









Karjat : List of Heritage Properties

Id no	Name of Structure / Precinct / Complex	Location	Ownership	Usage	Special Features	Usage as per DP	Date of Construction	Value classification	Value Significance	State of Preservation	Grade	Photo
KA 01	Bafna House	Karjat	Mr. Ugale	Residential	Cornices, eaves, MS railing	Residential	Around 100 years old	A(arch), Town.	<p>The residence is an example of the influence of colonial architectural features on indigenous buildings. It is also an example of a house with four separate apartments indicating the social conditions of the time.</p> <p>The arrangement of four separate apartments indicates that either this was rented out to different families or that one joint family stayed together in a single premises yet in separate apartments.</p> <p>This is an example of an indigenous house with colonial features like type design railings with the face of the Queen, paneled shutters for openings with fan lights, wooden louvers to veranda, etc.</p> <p>One of three residences of any character therefore important as evidence of a past that is no longer seen.</p>	Major Repair	III	
KA 02	Kale House	Karjat	Mr. Govind Vishnu Kale	Residential	Louvered openings, Railings and eaves.	Residential	1930	A(arc)	<p>The nineteenth and the early twentieth century is characterized by domestic architecture that combined indigenous and colonial elements. This house is an example of such a mixture.</p> <p>The architecture of the house suggests the conscious or unconscious adoption of colonial architectural elements and thereby a few colonial customs. The house thus represents a society in transition holding on to its roots and at the same time adopting to a new socio- cultural milieu.</p> <p>This is a well maintained example of a mix of indigenous and colonial styles of architecture typical of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.</p> <p>It maintains the streetscape of G+1 residences with a pitched roof with a garden around.</p>	Good	III	

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KA 03	Railway Station	Karjat	Western Railway	Railway Station	Etching on glass and patterns cut into wooden infill panels	Transport and Communications	1900. More than 100 years	A(arc), A(his), H(tec)	<p>The first train to run ever in India was between Bombay and Thane in 1853. Soon after the train service to Pune started. The Karjat station was built on this line and was an essential stop for trains before they began ascending the Bor ghat. This route opened the Deccan plateau to Bombay by the rail route. The steel construction is of an age when riveting was the norm. The platform is covered by sheet roof supported on an array of built 'I' sections in an L shape, thickened at the bend and tapering towards the cantilever end. Small stone masonry rooms at the back of the platform serve as spaces for the station master, store, office, etc. The wooden grills of the fanlights above doors bear a motif of the earstwhile Indian Railway.</p> <p>This ensemble became an archetype for stations all across the country.</p> <p>The station is the main reason behind existence of Karjat. It marks the advent of railways in India. Railways brought about a lot of change in the country not only for the industry, but for the people. It made large parts of the country accessible to the people who had otherwise no means of public transport. Railways have not only brought people closer thereby facilitating cultural exchange, but have fostered a culture of their own by the very size and nature of their establishment.</p>	Minor Repair	IIA	

	Dahivali											
DH 01	Medhi House	Dahivali	NA	Residential	Carved door, door frames and wooden memers stucco work in "Padvi" on walls.	Residential	1880	A(arc), A(his), Town	<p>There is a local legend behind the name 'Dahiwali'. Around 1830, after the decline of the Peshwas, the Pindharis were causing great trouble. One of the famous Pindharis, Umaji Naik, attacked the village of Dahiwali. He demanded the keys to the Subhedar's wife, Parvatibai Pimputkar. She treated the Pindharis as guest and offered them rice and curd (Dahi) and then handed over the keys. But the Pindharis were moved by her kind gesture and hence returned back empty handed. Then onwards the village came to be known as Dahiwali.</p> <p>A residence of Medhi Family, traditionally gold smiths and an old family whose name occurs in history of Dahiwali.</p> <p>A residence of Medhi Family, traditionally gold smiths and an old family whose name occurs in history of Dahiwali.</p> <p>Presence some details that are well articulated</p> <p>Occupies a physically and socially prominent place in Dahiwali.</p>	Good	III	

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DH 02	Mukadam House	Dahivali	Mr. Saraswati Ganesh Mukadam	Residential	Minimal, Eves	Residential	1950	A(Arc), Town, G(grp)	The village of Dahivali is situated on the banks of river Ulhas, one mile on eastern side of Karjat. Prior to the construction of Karjat Railway station, Dahivali was the original place of settlement, later on the city of Karjat developed around the station. A typical residence (wooden frame construction, sloping roof with manglore tiles). Contributing to overall character.	Good	III	
DH 03	Pimputkar Wada	Dahivali	NA	Residential	Ornamented interiors, with stucco and possible wall, paintings and relife, carved main entrance.	Residential	Around 150 -200 years old	A(His), A(Cul), Town	The village of Dahivali was formed by the Pimputkar family. Although it is not known as to when did they settle here, but it is said that before the construction of railway between Mumbai and Pune, this area was known as Nasrapur taluka which was a part of the Kalyan Subha. The Phadnis of the Subhedar of Kalyan was Pimputkar. The Phadnis appointed Pimputkar as incharge of the collection in Bhorgat and hence they settled in this village. In the year 1810, the Pimputkars became the Subhedar of Nasrapur and Dahivali gained more importance. The Arekars of Konkan also settled in Dahivali. They were the Kulopadhyayas of the Pimputkar family. A residence of the Pimputkar Family who are said to have settled the village. Their residence therefore is a very important part of the town. A landmark in Dahivali.	Dilapidated beyond repair	III	
DH 04	Salaye House	Dahivali	Mr. Shinde and Chonkar	Residential	Minimal, Door frames accentuated with a plaster border and key stone relief	Residential	1885	A(arc), Town	Residence from the end of the nineteenth century. Provision of separate apartments on the ground floor indicating different families- either related or unrelated- staying together in the same building. Colonial influences on local architecture. Emergence of multi-family house type. Important to the townscape due to its scale, footprint, character and use.	Minor Repair	III	

	PRECINCT											
KA P 1	Dahivali Precinct	Dahivali	NA	Mixed, Residential, Commercial and Religious		Mixed, Predominantly Residential	Approx. 19th Century	A(cul), A(arc), Town, A(his)	Settled by the Pimputkar family. A very cohesive community. The settlement has number of residences that have a group value. The entire settlement retains a scale that is human and needs to be protected.	Minor Repair	Precinct	

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KA P 2	Vitthal Mandir Sansthan	Dahivali	Shri Vitthal Sansthan Trust, Sarpanch	Religious	Structural timber members carved at ends, eaves.	Residential	1792	Town, A (arc), A (cul)	<p>Parvatibai Pimputkar built the Vithal Mandir in the year 1792. The Peshwa had granted a Sanad to the temple in which the collection at the village naka was granted to the temple and later in 1851, the British granted another Sanad. Till 1848, Pimputkar were incharge of tax collection but later it was stopped. The Pimputkar family faced downfall and had to sell a major part of their wada. Later Subhedar Nagopant Pimputkar granted the rights of the Vithal Mandir to a committee of five Brahmins. The Vithal Mandir is the main temple in Dahivali. Apart from that there are six other temples - Mahalakshmi, Chintamaneshwar, Ganpati, Maruti, Munjoba and Shri. Ram. All these are looked after by the Vithal mandir sansthan..</p> <p>Commissioned by the Pimputkar family.</p> <p>A cultural node of Dahivali.</p> <p>Modest group of temples of a very humane scale and a lot of integrity.</p> <p>Important landmark of Dahivali.</p> <p>The Vithal mandir in Dahivali is also known as 'Tal Konkanchi Pandhari'. There are six other temples. The Ganesh temple was built by Karulkar, one of the diwan of Phadnis. The Shri. Ram temple was built by Yamunabai Dabhilkar and the Maruti temple by Juvekar.</p>	Good	Precinct	