagraha temple dedicated to the 9 planets is situated in the south-west corner. It has one of the biggest temple bells in the country.

Jew Town home to the last of Kochi's Paradesi Jews. It houses an old synagogue of the Malabar Yehudan, built in 1568 on a piece of land given by Raja Ravi Varma. In fact, the king's palace and the synagogue share a common wall. The town has handicraft and antique shops selling everything from teakwood furniture and tiles to brassware and candle-stands. Take home memories of Kerala in embroidered T-shirts, miniature race boats, bull-face masks, and of course, spices.

Southern Naval Command's Maritime Museum located at INS DRONACHARYA throws light on the genesis, history, evolution and landmarks of the Indian Navy.



PLACES
TO VISIT