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Area wise Index of the Listed Structures and Sites

Area- A- Villages

Area- B- Panvel

Area- C- Uran

Area A] Villages

Card No.	Common Reference No	Map No	Map Reference	Name of Property
1	VL 1	2	V2	Kedarnath Mandir, Owe Camp
2	VL 2	2	V3	Talav at Taloja, Panchnand
3	VL 4	2	V24	Shankar Mandir, Targhar
4	VL 5	2	V18	Vitthalwadi Mandir, Chinchpada, Vadghar
5	VL 6	2	V22	Talav at Pargaon
6	VL 7	2	V30	Lingeshwar Mandir, Wahal
7	VL 8	2	V30	Kanoba Mandir, Kunde wahal
8	VL 9	2	V36	Marine Museum, Nhava
9	VL 10	2	V36	Anchorage Bungalow, Nhava
10	VL 11	2	V36	Fatima Banu Hospital, Nhava
11	VL 12	2	V36	Training Ship Rahaman, Nhava
12	VL 13	2	V36	Sagaresh Suites, Nhava
13	VL 14	2	V36	Nhava Tank, Nhava
14	VL 15	2	V59	Vinayak Mandir, Kegaon
15	VL 16	2	V58	Muquimshababa Dargah, Phirwadi, Nagaon
16	VL 17	2	V58	Tungekar House, Phirwadi, Nagaon
17	VL 18	2	V2	Vitthal Rakhumai Mandir, Owe
18	VL 19	2	V2	Jami Masjid, Owe

Note:

Structure Number VL 3 has been deleted from the list as it has been demolished since the last report.

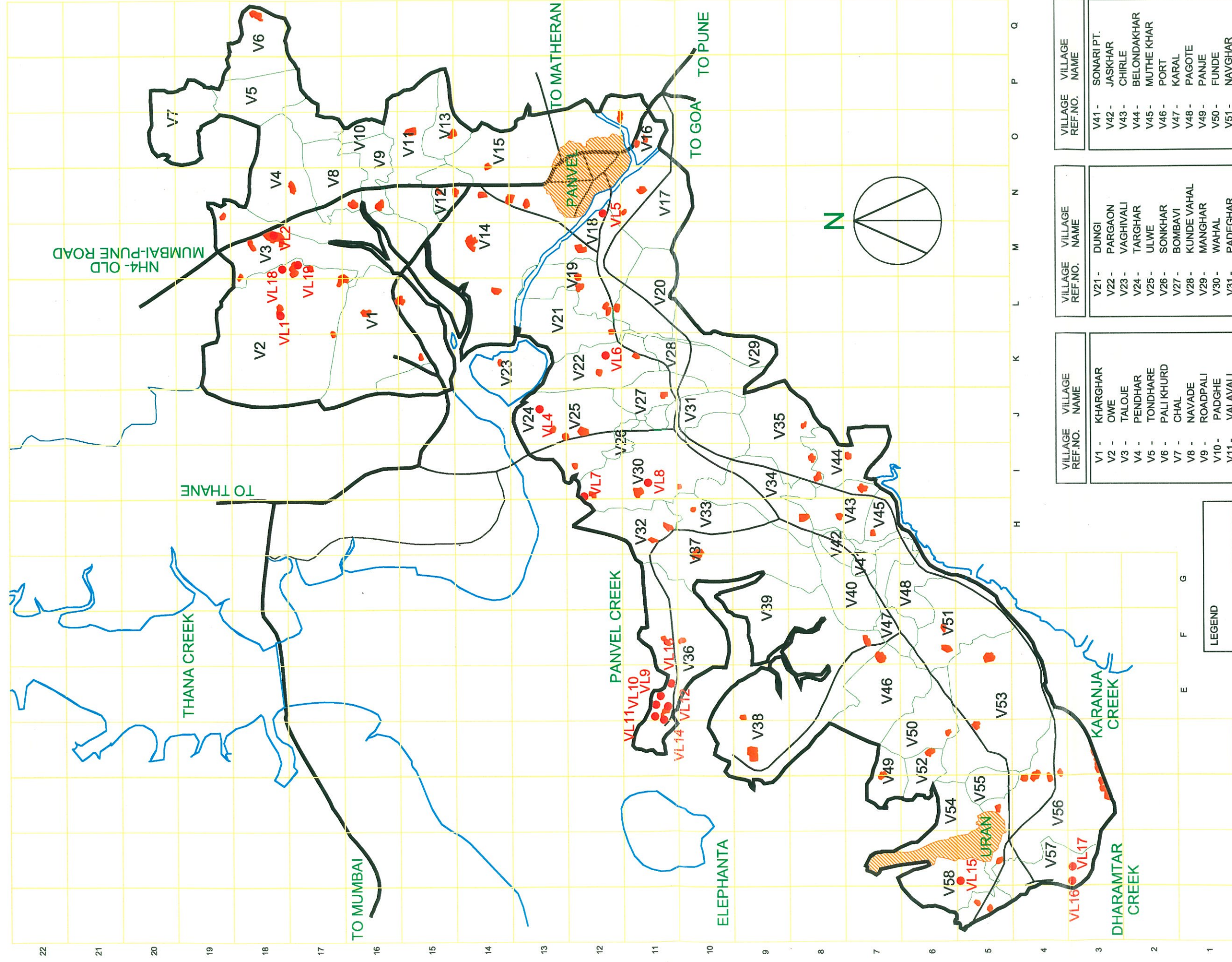
Contents

Volume II

Part 1

Area A- Villages

- 1] **Area wise index of the identified structures and sites**
- 2] **Base map of identified structures and sites in villages**
- 3] **List Cards No: 1 to 18**



LEGEND

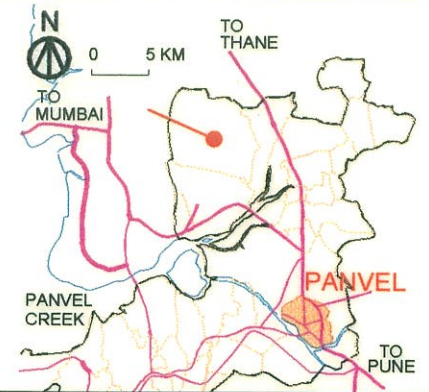
	ROAD
	IDENTIFIED STRUCTURES
	VILLAGE BOUNDARY
	MUNICIPAL LIMITS
	PROJECT AREA BOUNDARY
	NAVI MUMBAI LIMITS

VILLAGE REF.NO.	VILLAGE NAME
V1 -	KHARGHAR
V2 -	OWE
V3 -	TALOJE
V4 -	PENDHAR
V5 -	TONDHARE
V6 -	PALI KHURD
V7 -	CHAL
V8 -	NAVADE
V9 -	ROADPALI
V10 -	PADGHE
V11 -	VALAVALI
V12 -	KALAMBOLI
V13 -	TEMBHOLE
V14 -	KAMOTHE
V15 -	ASUDGAON
V16 -	KALUNDRE
V17 -	KARANJADE
V18 -	VADGHAR
V19 -	KOPAR
V20 -	DAPOLI
V21 -	DUNGI
V22 -	PARGAON
V23 -	VAGHIVALI
V24 -	TARGHAR
V25 -	ULWE
V26 -	SONKHAR
V27 -	BOMBAYI
V28 -	KUNDE VAHAL
V29 -	MANGHAR
V30 -	WAHAL
V31 -	PADEGHAR
V32 -	KHAR KOPAR
V33 -	GAVAN
V34 -	JASAI
V35 -	CHIRLE
V36 -	NHAVA
V37 -	KHAR KOPAR
V38 -	SHEVA
V39 -	SONARI
V40 -	SAVAR KHAR
V41 -	SONARI PT.
V42 -	JASKHAR
V43 -	CHIRLE
V44 -	BELONDAKHAR
V45 -	MUTHE KHAR
V46 -	PORT
V47 -	KARAL
V48 -	PAGOTE
V49 -	PANJE
V50 -	FUNDE
V51 -	NAVGHAR
V52 -	DONGRI
V53 -	BHENDKHAL
V54 -	BORIPAKHADI
V55 -	KALADHONDA
V56 -	CHANJE
V57 -	NAGAON
V58 -	RANWAD

MAP NO. 2
BASE MAP OF IDENTIFIED SITES
AND STRUCTURES IN VILLAGES
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Common Ref No: VL 1
Card No. 01
Ward (Part) Village Owe
CS No.
Plot Area
B U Area
Date 27.10.02
Record by AK, YC, Sachin, Animish
Review by SMD
Int yes Ext yes
Photo. Ref V10-15, 17 to 22



1.0	Denomination	
1.1 Name of Premises	Kedarnath Mandir, Owe Camp	
1.2 Earlier Name	Kedarnath Mandir, Owe Camp	
1.3 Built In	Relocated from Satara in 1962	Extension Date (If any) Repairs in 1989
2.0	Access	
2.1 Main	From a vahivat 2km from the main Talaja Road, between Kharghar Township and the main Talaja Road. The temple is on the outskirts of the village.	
2.2 Subsidiary		
3.0	Ownership pattern	
3.1 Present	Village owned, looked after by Babaji Govind Ravane	
3.2 Past	Village owned	
3.3 Status	Community	
4.0	Use	
4.1 Present	Religious	
4.2 Past	Religious	
4.2 Usage	Daily	
5.0	Significance & Value Classification	
5.1 Townscape (Manmade)	A non-monumental timber temple built on the outskirts of the village surrounded by a majestic backdrop of mountains, and is approached by a stone pier bridge over a stream.	
5.2 Architectural Description	Non-monumental timber roofed temple, with a brick shikhara over the garbagriha. The temple consists of a garbagriha, a main mandapa and a side mandapa.	
5.3 Intrinsic	Owe Camp is a resettled village, who were resettled in the 1960s as part of the Koyna Vasahat, formed due to the construction of the Koyna Dam. The inhabitants originally come from Akalpey, Satara. The temple in Owe was put together with some parts of an original temple affected by the project. The original deities as well as a few component pillars are from the older temple. Seen by itself however, this temple is a generic example of the non-monumental, community built, Konkan style place of worship, in timber construction.	
5.4 Value Classification	Cul, Ar, Loc, Orn	Recommended Grade II B
6.0	Topography	
6.1 Floors	Ground	
7.0	Construction	
7.1 Plinth	600 high plinth in ashlar masonry, ornamented at corners with floral relief and temple carving. The plinth has been painted over.	
7.2 Walls	300 thick brick load bearing walls with pilasters at intervals to support TW roof trusses.	
7.3 Floor	The temple mandapas are floored in marble mosaic	
7.4 Stairs	NA	
7.5 Openings	TW framed timber panelled door with MS grill. Small rectangular windows in the mandapa walls have MS grills on them. The garbagriha has a small opening with a concrete jalli.	
7.6 Roofing	Timber framed pyramidal roof at two levels over the main mandapa supported by TW trusses. The side mandapa has a hipped roof. The Garbagriha has an RC slab over which rises a octagonal shikhara with stucco ornamentation	
7.7 Articulation	The roof has a decorated facia with corner drop moulding. The plinth shows relief moulding in ashlar at the corners. The carved wooden pillars in stone in the mandapa support the tie beams of the trusses. The pillars that are slim and carved beautifully culminate in TW brackets are from the original temple relocated here. In the mandapa is a finely carved Nandi, the 'vahana' of Shiva who is the main deity in the temple.	

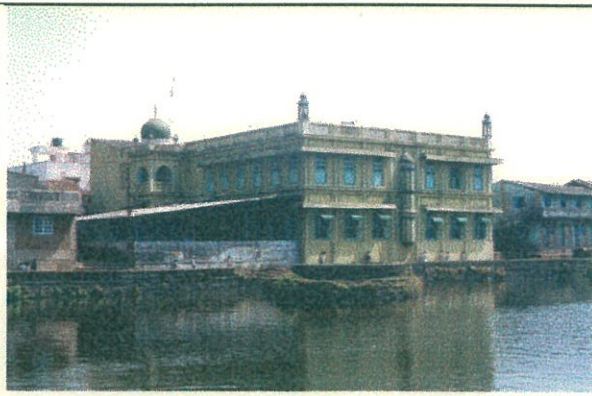
7.8	Finishes	The walls are plastered in cement and painted in lime wash or oil paint
7.9	Interiors (Movable & Immovable)	Nothing of significance observed
7.10	Compound/ Fence / Gate	The temple has no separate plot definition.
7.11	Curtilege / unbuilt space / out buildings / landscape	Set in an open countryside with the Sahyadri Hills as a backdrop, the temple is cut off from the settled part of the village by a naturally flowing nullah. A large Banyan tree in the back corner and a Badam tree in the front frame the temple. An old statue of Hanuman, probably from the old temple, a stone Nandi and other objects are kept outside under the trees.
8.0	Services & Utilities	
8.1	Lighting	Natural light through windows and verandah. Artificial lighting using fluorescent light fixtures.
8.2	Ventilation	Natural cross ventilation with doors, windows.
8.3	Electricity	MSEB supply
8.4	Water Supply	Nearby wells
8.5	Drainage (Plumbing and Sanitation)	None
8.6	Fire precaution	None
8.7	Other (HVAC/BMS/ Security Systems)	None
9.0	Condition	
9.1	Plinth	The plinth is in sound condition
9.2	Walls	Dampness is seen in a few places. The plaster in the mandapa walls is uneven.
9.3	Floor	Marble mosaic flooring is poorly laid.
9.4	Stairs	NA
9.5	Openings	Good. The edges of the openings are well maintained.
9.6	Roofing	Structurally sound and in good shape
9.7	Articulation & Finishes	The plaster is uneven and cracked near pilasters. The paint is patchy
9.8	Services	Fair
9.9	Outbuildings	
9.10	Overall condition	Fair
		Maintenance level Acceptable
10.0	Transformation	
10.1	Form	Being a partially relocated temple, possibly the form is different from the original, but in the absence of documentation, the original form, structure, articulation or finishes cannot be conjectured.
10.2	Structure	The octagonal brick shikhara seems to be a recent addition. Repairs were carried out in 1989
10.3	Articulation & Finishes	No significant change.
11.0	DP Remarks / Perceived Threats	
		No perceived threat, although changes are possible reflecting the aspirations of the villagers
12.0	Additional Notes / References / Documents Available	
		Conversation with inhabitants of Owe Camp

Scenic surroundings, access to temple by bridge

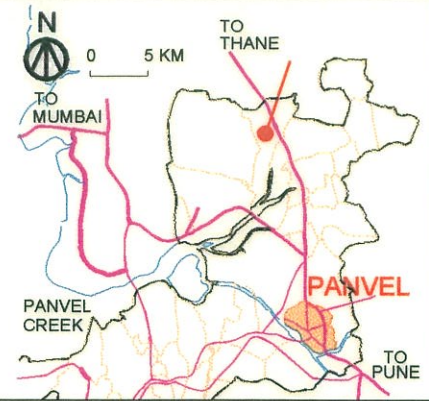


View from Sabha-mandapa looking towards the Garbagriha





Common Ref No: VL 02
Card No. 02
Ward (Part)
CS No. Village Taloja Panchanand
Plot Area
B U Area
Date 20.10.02
Record by AK, YC, Sachin, Animish
Review by SMD
Int NA Ext yes
Photo. Ref V10- 23 to 28

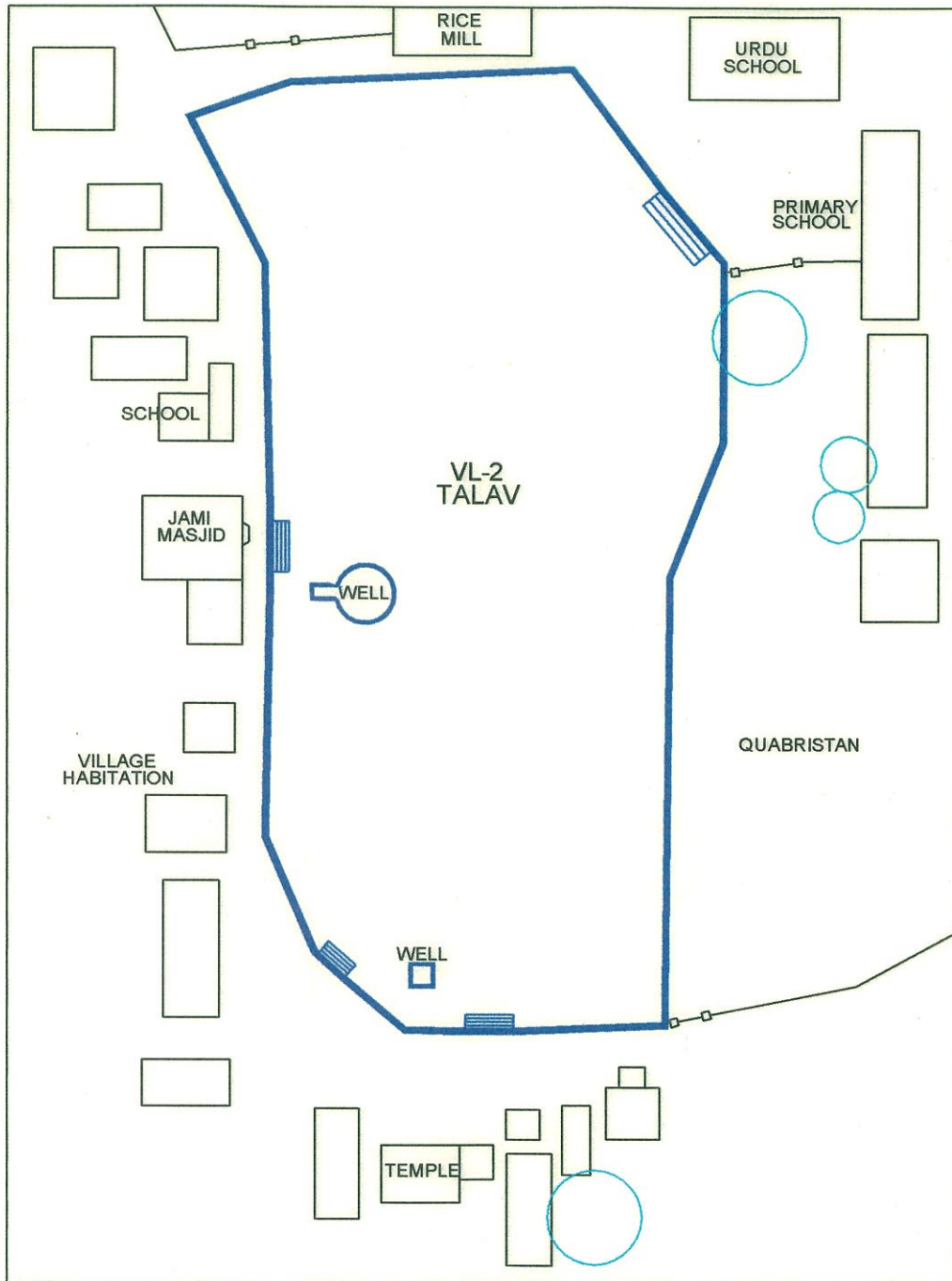


1.0	Denomination	
1.1	Name of Premises	Talav at Taloja Panchanand
1.2	Earlier Name	Talav at Taloja Panchanand
1.3	Built In	Not known
		Extension Date (If any)
2.0	Access	
2.1	Main	From old Mumbai Pune highway
2.2	Subsidiary	
3.0	Ownership pattern	
3.1	Present	Taloja Panchanand Panchayat
3.2	Past	Taloja Panchanand Panchayat
3.3	Status	Community
4.0	Use	
4.1	Present	Talav
4.2	Past	Talav (water reservoir)
4.2	Usage	Daily
5.0	Significance & Value Classification	
5.1	Townscape (Manmade)	The large Talav in village Taloja Panchanand is an important landmark for the village.
5.2	Architectural Description	A large artificial water body, clearly defined by a bund wall along its perimeter.
5.3	Intrinsic	The Talav is large and polygonal, and forms a typical example of a water body+ sacred place combination seen so commonly over the Konkan area. In this case both a mosque and a temple abut the Talav, increasing its significance to both communities. The faraway hills to the west add to its scenic setting.
5.4	Value Classification	Cul, Rec, Wat, OS, Scn Recommended Grade I Talav
6.0	Topography	
6.1	Floors	NA
7.0	Construction	
7.1	Plinth	NA
7.2	Walls	NA
7.3	Floor	NA
7.4	Stairs	NA
7.5	Openings	NA
7.6	Roofing	NA
7.7	Articulation	The Talav is roughly oriented along the North South direction.
7.8	Finishes	NA
7.9	Interiors (Movable & Immovable)	NA
7.10	Compound/ Fence / Gate	The Talav is lined a recently built bund wall of rubble masonry and cement mortar in a perimeter along its edge. A few stone steps lead to the water on the east, north and southwest side. A cement pavement surrounds the Talav.
7.11	Curtilage / unbuilt space / out buildings / landscape	There are significant sites that surround the Talav as follows: East- the large 2-storey brick and RCC Jami Masjid, Taloja West- open Qabristan (Muslim burial ground) North- Houses and a temple that faces away from the Talav North West corner- a gate to the Qabristan South- Primary School, Urdu school, a rice mill and a few houses

8.0		Services & Utilities	
8.1	Lighting	NA, open space	
8.2	Ventilation	NA	
8.3	Electricity	NA	
8.4	Water Supply	NA	
8.5	Drainage(Plumbing and Sanitation	NA	
8.6	Fire precaution	NA	
8.7	Other (HVAC/BMS/ Security Systems)	NA	
9.0		Condition	
9.1	Plinth	Bund as described in 7.10	
9.2	Walls	NA	
9.3	Floor	NA	
9.4	Stairs	NA	
9.5	Openings	NA	
9.6	Roofing	NA	
9.7	Articulation & Finishes	NA	
9.8	Services	NA	
9.9	Outbuildings	NA	
9.10	Overall condition	The water of the Talav needs cleaning. The retaining wall is broken in many places and poorly built. Currently the steps to the water are used for washing clothes. The surroundings are unkempt and the pavement along the periphery is blocked in a few places due to the accumulation of garbage. Most significantly the Mosque, temple and houses have severed their connection with the Talav.	Maintenance level Poor
10.0		Transformation	
10.1	Form	No significant observations except as in 9.10	
10.2	Structure		
10.3	Articulation & Finishes		
11.0		DP Remarks / Perceived Threats	
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor state of preservation due to neglect of water and surroundings 2. The accesses to the water edge have lost their cultural significance as they are used for dumping garbage. 3. The condition of the Talav reflects the apathy of the inhabitants and authorities surrounding it. 	
12.0		Additional Notes / References / Documents Available	
		The Talav is large enough to be a significant landmark in the region and can be rehabilitated to fulfil a series of social and cultural needs as well as be a large reservoir of water. Its ecological significance to the flora and fauna of the area should also be looked into.	

Panoramic view of Talav, centred on Taloja Masjid





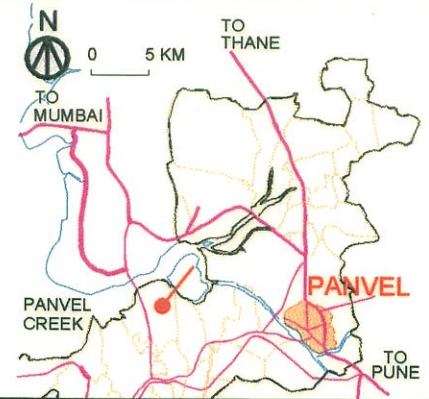
VL-2
TALAV AT TALOJE PANCHANAND

DWG. NOT TO SCALE





Common Ref No: VL 04
Card No. 03
Ward (Part) Village Targhar
CS No.
Plot Area
B U Area
Date 30.11.02
Record by AK, YC, Sachin, Animish
Review by SMD
Int yes **Ext** yes
Photo. Ref V10-15, 17 to 22



1.0	Denomination	
1.1	Name of Premises	Shankar Mandir, Targhar (Kombad Buje)
1.2	Earlier Name	Shankar Mandir, Targhar (Kombad Buje)
1.3	Built In	Circa 1850
		Extension Date (If any)
2.0	Access	
2.1	Main	Importantly located on the main road of Targhar village
2.2	Subsidiary	
3.0	Ownership pattern	
3.1	Present	Village owned
3.2	Past	Village owned
3.3	Status	Community
4.0	Use	
4.1	Present	Religious
4.2	Past	Religious
4.2	Usage	Daily
5.0	Significance & Value Classification	
5.1	Townscape (Manmade)	A non-monumental temple built as a landmark along the main access road to the village.
5.2	Architectural Description	Non-Monumental brick and timber temple, whose front is in the typical Konkani style of timber frame and MS rod grille. The temple is elevated and approached by a flight of steps from 2 sides leading to a landing with parapets echoing the form.
5.3	Intrinsic	This temple is a generic example of the non-monumental, community built, Konkani style place of worship, in timber construction.
5.4	Value Classification	Cul, Per Recommended Grade III
6.0	Topography	
6.1	Floors	Ground
7.0	Construction	
7.1	Plinth	1000 high plinth in rubble masonry. The plinth has been plastered and painted over.
7.2	Walls	300 thick brick load bearing walls with cement plaster.
7.3	Floor	The temple has cement flooring
7.4	Stairs	NA
7.5	Openings	The main access is framed in TW, partly grilled by vertical MS rods. The windows are arched and framed in TW. TW framed timber panelled door with MS grill.
7.6	Roofing	Hipped TW roof with rough timber king post trusses and battens finished with Mangalore tiles
7.7	Articulation	The Garbhagriha is of interest as it is an independent structure inside the main body of the temple. The Garbhagriha is rectangular, built in masonry, topped with a pyramidal roof and arched edges with niches, plastered and painted. The access inside is by a small rectangular opening.
7.8	Finishes	The walls are plastered in cement and painted in lime wash or oil paint
7.9	Interiors (Movable & Immovable)	Nothing of significance observed
7.10	Compound/ Fence / Gate	The temple has no separate plot definition.
7.11	Curtilege / unbuilt space / out buildings / landscape	Open village landscape on the rear.
8.0	Services & Utilities	
8.1	Lighting	Natural light through windows
8.2	Ventilation	Natural cross ventilation with doors, windows.
8.3	Electricity	MSEB supply

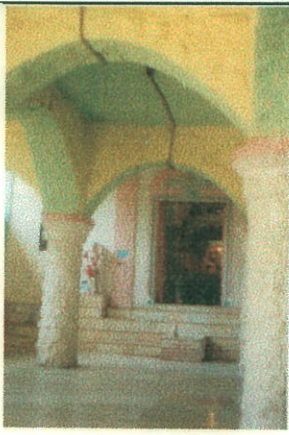
8.4	Water Supply	Nearby wells	
8.5	Drainage (Plumbing and Sanitation)	None	
8.6	Fire precaution	None	
8.7	Other (HVAC/BMS/ Security Systems)	None	
9.0		Condition	
9.1	Plinth	The plinth is in fair condition, some plinth steps are broken	
9.2	Walls	This is a crudely built temple. The plaster in the mandapa walls is uneven, and has come off in many places	
9.3	Floor	Flooring has cracked in many places	
9.4	Stairs	NA	
9.5	Openings	The TW framing of the front grilles is completely broken on one side. The rods have been removed. The frames of the other openings have weathered. A few windows are broken.	
9.6	Roofing	Roof is in poor shape. The parts of the trusses have opened up. The ties are damaged. The roof has begun to sag.	
9.7	Articulation & Finishes	The plaster is uneven and cracked near pilasters. The paint is patchy	
9.8	Services		
9.9	Outbuildings		
9.10	Overall condition	Poor and unkempt	Maintenance level Unattended and unmaintained
10.0		Transformation	
10.1	Form	No significant change	
10.2	Structure	No significant change	
10.3	Articulation & Finishes	No significant change.	
11.0		DP Remarks / Perceived Threats	
		The temple seems to be infrequently used and has shown sign of dilapidation an vandalization	
12.0		Additional Notes / References / Documents Available	

Temple with the Targhar village road

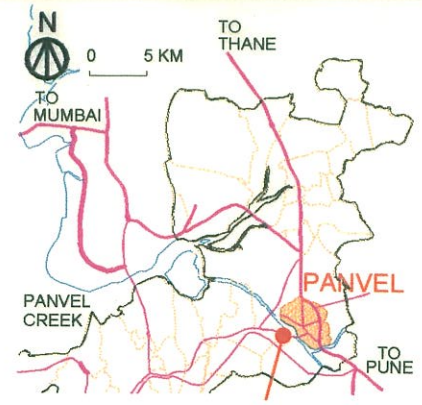


Original Garbagriha with temple built over it





Common Ref No: VL 05
Card No. 04
Ward (Part) Village Vadghar
CS No.
Plot Area
B U Area
Date 30.11.02
Record by AK, YC, MM, MD
Review by SMD
Int yes Ext yes
 Photo. Ref V6- 12A to 18A



1.0	Denomination	
1.1	Name of Premises	Vitthalwadi Mandir, Chinchpada Vadghar
1.2	Earlier Name	Vitthalwadi Mandir, Chinchpada Vadghar
1.3	Built In	1933
		Extension Date (If any)
2.0	Access	
2.1	Main	On the Uran Panvel State highway
2.2	Subsidiary	
3.0	Ownership pattern	
3.1	Present	Gaikwad Family
3.2	Past	Gyanoba Pandurang Gaikwad
3.3	Status	Private
4.0	Use	
4.1	Present	Religious
4.2	Past	Religious
4.2	Usage	Daily
5.0	Significance & Value Classification	
5.1	Townscape (Manmade)	A house and temple combination, where the temple is built with private initiative. The temple attracts attention from the highway due to its tall brightly painted shikharas and a similarly painted arched gateway in the compound wall
5.2	Architectural Description	The temple is in stone masonry with a stone Garbhagriha that has 3 shikharas on stepped bases, the central shikhara is larger than the two flanking it. The shikharas are fluted and have a tall proportion. At the neck they are detailed with lotus motifs like the Bijapur fashion. The original stone masonry mandapa has 4 masonry pillars supporting arches. The mandapa is further extended at a lower level in with an RCC slab. The entry is at the corner with a miniature shrine on the left side. The extension made of the upper floor is crude, constructed in brick masonry.
5.3	Intrinsic	Built in 1933, the temple follows the 19 th century Peshwahi Style of temple architecture with its synthesis of Islamic elements, and can be considered a monumental temple in the region. The Vitthalwadi Mandir has important significance regionally. Several important rituals take place here during Shivratri, Ashadi Ekadashi, Kartiki like the Jatra, Dindi etc.
5.4	Value Classification	Cul, Ar, Per Recommended Grade II B
6.0	Topography	
6.1	Floors	Ground + One
7.0	Construction	
7.1	Plinth	1500 high plinth in coursed square rubble masonry at the level of the mandapa. Stone steps lead up to the mandapa on three sides. The plinth steps are in black Basalt exposed.
7.2	Walls	450 thick brick load bearing walls with dressed ashlar work on the outside. It is unusual in a temple of this nature to have stone columns with semicircular arches hold up the upper floor.
7.3	Floor	The temple is floored in rough Shahbad stone
7.4	Stairs	Curved external steps in stone masonry are crudely built as access to the upper floor
7.5	Openings	TW framed doors on wooden lintel with decorative TW panelled shutters, having brass fittings. Some doors are framed in stone.
7.6	Roofing	Timber framed roof covered with AC sheets. The three shikharas over the Garbhagriha are corbelled on stone squinches.

7.7	Articulation	The Vitthal has the ritual iconography associated with. At the entrance is a temple to Garuda, the 'Vahana'. At the two levels of the mandapas are stone 'kasavs' or tortoises, a 'vahana' normally associated with Vitthal. At the change of level of the mandapas a Nandi sculpture is located. In the Garbhagriha are the central icons of Pandurang and consort Rakhumai, flanked on either side with images of Ganesha and Maruti. The Garbhagriha is separated from the mandapa by a timber railing. The temple is part of a complex of residences. The upper floor of the temple is linked to an adjoining house by an overhead bridge in teakwood.
7.8	Finishes	The walls are plastered and painted in lime wash or oil paint. The shikharas and the gateway are painted in bright yellow evoking the 'haldi' normally associated with Vitthal (as in Jejuri). This has a unifying effect on a diverse group of built elements
7.9	Interiors (Movable & Immovable)	Nothing of significance observed
7.10	Compound/ Fence / Gate	A 1.5m high brick masonry compound with a brightly painted ornamental gateway
7.11	Curtilage / unbuilt space / out buildings / landscape	There are several associated buildings, mostly residential in the property. There is an adjoining yard at the back with a Tukaram Paduka shrine under a mango tree
8.0	Services & Utilities	
8.1	Lighting	Natural light through windows and doors. Artificial lighting using fluorescent light fixtures.
8.2	Ventilation	Natural cross ventilation with doors, windows.
8.3	Electricity	MSEB supply
8.4	Water Supply	Available
8.5	Drainage (Plumbing and Sanitation)	
8.6	Fire precaution	None
8.7	Other (HVAC/BMS/ Security Systems)	None
9.0	Condition	
9.1	Plinth	The plinth though exposed is in sound condition.
9.2	Walls	Sound. No obvious damage.
9.3	Floor	In fair condition.
9.4	Stairs	Exposed but in fair condition
9.5	Openings	Good. The edges of the openings are well maintained. The TW frames and panels in fair condition.
9.6	Roofing	Some parts of the roof are sagging and in need of attention
9.7	Articulation & Finishes	Fair
9.8	Services	Fair
9.9	Outbuildings	The many associated buildings are in various states of disrepair
9.10	Overall condition	Fair
		Maintenance level Acceptable
10.0	Transformation	
10.1	Form	The entire temple must be seen as the result of accretion over many years. The original scheme must have started with the Garbhagriha with steady additions outwards and upwards.
10.2	Structure	Accretive change as above
10.3	Articulation & Finishes	Accretive changes as above
11.0	DP Remarks / Perceived Threats	
No perceived threat, although changes are possible reflecting the aspirations of the villagers		
12.0	Additional Notes / References / Documents Available	
Plaques and marble inscriptions in temple. Conversation with villagers of Chinchpada, Ms. Gaikwad a descendant of the family who built the temple, who lives in a residence alongside.		

Common Reference No.	VL 5
Card No.	4
Name of Property	Vitthalwadi Mandir, Chinchpada, Vadghar



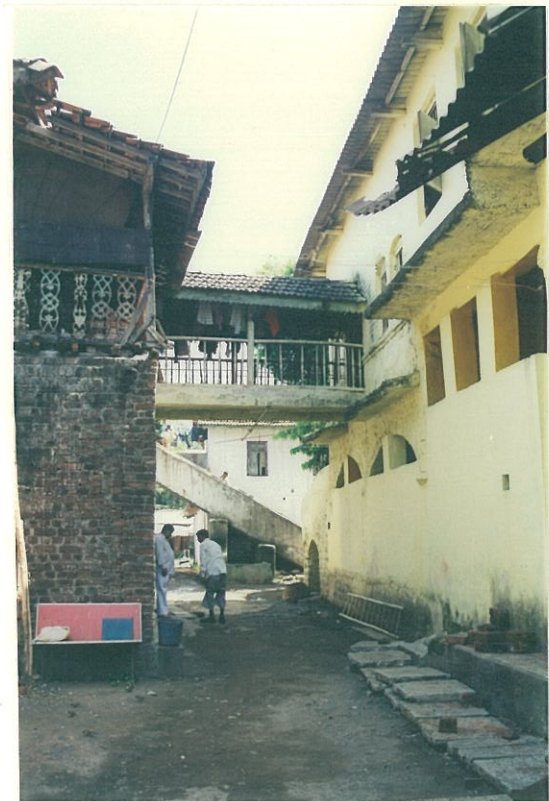
View of the entrance from Panvel- Uran Rd



Rear view of the temple from Panvel- Uran Road



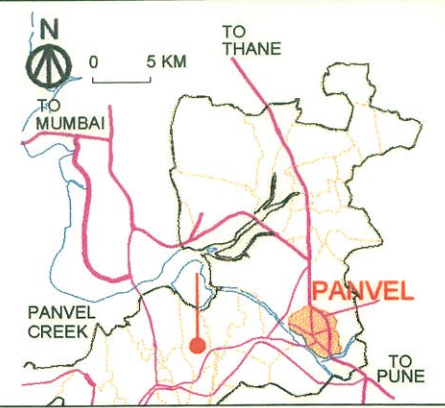
Ashlar walls of the garbhagriha and shikhara above



The bridge connecting the adjoining house to the upper level, above mandapa



Common Ref No: VL 06
Card No. 05
Ward (Part)
CS No. Village Pargaon
Plot Area
B U Area
Date 30.11.02
Record by AK, YC, sachin, Animish
Review by SMD
Int NA Ext yes
Photo. Ref V10- 34, 35, 37

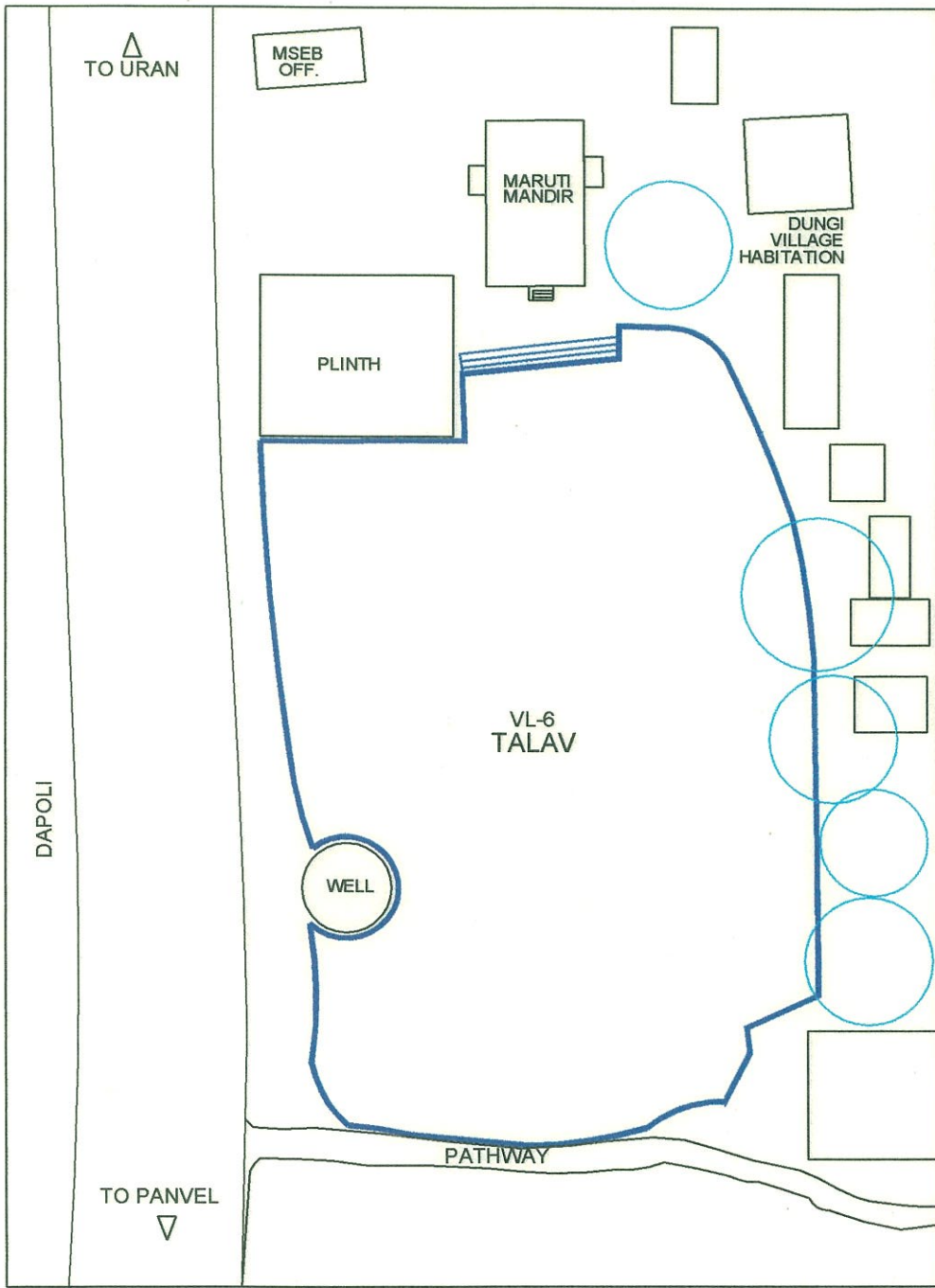


1.0	Denomination	
1.1	Name of Premises	Talav at Pargaon, Dapoli
1.2	Earlier Name	Talav at Pargaon, Dapoli
1.3	Built In	Not known
		Extension Date (If any)
2.0	Access	
2.1	Main	On the Uran Road, from village Pargaon
2.2	Subsidiary	
3.0	Ownership pattern	
3.1	Present	Pargaon, Dapoli Panchayat
3.2	Past	Pargaon, Dapoli Panchayat
3.3	Status	Community
4.0	Use	
4.1	Present	Talav
4.2	Past	Talav (water reservoir)
4.2	Usage	
5.0	Significance & Value Classification	
5.1	Townscape (Manmade)	The large Talav in village Pargaon along the Uran road, which presents a scenic spot.
5.2	Architectural Description	A large organically shaped Talav, associated with a place of worship, surrounded by houses with sloping roofs creates a scenic spot with a sense of atmosphere.
5.3	Intrinsic	The Talav forms a typical example of a water body+ sacred place combination seen so commonly over the Konkan area. The faraway hills and dense neighbouring greenery add to its scenic setting.
5.4	Value Classification	Cul, Rec, Wat, OS Recommended Grade I Talav
6.0	Topography	
6.1	Floors	NA
7.0	Construction	
7.1	Plinth	NA
7.2	Walls	NA
7.3	Floor	NA
7.4	Stairs	NA
7.5	Openings	NA
7.6	Roofing	NA
7.7	Articulation	The Talav is roughly oriented along Panvel Uran Road.
7.8	Finishes	NA
7.9	Interiors (Movable & Immovable)	NA
7.10	Compound/ Fence / Gate	The Talav has a rubble retaining wall along the highway side only. The rest of the edges are not defined.
7.11	Curtilege / unbuilt space / out buildings / landscape	South- Panvel Uran highway and a small open to sky tombstone on a platform with low walls. West- Maruti Mandir, a recent construction in Brick and concrete with pleasing proportions and forming a good relationship with the Talav. North- village habitation profiled with sloping roofs East- pathway to the village
8.0	Services & Utilities	
8.1	Lighting	NA, open space
8.2	Ventilation	NA

8.3	Electricity	NA
8.4	Water Supply	NA
8.5	Drainage(Plumbing and Sanitation	NA
8.6	Fire precaution	NA
8.7	Other (HVAC/BMS/ Security Systems)	NA
9.0	Condition	
9.1	Plinth	Bund as described in 7.10
9.2	Walls	NA
9.3	Floor	NA
9.4	Stairs	NA
9.5	Openings	NA
9.6	Roofing	NA
9.7	Articulation & Finishes	NA
9.8	Services	NA
9.9	Outbuildings	NA
9.10	Overall condition	The water of the Talav needs cleaning. Currently one edge to the water is used for washing clothes. Cattle bathe freely in the water.
		Maintenance level Fair
10.0	Transformation	
10.1	Form	No significant observations
10.2	Structure	No significant observations
10.3	Articulation & Finishes	No significant observations
11.0	DP Remarks / Perceived Threats	
The village is under the proposed airport zone. If the project comes to pass this site may be lost.		
12.0	Additional Notes / References / Documents Available	
The Talav is large enough to be a significant landmark in the region and can be rehabilitated to fulfil a series of social and cultural needs as well as be a large reservoir of water. Its ecological significance to the flora and fauna of the area should also be looked into.		

Panoramic view of Talav centred on Maruti Mandir





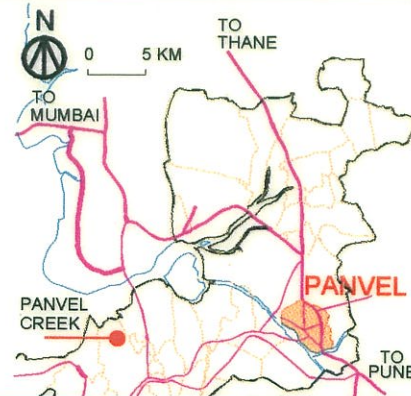
VL-6
TALAV AT PARGAON, DAPOLI.

DWG. NOT TO SCALE



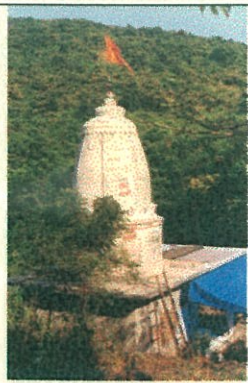


Common Ref No: VL 07
Card No. 06
Ward (Part) Village Wahal
CS No.
Plot Area
B U Area
Date 19.12.02
Record by AK, YC, Sachin, Animish
Review by MMD
Int yes Ext yes
Photo. Ref V2

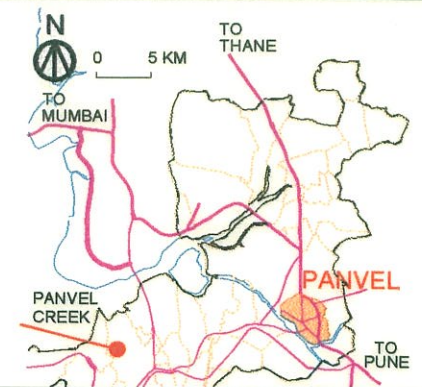


1.0	Denomination	
1.1	Name of Premises	Lingeshwar Mandir, Wahal
1.2	Earlier Name	Lingeshwar Mandir, Wahal
1.3	Built In	1947
		Extension Date (If any)
2.0	Access	
2.1	Main	From a vahivat on the village side
2.2	Subsidiary	
3.0	Ownership pattern	
3.1	Present	Village Owned
3.2	Past	Village Owned
3.3	Status	Community
4.0	Use	
4.1	Present	Religious
4.2	Past	Religious
4.2	Usage	Daily
5.0	Significance & Value Classification	
5.1	Townscape (Manmade)	The temple forms group of small buildings in brick and concrete on the sea face at Wahal. The temple is secluded, and in a scenic surrounding.
5.2	Architectural Description	Non-Monumental load bearing structure with a flat R.C.C roof supported on arches in brick. The temple is accessed through an open front verandah, which from which one may enter a double mandapa. The Garbhagriha is a small rectangular structure in brick masonry with a flat R.C.C slab and a brick filled Sikhara.
5.3	Intrinsic	This temple is an example of the non-monumental, community built, Konkan style place of worship; of specific local importance to the village here it is built.
5.4	Value Classification	Cul, Scn, Loc Recommended Grade III
6.0	Topography	
6.1	Floors	Ground
7.0	Construction	
7.1	Plinth	300 high plinth in black rubble masonry. The plinth has been plastered and painted over.
7.2	Walls	Sabha mandapa is in 450 thick brick load bearing columns. Garbhagriha walls are in 450 thick brick masonry.
7.3	Floor	The temple is floored in IPS finish
7.4	Stairs	NA
7.5	Openings	The main frontage is in the typical Peshwa style arcaded structure on columns. Small door and window openings for the Garbhagriha
7.6	Roofing	R.C.C flat roof for the sabha mandap and brick filled sikhara over the flat R.C.C slab.
7.7	Articulation	The temple consists of a small square Garbhagriha.
7.8	Finishes	External walls of the mandapa and Garbhagriha are plastered and finished in lime wash.
7.9	Interiors (Movable & Immovable)	No movable elements found.
7.10	Compound/ Fence / Gate	The temple is set near the shore away from the Wahal village with no evident compound constructed.
7.11	Curtilege / unbuilt space / out buildings / landscape	There are three small shrines besides the temple made in brick with a dome over it.

8.0		Services & Utilities	
8.1	Lighting	Natural light through windows and verandah. Artificial lighting using fluorescent and other light fixtures.	
8.2	Ventilation	Natural cross ventilation with doors, windows.	
8.3	Electricity	MSEB supply	
8.4	Water Supply	Local well	
8.5	Drainage (Plumbing and Sanitation)	None	
8.6	Fire precaution	None	
8.7	Other (HVAC/BMS/ Security Systems)	None	
9.0		Condition	
9.1	Plinth	The plinth in a poor condition with loose plaster broken at several places.	
9.2	Walls	Needs a reworking, currently covered by a layer of dry moss.	
9.3	Floor	Has been left unfinished in plain plaster finish.	
9.4	Stairs	NA	
9.5	Openings	Without any frames and shutters.	
9.6	Roofing	Sagging at various places, in a very poor state with rusted reinforcements exposed.	
9.7	Articulation & Finishes	Not maintained or renovated	
9.8	Services	poor	
9.9	Outbuildings	In the same condition.	
9.10	Overall condition	Poor	Maintenance level Poor, neglected
10.0		Transformation	
10.1	Form	No addition or alteration done since its inception.	
10.2	Structure	No significant change	
10.3	Articulation & Finishes	No significant change.	
11.0		DP Remarks / Perceived Threats	
		No perceived threat, although lack in maintenance is detrimental to the temple.	
12.0		Additional Notes / References / Documents Available	
		Conversation with local villagers.	

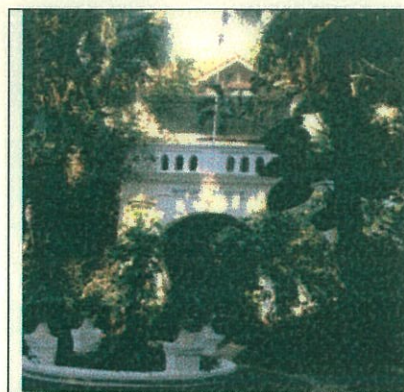


Common Ref No: VL 8
Card No. 07
Ward (Part) Village Kunde Wahal
CS No.
Plot Area
B U Area
Date 19.12.02
Record by AK, YC, Animish, Sachin
Review by SMD
Int yes Ext yes
Photo. Ref V2

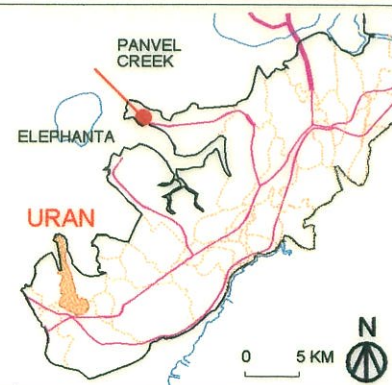


1.0	Denomination	
1.1	Name of Premises	Kanoba Mandir, Kunde Wahal
1.2	Earlier Name	Kanoba Mandir, Kunde Wahal
1.3	Built In	C. 1990
		Extension Date (If any)
2.0	Access	
2.1	Main	On a ridge of a hill, accessed from a vahivat on the village side
2.2	Subsidiary	
3.0	Ownership pattern	
3.1	Present	Village Owned
3.2	Past	Village Owned
3.3	Status	Community
4.0	Use	
4.1	Present	Religious
4.2	Past	Religious
4.2	Usage	Daily
5.0	Significance & Value Classification	
5.1	Townscape (Manmade)	The Kanoba Mandir is situated at the ridge of a hill looking on to a deep valley with a stream flowing below the plinth slab of the sabha mandap. Its monumental shikhara rises out high over the surrounding foliage and becomes a pronounced landmark with the background of scenic hills.
5.2	Architectural Description	Monumental temple in concrete with a high shikhara over the garbagriha, which dwarfs the temple space below it, and stands out as a landmark.
5.3	Intrinsic	A concrete temple of great cultural importance for the local region. An example of community initiative. Unlike the low-key temples in the region, this one of recent vintage is built in concrete and has a monumental landmark appearance. The local deity Kanoba is devoutly worshipped in the villages around Panvel and Uran. It is cut off from the Kunde Wahal Village by a distance of around 3 kms.
5.4	Value Classification	Cul, Scn, Loc Recommended Grade III
6.0	Topography	
6.1	Floors	Ground
7.0	Construction	
7.1	Plinth	200 high plinth in R.C.C. The plinth has been plastered.
7.2	Walls	Sabha mandapa is in 230 thick brick up to 1000mm height. Garbagriha walls 230 thk. Brick with cement plastered finish.
7.3	Floor	The temple is floored with white ceramic tiles 300 x300 mm.
7.4	Stairs	NA
7.5	Openings	The main frontage is made of two columns supporting a beam a basic frame creating a large opening with no specific character. Work not fully completed due to lack of funds.
7.6	Roofing	The sabha mandapa is in 120 thick flat R.C.C roof supported on the R.C.C framed structure. Garbagriha with a shikara made in brick over a flat R.C.C slab.
7.7	Articulation	The temple consists of a small square Garbhagriha. The temple has idols of Kanoba on a low plinth. The face of the Garbhagriha facing the mandapa with a double shutter door.
7.8	Finishes	External walls of the mandapa and the Garbhagriha is left in cement plastered finish
7.9	Interiors (Movable & Immovable)	Framed images of gods adorn the walls.
7.10	Compound/ Fence / Gate	The temple is on a ridge of a hill with a magnificent view and greenery all around. There is no specific compound wall or boundary constructed.
7.11	Curtilege / unbuilt space / out buildings / landscape	One can see a small tulsi vrindavan outside the temple. The temple is surrounded with trees on three sides and a valley on one. The temple is located over a small stream.

8.0		Services & Utilities	
8.1	Lighting	Natural light through windows and verandah.	
8.2	Ventilation	Natural cross ventilation with doors, windows. Artificially with fans.	
8.3	Electricity	MSEB supply	
8.4	Water Supply	Stream	
8.5	Drainage (Plumbing and Sanitation)	None	
8.6	Fire precaution	None	
8.7	Other (HVAC/BMS/ Security Systems)	None	
9.0		Condition	
9.1	Plinth	The plinth is intact and plastered in cement.	
9.2	Walls	In proper condition, recently constructed, yet still not complete.	
9.3	Floor	Currently in working condition.	
9.4	Stairs	NA	
9.5	Openings	The renovation has been done in phases without proper planning so no relevant emphasis has been laid to the style or character. The old temple was only a small shrine.	
9.6	Roofing	Incomplete and unfinished.	
9.7	Articulation & Finishes	Currently rebuilt as a R.C.C structure.	
9.8	Services	Poor	
9.9	Outbuildings	No buildings	
9.10	Overall condition	Incomplete	Maintenance level Poor
10.0		Transformation	
10.1	Form	The idol used is the old one, but the structure has been rebuilt totally.	
10.2	Structure	No trace of the shrine is left.	
10.3	Articulation & Finishes	Incomplete.	
11.0		DP Remarks / Perceived Threats	
		The temple is of great importance to most of the villages around Panvel and Uran taluka. It acts as a pilgrim spot for the villagers. The temple has a good setting in respect to the site and its surrounding.	
12.0		Additional Notes / References / Documents Available	
		Conversation with the pujari of the village.	



Common Ref No: VL 09
Card No. 08
Ward (Part) Village Nhave
CS No.
Plot Area
B U Area
Date 27.10.02
Record by SMD, MMD, AK, YC
Review by MMD
Int yes Ext yes
Photo. Ref V6 – 19a to 27, 35A to 37A



1.0	Denomination	
1.1	Name of Premises	Marine Museum, SMYSWF, Nhave
1.2	Earlier Name	Wadia House
1.3	Built In	Circa 1890
		Extension Date (If any) Made a museum in 1912
2.0	Access	
2.1	Main	Part of the complex of the Sir Mohamed Yusuf Seamen Welfare Foundation
2.2	Subsidiary	
3.0	Ownership pattern	
3.1	Present	Sir Mohamed Yusuf Seamen Welfare Foundation
3.2	Past	Bomanjee Hormazjee Wadia
3.3	Status	Trust (Sir Mohamed Yusuf Seamen Welfare Foundation), a Public Charitable Trust under the Societies Act
4.0	Use	
4.1	Present	Public Building, a Museum
4.2	Past	Residence
4.2	Usage	Weekdays
5.0	Significance & Value Classification	
5.1	Townscape (Manmade)	An old colonial style bungalow converted to Maritime Museum sits in the property of the Sir Mohamed Yusuf Seamen Welfare Foundation, surrounded by dense foliage. The museum is next to the Anchorage Bungalow another colonial residential bungalow currently in use.
5.2	Architectural Description	A large, colonial style bungalow with an arcaded front porch with a terrace above, leading to an entrance verandah. The hipped roof has a small projecting dormer to emphasise the axis of the entrance.
5.3	Intrinsic	This bungalow, belonging to Wadias was converted into a museum in 1912, as an institutional museum for the boys of the marine school founded by Sir Mohamed Yusuf. This is India's oldest maritime museum displaying 400 years of India's maritime history, as such an important part of India's maritime heritage, and a building of national importance.
5.4	Value Classification	His (national), Ar, Per Recommended Grade I
6.0	Topography	
6.1	Floors	Ground + Two
7.0	Construction	
7.1	Plinth	600 high ashlar stone plinth with stone steps that provide access to the building from under a large entrance porch
7.2	Walls	450 thk load bearing brick walls plastered, painted and ornamented in stucco fronting
7.3	Floor	Suspended floors are TW joists on TW girders, topped with Shahbad stone slabs
7.4	Stairs	Two diff sets of stairs, G to 1 is a right-angled TW stair on 3 Stringer beams, and 1 to 2 is a straight flight on 2 Stringer beams. Each stair has a moulded fascia, moulded TW handrail and balusters and decorative newel post. The staircase has well articulated details in timber.
7.5	Openings	TW panelled doors with semi circular fanlight having coloured glazing. TW windows up to floor level, partly glazed and partly panelled, with decorative brass rods in the lower half for protection.
7.6	Roofing	Timber hipped roof covered with Mangalore tiles and boarded ceiling. MS trusses with AC sheets on the extension.
7.7	Articulation	The building is organised in a symmetrical semi classical frontage has an arcaded drive in porch. The facades have projecting timber chhajja on timber brackets all along the side facades.
7.8	Finishes	External and internal walls are plastered and painted. The original flooring has been changed.
7.9	Interiors (Movable & Immovable)	The uppermost floor that houses the exhibits on the 'History of the Yusuf family' has 4 fluted timber columns with Corinthian capitals, a boarded ceiling with stucco cornice. Exquisite wooden furniture with upholstery, rich carpets and decorative screens are on display.

7.10	Compound/ Fence / Gate	Chain link fencing with concrete poles
7.11	Curtilege / unbuilt space / out buildings / landscape	A Circular fountain with marble spout is placed on the axis of the entrance porch. Surrounding garden with a lot of trees, shrubbery and Shahbad pathways.
8.0	Services & Utilities	
8.1	Lighting	Natural light through doors and windows. Artificial lighting using fluorescent and incandescent light fixtures.
8.2	Ventilation	Natural cross ventilation with doors, windows and ventilators.
8.3	Electricity	MSEB
8.4	Water Supply	Internal
8.5	Drainage (Plumbing and Sanitation)	Internal
8.6	Fire precaution	None
8.7	Other (HVAC/BMS/ Security Systems)	None
9.0	Condition	
9.1	Plinth	Good. The outer perimeter of the plinth is protected by plaster and paint.
9.2	Walls	Fair. No obvious damage.
9.3	Floor	Fair. The timber members well maintained, either painted or varnished regularly
9.4	Stairs	In sound condition
9.5	Openings	Good. The edges of the openings are well maintained. The TW fenestrations, their frames and shutters are painted and in good condition
9.6	Roofing	Fair
9.7	Articulation & Finishes	Good
9.8	Services	Fair
9.9	Outbuildings	NA
9.10	Overall condition	Good
		Maintenance level Good
10.0	Transformation	
10.1	Form	No significant change except that the terrace on the rear is covered up with a steel roof.
10.2	Structure	Internal partitions changed to convert bungalow to a museum
10.3	Articulation & Finishes	Regular maintenance, new plaster, paints and finishes are evident, in keeping with the overall integrity of the building. The building is well preserved for its age
11.0	DP Remarks / Perceived Threats	
		None
12.0	Additional Notes / References / Documents Available	
		Frontage and museum interior photos & References from information brochures form the office of the SMYSWF

Ceremonial Chairs and a decorative screen
 (Memorabilia in the top floor
 'History of the Yusuf family' museum)





Common Reference No.	VL 9
Card No.	8
Name of Property	Marine Museum, Nhava

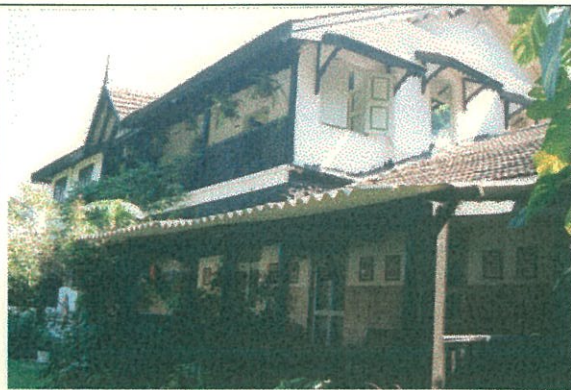
Timber staircase leading from the first to the second floor



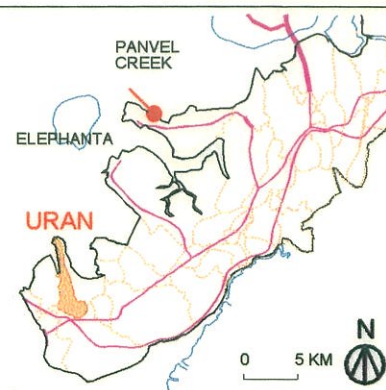
Side view showing a running, deeply overhanging chhajja



Side view showing extension at the back



Common Ref No: VL 10
Card No. 09
Ward (Part) Village Nhave
CS No.
Plot Area
B U Area
Date 27.10.02
Record by SMD, MMD, AK, YC
Review by MMD
Int yes Ext yes
Photo. Ref V6 – 27A to 31A, 32,35



1.0	Denomination	
1.1	Name of Premises	Anchorage Building, SMYSWF, Nhave
1.2	Earlier Name	Anchorage Building
1.3	Built In	Early 20 th century
		Extension Date (If any)
2.0	Access	
2.1	Main	Part of the complex of the Sir Mohamed Yusuf Seamen Welfare Foundation
2.2	Subsidiary	
3.0	Ownership pattern	
3.1	Present	House of the Chairman of the Sir Mohamed Yusuf Seamen Welfare Foundation
3.2	Past	Sir Mohammed Yusuf, Ameersaheb of Nhave
3.3	Status	Trust (Sir Mohamed Yusuf Seamen Welfare Foundation), a Public Charitable Trust under the Societies Act
4.0	Use	
4.1	Present	Residence
4.2	Past	Guest house built by the Ameersaheb of Nhave
4.2	Usage	Daily
5.0	Significance & Value Classification	
5.1	Townscape (Manmade)	An old colonial style bungalow in the property of the Sir Mohamed Yusuf Seamen Welfare Foundation, facing a formal garden. The Anchorage Bungalow is next to the marine Museum, another colonial style structure.
5.2	Architectural Description	A longitudinal colonial style bungalow with long verandah on the ground floor and balcony on the upper level facing a formal garden. The gabled roof is in TW topped with Mangalore tiles.
5.3	Intrinsic	This typical bungalow was originally meant as a guesthouse for the visitors of the Ameersaheb of Nhava. Today it is the residence of the Chairman of the Sir Mohamed Yusuf Seamen Welfare Foundation, Mr. Rasheed Yusuf.
5.4	Value Classification	Ar, Per Recommended Grade II B
6.0	Topography	
6.1	Floors	Ground + One
7.0	Construction	
7.1	Plinth	600 high ashlar stone plinth with stone steps that provide access to the building from a running verandah
7.2	Walls	450 thk load bearing brick walls plastered, painted
7.3	Floor	Upper floor is of TW joists on TW girders, topped with Shahbad stone slabs
7.4	Stairs	TW staircase with deep stringers and heavily moulded handrail and balusters. The staircase has well articulated details in timber.
7.5	Openings	TW panelled doors brass fittings and fanlight. TW windows partly glazed and partly panelled with a low cill height and timber awnings.
7.6	Roofing	Timber hipped roof covered with Mangalore tiles and boarded ceiling. At the eaves is a decorative fascia
7.7	Articulation	The building is organised in a symmetrical bungalow frontage has a deep running verandah.
7.8	Finishes	External and internal walls are plastered and painted.
7.9	Interiors (Movable & Immovable)	The verandah and balcony above have timber posts, carved railings and a gable roof. On the upper portion of the verandah is a louvered screen in timber.
7.10	Compound/ Fence / Gate	Chain link fencing with concrete poles
7.11	Curtilege / unbuilt space / out buildings / landscape	A spacious garden extending up to the bay with a fountain, garden patio and outdoor furniture

8.0		Services & Utilities	
8.1	Lighting	Natural light through doors and windows. Artificial lighting using electric light fixtures.	
8.2	Ventilation	Natural cross ventilation with doors, windows and ventilators.	
8.3	Electricity	MSEB	
8.4	Water Supply	Internal	
8.5	Drainage(Plumbing and Sanitation	Internal	
8.6	Fire precaution	None	
8.7	Other (HVAC/BMS/ Security Systems)	None	
9.0		Condition	
9.1	Plinth	Good. The outer perimeter of the plinth is protected by plaster and paint.	
9.2	Walls	Fair. No obvious damage.	
9.3	Floor	Fair. The timber members well maintained, either painted or varnished regularly	
9.4	Stairs	In sound condition	
9.5	Openings	Good. The edges of the openings are well maintained. The TW fenestrations, their frames and shutters are painted and in good condition	
9.6	Roofing	Fair	
9.7	Articulation & Finishes	Good	
9.8	Services	Fair	
9.9	Outbuildings	NA	
9.10	Overall condition	Good	Maintenance level Good
10.0		Transformation	
10.1	Form	Some portion of the front verandah has been covered by extensions like kitchen, toilet, etc. Part of the first floor also seems to be an extension.	
10.2	Structure	As above	
10.3	Articulation & Finishes	Regular maintenance evident, in keeping with the overall integrity of the building.	
11.0		DP Remarks / Perceived Threats	
		None	
12.0		Additional Notes / References / Documents Available	
		References: Information brochures form the office of the SMYSWF	

Views of the extensively landscaped garden



Common Reference No.	VL 10
Card No.	9
Name of Property	Anchorage Bungalow



Side view showing gable end windows with deep awnings and decorative fascia



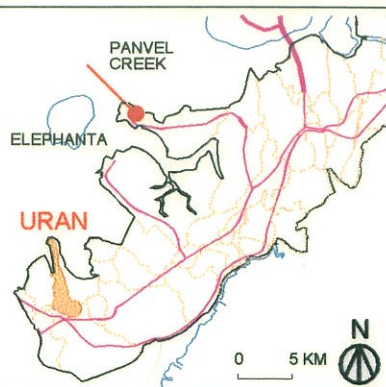
Long, continuous verandah fronts the landscaped garden



The back yard of the house faces the internal road of the campus



Common Ref No: VL 11
Card No. 10
Ward (Part) Village Nhave
CS No.
Plot Area
B U Area
Date 27.10.02
Record by SMD, MMD, AK, YC
Review by MMD
Int yes Ext yes
Photo. Ref V7- 3A, 00A to 2A



1.0	Denomination	
1.1	Name of Premises	Fatima Banu hospital, SMYSWF, Nhave
1.2	Earlier Name	Fatima Banu hospital, SMYSWF, Nhave
1.3	Built In	1920
		Extension Date (If any)
2.0	Access	
2.1	Main	Part of the complex of the Sir Mohamed Yusuf Seamen Welfare Foundation
2.2	Subsidiary	
3.0	Ownership pattern	
3.1	Present	Hospital
3.2	Past	Hospital
3.3	Status	Trust (Sir Mohamed Yusuf Seamen Welfare Foundation), a Public Charitable Trust under the Societies Act
4.0	Use	
4.1	Present	Healthcare
4.2	Past	Healthcare
4.2	Usage	Daily
5.0	Significance & Value Classification	
5.1	Townscape (Manmade)	A timber and masonry structure in the property of the Sir Mohamed Yusuf Seamen Welfare Foundation, set in a small garden.
5.2	Architectural Description	The building has two G+1 portions with two front octagonal half towers, having a battlemented parapet. This is connected to a ground storey middle portion with a sloping roof fronted by an entrance verandah.
5.3	Intrinsic	Timber and masonry building. Octagonal portions with battlemented parapet evoke maritime imagery. The hospital was founded in 1915 for the benefit of local inhabitants of Nhave in the memory of the wife of Haji Ismail who died in Damascus in 1913. Over the years the hospital has grown and has an air-conditioned operating theatre. The hospital also has a small dispensary, and also conducts first aid courses for Merchant Marine Officers.
5.4	Value Classification	Ar, Per Recommended Grade II B
6.0	Topography	
6.1	Floors	Ground + One
7.0	Construction	
7.1	Plinth	600 high ashlar stone plinth with stone steps that provide access to the building from a running verandah. The extended portion has a plinth of 300
7.2	Walls	350 thk load bearing brick walls plastered, painted. Internally the walls have niches for storage.
7.3	Floor	Upper floor is of TW boarding on TW joists.
7.4	Stairs	External spiral CI staircase to the tower bays.
7.5	Openings	TW panelled doors brass fittings and fanlight. TW windows partly glazed and partly panelled with a low cill height and timber awnings. In the roof there is a dormer window above the main entrance.
7.6	Roofing	The two side portions have flat roofs. The porch connecting the two side towers is also a flat roof. The central portion has a sloping TW roof supported on graceful hammer beam trusses. The timber roof is covered with Mangalore tiles and boarded ceiling. At the eaves is brick and stucco fascia with nautical ornaments in relief.
7.7	Articulation	The building is organised in a symmetrical frontage, the pilasters at the corners are elaborated with classical details. The exterior has cornice bands on the upper level.
7.8	Finishes	External and internal walls are plastered and painted.

7.9	Interiors (Movable & Immovable)	The central portion has a double height volume, which is lighted from the roof. The male and female wards are divided with low level partitions. The tower is edged with battlemented parapets. Below thee is a classical entablature with a stucco cornice and stumpy brackets. On the turnings are anchors indicated in stucco relief highlighted by paint in keeping with the overall maritime function of the foundation.
7.10	Compound/ Fence / Gate	Chain link fencing with concrete poles and a metal gate
7.11	Curtilege / unbuilt space / out buildings / landscape	A circular fountain in marble with a lotus pond fronts the building. Four pathways converge to the fountain. The surroundings are landscaped with trees, sit out, and potted plants.
8.0		Services & Utilities
8.1	Lighting	Natural light through doors and windows. Artificial lighting using electric light fixtures.
8.2	Ventilation	Natural cross ventilation with doors, windows and ventilators. The operating theatre is air-conditioned.
8.3	Electricity	MSEB
8.4	Water Supply	Internal
8.5	Drainage(Plumbing and Sanitation	Internal
8.6	Fire precaution	None
8.7	Other (HVAC/BMS/ Security Systems)	None
9.0		Condition
9.1	Plinth	Good. The outer perimeter of the plinth is protected by plaster and paint.
9.2	Walls	Fair. No obvious damage.
9.3	Floor	Fair. The timber members well maintained, either painted or varnished regularly
9.4	Stairs	In sound condition
9.5	Openings	Good. The edges of the openings are well maintained. The TW fenestrations, their frames and shutters are painted and in good condition. Some of the TW awnings are in need of maintenance.
9.6	Roofing	Fair
9.7	Articulation & Finishes	Good
9.8	Services	Fair
9.9	Outbuildings	NA
9.10	Overall condition	Good
		Maintenance level Good
10.0		Transformation
10.1	Form	The lean to on the frontage made of angle purlins, roofed partly in AC sheets and partly in fibreglass on an RC frame is a later addition and incongruous to the overall scheme. Internal changes have been made to accommodate an air-conditioned operating theatre.
10.2	Structure	As above
10.3	Articulation & Finishes	Regular maintenance evident.
11.0		DP Remarks / Perceived Threats
		None
12.0		Additional Notes / References / Documents Available
		References: Information brochures form the office of the SMYSWF

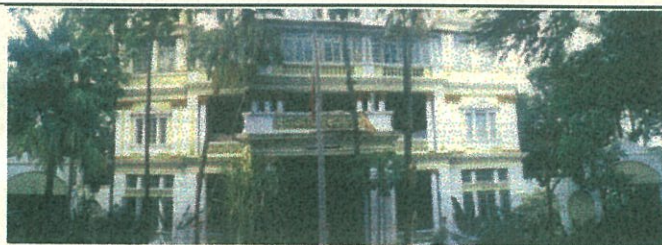
Common Reference No.	VL 11
Card No.	12
Name of Property	Fatimabanu Hospital, Nhava



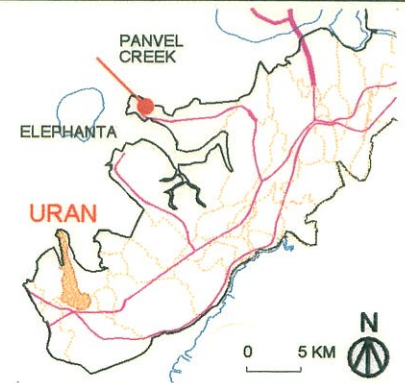
Corner view



Side view



Common Ref No: VL 12
Card No. 11
Ward (Part) Village
Nhave
CS No.
Plot Area
B U Area
Date 27.10.02
Record by SMD, MMD, AK, YC
Review by MMD
Int yes Ext yes
Photo. Ref V7- 6A to 14A



1.0	Denomination	
1.1	Name of Premises	Samandar Mahal (Training Ship Rahaman)
1.2	Earlier Name	Residence of Sir Mohammed Yusuf, Ameersaheb of Nhava
1.3	Built In	Circa 1880
		Extension Date (If any) Change of user 1912
2.0	Access	
2.1	Main	Part of the complex of the Sir Mohamed Yusuf Seamen Welfare Foundation (SMYSWF)
2.2	Subsidiary	
3.0	Ownership pattern	
3.1	Present	Sir Mohamed Yusuf Seamen Welfare Foundation, Mr. Rasheed Yusuf, Chairman
3.2	Past	Sir Mohammed Yusuf, Ameersaheb of Nhava
3.3	Status	Trust (Sir Mohamed Yusuf Seamen Welfare Foundation), a Public Charitable Trust under the Societies Act
4.0	Use	
4.1	Present	Institutional (Training Ship)
4.2	Past	Residence
4.2	Usage	Daily
5.0	Significance & Value Classification	
5.1	Townscape (Manmade)	An old Palatial building like structure converted to Training Ship for Merchant Sailors sits on a high outcrop of Nhava Island, in the School property of the Sir Mohamed Yusuf Seamen Welfare Foundation, surrounded by foliage.
5.2	Architectural Description	A large, Italianate Palazzo like mansion with a front porch and a terrace above. The porch leads on to a wide portico that opens on to a ceremonial hall. The building is organised around two cortiles (internal courtyards) with verandahs running all around them. The verandahs have TW framing with timber posts and carved railing, and well worked screens above the first floor. The cortiles have hard and soft landscaping, with nautical symbols incorporated.
5.3	Intrinsic	This is a building of national importance. The T. S. Rahaman is the first and only training ship in Asia that trains Indians as masters for the Merchant Marine. This is South Asia's oldest Marine Training Institution. The Institution was created in 1910 by Haji Ismail Yusuf, and moved into its current premises in 1912, after the death of Haji Ismail Yusuf. The large mansion represents a phase of Neo-classical revival, and was originally the palatial residence of the Ameersaheb of Nhava, which at the time was a smaller princely state.
5.4	Value Classification	His (national), Ar, Per, Lan Recommended Grade I
6.0	Topography	
6.1	Floors	Ground + Two
7.0	Construction	
7.1	Plinth	800 high ashlar stone plinth with stone steps that provide access to the building from under a large entrance porch
7.2	Walls	450 thk load bearing brick walls plastered, painted and ornamented in stucco fronting
7.3	Floor	Ground floor porch is finished in mosaic tiles of patterns in 6 colours. The Main Hall has a Kotah and Marble Floor. Upper floors are of TW boarding on TW joists, topped with Shahbad stone slabs
7.4	Stairs	Doglegged timber staircase with winders, 3 stringers, moulded risers, TW balusters and handrail, with a solid carved newel post having a nautical ornament on it. The staircase has well articulated details in timber.

7.5	Openings	Segmental arched openings in the main hall having louvered windows in timber with ventilators. TW panelled doors with brass fittings and fanlight having glazing above the lock rail. TW windows up to floor level, glazed set in timber and set in aedicular windows.
7.6	Roofing	Partly flat terraced and partly timber hipped roof covered with Mangalore tiles and boarded ceiling. On either side of the main façade at the second floor level are bay like rooms topped with domes built on stone squinches.
7.7	Articulation	The façade is organized in a Classically Italianate (Palladian) manner, and is symmetrical and organised along classical proportioning. The building has an imposing port cochere with grand columns and unfluted stone ionic capitals. A classically detailed cornice indicates each floor. The first floor shows Corinthian pilasters. Windows on the outer facades are ornamented with aedicular mouldings of columns pilasters and pediments, broken with exaggerated keystones.
7.8	Finishes	The outer façade is classically ornamented with ashlar and stuccowork.
7.9	Interiors (Movable & Immovable)	The hall on the Ground floor has an original decorated ceiling finished in blue and gold ornamental motifs
7.10	Compound/ Fence / Gate	No specific boundary to building
7.11	Curtilege / unbuilt space / out buildings / landscape	There is an entrance gateway by which the building is approached. There is no defining boundary. This leads to a wide frontage extensively landscaped. There is a ceremonial mast in the front of the building.
8.0	Services & Utilities	
8.1	Lighting	Natural light through doors and windows. Artificial lighting using electric light fixtures.
8.2	Ventilation	Natural cross ventilation with doors, windows and ventilators.
8.3	Electricity	MSEB
8.4	Water Supply	Internal
8.5	Drainage(Plumbing and Sanitation	Internal
8.6	Fire precaution	None
8.7	Other (HVAC/BMS/ Security Systems)	None
9.0	Condition	
9.1	Plinth	Good. The outer perimeter of the plinth is protected by plaster and paint.
9.2	Walls	Good. No obvious damage.
9.3	Floor	Good. The timber members well maintained, either painted or varnished regularly
9.4	Stairs	In sound condition well maintained by polishing and carpeting
9.5	Openings	Good. The edges of the openings are well maintained. The TW fenestrations, their frames and shutters are painted and in good condition
9.6	Roofing	Fair, the roofing around the cortile is in need of repair.
9.7	Articulation & Finishes	Good
9.8	Services	Fair
9.9	Outbuildings	NA
9.10	Overall condition	Good
		Maintenance level Good
10.0	Transformation	
10.1	Form	From the original residential use, the building is now a training ship, so internal changes have been made to accommodate this. However this has not caused any outwardly alterations.
10.2	Structure	Internal partitions changed, Some rooms have false ceilings. Some changes to accommodate new use. For example the large ceremonial ground floor hall is now a auditorium- the Vishwasrao Pitale hall. Regular maintenance, new plaster, paints and finishes are evident, in keeping with the overall integrity of the building. The building is well preserved for its age
10.3	Articulation & Finishes	
11.0	DP Remarks / Perceived Threats	
		None
12.0	Additional Notes / References / Documents Available	
		Frontage Photo (below) & References: Information brochures form the office of the SMYSWF





Common Reference No.	VL 12
Card No.	11
Name of Property	T. S. Rahaman, Nhava

Port Cochere with Neo-classical detailing



View of the Courtile

Common Reference No.	VL 12
Card No.	11
Name of Property	T. S. Rahaman, Nhava



Window detail in Neo-classical manner



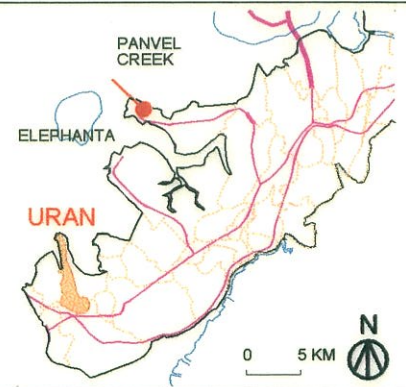
Door detail showing movable wooden louvers



Windows with highlighted stucco mouldings with broken pediments and exaggerated key stones



Common Ref No: VL 13
Card No. 12
Ward (Part) Village Nhave
CS No.
Plot Area
B U Area
Date 27.10.02
Record by SMD, MMD, AK, YC
Review by MMD
Int yes **Ext** yes
Photo. Ref V7- 22, 23



1.0	Denomination	
1.1	Name of Premises	Sagareash Suites, SMYSWF, Nhave
1.2	Earlier Name	Fatima Banu Sanatorium
1.3	Built In	1932
		Extension Date (If any)
2.0	Access	
2.1	Main	Part of the complex of the Sir Mohamed Yusuf Seamen Welfare Foundation
2.2	Subsidiary	
3.0	Ownership pattern	
3.1	Present	Trust
3.2	Past	Trust
3.3	Status	Trust (Sir Mohamed Yusuf Seamen Welfare Foundation) , a Public Charitable Trust under the Societies Act
4.0	Use	
4.1	Present	Guest Houses
4.2	Past	Sanatorium
4.2	Usage	Daily
5.0	Significance & Value Classification	
5.1	Townscape (Manmade)	Row houses built on a contoured outcrop, supported on masonry buttresses, facing sea.
5.2	Architectural Description	The row houses each have two levels following the contour of the outcrop. The houses are entered at the higher contour on the side away from the sea.
5.3	Intrinsic	The Sagareash Suites were originally the Fatima Banu Sanatorium, built in 1932 as a holiday home for visitors to Nhave. Ref: from book "Isle of Nahva"; by G. C. Bhate, MA, Poona, 1932; Page 9 'Arogya Bhavan Sanatorium: "5 brand new bungalows, each bungalow providing convenient accommodation for one family. The 5 bungalows are in a row... each bungalow is fully furnished and everything required for a family including utensils for cooking is provided. One bungalow is reserved for strict vegetarians."
5.4	Value Classification	Ar, Grp Recommended Grade III
6.0	Topography	
6.1	Floors	Ground + One
7.0	Construction	
7.1	Plinth	300 high ashlar stone plinth
7.2	Walls	350 thk load bearing brick walls plastered, painted.
7.3	Floor	Upper floor is of TW boarding on TW joists. Seems a later addition.
7.4	Stairs	TW staircase to first floor
7.5	Openings	TW panelled doors with glazed ventilators, painted. TW windows glazed with a low sill height
7.6	Roofing	TW frame sloping roof with Mangalore tiles, o the seaside is a deep verandah with a sloping timber roof on slim timber posts and brackets
7.7	Articulation	The building is organised in a symmetrical frontage. The seaward side is supported on the outcrop with masonry buttresses.
7.8	Finishes	External and internal walls are plastered and painted.
7.9	Interiors (Movable & Immovable)	No significant observations
7.10	Compound/ Fence / Gate	No defining compound wall
7.11	Curtilege / unbuilt space / out buildings / landscape	No observations, except presence of general landscaping. On the entrance side a private entrance space is formed for each bungalow by the presence of high walls.

8.0	Services & Utilities	
8.1 Lighting	Natural light through doors and windows. Artificial lighting using electric light fixtures.	
8.2 Ventilation	Natural cross ventilation with doors, windows and ventilators.	
8.3 Electricity	MSEB	
8.4 Water Supply	Internal	
8.5 Drainage(Plumbing and Sanitation)	Internal	
8.6 Fire precaution	None	
8.7 Other (HVAC/BMS/ Security Systems)	None	
9.0	Condition	
9.1 Plinth	Good. The outer perimeter of the plinth is protected by plaster and paint.	
9.2 Walls	Fair. No obvious damage.	
9.3 Floor	Fair. The timber members well maintained, either painted or varnished regularly	
9.4 Stairs	In sound condition	
9.5 Openings	Good. The edges of the openings are well maintained. The TW fenestrations, their frames and shutters are painted and in good condition.	
9.6 Roofing	Fair	
9.7 Articulation & Finishes	Good	
9.8 Services	Fair	
9.9 Outbuildings	NA	
9.10 Overall condition	Good	Maintenance level Good
10.0	Transformation	
10.1 Form	The upper floor seems to be a later addition, but does not detract from the overall scheme	
10.2 Structure	As above	
10.3 Articulation & Finishes	Regular maintenance evident.	
11.0	DP Remarks / Perceived Threats	
	None	
12.0	Additional Notes / References / Documents Available	
	References: Information brochures form the office of the SMYSWF; Book: "Isle of Nhava"; by G. C. Bhate, MA, Poona, 1932	

Common Reference No.	VL 13
Card No.	12
Name of Property	Sagaresh Suites, Nhava



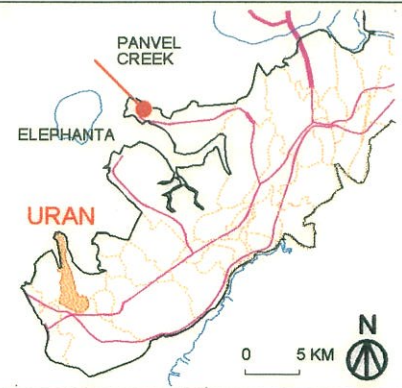
The back of the building with heavy buttresses. The verandahs face the sea



Built in seats between the buttresses, facing the sea



Common Ref No: VL 14
Card No. 13
Ward (Part)
CS No. Village Nhave
Plot Area
B U Area
Date 27.10.02
Record by SMD, AK, YC, Sachin, Animish
Review by SMD
Int NA Ext yes
Photo. Ref V7- 4A, 5A



1.0	Denomination	
1.1	Name of Premises	Nhave Talav, Nhave
1.2	Earlier Name	Nhave Talav, Nhave
1.3	Built In	1917
		Extension Date (If any)
2.0	Access	
2.1	Main	Part of the complex of the Sir Mohamed Yusuf Seamen Welfare Foundation
2.2	Subsidiary	
3.0	Ownership pattern	
3.1	Present	Sir Mohamed Yusuf Seamen Welfare Foundation
3.2	Past	Sir Mohammed Yusuf
3.3	Status	Trust (Sir Mohamed Yusuf Seamen Welfare Foundation), a Public Charitable Trust under the Societies Act
4.0	Use	
4.1	Present	Talav (Water Reservoir)
4.2	Past	Talav
4.2	Usage	Recreational, Scenic
5.0	Significance & Value Classification	
5.1	Townscape (Manmade)	The large Talav is part of the complex of the Sir Mohamed Yusuf Seamen Welfare Foundation, yet its location has a scenic identity by itself.
5.2	Architectural Description	A square tank with masonry retaining wall all round, has four columns (minarets) in each corner. On one axis is a memorial chhatri on one side of the Talav and an ornamental gateway on the other a minaret in each corner.
5.3	Intrinsic	The Talav is square in shape, and unlike the typical Konkan example of a water body+ sacred place, stands by itself, surrounded by greenery and hills. The Tank is clearly demarcated by the edge walls and corner minarets creating an urban dimension. A plaque on the memorial chhatri reads thus: "In memory of Hashim Yusuf Sailor who lost his life in charting deep sea creek on the Western Coast of India, near Bombay Harbour. This tank was built in 1917 by his grandson Sir Mohammed Yusuf for the people and the charitable institutions colony at Nhava at the cost of Rs. 5, 80,000."
5.4	Value Classification	Wat, OS, Rec, Scn, Ar Recommended Grade I Talav
6.0	Topography	
6.1	Floors	NA
7.0	Construction	
7.1	Plinth	NA
7.2	Walls	NA
7.3	Floor	NA
7.4	Stairs	NA
7.5	Openings	NA
7.6	Roofing	NA
7.7	Articulation	NA
7.8	Finishes	NA
7.9	Interiors (Movable & Immovable)	NA
7.10	Compound/ Fence / Gate	Rubble masonry retaining wall lines the Talav. The end minarets are in brick and plaster.
7.11	Curtilege / unbuilt space / out buildings / landscape	Nothing of significance observed

Common Reference No.	VL 14
Card No.	13
Name of Property	Nhava Tank, Nhava



View of the Talav and the memorial chhatri from the village side



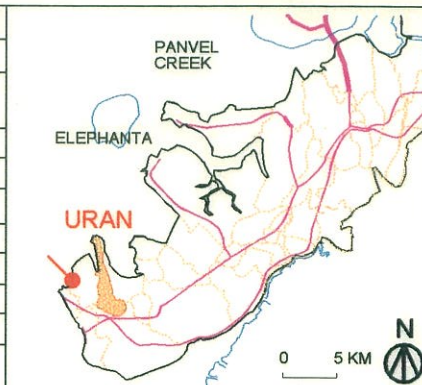
The memorial chhatri of Hashim Yusuf Sailor



Corner minaret, one in each corner of the square tank



Common Ref No: VL 15
Card No. 14
Ward (Part) Village Ranwad, Kegaon
CS No.
Plot Area
B U Area
Date 5.12.02
Record by AK, YC, Sachin, Ani
Review by MMD
Int yes Ext yes
Photo. Ref V10- 7 to 12, 14



1.0	Denomination	
1.1	Name of Premises	Vinayak Mandir, Kegaon, Ranwad
1.2	Earlier Name	Vinayak Mandir, Kegaon, Ranwad
1.3	Built In	1753 (unverified) Extension Date (If any)
2.0	Access	
2.1	Main	From a vahivat on the village side
2.2	Subsidiary	
3.0	Ownership pattern	
3.1	Present	Gharat Family
3.2	Past	Gharat Family
3.3	Status	Trust
4.0	Use	
4.1	Present	Religious
4.2	Past	Religious
4.2	Usage	Daily
5.0	Significance & Value Classification	
5.1	Townscape (Manmade)	A Ganesh temple built with private initiative, located non-intrusively in the wadi of Kegaon village. Typically the temple fronts a Talav or water body that is a generic combination for the entire region.
5.2	Architectural Description	Non-Monumental timber roofed temple, with a small masonry shikhara over the garbagriha. The temple is accessed through an open front verandah, which from which one may enter a double height mandapa, which is surrounded by a running overlooking balcony in timber on the upper level. The Garbhagriha is a small rectangular structure in ashlar stone separate from the mandapa but attached to it on one side. There is a small masonry shikhara over the Garbhagriha. The mandapa is roofed in timber frame with Mangalore tiles
5.3	Intrinsic	This temple is a generic example of the non-monumental, privately built, Konkani style place of worship; in timber construction of specific local importance to the village here it is built.
5.4	Value Classification	His (reg), Cul, Ar, Per Recommended Grade II A
6.0	Topography	
6.1	Floors	Ground + One
7.0	Construction	
7.1	Plinth	500 high plinth in black rubble masonry. The plinth has been plastered and painted over.
7.2	Walls	Sabha mandapa is in 450 thick brick load bearing walls. Garbhagriha walls are in local black basalt coursed masonry
7.3	Floor	The temple is floored in rough white marble on the ground floor and in wooden boarding on the upper level.
7.4	Stairs	Could not be observed
7.5	Openings	The main frontage is in the typical open Konkani style, with wooden framing enclosed with vertical metal rods. The door to the mandapa also has vertical rods inset in its shutter frame. On the side of the mandapa, windows are in shallow arched openings, low silled and in two equal parts, both TW framed timber panelled with MS rod grill. This design is repeated in rectangular windows on the upper level.
7.6	Roofing	Timber framed Mangalore hipped roof supported on TW rafters forming an attic level overlooking the main mandapa below. The attic level is formed with TW boarding on TW joists. The front verandah has a lean to roof in timber. Above the garbagriha rises a domical shikhara on a drum.
7.7	Articulation	The temple consists of a small square Garbhagriha. The temple has idols of Ganesha on a low plinth. The face of the Garbhagriha facing the mandapa is finished with dressed stone.

7.8	Finishes	External walls of the mandapa are plastered and finished in lime wash. The Garbhagriha is finished in oil paint. TW members are painted
7.9	Interiors (Movable & Immovable)	Framed images of gods adorn the walls. Old glass laps and bells can be seen in the mandapa.
7.10	Compound/ Fence / Gate	The temple is set in a wadi, there is no compound wall. However one can see a small tulsi vrindavan outside the temple and a subsidiary temple shrine at a small distance from the Vinayak Mandir
7.11	Curtilege / unbuilt space / out buildings / landscape	However one can see a small tulsi vrindavan outside the temple and a subsidiary temple shrine dedicated to Maruti at a small distance from the Vinayak Mandir and a well. The temple is surrounded with trees on three sides. The temple is located next to a small Talav
8.0	Services & Utilities	
8.1	Lighting	Natural light through windows and verandah. Artificial lighting using fluorescent and other light fixtures.
8.2	Ventilation	Natural cross ventilation with doors, windows. Artificially with fans.
8.3	Electricity	MSEB supply
8.4	Water Supply	Local well
8.5	Drainage (Plumbing and Sanitation)	None
8.6	Fire precaution	None
8.7	Other (HVAC/BMS/ Security Systems)	None
9.0	Condition	
9.1	Plinth	The plinth is intact, now plastered and oil painted
9.2	Walls	In proper condition, recently reworked and painted.
9.3	Floor	In recent times the flooring has been redone with marble. On the upper level the wooden floor is also in good condition.
9.4	Stairs	Could not be observed
9.5	Openings	Good. The edges of the openings are well maintained. The TW frames and panels in fair condition and painted for protection.
9.6	Roofing	The roof is sagging and is out of shape in parts, a few rafters are broken. The timber boarding of the attic ceiling is coming apart in places. In need of immediate repair.
9.7	Articulation & Finishes	Recently maintained, without any alteration to the original structure.
9.8	Services	Good
9.9	Outbuildings	The Maruti shrine in the vicinity of the temple is in good condition.
9.10	Overall condition	Good
		Maintenance level Well maintained
10.0	Transformation	
10.1	Form	The recent maintenance of this temple, without spoiling its original scheme (except for some garish oil paint) can be a role model to be emulated by the devotees of other temples seeking to renovate.
10.2	Structure	No significant change
10.3	Articulation & Finishes	No significant change. The bright oil painting on the walls detracts from the original scheme.
11.0	DP Remarks / Perceived Threats	
No perceived threat, although changes carried reflecting the aspirations of the villagers, and fulfilling the aims of heritage conservation. This temple faces no immediate threats, but attention may be paid to the adjoining Talav, which needs cleaning and demarcating properly.		
12.0	Additional Notes / References / Documents Available	

Common Reference No.	VL 15
Card No.	14
Name of Property	Vinayak Mandir, Kegaon



Front view of the temple showing typical Konkan style timber construction and articulation



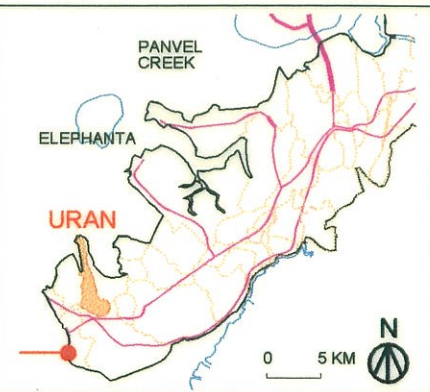
A subsidiary shrine on the premises



Interior view showing TW mezzanine, all around a central cut out, supported over bracketed timber columns



Common Ref No: VL 16
Card No. 15
Ward (Part) Village Nagaon, Phirwadi
CS No.
Plot Area
B U Area
Date 5.12.02
Record by MMD, YC, AK, SRS
Review by SMD
Int yes Ext yes
Photo. Ref V7



1.0	Denomination	
1.1	Name of Premises	Muqimshah Baba Dargah, Phirwadi, Nagaon
1.2	Earlier Name	Muqimshah Baba Dargah, Phirwadi, Nagaon
1.3	Built In	Late 19 th century
		Extension Date (if any)
2.0	Access	
2.1	Main	Opposite the Tungekar Manzil, Phirwadi Nagaon, towards the seaside
2.2	Subsidiary	
3.0	Ownership pattern	
3.1	Present	Muqimshah Baba Dargah Trust
3.2	Past	Community
3.3	Status	Trust
4.0	Use	
4.1	Present	Religious
4.2	Past	Religious
4.2	Usage	Daily
5.0	Significance & Value Classification	
5.1	Townscape (Manmade)	This Dargah is an important religious structure by the seafront at Nagaon. It stands in the vicinity of scattered structures like houses and a mosque.
5.2	Architectural Description	The Dargah has a centralized tomb chamber with stone masonry walls, topped with a dome. This space is wrapped around by a verandah with a lean to roof. The Dargah has a frontage of a courtyard with low parapet walls and built in benches. This building is modelled on Deccan style. The Dargah is a multi-purpose place, used as a resting place, meditation place, Madrassa classes etc.
5.3	Intrinsic	The Dargah is a typical religious and social space for the devout of the region, whose faith is focussed round the personality of one person, in this case Muqimshah who was a Sufi. Many legends are associated with his coming and his life in the region. The devout are not restricted to Muslims only but may come from any community. The power of fulfilment of one wish (Murad) is one of the main reasons for the flourishing of the Dargah.
5.4	Value Classification	Cul, Ar, Loc Recommended Grade: II A
6.0	Topography	
6.1	Floors	Ground
7.0	Construction	
7.1	Plinth	750 high plinth in stone masonry. Plinth steps lead up to the verandah platform
7.2	Walls	The tomb chamber has thick stone masonry walls with niches on the interior. On the exterior are seen multi-foiled arches
7.3	Floor	In the tomb chamber, there is a flooring pattern of white marble and black kadappa. The verandah is finished in Shahbad.
7.4	Stairs	NA
7.5	Openings	The verandah is enclosed with TW louvers and windows on 3 sides. The front side has a railing
7.6	Roofing	The Dargah has a masonry dome, bulbous in shape with squinch arches on the square chamber. The roof over the verandah is a timber lean-to resting on stone columns
7.7	Articulation	The timber tomb canopy has decorations above the cenotaph. The plinth steps have a curved parapet. The verandah has a timber railing. The dome is articulated in the Bijapur style
7.8	Finishes	The façade, woodwork and dome are painted.
7.9	Interiors (Movable & Immovable)	The tombstone of the Sufi covered with brocades placed in an ornate wooden canopy with carved wooden columns is the main feature of the interiors which a domical space. There are a few old glass lamps.
7.10	Compound/ Fence / Gate	There is no compound wall.
7.11	Curtilage / unbuilt space / out buildings / landscape	The tomb has a front courtyard with low parapet walls and built in seats on three sides. In the centre of each wall is a gate. The backyard of the Dargah faces the sea.
8.0	Services & Utilities	
8.1	Lighting	Natural light through main door. Artificial lighting using fluorescent light fixtures.
8.2	Ventilation	Natural cross ventilation with door.
8.3	Electricity	MSEB supply
8.4	Water Supply	

8.6	Drainage(Plumbing and Sanitation		
8.6	Fire precaution	None	
8.7	Other (HVAC/BMS/ Security Systems)	None	
9.0		Condition	
9.1	Plinth	Good, in line and level	
9.2	Walls	Good. No obvious damage.	
9.3	Floor	Flooring in the tomb chamber is in fair condition	
9.4	Stairs	NA	
9.5	Openings	Good.	
9.6	Roofing	The dome seems to be in good condition	
9.7	Articulation & Finishes	Fair	
9.8	Services	Fair	
9.9	Outbuildings	Fair	
9.10	Overall condition	Good	Maintenance level Good
10.0		Transformation	
10.1	Form	No noticeable transformation	
10.2	Structure	No noticeable transformation	
10.3	Articulation & Finishes	No noticeable transformation	
11.0		DP Remarks / Perceived Threats	
		No perceived threats.	
12.0		Additional Notes / References / Documents Available	

Common Reference No.	VL 16
Card No.	15
Name of Property	Muquimshababa Dargah, Phirwadi, Nagaon



Articulation of the dome showing Deccan features like arch head foliage at the base, merlons and guldastas



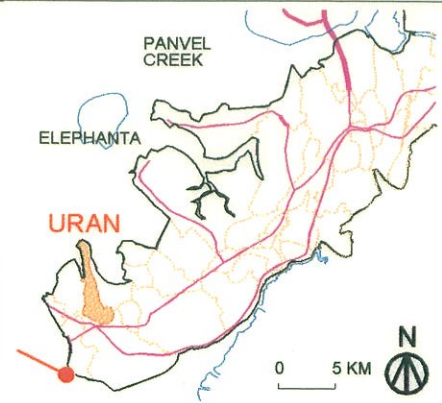
Steps from the front court lead to the timber frame verandah surrounding the tomb chamber



The tomb, at the back touches the sea face and fronts an open ground



Common Ref No: VL 17
Card No. 16
Ward (Part) Village Nagaon, Phirwadi
CS No.
Plot Area
B U Area
Date 5.12.02
Record by YC, AK, SRS, Sachin, Animish
Review by SMD
Int No **Ext** yes
Photo. Ref V7- 25A to 30A



1.0	Denomination	
1.1	Name of Premises	Tungekar Manzil, Phirwadi, Nagaon
1.2	Earlier Name	Tungekar Manzil, Phirwadi, Nagaon
1.3	Built In	Early 20 th century
		Extension Date (If any)
2.0	Access	
2.1	Main	Opposite the Muquimshah Baba Dargah, Phirwadi Nagaon
2.2	Subsidiary	
3.0	Ownership pattern	
3.1	Present	Private, Adambhai Tungekar
3.2	Past	Private, Bapushet Tungekar
3.3	Status	Ownership
4.0	Use	
4.1	Present	Residence
4.2	Past	Residence
4.2	Usage	Daily
5.0	Significance & Value Classification	
5.1	Townscape (Manmade)	The Tungekar Manzil is located opposite the Muquimshah Baba Dargah by the seafront at Nagaon. It stands in the vicinity of scattered structures like other houses and a mosque.
5.2	Architectural Description	A colonial Bungalow type with overhanging roof, internal court, baroque detailing on façade, painted TW ceilings. The house is a two-storey house built with an ornamental façade in wood. It has a verandah on 3 sides. Behind the house is an enclosed internal courtyard
5.3	Intrinsic	The Tungekar Manzil is a generic example of Muslim Domestic Architecture of the Konkan with a propensity to use Baroque ornament to develop the façade.
5.4	Value Classification	Ar, Per, Orn Recommended Grade: II B
6.0	Topography	
6.1	Floors	Ground + One
7.0	Construction	
7.1	Plinth	1000 high plinth in rusticated stone masonry. Plinth steps lead up to the verandah.
7.2	Walls	Brick masonry and brick piers articulate the frontage.
7.3	Floor	Interiors cloud not be observed
7.4	Stairs	Interiors cloud not be observed
7.5	Openings	The windows are set in arches and have a timber frame. The shutters are partly glazed and partly louvered
7.6	Roofing	The roof is built out a timber frame which over hangs over the walls and is supported on TW brackets
7.7	Articulation	The front verandah has a CI railing. The floors are articulated with cornice bands and articulated piers. The upper floor window bays are ornamented with Baroque style keystone motifs. As observable from a window, the ceiling of some rooms on the upper floor are finished flat and decorated with ornamental painting.
7.8	Finishes	Plaster and stucco, timber members are painted
7.9	Interiors (Movable & Immovable)	Interiors cloud not be observed
7.10	Compound/ Fence / Gate	Highly moulded and decorated compound wall in Brick masonry with a metal gate
7.11	Curtilage / unbuilt space / out buildings / landscape	The house has a frontage facing the Dargah. There is an enclosed back courtyard with high masonry walls and a gate at the rear.

8.0	Services & Utilities	
8.1	Lighting	Natural light through windows and doors.
8.2	Ventilation	Natural cross ventilation with doors and windows.
8.3	Electricity	MSEB supply
8.4	Water Supply	
8.5	Drainage(Plumbing and Sanitation	
8.6	Fire precaution	None
8.7	Other (HVAC/BMS/ Security Systems)	None
9.0	Condition	
9.1	Plinth	Good, in line and level
9.2	Walls	Good. No obvious damage.
9.3	Floor	Interiors could not be observed
9.4	Stairs	Interiors could not be observed
9.5	Openings	Many of the windowpanes are broken.
9.6	Roofing	The timber roofing has weathered and is in poor shape
9.7	Articulation & Finishes	The stucco work on the exterior is crumbling
9.8	Services	Interiors could not be observed
9.9	Outbuildings	NA
9.10	Overall condition	Fair. The building is currently unused, and in a state of neglect
	Maintenance level	Poor, neglected
10.0	Transformation	
10.1	Form	No noticeable transformation, but suffers from neglect
10.2	Structure	No noticeable transformation, in parts shows signs of extreme weathering
10.3	Articulation & Finishes	Interiors could not be observed
11.0	DP Remarks / Perceived Threats	
	The building, which is by and large in a state of neglect and disuse, could deteriorate further into dilapidation if corrective measures are not immediately forthcoming.	
12.0	Additional Notes / References / Documents Available	



Common Reference No.	VL 17
Card No.	16
Name of Property	Tungekar House, Phirwadi, Nagaon

Close-up the central portion showing articulations of pilastered bays and overhanging roofs supported on timber brackets



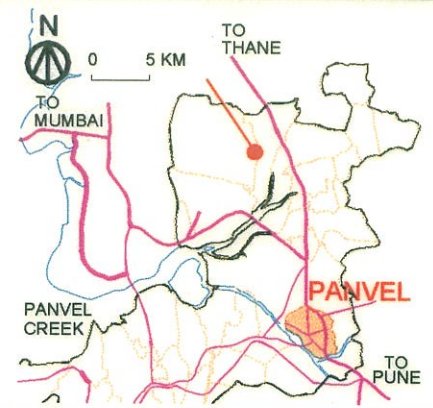
Side view of the building showing articulated bays and a high stone plinth



The building is set inside a compound with an ornamental masonry compound wall



Common Ref No: VL 18
Card No. 17
Ward (Part) Village Owe
CS No.
Plot Area
B U Area
Date 27.10.02
Record by AK, YC, MM
Review by SMD
Int yes Ext yes
Photo. Ref V10- 7 to 12, 14



1.0	Denomination	
1.1	Name of Premises	Vitthal Rakhumai Mandir, Owe
1.2	Earlier Name	Vitthal Rakhumai Mandir, Owe
1.3	Built In	Late 19 th century
		Extension Date (If any)
2.0	Access	
2.1	Main	From a vahivat on the village side
2.2	Subsidiary	From the Mhatre House
3.0	Ownership pattern	
3.1	Present	Mhatre Family
3.2	Past	Mhatre Family
3.3	Status	Private
4.0	Use	
4.1	Present	Religious
4.2	Past	Religious
4.2	Usage	Daily
5.0	Significance & Value Classification	
5.1	Townscape (Manmade)	A house and temple combination, where the temple is built with private initiative, located non-intrusively in the larger fabric of Owe village.
5.2	Architectural Description	Non-Monumental timber roofed temple, with a shikhara added later over the garbagriha. The temple is accessed through a small front courtyard, which connects it to the courtyard of the house on one side and the village street on the other. The attic of the temple is linked to the upper level of the house through a bridge. The temple consists of a small square garbagriha, rectangular mandapa and a side room.
5.3	Intrinsic	This temple is a generic example of the non-monumental, privately built, Konkan style place of worship, in timber construction, of interest in being combined with the residence of the family who oversees its functioning.
5.4	Value Classification	Ar, Per, Cul Recommended Grade II B
6.0	Topography	
6.1	Floors	Ground + One
7.0	Construction	
7.1	Plinth	500 high plinth in coursed square rubble masonry, whose upper course projects beyond the face by 60cm into the courtyard forming a seat. The steps to the main door are recessed within this projection. The plinth steps are in black Basalt situated in the central bay of the temple front. The plinth has been plastered and painted over.
7.2	Walls	450 thick brick load bearing walls
7.3	Floor	The temple is floored in rough Shahabad stone
7.4	Stairs	Could not be observed
7.5	Openings	The main door is with double leaves, TW heavy framed with brass knobs. Two windows on each side of the door are in shallow arched openings, low silled and in two equal parts, both TW framed timber panelled with MS rod grill. Small square windows on the sidewalls as well as the attic, with horizontal metal rods.
7.6	Roofing	Timber framed Mangalore pitched sloping roof supported on rough wood purlins, an attic is formed with TW boarding on TW joists. Above the garbagriha rises a polygonal shikhara on a drum.

7.7	Articulation	The temple consists of a small square garbagriha, rectangular mandapa and a side room. The temple has black stone idols of Vitthal and Rakhumai on a 1m high plinth, now tiled over. A marble tortoise 'vahana' normally associated with Vitthal, and is preceded by a dedicatory plaque in marble embedded into the floor. A marble bust has been installed in a niche of the mandapa next to the garbagriha door. A symmetrically opposite niche is empty and used to store religious texts. The floor joists are decorated with small bells. Windows are emphasised with plaster bands. Some amount of stucco detailing is seen on the front of the temple. Wooden pegs are driven into the walls. Other niches in the walls have images of minor deities	
7.8	Finishes	The walls are plastered and painted in lime wash or oil paint in bright blue.	
7.9	Interiors (Movable & Immovable)	Old Photographs and images of gods and heroes adorn the walls.	
7.10	Compound/ Fence / Gate	A 1.5m high brick masonry compound wall without coping but with several niches.	
7.11	Curtilage / unbuilt space / out buildings / landscape	The courtyard is paved with bricks. There is a brick katta along the compound walls. On the axis of the main entry to the temple is a tulsi vrindavan touching the compound wall. A Jamun and a Banyan tree behind the temple give it a backdrop.	
8.0		Services & Utilities	
8.1	Lighting	Natural light through windows and verandah. Artificial lighting using fluorescent light fixtures.	
8.2	Ventilation	Natural cross ventilation with doors, windows.	
8.3	Electricity	MSEB supply	
8.4	Water Supply	None	
8.5	Drainage (Plumbing and Sanitation)	None	
8.6	Fire precaution	None	
8.7	Other (HVAC/BMS/ Security Systems)	None	
9.0		Condition	
9.1	Plinth	The facing of the plinth is uneven	
9.2	Walls	Sound. No obvious damage.	
9.3	Floor	Rough and seemed uncared for.	
9.4	Stairs	Could not be observed	
9.5	Openings	Good. The edges of the openings are well maintained. The TW frames and panels in fair condition.	
9.6	Roofing	The roof is sagging and is out of shape in parts, a few rafters are broken. The timber boarding of the attic ceiling is coming apart in places. In need of immediate repair.	
9.7	Articulation & Finishes	Poorly maintained	
9.8	Services	Fair	
9.9	Outbuildings	The brick paving in the courtyard is uneven.	
9.10	Overall condition	Fair	
		Maintenance level	Acceptable
10.0		Transformation	
10.1	Form	The polygonal shikhara seems to be a recent addition. It is plastered and painted white with light stucco detailing. The shikhara imparts a semblance of monumentality to an otherwise generic non-monumental temple scheme. Thus it can be said that the original scheme has been irrevocably altered; however this 'jirnodhar' does reflect the aspirations of the villagers.	
10.2	Structure	No significant change	
10.3	Articulation & Finishes	No significant change. The bright oil painting on the walls detracts from the original scheme. The plinth of the main deity has been finished in ceramic tiles, and takes away from the original scheme	
11.0		DP Remarks / Perceived Threats	
		No perceived threat, although changes are possible reflecting the aspirations of the villagers	
12.0		Additional Notes / References / Documents Available	
		Conversation with Shankar Bandu Mhatre.	

Common Reference No.	VL 18
Card No.	17
Name of Property	Vitthal Rakhumai Mandir, Owe



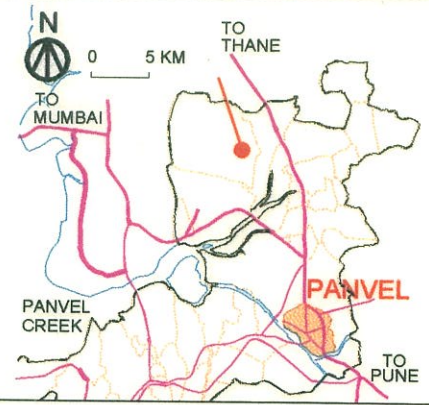
Entrance door in heavy timber flanked by arched windows. Wooden pegs on the wall



View of the interior with decorative TW ceiling. Glimpse of the garbhagriha



Common Ref No: VL 19
Card No. 18
Ward (Part) Village Owe
CS No.
Plot Area
B U Area
Date 27.10.02
Record by AK, YC, MM
Review by SMD
Int yes Ext yes
Photo. Ref V10- 1, 3 to 6



1.0	Denomination	
1.1	Name of Premises	Jami Masjid, Owe
1.2	Earlier Name	Jami Masjid, Owe
1.3	Built In	1920
		Extension Date (If any)
2.0	Access	
2.1	Main	From a vahivat on the village side, near the outskirts of the village
2.2	Subsidiary	
3.0	Ownership pattern	
3.1	Present	Trust, Trustee Abdul Rahman Fakeer Patel
3.2	Past	Trust, Wakf formed by Zhoja Bai Lala Bai Patel
3.3	Status	Trust
4.0	Use	
4.1	Present	Religious
4.2	Past	Religious
4.2	Usage	Daily
5.0	Significance & Value Classification	
5.1	Townscape (Manmade)	A village mosque, built with private initiative, located non-intrusively with houses on two sides and fields on the other side at the outskirts of the village.
5.2	Architectural Description	Non-Monumental timber roofed mosque. The mosque is accessed through a small square entrance doorway space into small front enclosed courtyard facing a rectangular ablution tank (ghusal khana). This space leads to the arcaded front of the mosque from the east side.
5.3	Intrinsic	This mosque is a generic well-preserved example of the non-monumental, Konkani style place of Muslim worship, in timber construction. The mosque here has been built of private enterprise, as a memorial to a dead relative, and handed over via a Wakf (trust) to the community at large. The mosque must be compared with the Vitthal Rukumai temple, also at Owe, which also springs from similar initiatives and in its construction methods, articulation and usage shares much in common with this mosque.
5.4	Value Classification	Ar, Per, Cul Recommended Grade II B
6.0	Topography	
6.1	Floors	Ground
7.0	Construction	
7.1	Plinth	600 high plinth in coursed square rubble masonry in local black basalt, whose upper course projects beyond the lines the edge of the mosque. The ashlar in the plinth is well dressed and left unplastered.
7.2	Walls	450 thick brick load bearing walls
7.3	Floor	The mosque is floored in Shahabad stone
7.4	Stairs	NA
7.5	Openings	The mosque proper is open fronted and entered though an arcade along its eastern side. The doors beyond this arcade have double leaves, TW framed. The semicircular arches of the windows are lined with stucco and the alternate pilasters are highlighted. The tympanums of the arches are filled up. The rectangular windows are set in these semicircular arched openings, low silled and in two equal parts, TW framed timber with two shutters, the outer panelled in TW and the inner glazed. The window frames have deeply moulded architraves.
7.6	Roofing	Timber framed Mangalore pitched sloping roof supported on rough wood purlins. There is a timber fascia board along the edge of the eaves.

7.7	Articulation	The mosque is accessed through a small square entrance doorway space highlighted with a central arch and 4 small pinnacles on its walls into small front enclosed courtyard facing a rectangular ablution tank (ghusal khana). There are steps supported on a masonry arch leading to the top of this doorway for the Muezzin to make the Azaan (call to prayer). In this manner the entrance doorway doubles as a minaret for the mosque. This space leads to the arcaded front of the mosque from the east side, accessed by 4 stone steps. A small extension to the mosque on the south side and built seating along the east wall completes the enclosure. The Mirhab is highlighted in stucco on the outer wall of the mosque on the western face and is reflected in a arched niche on the inside.
7.8	Finishes	The walls are plastered and painted in lime wash in bright blue.
7.9	Interiors (Movable & Immovable)	No significant observations.
7.10	Compound/ Fence / Gate	A 1.5m high brick masonry compound wall encloses the courtyard in front of the mosque.
7.11	Curtilege / unbuilt space / out buildings / landscape	The courtyard is paved with rough Shahabad. There is built seating along the compound walls, used for religious teaching activities. This space is covered with a sloping asbestos roof. The ablution tank is lined with ceramic tiles and has raised blocks for individual ablution. The ablution tank is covered on three sides by sloping Mangalore tile roofs. Just outside the mosque is a large village well.
8.0		Services & Utilities
8.1	Lighting	Natural light through windows and verandah. Artificial lighting using fluorescent light fixtures.
8.2	Ventilation	Natural cross ventilation with doors, windows.
8.3	Electricity	MSEB supply
8.4	Water Supply	None
8.5	Drainage (Plumbing and Sanitation)	None
8.6	Fire precaution	None
8.7	Other (HVAC/BMS/ Security Systems)	None
9.0		Condition
9.1	Plinth	The plinth is visible and in sound condition.
9.2	Walls	Sound. No obvious damage.
9.3	Floor	The flooring is not well laid out.
9.4	Stairs	NA
9.5	Openings	Good. The edges of the openings are well maintained. The TW frames and panels in fair condition.
9.6	Roofing	The roofing in Mangalore tiles and the framing members are in sound condition.
9.7	Articulation & Finishes	Well maintained
9.8	Services	Fair
9.9	Outbuildings	The Shahabad paving in the courtyard is uneven.
9.10	Overall condition	Fair
		Maintenance level Good
10.0		Transformation
10.1	Form	There is an extension added on the south side and the front of the mosque that is arcaded has been further enclosed by a lean to asbestos sheet roof, as has the seating on the east side. There is now a microphone speaker on the doorway.
10.2	Structure	No significant change
10.3	Articulation & Finishes	No significant change.
11.0		DP Remarks / Perceived Threats
12.0		No perceived threat, although changes are possible reflecting the aspirations of the villagers
		Additional Notes / References / Documents Available
		Conversation with trustee Abdul Rahman Fakeer Patel, and an inscription on a marble plaque in the mosque that reads thus: ' <i>Zhoja Bai Lala Bai ne apne marhoom farzand Ghulam Hussain Bhai ki yaad mein is masjid ki imarat banwa kar Owe ke jamaat Mussalmanon ke liye wakf ki hai. 22 December 1920</i> '

Common Reference No.	VL 19
Card No.	18
Name of Property	Jami Masjid, Owe



Detail of a bay showing an arched window with a low cill height, in two parts.



The mehrab is articulated as a decorative projection on the quibla wall