

आज या प्रदर्शनात आपण ठाणे शहराच्या इतिहासाचा आढावा घेणार आहोत. किती जुने असेल बर ठाणे शहर? स्वरे म्हणजे ठाणे शहर व त्याचा परिसर यांच्या भूभागाचा इतिहास हा सृष्टीच्या इतिहासाइतकाच प्राचीन असणार. या भूमीवरील मानवी जीवन व त्याचा विकास यांच्या प्राचीनतेचा नक्की अंदाज बांधता येत नाही. हा इतिहासाचा शोध ठाण्यापुरताच मर्यादित न रहाता ठाणे शहराचा सध्याचा परिसर, ठाणे जिल्हा, संपूर्ण कोकण व पश्चिम किनारा यांच्या इतिहासाचा शोध अनिवार्य होऊन बसतो. अर्थातच बाकीचा संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्र, गुजरातचा कांही भाग व गोवा यांच्या इतिहासावरही स्वप्न प्रकाश टाकतो. याचे मुख्य कारण असे की ठाणे शहराच्या, जिल्हाच्या व प्रांतांच्या सध्याच्या सीमा व भूगोल प्राचीन काळी अस्तित्वात नव्हता.



हा ठाण्याच्या इतिहासाचा शोध प्रामुख्याने आपण आपले प्राचीन वेद आदी वाङ्मय, रामायण-महाभारतादी ग्रंथ, पुराणे, बौद्ध व जैन वाङ्मय, पाश्चात्य, चिनी व अरबी प्रवाशांची प्रवासवर्णने, शिलालेख, ताम्रपट, लेणी, देवळे व इतर तत्कालीन पुरावे यांच्या आधारे करणार आहोत. या दृष्टीने प्रथम सुरुवात करू महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या उपलब्ध इतिहासाने.

परंपरेप्रमाणे दक्षिणापथाच्या मानवी वसाहतींना विंध्य पर्वत ओलांडून विदर्भामध्ये वास्तव्य करून अंगस्ती ऋषींनी केली. अंगस्ती हे वैदिक काळातील ऋषी, हिन्दू परंपरेप्रमाणे वेद हे अपौरुषेय असून त्यांच्या काळासंबंधी संशोधकांमध्ये अजूनही एकमत नाही. ऋग्वेदाच्या (१०.६.८) मंडलामध्ये दक्षिणापथाच्या तर शतपथ ब्राह्मणात (१४.५.५.२२) विदर्भाचा उल्लेख सापडतो.



महाराष्ट्राशी संबंधीत वेगवेगळ्या भूभागांची पुढील नावे आढळतात.

१) मालवा २) अश्मकः अ) नाशिकम् ब) पेटन्निक क) कन्हाटम् ड) अपरांत इ) विदर्भ व फ) कुंतल. याच संदर्भात कांही लहान भूभागांची राष्ट्र म्हणून उल्लेख मिळतो तो असाः पांडुराष्ट्र, देवराष्ट्र, गोपराष्ट्र, मल्लराष्ट्र या भूभागामधील किंवा राष्ट्रांमधील राष्ट्रिक म्हणून संबोधले जाई. अशी शक्यता केली जाते की याच कारणासाठी या भूभागांच्या संस्कृतीचे, भाषेचे व लोकांचे एक मोठ्या भूभागांत रूपांतर होऊन या एकत्रित राष्ट्रांना महाराष्ट्र असे संबोधले जाऊ लागले. अर्थातच या अंदाजाला कोणताही सबळ पुरावा उपलब्ध नाही.



या व्यतिरिक्त 'महाराष्ट्र' असा प्रथमच उल्लेख
'महावंसो' मध्ये आढळतो. सम्राट अशोकाचे
धर्मप्रसारक संपूर्ण भारतवर्षात कोठे कोठे गेले याचे
वर्णन करताना हा उल्लेख आला आहे.

महाराष्ट्राचे याशिवाय इतर उल्लेख आढळतात ते
वात्स्यायनाच्या 'कामसूत्रांत' व वराहमिहिराच्या
बृहत्संहितेत.

जगप्रसिद्ध 'एहोले' येथील शिलालेखांतही
महाराष्ट्राचा उल्लेख आहे. The Extent of
Maharashtra as found in the Aihole
inscription या आपल्या भांडारकर प्राच्य विद्या
संस्थेच्या रौप्यमोहत्सवी वार्षिकातील (१९४२)
एका लेखात श्री. शेडे यांनी प्राचीन महाराष्ट्राच्या
भौगोलिक सीमा व इतिहासावर बराच प्रकाश
टाकला आहे.



डॉ. श्री. व्यं. केतकर यांचे महाराष्ट्राच्या राजकीय व सांस्कृतिक इतिहासावरील ग्रंथ व

डॉ. भांडारकरांचा Early History of the Deccan या ग्रंथातही महाराष्ट्राचा इतिहास अभ्यासण्यास सापडतो. महाराष्ट्रानंतर आता वळू या कोकणाकडे. सध्या कोकणाचे ठाणे, रायगड, सिंधुदुर्ग व रत्नागिरी असे चार जिल्हे आहेत. आश्र्याची गोष्ट म्हणजे थोड्या फार फरकाने अगदी प्राचीन काळापासून जवळ जवळ हाच भूभाग कोकण म्हणून ओळखला जात आहे. या प्रदेशाची प्राचीन विभागणी अशी होती :

१) उत्तर कोकण अथवा अपरांत (पश्चिमटोक) यालाच पुढे 'पुरी' या राजधानीच्या ठिकाणावरून पुरी-कोकण असे नांव पडले.



२) दक्षिणकोकण किंवा सप्तकोकण. या दोहोविभागांपैकी पहिल्यांत (उत्तर-कोकण) ठाणे व कुलाबा हे जिल्हे मोडतात तर दुसऱ्यात (दक्षिण कोकण) गोवा व रत्नागिरी.

हिंदू पुराणांनुसार अपरांत म्हणजे कोकणभूमी भगवान परशुरामाने निर्माण केली अशी समजूत आहे.

भारताच्या या पश्चिम किनाऱ्याचे प्राचीनकाळी भरभराटीस आलेल्या बाबिलोनियन, ग्रीक, रोमन, इजिप्शियन इ. पश्चिमेकडील प्रदेशांशी व्यापारी संबंध असल्याचे अनेक पुरावे उपलब्ध आहेत.

इ.स. १९१९ साली पुणे येथे भरलेल्या भारतातील पहिल्या प्राच्यविद्या परिषदेत डॉ. पां. वा. काणे यांनी कोकणच्या इतिहास व भूगोलावर एक अभ्यासपूर्ण शोधनिबंध वाचला होता.



जुड्या करारांत (Old Testament) सोड्याचा धूर
निघत असलेली व हिरे, माणके, पाचू यांची
लयलूट असलेले ओफीर (Ophir) शहर दुसरे
तिसरे नसून कोकणातील ठाण्याजवळील सोपारा
शहर असल्याची शक्यता इतिहासकार व्यक्तवितात
असा उल्लेख डॉ. काणे यांनी केला आहे.
महाभारताच्या भीष्मपर्वत कोकण देशाचा उल्लेख
आहे. पाश्चिमात्यांच्या इतिहास ग्रंथात इ.स.
२५ च्या सुमारास स्ट्रॅबोने कोकणाचा उल्लेख
कोनाईकोइ (Konairoi) असा केल्याचे दिसते.
इसवी सनाच्या दुसऱ्या व तिसऱ्या शतकांतील
टॉलमी व पेरिप्लस हे लारिका (Larika) व
ऐरिका (Ariaka) या नांवांनी कोकणभूमीचा
उल्लेख करतांना आढळतात.



युआन श्वांग हा प्रवासी ज्या Kong-Kin-na-Pulo या नांवाने पश्चिम किनाऱ्यावरील एका प्रदेशाचे वर्णन करतो तो प्रदेश कोकणचा असल्याचे इतिहासकारांचे म्हणणे आहे. फरिश्ता कोकणचा उल्लेख तळघाट असा करतो तर काफीरवान तळकोकण असा करतो. थोडक्यांत इसवी सनाच्या सुमारे पहिल्या शतकापासून तो अगदी इंग्रजी अंमलापर्यंत पश्चिम किनाऱ्याला भेट देऊन गेलेल्या ग्रीक, इजिप्शियन, चीनी, अरबी, मुसलमान, पोर्तुगीज, फ्रेंच, इंग्लीश व इटालियन अशा सर्व प्रवाशांनी थोड्या फार अपभ्रंशाने कोकण भूभागांचा उल्लेख अनेकवेळा केलेला आढळतो. महाभारताव्यतिरिक्त भारतीय इतिहासांतही कोकणचा उल्लेख कोकण व अपरांत म्हणून अनेकवेळा केलेला आहे.



काश्मीरच्या हिंदूंच्या इतिहासातील सहा-कोकणचा उल्लेख आहे. कौटिल्याच्या अर्थशास्त्रामध्ये उपरान्त म्हणजे कोकण प्रदेशात पाऊस रूप पडत असल्याची माहिती दिलेली आहे. अशोकाच्या आठवा शिलालेख सोपाच्यास सापडला असून अशोकाच्या ५व्या शिलालेखात अपरांत म्हणजे कोकणचा उल्लेख मिळतो. नाशिक व रुद्रदमण येथे सापडलेल्या काही शिलालेखांत ‘कुहूपरत्न’ असा उल्लेख आढळतो. महावंशात अपरान्त देशात धर्मप्रचारक पाठविल्याचा उल्लेख आहे. कालिदासाच्या रघुवंशामध्ये अपरान्त देशाचा उल्लेख आहे. वराहमिहिराच्या बृहत्संहितेत कोकणामधील लोकांचा उल्लेख आहे. सुप्रसिद्ध ऐहोळे शिलालेखात कोकणावर राज्य करीत असलेल्या मौर्यांच्या कीर्तिवर्मनाने पराभव केल्याचा उल्लेख आहे.



पुढे ८ ते १३ शतकांपर्यंत कोकणावरती राज्य करीत असलेल्या शिलाहारांच्या अनेक शिलालेखांत व ताक्षपटांत कोकणामधील भरभराटीस आलेल्या बंदरांचे व शहरांचे उल्लेख आढळतात.

या नंतरच्या १३०० ते १६६० मधील मुसलमान व १८१८ पर्यंतच्या मराठा आणि तदनंतरच्या इंग्रजी अमदानीतील विस्तृत इतिहास उपलब्ध असून कोकणची माहितीही भरपूर मिळते. वर वर्णन केलेल्या अगदी महाभारत कालापासून ते इंग्रजी अमदानीपर्यंतच्या लेखांत कोकणच्या म्हणजेच पश्चिम किनाऱ्यावरील ठाणे, कल्याण, सोपारा, चेऊल, वेंगुर्ला, दाभोळ व गुजरातमधील भडोच बंदरांचा वारंवार उल्लेख आढळतो.

प्रवाशांनी केलेल्या या कोकणच्या वर्णनात कोकणचा नामोल्लेख वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारे केलेला आढळतो : केमकेम (Kem Kem), कोमकाम



(Kom Kam), कनकन (Kan Kan), कोकण (Kokan), कोकणटाण (Kokantan), भारतामध्ये सुमारे हजार वर्षापूर्वी पासून सुवासमाधानाने नांदत असलेले इझ्रायली व नंतर आलेले पारशी यांना भारतात प्रथम सहारा दिला तो या कोकणच्या पश्चिम किनाऱ्यानेच. पश्चिम किनाऱ्यावरील भरभराटीला आलेल्या बंदरांपैकी कल्याण व सोपारा ही बंदरे सध्याच्या ठाणे जिल्ह्यात आहेत. पैकी कल्याणचा २/३ च्या शतकातील पेरिप्लस मध्ये निसंदिग्धपणे येतो. ६व्या शतकातील ग्रीक प्रवासी कॉसमस कल्याण बंदराचा ठामपणे उल्लेख करतो. ४थ्या शतकातील चिनी बौद्ध भिक्षू फा ह्येन (Fa Hian), ७व्या शतकातील युआन श्वांग (Hiuen Tsiang) यांनी ठाण्याजवळील काव्हेरी लेण्यांना भेट दिल्याचा उल्लेख आहे. पैकी युआन श्वांग कल्याण बंदरातून परत फिरला असण्याची शक्यता व्यक्त केली जाते.



ठाण्याबद्दल काही मनोरंजक व विचित्र वर्णनेही तो करतो. विशेष म्हणजे झाडांपासून निघणाऱ्या ताडी व माडी या पेयांचा त्याचा उल्लेख मोठा आश्चर्यकारक आहे. येथील जंगलामध्ये काले सिंह असून येथील उंदीर हे आपल्या शेर्षी कुत्र्यां एवढे मोठे असल्याचे तो वर्णन करतो. तसेच मृत्यूनंतर हे लोक मृतास न पुरता वाजत गाजत शेतात घेऊन जातात व तेथे पक्ष्यांच्या भक्षणाकरतां सोडून देतात. अर्थातच ओडोरिकसचे हे वर्णन ठाण्यामध्ये पारशी मोठ्या प्रमाणांत असल्याचे दर्शवितात. प्रवाशांनी केलेल्या वेगवेगळ्या वर्णनांवरून अेकच स्पष्ट होते की ठाण्याच्या भरभराटीचा काल ७ ते १२ शतकापर्यंत असावा. हाच काल शिलाहारांच्या राजवटीचा आहे म्हणून ठाण्याच्या इतिहासांत शिलाहार राजवटीला वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण महत्व आहे.



ठाण्याचा इतिहास

महाराष्ट्र व कोकणच्या प्राचीन इतिहासाची अल्प ओळख करून घेतल्यावर खुद्द ठाण्याच्या इतिहासाकडे वळ्या. सुरवातीला उल्लेख केलेल्या इतिहास शोधण्याच्या साधनांचा कसोशीने व बारकाईने अभ्यास करून ठाण्याचा इतिहास लिहीला गेल्याचे वाचनांत वा ऐकिवात नाही. साधारणतः ख्रिस्ती पूर्व काळातील ठाण्याचे प्रत्यक्ष माहिती किंवा उल्लेख समाधानकारकरीत्या उपलब्ध नाहीत. (Reinard) रायनाड हा बेलाडोरी या अरब लेखकाचा हवाला देऊन ६३६ मध्ये खलीफ उमरने ठाण्यावर स्वारी केल्याची माहिती देतो. अलबेरुनी हा प्रवासी कोकण व ठाण्याचा उल्लेख करतो. अल मसूदी हा १० व्या शतकातील प्रवासी पश्चिम किनाऱ्यावरील ठाणे हे महत्त्वाचे बंदर असल्याचे सांगतो.



अल इद्रिसी हा १२व्या शतकातील प्रवासी पश्चिम किनाऱ्यावरील महत्वाच्या बंदरांमध्ये ठाणे या बंदराचा समावेश करतो. एवढेच नव्हे तर हे एक सुंदर शहर असून जहाजे येथे विश्रांतीसाठी थांबतात व पुढील प्रवासाला निघतात असे वर्णन (Gildemeister) गिल्ड मिस्टर या इतिहासकाराचे मतानुसार ज्या बंदराची खात्रीलायकरीत्या माहिती मिळते असे ठाणे हे एकच बंदर, अरब प्रवाशांना भडोच व गोवा या किनारपट्टीवर माहित होते. इबु बटुटा हा सुमारे १४व्या शतकातील प्रवासी ठाणे बंदराचा बसता उल्लेख करतो असे नाही तर तेथून मोठ्या बोटी एडन बंदराकडे जातात अशी माहिती देतो. १३ शतकातील जगप्रसिद्ध प्रवासी मार्को पोलो कोकणचा उल्लेख करत नाही. परंतु पश्चिम किनारा, ठाणे व लाट या दोन भूखंडांमध्ये विभागल्याचे सांगतो.



लाट या प्रदेशाबद्दल तो पुरेशी माहिती देत नाही. परंतु ठाण्याचे मोठे साम्राज्य असल्याचे सांगतो. या साम्राज्याची आपली स्वतःची भाषा असून हा राजा कुणाचाही मांडलीक नसल्याचे मार्को पोलो याने लिहून ठेवले आहे.

ठाणे बंदरातून चामडे व कापूस यांची निर्यात होत असे व स्वयं प्रवासी या बंदराला भेट देत असत असेही तो लिहीतो.

१४ व्या शतकाच्या सुरुवातीला ओटोरिकस या प्रवाशाने ठाण्याला भेट दिली होती. आपल्या वर्णनांत तो हे गांव सुस्थितीत असून येथे अन्न व पेय यांचा मुबलक साठा असल्याचे लिहीतो. हा प्रदेश स्वयं जंगलाचा असून येथील लोक मूर्तीपूजक आहेत व अग्नी, सांप व झाडांची सुद्धा ते पूजा करतात असे सांगून दिल्लीच्या अधिपत्याखालील मोंगली सरदार या प्रदेशावर राज्य करतात ही माहिती तो देतो.



शिलाहार राजवट

सुमारे १० शिलहार घराण्यांनी महाराष्ट्र व कर्नाटकावर राज्य केले. पैकी ३ घराणी ही महत्त्वाची समजली जातात. उत्तर कोकण, दक्षिण कोकण व कोल्हापूर या प्रदेशांवर या तीन घराण्यांनी राज्य केले. पुढील विवेचक हे उत्तर कोकणातील घराण्यांच्या राजवटीची माहिती देणारे आहे. तिन्ही शिलाहार घराणी मोठ्या अभिमानाने आपण विद्याधर राजा जीभूतवाहन याचे वंशज असल्याचे सांगतात. असाच मोठा अभिमानास्पद उल्लेख बहुतेक सर्व शिलाहारांच्या दगडी व ताम्र शिलालेखात तगर ता शहराचा मिळतो. हे शहर नक्की कोठे आहे या बद्दल संशोधकांमध्ये अेकमत नव्हते. प्रसिद्ध अभ्यासक फ्लिट (Fleet) हे मराठवाड्यातील उस्मानाबाद जिल्ह्यातील 'तर' हे गांव पूर्वीचे तगर असल्याचे प्रतिपादन करतात.



थोर इतिहासतज्ज्ञ कै. वा.वि. मिराशी हेही
फ्लिटच्या या मताशी सहमत आहेत.

उत्तर कोकण मधील शिलाहारांचा उदय हा
राष्ट्रकूटांचे मांडलीकांचे राज्य होते. ठाणे या
शहराला राजधानीचा दर्जा शिलाहारांनीच प्राप्त
करून दिला. मौयाच्या काळामध्ये पुरी हे शहर
राजधानी असल्याचे उल्लेख मिळतात. परंतु चालुक्य
व शिलाहार राजांनी मौयाच्या काळात भरभराटीस
असलेल्या पुरी या राजधानीच्या शहरातून
राज्यकारभार केल्याचे उल्लेख मिळत नाहीत.
शिलाहारांचा समकालीन कदंब राजा शिलाहारांचा
उल्लेख ठाण्याचे सत्ताधीश म्हणून करतो. काही
संशोधक पुरी ही सुद्धा शिलाहारांची राजधानी
मानतात. याला मुख्य कारण म्हणजे चालुक्यराजा
सत्याश्रय याने ठाण्यावर हल्ला केल्यानंतर शिलाहार
राजा अपराजित पुरी हा त्यांच्या दुसऱ्या
राजधानीच्या गांवी...



पळून गेला असे समजले जाते. शिलाहार कालीन कोठल्याही दगडी वा ताम्रपटांत पुरीचा उल्लेख शिलाहारांची राजधानी म्हणून मिळत नाही. ठाण्याचा उल्लेख मात्र कित्येक शिलालेखांमध्ये शिलाहारांचे प्रमुख शहर म्हणून मिळतो. उत्तर कोकण मधील शिलाहार वंशावळीतील पहिला राजा कपार दिन - १ (सन ८०० ते ८२५) व शेवटचा राजा सोमेश्वर (सन - १२५५ ते १२६५) होता. १३ व्या शतकात देवगिरीच्या यादवांची सत्ता प्रबळ होऊ लागली. सुरुवातीला यादव राजा कृष्ण व नंतर त्याचा भाऊ महादेव यांनी सोमेश्वराचा पराभव करून उत्तर कोकणावरील शिलाहार राजवट संपुष्टात आणली. आश्चर्य म्हणजे १३ व्या शतकांत झालेल्या या लढाईची दृष्ये दाखविणारे कांही दगडी विरगळ बोरिविली स्टेशन जवळ सापडले. पुरातत्वतज्ज्ञ कझीन (Cousen) यांच्या मते...



सुद्धा हे दगड या युद्धामध्ये मरण पावलेल्या वीरांचे स्मारक म्हणून कोरले गेले आहेत. शिलाहारांच्या तीन प्रमुख राजघराण्यांपैकी उत्तर कोकणवरील शिलाहार राजांनी सुमारे ४०० वर्षे राज्य केले. हा ४०० वर्षांचा काळ स्थैर्य, भरभराट व समृद्धीचा होता. शिलाहारांचा राज्यशकट त्यांची राजधानी श्रीस्थानक अर्थातच ठाणे येथूनच चाले. हा काळ स्थैर्य व समृद्धीचा असला तरी या काळांत लढाया व आक्रमणे झालीच नाहीत असे नाही.

शिलाहारांपैकीच काही महत्वाकांक्षी राजांनी इतरच आक्रमणे केल्याची व शिलाहारांवरतीही आक्रमणे झाल्याची उदाहरणे आहेत. १०व्या शतकातील ठाण्याच्या शिलाहार राजा अपराजितयाने गुजराथमधील संजाणच्या अरब सरदाराचा पाडाव करून त्याचे राज्य आपल्या राज्यांत सामिल केल्याचा उल्लेख आहे. याच राजाने पुढे पुणे, संगमेश्वर, चिपळूण...



येथे स्वाऱ्या करून तो भूभागहि आपल्या
 साम्राज्यात सामिल करून घेतला. ११व्या
 शतकाच्या सुरुवातीला राज्य करीत असलेल्या
 अरिकेसरिन राजाच्या काळात उत्तर कोकण परमार
 राजा भोज याने स्वारी केली होती. बेठमा येथील
 सापडलेल्या ताम्रपटांवरून फार थोडा काळ भोज
 राजाने उत्तर कोकणवर राज्याहि केल्याचे दिसते
 परंतु लौकरच चित्त राजाने हा प्रदेश पुनः जिंकून
 उत्तर कोकणवरहि राज्य केल्याचे दिसते परंतु याच
 सुमारास कदंबानी शिलाहारांवर हल्ला केल्याची नोंद
 मिळते. चित्त राजाच्याच काळात कोल्हापूर येथे
 राज्य करत असलेल्या शिलाहार घराण्यापैकी
 घोणका राजाने उत्तर कोकणवर स्वारी केली होती.
 हा चित्तराजा कला व साहित्याचा फारच मोठा
 भोक्ता होता. अंबरनाथ येथील शिवाचे प्रचंड
 देवालय हे त्यानेच बांधायला सुरुवात केली.



उदयसुंदरीकथा या संस्कृतमधील ग्रंथाचा लेखक
 शोधक याला याच चित्तराजांनी राजाश्रय दिला.
 चित्तराजाचे एकूण ४ ताम्रपट सापडले आहेत. पैकी
 अेक ताम्रपट बर्लिन येथील संग्राहलयात असून
 बाकीचे तीन भारतात आहेत. चित्तराजाचा पांचवा
 ताम्रपट प्राच्यविद्या अभ्यास संस्था, ठाणे यांनी
 प्रथमच जानेवारी १९८४ मध्ये प्रकाशित केला.
 या ताम्रपटाचा शोध प्रसिद्ध इतिहास तज्ज्ञ डॉ.
 रविन्द्र रामदास यांनी लावला असून त्याचे वाचन व
 त्यावरील टिका त्यांनी नुकतीच पुरी केली आहे. हा
 ताम्रपट या प्रदर्शनांत ठेवण्यात आला आहे तो
 प्रेक्षकांनी अवश्य पहावा. १९व्या शतकाच्या
 उत्तरार्धात ठाण्याचा शिलाहार राजवटीचा पडता
 काळ चालू झाला. तेव्हा मुम्मणी राजा ठाण्यावर
 राज्य करीत होता. मुम्मणी हा सुद्धा कला,
 साहित्याचा भोक्ता होता. चित्तराजाच्या कारकीर्दीत
 सुरु...



झालेले अंबरनाथचे देऊळ मुम्मणी राजाच्या कारकीर्दीत पुरे झाले. त्याची राणी पद्मलादेवी ही राज्यकारभारात भाग घेत असे. त्याच्या काळातील ४ लेख उपलब्ध आहेत. मुम्मणी राजाच्या अस्तानंतर बेदिलि माजल्याचे वर्णन स्वारेपाटण येथे मिळालेल्या ताश्रपटात केले आहे. याच वेळेला गीव्याच्या कदंबराजाने पश्चिम किनाऱ्यावरील काही अरबसरदारांची मदत घेऊन शिलाहारांवरती प्रचंड हल्ला केला यावेळी अरब सैनिकांनी येथील जनतेवर प्रचंड अत्याचार, लुटालुट व व्यभिचार करून येथील देवळे जमिन्दोरत केल्याची व ब्राह्मणांचा छळ केल्याची वर्णने स्वारेपाटण येथील मिळालेल्या ताश्रपटात सापडतात. पुढे शिलाहार राजा नागार्जुन याचा मुलगा अनंतपाल याने या यवनांचा पाडाव करून हा प्रदेश यवनमुक्त केला. अनंतपाल नंतर अपरादित्य - १ गादीवर आला. हा ही संगीत व कलेचा भोक्ता होता.



अपरादित्य - १ याने आपले राजदूत इतर राज्यांच्या दरबारात पाठविले होते. तो स्वतः धर्मशास्त्रमध्ये पारंगत होता. याज्ञवल्क्यस्मृतीवरील अपराक टीका त्याने संपादित केली असून आजही काश्मीरमध्ये ती प्रमाण मानण्यांत येते. तेजकंठ नांवाचा त्याच्या राजदुताने ही अपराक टीका जयसिंह या काश्मीरच्या राजाच्या दरबारी पेश केली.



मुसलमानी कारकीर्द

१४व्या शतकाच्या प्रारंभी दिल्लीच्या तुर्की सुलतानानी ठाणे जिल्ह्यात प्रवेश केला. अह्लाउद्दीन खिलजीचा सरदार अल्परवान याने इ.स. १३१२ ते १३१८ च्या दरम्यान संजाणमध्ये तेथील पारशीराजाचा पराभव करून आपला अंमल बसविला. त्या नंतरच्या मुबारीक बादशहाने कोकणांत समुद्रापर्यंत आपली ठाणी बसविली. त्याच सुमारास (१३२१-२६) ठाण्यांत असलेले फ्रेंच पाद्री जोर्डानस व ओडेरिक्स यांच्या लिखाणांत ठाण्यांतील मुसलमानी राजवटीची माहिती मिळते. मुहम्मद तुघलक (१३२५-५०) यांच्या काळांतही उत्तर कोकणांत मुसलमानी अंमल होता.

कलबुर्ग्याचा बहमनी सुलतान अहमद (१४२२-३५) याने कोकण आपल्या सत्तेखाली आणण्याचे फार प्रयत्न केले.



त्याचा प्रधान मलिक-उल-तुजार कोकणांत मोठी फौज घेऊन आला (१४२९) व पुष्कळ लूट घेऊन परत गेला. त्याच सुमारास गुजरातच्या सुलतानाने मोठे सैन्य पाठवून ठाण्यावर हल्ला केला व कलबुर्ग्यांच्या सुलतानाला माहीम पर्यंत परत पाठविले. गुजरातचे सुलतान व बहमनी सुलतान यांचा कोकण प्रांतांवर स्वामित्व मिल्विण्यासाठी सतत संघर्ष चाले. महमूद बेगडा याने १४९५ च्या सुमारास आपल्या राजाचे पांच विभाग केले, त्यांतील एका विभागाचे ठाणे हे मुख्य स्थान होते. १६व्या शतकाच्या प्रारंभी पोर्तुगीजांनी लिहून ठेवले आहे की, गुजरातचे सुलतान व दक्षिणेचे बहमनी राजे यांच्यामधील सीमा कल्याणची खाडी होती.



पोर्तुगीज अंमल

इ.स. १४९८त पोर्तुगीज लोक केप ऑफ गुड होपला वळसा घालून कालीकत येथे आले. १५११ त त्यांनी गोव्यात आपली सत्ता स्थिर केली. त्याच बरोबर आपले क्षेत्र वाढविण्याचेही प्रयत्न केले.

१५१६त चौल येथे त्यांनी वरवार घातली विजापूर व गुजरातच्या सुलतानाशी त्यांचा संघर्ष चालू होता.

दिव व दमण त्यांनी जिंकले. १५३४ला गुजरातच्या बहादूरशाहा बरोबर झालेल्या तहामुळे पोर्तुगीजांना वसई व साष्टीचा मुलुख मिळला. त्यानंतर त्यांनी ठाणे जिल्ह्याच्या समुद्र किनाऱ्याचा एक वेगळा प्रांत करून त्यावर 'जनरल ऑफ धी नॉर्थ' या नांवाचा पदकधिकारी नेमला. वसई, औरी, तारापूर, चौल, माहीम, दमण येथे त्यांनी मजबूत किल्ले बांधले.

ठाण्याचा किल्ला बांधण्याचे काम त्यांनी इ.स.

१७३०त आरंभिले व १७३९त मराठ्यांनी साष्टी घेतली तरी हे काम संपले नव्हते.



ख्रिस्ती धर्मप्रचारासाठी त्यांनी अनेक भले बुरे मार्ग आरंभिले. वसई, ठाणे येथे ख्रिस्ती देवळे बांधिली. मंडपेश्वर, कव्हेरी येथील एका लेण्याचे त्यांनी ख्रिस्ती करण केले.

पोर्तुगीजांच्या कारकीर्दीत चौल, ठाणे, माहीम व वसई ही देशांतर्गत व्यापाराची मुख्य स्थळे होती. त्या खालोखाल पनवेल, कल्याण, भिवंडी, केळवे माहीम, तारापूर, आगाशी व मुंबई ही स्थळे होती. पश्चिम समुद्रकिनाऱ्यावर डच व इंग्रजांचे वर्चस्व वाढल्यावर पोर्तुगीज वर्चस्वाला उतरती कळा आली. मात्र या कारकीर्दीत गलबते बांधण्याच्या कामासाठी ठाणे जिल्ह्यातील किनाऱ्यावरील स्थळांची मोठी ख्याती होती.



मराठ्यांची कारकीर्द

सर्व कोकण आपल्या अंमलाखाली यावा यासाठी शिवाजी महाराज प्रारंभापासून प्रयत्नरत होते.

१६७२त ठाणे जिल्ह्यातील मोगलांची सर्व ठाणी त्यांनी घेतली. १६७८त मुंबई बंदरातील मुसलमानी गलबते जाळून टाकण्याचा प्रयत्न महाराजांनी केला, पण त्यात यश न आल्यामुळे ते कल्याणास परत गेले व खाडी उतरून ठाणे गावांत जाण्याचा त्यांनी प्रयत्न केला. पण त्यांना पोर्तुगीजांनी प्रतिबंध केला. १६७९त त्यांनी मुंबईच्या दक्षिणेस खांडेरी नांवाचे खडकाळ बेट घेतले. मोठा संघर्ष देऊनही इंग्रजांना हे बेट घेता आले नाही.

शिवाजी महाराजांनंतर संभाजी राजांनी पोर्तुगीजांशी सतत संघर्ष केला व १६४८त वसईला वेढा घातला होता पण त्यांना यश मिळाले नाही.



पुढे काढ्हीजी आंग्यानी मात्र ठाणे जिल्हाच्या दक्षिण भागांत पूर्वेस बोरघाटाजवळ राजमाची किल्यापर्यंत व उत्तरेस भिवंडीपर्यंत आपला अंमल बसविला. १७१९त पेशव्यांनी कल्याण प्रांत घेतला व १७३३ पासून ठाणे-वसईकडे आपले लक्ष वळविले. १७३९ पासून मोठी शर्थ करून चिमाजी आप्यांनी वसई जिंकून घेतली. मुंबई बेट, ईशान्य कडील जंगली प्रदेश व आग्नेयेकडील आंग्यांचे गांव याखेरीज सर्व ठाणे जिल्हा पेशव्यांच्या अंमलाखाली आला. वसई घेतल्यावर मराठ्यांनी त्या प्रांताची व्यवस्था मोठ्या दक्षतेने चांगली ठेवली. वसईला बाजीपूर असे नांव देऊन तेथे त्यांनी एक कोकणचा सरसुभेदार नेमिला. या सरसुभेदाराच्या हाताखाली मामलेदार होते. प्रत्येक मामलेदाराच्या ताब्यातील मुलुखाची जमाबंदी प्रत्यः पाच लाख रुपये होती. जमाबंदीच्या कामाखेरीज दिवाणी, फौजदारी व पोलीसची कामेहि त्यांच्याचकडे असत.



मामलेदाराच्या हाताखाली गांवचे पाटील असत.
ठाण्यांत मराठ्यांचा अंमल सुरु झाल्यानंतर
मुंबईच्या सरहद्दीवर इंग्रजांना धोका वाटू लागला.
तशांत पोर्तुगीज ठाणे कोट परत घेण्याच्या प्रयत्नांत
होते. म्हणून मुंबईहून जनरल गॉर्डन मोठी फौज
घेऊन आला. २८ डिसेंबर १७८४ रोजी त्याने
ठाण्याचा किल्ला घेतला.

साष्टीबेट व त्याच्या आसपासचा मुलुख तसेच
वसई ही १७७५ च्या जानेवारीपर्यंत इंग्रजांच्या
ताब्यात आली व त्यावेळेपासून या भागावर इंग्रजी
अंमल ब्रिटीशासत्रेच्या अखेर पर्यंत राहिला.



ठाणे-भारतीय लोहमार्गावरील १ ले स्थानक पूर्वेतिहास

‘मुंबई-ठाणे’ हा २१ मैलाचा लोहमार्ग, भारतीयच नव्हे तर संपूर्ण आशियामधील पहिला प्रवासी व वाहतूक लोहमार्ग आहे ही ठाण्याला असलेली एक अभिमानाची गोष्ट आहे. ज्या वेळी घोडा हेच प्रवासाचे जलद असे खुष्कीचे वाहन होते त्यावेळी लोहमार्ग हा एक क्रांतीकारी शोध होता. या पार्श्वभूमीवर ‘ठाणे पहिल्या लोहमार्गावरील अंतिमस्थानक (Terminus)’ हा निःसंशयपणे इतिहास विषय ठरतो आणि याविषयाशी निगडित सर्व वस्तू, कागदपत्रे, पुरावे, माहिती हे संग्राह्य ठरतात.

बरोबर १५९ वर्षांपूर्वी म्हणजे १६ एप्रिल १८५३ मध्ये मुंबई-ठाणे ह्या २१ मैलांच्या लोहमार्गावर पहिली रेल्वे गाडी धावली. मुंबई बंदर देशाच्या आंतर्भागाला जोडण्याची सुरुवात झाली.

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प्राच्यविद्या अभ्यास संस्था, ठाणे

मुंबई पासून थळघाट (आजचा कसारा घाट) व
 बोरघाट (आत्ताचा खंडाळा घाट) यांच्या तळापर्यंत
 रेल्वे नेण्याची कल्पना मुंबई सरकारचे प्रमुख
 अभियंता श्री. जॉर्ज क्लार्क यांना सुचली. हा विचार
 ते भांडूपच्या दौऱ्यावर १८४३ मध्ये गेले असताना
 आला. १३ जुलै १८४४ त मुंबईच्या प्रमुख
 न्यायाधीश सर अर्झकिन पेरी यांच्या अध्यक्षतेवाली
 मुंबईच्या प्रमुख नागरिकांची बैठक बोलविण्यांत
 आली. या बैठकित 'मुंबई बृहन्न पूर्व लोहमार्ग'
 (Bombay Great Eastern Railway) या
 नांवाने श्री. क्लार्क यांनी मुंबई ते थळघाट (कसारा
 घाट) व बोरघाट (खंडाळा घाट) यांच्या पर्यंतचा
 लोहमार्ग तयार करण्याची योजना मांडली. यानंतर
 श्री. क्लार्क यांनी ठाणे ते कुर्ला या लोह मार्गाची
 सविस्तर योजना तयार केली. मुंबईचे मुख्य सचिव
 श्री. हेन्री कॉर्नी वेअर यांच्या प्रमुखपदावाली एक
 समिती तयार झाली.



या समितीने ह्या योजनेचे परिक्षण केले. पुढे १९ एप्रिल १८४५ ला कर्नल जी. आर. जार्व्हिस यांच्या अध्यक्षतेवाली झालेल्या मुंबईतील नागरिकांच्या बैठकीत या योजनेचा स्वीकार करण्यांत आला आणि योजना कार्यान्वित करण्यासाठी एक समितीही नियुक्त झाली. या पूर्वीच्या लोहमार्गाच्या संदर्भातील जागतिक घडामोडी लक्षात घेण्याजोग्या आहेत. जगातील पहिली रेल्वेगाडी १८२५ मध्ये स्टॉकटन ते डार्लिंग्टन दरम्यान इंग्लंडमध्ये सुरु झाली. व त्या देशातच याचे श्रेय जाते. १८२१ मध्येच जॉर्ज स्टीफन्सनने लोहमार्गाच्या बांधणी सुरुवात केली होती. म्हणजे जगातील पहिल्या लोहमार्गांतर ठीक २८ वर्षांनी भारतात त्याची सुरुवात झाली. इंग्लंड पाठोपाठ १८२९ मध्ये फ्रान्स, १८३५ मध्ये जर्मनी, १८३९ मध्ये हॉलंड व इटाली, १८३५ मध्ये जर्मनी, १८३९ मध्ये हॉलंड व इटाली, १८३० मध्ये अमेरिकेची संयुक्त राज्ये, १८३७ मध्ये रशिया, १८४५ मध्ये स्पेन यांनी लोहमार्ग सुरु केले.



भारतात मुंबईला याप्रमाणे योजना तयार होताच, लंडन येथे I.G.P. रेल्वेची स्थापना झाली व १५ जुलै १८४५ मध्ये ह्या कंपनीची नियमावली प्रकाशित झाली. कंपनीच्या संचालकपदी कांही भारतीय संचालकही होते. ज्यामध्ये श्री. जमशेट जीजीभाय यांचेही नांव अंतर्भूत होते. रेल्वे इंजिनाचे पहिले नि्मिति जार्ज स्टीफन्सन (१७८१-१८४८) हे ही संचालक पदावर होते, तर त्यांचे सुपुत्र रॉबर्ट स्टीफन्सन (१८०३-१८५९) जी.आय.पी. कंपनीचे सल्लागार अभियंता नियुक्त झाले. कांही वर्षांनी मुंबईच्या उद्दमशील व्यक्तींच्या एका समितीकडे, लंडनच्या समितीने तयार केलेली योजना कार्यान्वित करण्याची कामगिरी आली. या कार्यवाहीनुसार १८ ऑगष्ट १८४९ ला जी.आय.पी. रेल्वे कंपनी व ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीमध्ये करार होऊन, ईस्ट इंडिया कं. कडे ५ लक्ष पौंडाची रक्कमेची या योजनेसाठी मागणी करण्यात आली.



१४ नोव्हेंबर १८४९ला जी.आर.बर्कले यांची (Resident Engineer) आवासी अभियंता नियुक्ती झाली व कामाला वेग आला. त्यांनी फेब्रुवारी १८५०मध्ये भारतात आल्यावर सूत्रे जोरदारपणे हलविण्यास सुरुवात केली. सुमारे एक वर्षभर लोहमागाची पाहणी व आखणी (Survey) चालू होती व ३१ ऑक्टोबर रोजी मुंबई ते कल्याण या लोहमागाच्या बांधणीचा कार्यारंभ झाला. या निमित्ताने झालेल्या सोहळ्याचे उद्घाटन मुंबईचे प्रमुख न्यायाधीश श्री. जे.पी. विलोन्ही यांचे हस्ते शिव येथे झाले. १८५१ मध्ये मुंबई ते ठाणे या पहिल्या टप्प्याचे कंत्राट मे. फरेल अँड फाऊलर यांना देण्यात आले. या इंग्लीश कंपनीने कामावर सुमारे १० हजार मजूर राबविले. १८ फेब्रुवारी १८५२ मध्ये भायखळा स्थानका दरम्यान पहिले रेल्वे इंजिन डबे जोडता-सोडता (Shunting) करताना बघितल्याचा उल्लेख आहे.



साहजिकच हा प्रकार एक कुतुहल विषय बनला.
गंमत म्हणजे या रेल्वे इंजिनाचे नामकरण मुंबई
इलाख्याचे तत्कालिन गव्हर्नर लॉर्ड फॉकलंड यांचे
नांवावरून 'फॉकलंड' असे करण्यात आले.

अनाधिकृतपणे व पाहणीसाठी १८ नोव्हेंबर १८५२
मध्ये कंपनी संचालकांनी आपल्या मित्र परिवारासह
रेल्वे गाडीने मुंबई ते ठाणे असा प्रवास केला.

उद्घाटन : 'मुंबई-ठाणे' या पहिल्या लोहमार्गाचा
अधिकृत उद्घाटन सोहळा १६ एप्रिल १८५३
मध्ये झाला. दुपारी ठीक साडेतीन वाजता जमलेल्या
मोठ्या जनसमुदायाच्या हर्षजल्लोशात आणि २१
तोफांच्या सलामीने १४ डब्यांची गाडी सुमारे ४००
प्रवाशांना घेऊन स्थानकातून रवाना झाली. परंतु
आश्चर्याची गोष्ट म्हणजे ज्या गव्हर्नर साहेबांचा बॅंड
वाजत होता ते गव्हर्नर साहेब जातीने या कार्यक्रमात
कुठेच नव्हते. एकच दिवस अगोदर गव्हर्नर महोदय
थंड हवेच्या ठिकाणी निघून गेले होते.



सरकारी कचेऱ्या व बँकांना या दिवशी सुटी देण्यात आली होती. गाडी सुमारे पावणेपाच वाजता ठाण्याला येऊन पोहचली. तिथे पाहुण्यांच्या चहापाण्याची व्यवस्था करण्यात आली होती. मेजर स्वेनसन यांनी नवी कंपनी व तिचे प्रमुख अभियंता (Chief Engineer) श्री. बर्कले यांना शुभेच्छा दिल्या व १७ एप्रिल १८५३ मध्ये सर्व मंडळी मुंबईला सायंकाळी ७ वाजता परतली. दुसऱ्या दिवशी श्री. जमशेट जीजीभाय यांनी आपले आप्तेष्ट, मित्र परिवारासाठी पूर्ण गाडी आरक्षित केली व त्यांचे बरोबर सर्व मंडळी ठाण्याला जाऊन मुंबईला परतली. या नंतर वर्षभरानेच कल्याणपर्यंत लोहमार्ग नेण्याची अवघड कामगिरी पार पाडण्यात आली. त्यामुळे ठाणे पहिल्या लोहमार्गावरील अखेरचे स्थानक या स्वरूपात पहिले १८ वर्षे असले तरी ती एक ऐतिहासिक गोष्ट म्हणून नोंदवली गेली आहे.



ठाणे स्थानक : त्यावेळी ४ एकरपेक्षा थोड्या अधिक जमिनीवर तयार करण्यांत आलेले होते. स्थानकाची जमीन कशी घेण्यात आली हा ही इतिहास मनोरंजक आहे. तत्कालीन किल्ले मुंबई दफ्तरीतील दि. ९/१२/१८९१ च्या महसूल खात्याच्या 'Land required by G.I.P.

Railway Co. in the Thane District No. 8504' या दस्तावेजा वरून असे लक्षांत येते की,

जी.आय.पी. कंपनीने ४ एकर ३१ गुंठे व ६११

आणे जमीन घेण्याचा प्रस्ताव होता पैकी ३७ गुंठे व

१४११ आणे जमीन सरकारी होती. उर्वरित ३

एकर, ३३ गुंठे व $6\frac{3}{4}$ आणे जमीन सुमारे तीस

व्यक्तींच्या ताब्यातील तुकड्यांची होती.

या मंडळीपैकी 'गुलाम हुसेन मूलजी' आणि

'अंतोबा नानाभाई' ह्या दोन व्यक्ती वगळता

बाकीच्यांनी ही जमीन रु. १०००/- प्रती एकर

स्वरीप जमीन आणि रु. ५००/- प्रती एकर



पडीक वा कुरणाची जमीन या भावाने देण्यास संमती दिली. या हिशोबाने झालेली रक्कम रु. २७०१ आणि २ व पै ७ ही देण्यासंबंधी बी तसेच वरील दोन व्यक्तींकडून अपव ऑलिंकीलींकेप अलीं प्रमाणे या भावाने जमीन घेण्यासंबंधीची कारवाई करण्याचा मसुदा वरील दस्तावेजात आढळतो. हा दस्तएवज णपवशी झालीशींरी या उहळशष झालीशींरी चे दफ्तरात तयार होऊन त्यांनी ८.१२.१८९१ रोजी तो संमत केल्याची तळटीप आढळते. शिवाय या जागेचे भाडे व सेस मिळून रु. १४ आणि १३ पै १ एवढे भाडे होत असल्याचा उल्लेख आहे. ठाणे स्थानकासंबंधीची ही ऐतिहासिक माहिती ठाणे येथीलच नव्हे तर ठाण्याबहेरील व्यक्तींनाही मनोरंजक वाटेल.



Bombay 25 April 1865.

To
The Secretary to Government,
General Department

Sir,

A few of the principal
Inhabitants of Jamnakh
having lately petitioned my
Father-in-law the Honble
Mr. Rivetomjee Sansubhie
Secretary, to establish a
charitable Dispensary in
that place, I have asked
his permission to allow
me to do this in memory
of my late lamented
Grand Father, the Head
Builder of the Government
Dockyard, whose name

I have the honor to be

Sir

your most obedt Servant,
Rivotomjee Ardases, Wadia

ठाणे शहरात 'वाडीया डिस्पेन्सरी'

स्थापन करण्यासाठी रुस्तुमजी

वाडीया यांनी देणगी दिली,

त्यासंबंधीचे त्यांचे

पत्र-२८ एप्रिल १८६४

I would wish to connect with
the undertaking by solicit-
ing the permission of Govern-
ment to its being called
'The Rivetomjee Sansubhie
Wadia Dispensary'.

I beg that Government
will be pleased to accept from
me for the purpose of found-
ing a first class Charitable
Dispensary including house
accommodation suitable
for it, in Jamnakh, the sum
of Rupees Twenty thousand
(20000) to be invested in
Government Securities
the annual interest thereon
being devoted to the
maintenance and sup-
port of this Dispensary.

No 291 of 1865.

General Department

B-15 Feb 1865

To
Rivotomjee Ardases
Wadia Esquire
Bombay

Sir,
I am directed
by His Excellency the
Governor in Council
to acknowledge the
receipt of your letter
dated the 25th ult and
to inform you
that the Deputy
Auditor and Ac-
countant General
has been authorized
to receive the pro-
missory Note of the
value of Rs 20000 there-
in referred to.

Yours
obedient Servant

W. H. P. S.

40



प्राच्यविद्या अभ्यास संस्था, ठाणे

‘उत्तर कोंकण’ व ‘दक्षिण कोंकण’ ही कोंकणची विभागणी इ.स. १९३२ मध्ये
संपुष्टात आली व ‘रत्नागिरी’ व ‘ठाणे’ असे दोन जिल्हे करण्यात आले. ठाणे
जिल्ह्यात त्यावेळी दमण ते बाणकोट नदी पर्यंतचा मुलुख (हल्लीच्या कुलाबा/रायगड
जिल्ह्यासहित) होता. रत्नागिरी जिल्ह्यात बाणकोट नदीपासून सावंतवाडी पर्यंतचा
प्रदेश होता.

Pol. Council. 11 Nov 1840 905717
7/4

Transfer from the Revenue to the Political Department.

Extract of a letter to the Secretary Board
dated the 17th October 1840.

Paia 6. I am desired in this occa-
sion to observe that the use in public
correspondence of the terms "Northern"
and "Southern Konkan" leads to con-
fusion. These divisions were abo-
lished in 1832, since which period
the Konkan Zilla has, as far as civil
matters are concerned, been separated
into the Tanna and Portuguese -
Collectories. The former comprising
the Country from Deman to Dankote
river, including Mahabaleshwar,
and the latter the part lying between
the Dankote river and the Sawant
wore territory. The Northern and
Southern Konkan, when these divisions
were acknowledged had different
boundaries.

17th October 1840 } Ordered that Paia 6 of this
preyung



Station of Apt.

- 1805 James Henry Crawford
Thos. Charles Fraser, deputy collector of sea customs in Guzerat
Evan Lloyd, deputy commercial resident of the northern factories
✓ Stephen Babington, judge, and criminal judge of the zillah of the northern concan, and magistrate of the town of Tannah
James Williams, deputy postmaster and assistant to the resident at Baroda
Thomas Barnard, judge, and criminal judge of the zillah, and magistrate of the town of Broach.
Vicesimus Hale, resident at Malwan

JUNIOR MERCHANTS.

- 1806 George William Anderson, judge, and criminal judge of the eastern zillah north of the Myhee
James Denis De Vitre, collector of Bombay and act. mil. paymaster at the presidency
John Andrew Dunlop, collector, and magistrate of the western zillah north of the Myhee
✓ Saville Marriott, collector, and magistrate in the northern concan
John Best, sub-treasurer, and civil and marine paymaster
John Hinde Pelly, resident at Fort Victoria
William Wilkins, employed under the commissioner at Poonah
1807 Theodore Forbes
William George Bird, assistant collector and custom master in charge of Caranjah
Evan Hamilton Baillie, (at home)
John Wedderburn, accountant general, civil auditor, revenue accountant, and accountant recorder's court
William Anthony Jones, assistant judge at Surat
1808 Andrew Burnett, employed under the commissioner at Poonah
Charles Norris, Register to the court of adawlut at Ahmedabad, and first assistant to the magistrate
James Henderson, secretary to government in the secret, political, and foreign departments
Charles Law, postmaster general, and clerk to the court of requests
John Bax, register to the sudder adawlut, and to the superior tribunal

B b

उत्तर कोंकणचा पहिला कलेक्टर व
मॅजिस्ट्रेट सॅव्हील मॅरीएट हा होता. (१८१८)
स्टीफन बॅबिंगटन हा त्यावेळी ठाणे शहराचा
मॅजिस्ट्रेट व उत्तर कोंकणचा जज
व क्रिमिनल जज होता.

ठाणे-कळवा पूल १८६३ मध्ये
बांधला त्यासंबंधीचा शासकीय
निर्णय.

A 118/523

Bridges.
Tanna.

No. 1835 of 1863.

Public Works Department.

Bombay Castle,
23rd September 1863.

Transfer from the General Department, No. 1278, dated 24th August 1863.

Of a memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner Northern Division, No. 2262, dated 10th August 63, forwarding, for the sanction of Government, a letter from the Acting Collector of Tanna submitting a proposition made by the Municipality to construct, on certain terms mentioned by them, a bridge to connect the town of Tanna with the mainland at Kulwa.

- RESOLUTION.—The construction of this bridge appears to be considered a speculation likely to pay; the work must therefore be a very necessary one and should not be delayed.
2. Government are not, however, disposed to accept the proposition of the Tanna Municipality, the effect of which would be to alienate a portion of the local revenue of the Collectorate, but are prepared to undertake the work themselves on the receipt of an approved design.
 3. The funds necessary for the commencement of the bridge will be provided for by an advance from the current year's collections of local funds in the Tanna Collectorate.
 4. The Superintending Engineer Presidency Division should submit a plan and estimate with the least practicable delay, and should at the same time state the amount required for expenditure during the current year.

John P. Toitum

Captain, R. E.,

Under Secretary to Government.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, N. D.

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, P. D.

(with copy of Revenue Commissioner's memorandum and letter from Collector of Tanna.)

THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC WORKS' ACCOUNTS.



फार प्राचीन काळापासून कोंकणची विभागणी 'उत्तर कोंकण' व 'दक्षिण कोंकण' अशी करण्यात आली होती. मराठेशाहीच्या अखेरीस उत्तर कोंकणचे (१) साष्टी (२) वसई (३) कल्याण असे तीन विभाग होते. त्यापैकी साष्टी विभागात (१) मालाड व (२) तुर्भे (ट्रॉम्बे) असे दोन सुभे होते व मालाड सुभ्यात 'ठाणे' महालाचा समावेश होता.

Abstract of Subah, Mahalls, and Villages in the Zillah of the Northern Concan.

<i>Salsette.</i>		
<i>Subah.</i>	<i>Mahall.</i>	<i>Villages.</i>
<i>Mollay</i>	3	57
<i>Trombaki</i>	2	65
		122

Western Division.

<i>Mahalli.</i>		
<i>Avoor Mithun</i>	2	50
<i>Sindakhoy</i>	1	58
<i>Mahim</i>	2	153
<i>Sanjan</i>	3	185
<i>Sarrajloor</i>	3	119
		555

Eastern.

<i>Mahalli.</i>		
<i>Biliapoor</i>	2	89
<i>Bhimady</i>	3	138
<i>Kulkarni</i>	5	111
<i>Kihoy</i>	1	223
		555



Concom 6-18

Soubah 2	Mahall 6	Villages 6
Korekurra 2		Bangalore 165
Kanagoor 3		255
Sarkoorly 6		43
Manjay 7		140
		753
		Total - 244

Kannuk Northern Concom
Collector Office Kottam 6-189

S. V. K. S. S. S.
Collector

List of Soubah, Mahall and villages
in the Zillah of Northern Concom -

Salselti -

Soubah -	Mahall	Villages -
Mallon -	Dharavy -	A
	Gorbunder -	1 Ambowly -
	Tannak -	2 Ancoorly -
		3 Arrem -
		4 Axem -
		B
		5 Dalcum -
		6 Bandowly -
		7 Bhandar -
		8 Torrunder -
		9 Torrouly -
		C
		10 Chandowly -
		11 Vajing -
		12 Guinery -
		13 Chain -
		14 Charcofe -



32. मल्लिका
33. मल्लिका
34. मल्लिका -

35. मल्लिका -
36. मल्लिका -
37. मल्लिका -
38. मल्लिका -
39. मल्लिका -
40. मल्लिका -

N

41. मल्लिका -

O

42. मल्लिका -

43. मल्लिका -

P

44. मल्लिका -

45. मल्लिका -

46. मल्लिका -

Q

47. मल्लिका -

R

48. मल्लिका -

49. मल्लिका -



South

Mahall

Villages

Mallas & Dharray. -

Gorbunder. -

Jannuk. -

50 Trufem belatt. -

N

51 Madran. -

52 Neworah. -

53. Kross. -

54 Kussavan Bhalhat. -

N

55 Madowly. -

56 Notun. -

57 Madem. -

Bombay, Pandora. -

Mharol

A.

1 Wadaw. -

2 Crik. -

3 Pimpia. -

B

4 Pandonwadak. -

5 Bafnalem. -

6 Bhandarwarak. -

7 Bhandarwarak. -

8 Calem. -

b

9 Bkacalem. -



Revenue Divisions of the Thana Collectorate

A.D. 1866.

5562-E

2755 E17

No. 897.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department, dated 19th March 1866.

Aⁿ 322.

N.S. No 897

Read the following papers:—

Letter from S. St. J. Gordon, Esq., Commissioner for the revision of Civil Subordinate Establishments, and Major J. T. Francis, Survey Commissioner, to F. S. Chapman, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, No. 186, dated — October 1865.

We have the honor to submit proposals for the redistribution of the Revenue Divisions of the Thana Collectorate. The objects sought for and attained are as follows:—

- 1st.—Increased efficiency of administration.
- 2nd.—Abolition of unnecessary Mahalkurry's Kutcheries and Treasuries.
- 3rd.—Reduction in the numbers of subordinate Revenue Officials, involving a saving to be applied hereafter to the increase of the pay of the Establishments.

2. The Sunjan Talook contains a Mamledar's Office at Dhanoo, and a Mahalkurry's Office and Treasury at Oomurgaum.

Sunjan Talook. We at one time considered the possibility of transferring the Guzeratte speaking villages to the Surat Collectorate, but the distances are so great in this Talook that such a transfer would not make it possible to reduce the Oomurgaum Kutcherry. Hence our proposals are limited to the redistribution of the villages between the Mamledar and the Mahalkurry.

3. Nothing could be more inconvenient than the present arrangement. The Oomurgaum Mahal formerly contained 69 villages; it will now contain 79. The Mamledar's Division, which now contains 173 villages, will in future contain 134.

4. We propose to add to Mahim 30 villages from the Sunjan Talook. Mahim also receives two outlying villages from the present Wara Mahal, and will in future consist of 193 villages. This alteration will put an end to the present inconvenient arrangement, by which the jurisdictions of the Mahim and Sunjan Mamledars are interlaced in a most intricate manner.

5. The Basscin and Salsette Talookas remain untouched.

6. The next alteration is more radical. The present Kolwan Talook is large enough to be a Zilla; it contains 1,000 square miles, one Mamledar's and two Mahal Kutcheries and Treasuries. It has this year been surveyed and assessed. The head quarters of the Mamledar are at Shapoor, a Railway Station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, North-West Extension.

7. Close to Shapoor lie a considerable number of the villages of the Kinnowlee Mahalkurry's charge which is now attached to the Moorbar Talook, but divided from it by a river [the Kaloo], which is so rocky and rapid as to be impassable by a boat for five months in the year. The distance from Kinnowlee to Shapoor is 13 miles. No Kutcherry, therefore, at Kinnowlee is needed.

8. Our proposal is to divide the Kinnowlee Petta into two parts. 79 villages, containing all the really important portion, will be attached to the Shapoor Mamlut. The second part, containing 18 villages, will be added to the Moorbar Mamlut.

Grain Depôts.

Establishment of Government — at selected centres in the Thana District.

No. 5575.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th July 1905.

Read Government Resolution No. 3467, dated 28th April 1905.

Government memorandum to the Accountant General, No. 8607, dated 4th May 1905:—

"The undersigned presents compliments to the Accountant General and, with reference to Mr. Harrison's Note No. 566, dated 4th February 1905, is directed to inform him that it does not appear to Government that their proceedings in the matter transgress any financial rule or order within the meaning of Article 1033 of the Civil Account Code. If it is meant that they are not in accordance with some declared or established rule or principle recognized by the Government of India, this view is contradicted by much recent practice. In the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 1—08—3, dated 29th April 1904, circulated with Government Resolution No. 4078, dated 30th May 1904, regarding Co-operative Credit Societies, the principle that agricultural produce should stand on the same footing as money for the purpose of these societies was fully recognized. Measures are now being taken under the instructions of the Government of India, quoted in Government Resolution No. 8508, dated 4th November 1904, for the purchase and distribution of cotton seed. Since 1898 the supply of grain to cultivators for the preservation of cattle and debit of the cost, or part of it, as tazgi has been carried on on an extensive scale, and has never been objected to. In 1900 cattle were similarly purchased out of tazgi allotments and supplied in lieu of cash advances. There can be no question, therefore, that the proceedings are in accordance with a principle recognized by the Government of India, and the only question for decision is that of the best method of bringing the transactions to account."

Letter from the Accountant General, No. T.A.111—879, dated 24th May 1905:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of memorandum No. 3407 of the 4th May 1905, relating to my Note of the 4th February 1905, in which I took exception to the orders issued by Government in connection with grain depôts in Thana.

"2. As my view is not accepted by Government, I respectfully request that this my representation be, under Rule 11, Article 253, Civil Account Code, submitted to the Government of India.

"3. My contention is that the practice in Thana which Government is confirming and extending cannot be authorised by the Local Government in that it is for the benefit of an individual or body of private persons and is not covered by some declared or established rule or principle recognized by the Government of India. Rule 11 on page 113, Civil Account Code, may also be held—but less naturally—to apply, for this money is not drawn out for expenditure in the public service, but for an investment in grain.

"4. It will be simplest if I recapitulate briefly the way in which I regard these operations. It is well known that grain in India is cheap at harvest time and dear at seed time. The difference of price at the two periods is frequently more than 25 per cent., and a native money-lender or bania often charges 50 per cent. or more for a loan repayable in kind. The operations to which I am referring the confirmation of the Supreme Government are of the following character. Government buys grain cheap at harvest time, stores it until seed time, and then sells it to indigent rayats at a uniform profit of about 25 per cent. To enable them to buy, they are granted tazgi loans. I will, to make matters clear, give an illustration. Government buys grain to the extent of Rs. 2,000. Six months later Government sells it for Rs. 2,500 (viz., at a profit of 25 per cent.); at the time of sale Government lends the rayats Rs. 2,500. They take the grain and Government takes back (or rather never parts with) the money. Rs. 2,000 is then credited in extinguishment of the original venture, and the profit disclaimed by Government is credited to a fund which is to be utilized for similar ventures. The next year Government only buys grain to the extent of Rs. 1,500 and each year diminishes its purchases until the accumulated profits come up to the original amount (Rs. 2,000). When this is reached, Government retires from

* Printed as an accompaniment to this Resolution.

Rev 1781—1

ठाणे जिल्हा - महसूल विभागणी

इ.स. १८६६

दुष्काळी परिस्थितीशी तोंड

देण्यासाठी ठाणे जिल्ह्यात

धान्य कोठारांची स्थापना १९०५

49



प्राच्यविद्या अभ्यास संस्था, ठाणे

9. The Kinnowlee Mahalkurry's Kutcherry and Treasury will thus be wholly abolished.

10. So also we propose to transfer to the Shapoor Mamlut 13 villages on the extreme edge of the Bhowndy Talook, which are close to Shapoor, and very far from Bhowndy. One of these (Wessind) is a Railway Station, and it is an object of the greatest importance to avoid a multiplicity of criminal jurisdictions on a line of railway.

11. The Shapoor Mamlut will thus become a well-defined and compact square block of about 100 square miles, containing 214 villages.

12. The Mokhada Mahalkurry will, as at present, remain subordinate to the Shapoor Mamledar.

13. The Wara Petta is now a Mahalkurry's charge containing 133 villages. It is proposed to convert it into a Mamlut, which will contain 168 villages, of which 18 will be transferred from Mokhada, 11 from Shapoor, and 9 from Bhowndy. Of the present charge two villages are given to the Mahim Talook and one to the Shapoor Talook.

14. This will make a compact and convenient Talook in the place of the present inefficient Mahal. It will not be necessary to increase the Establishment much, for the work in these jungle districts is light.

15. Wara is not, it is true, an unexceptional place for the Kutcherry station, but we found it there, and our proposals leave it there. We merely increase the pay and the duties of the Establishment. We know of no better place in this jungly district.

16. The Bhowndy Talook in all loses 9 villages to Wara and 13 to Shapoor, and will in future consist of 200 villages, with a revenue of Rupees 1,54,255-15-0.

17. The Moorbar Talook will in future consist of the whole of the villages in the Mamledar's charge with the addition of the 18 which we propose to transfer from Kinnowlee, and will have no Mahal under it.

18. We propose to cut off a triangular group of 28 villages at the extreme north of the Panwell Talook. A glance at the map will shew the obvious propriety of this proposal.

19. On the other hand, two villages of Callian Talook, which in like manner extend into the Panwell Talook, will be added to Panwell.

20. The Callian Talook will hereafter contain 236 villages, instead of, as at present, 210. It will be more compact, and not at all too large.

21. In the south of the Panwell Talook a group of 14 villages is to be given to the Sanksee Talook of the Sub-Collectorate.

22. This will leave the present Mahalkurry of Sacc without sufficient employment. The revenue collections are already sent direct to Panwell. The whole Establishment of the Mahalkurry of Sacc can thus be reduced.

23. The Panwell Talook, which is now over-worked, will obtain considerable relief, but it will still contain 281 villages (including Oorun), with a revenue of Rupees 2,28,311.

24. The Oorun Mamlut was abolished by Government Resolution No. 456, of 3rd February 1865, and converted into a Mahalkurry's Kutcherry under the Panwell Mamledar. The financial result was a monthly saving of Rupees 98-8-0. As soon as the road which connects Oorun with Panwell is completed an addition of certain of the nearest villages can be made over to the present Oorun Mahal, which is too small for economy and convenience.

25. A cluster of 14 villages at the extremity of the Nusrapooro Talooka will be made over to the Sanksee Talook of the Sub-Collectorate. This will relieve the Mamle-

Nusrapooro Talook.



dar of Nusrapoore, who has now 302 villages under him. In future it will contain 288 villages.

26. The Sub-Collectorate under existing arrangements comprises four Talooks, having five subordinate divisions of Mahalkurry's charges, as shown below :—

No.	Names of Talooks.	No.	Names of Subordinate Mahalkurry's Divisions.
1	Alibagh.		
1	Sankseo	1	Nagotna.
1	Rajpooree	1	Tulleh.
		1	Nizampore.
1	Ryghur	1	Goreghaum.
		1	Beerwaree.
4		5	

27. The chief defect in this arrangement is the large number of subordinate Kutcherry stations. For, as a general rule, they are as costly in maintenance, when considered with reference to the amount of revenue collections included under such charges, as Mamlutdars' divisions, whilst the head of the office (the Mahalkurry), being usually entrusted with restricted judicial and revenue powers, is not so efficient for the discharge of the general duties of the district as a Mamledar.

28. These general objections to Mahalkurry's stations are applicable to the present case. The Nizampoor Mahalkurry, for instance, has a revenue charge of about 43,000 Rupees only; whilst the Mamledar of Alibagh has to supervise the collection of a land revenue of upwards of 1,76,000 Rupees, or more than four times the amount under the former official. And, if we apportion the cost of their respective Establishments' charges over their revenue collections, it will be seen that it falls at the rate of nearly 5 per cent. in the Nizampoor, whilst it is only 3¼ in the Alibagh district. It is, however, impossible to dispense with Mahalkurry's stations altogether. In hilly districts, for instance, containing a large area of country yielding comparatively a small amount of revenue, as in Rutnagherry, it is necessary to supplement the Mamledar with a subordinate officer like a Mahalkurry, who can perform the duty of supervising part of a charge which would be too large in area for supervision by a single Officer, and yet not sufficient in point of revenue to form two Mamledars' divisions. There are, however, no reasons of this kind requiring the continuance of any of the subordinate Kutcheries of the Sub-Collectorate; for their charges, as a rule, are small in respect of revenue, and not extensive in point of area.

29. The new division of districts which we propose to adopt comprises the abolition of all the present Mahalkurrys' stations, with the exception of Nagotna (which is to be continued in a modified form), and the formation of one new Mamledar's division in a central position.

30. Taking the Talooks in the order in which they are given in paragraph 26 above, we propose to leave Alibagh as it now stands, with the exception of transferring eight of its present villages to the Rajpooree district. These villages, as will be seen by a reference to the map, are situated generally on the south side of an extensive range of hills by which they are cut off from their Kutcherry station of Alibagh, distant from 12 to 15 miles, whereas one of them is only 4 or 5 miles from Roheh, the head quarter station of Rajpooree, and the others are



but a few miles further distant from the same station. The transfer of these villages is, therefore, advisable both on the ground of proximity to Kutcherry station, and for the further reason that the natural features of the country are strongly in favor of such a change of limits between Alibagh and Rajporees.

31. Deducting these villages, Alibagh will still contain 201 villages having a land revenue of about 1,70,273 Rupees. There is also in this district the collection of a large amount of Sayer Revenue in the form of a tree tax on coconut trees when tapped for the production of toddy. The charge will still be a large one for a Mamledar, but the limits of the district will be rendered more compact by the proposed transfer. No expense will be incurred by this proposal, which, as above explained, is made solely for the purpose of improving the management of the district generally.

32. We had it in contemplation at first to abolish Nagotna as a Mahalkurry's charge, and there would seem to be no objection to this arrangement as regards the revenue administration of the district. But the Sub-Collector, Mr. Elphinstone, and the present Acting Sub-Collector, Mr. Macdonald, are strongly of opinion that it is very necessary to have an Officer exercising magisterial powers stationed at the town of Nagotna. The magisterial work alone would not be sufficient to give regular employment to such an Officer, and as several of the villages are a considerable distance from Penn (the Mamledar's head quarter station) it seems, therefore, to be advisable to continue the Petta as a separate division, though as a smaller charge and without a Treasury attached to it.

33. In carrying out such an arrangement, we propose that twenty-three of the more northerly villages of the Nagotna Petta adjoining the Sanksee Mamledar's division be transferred entirely to that charge, whilst the Mahalkurry's jurisdiction should be restricted in future to the remaining 58 villages. But as no Treasury will be kept up at Nagotna, the revenue collections will be transmitted direct to Penn by the Village Officers. Four or five of the villages on the extreme southern boundary of the division are rather a long distance from the head quarters station, being upwards of 20 miles from Penn; but as there is a daily ferry boat from Nagotna to Dhurumtur near Penn, no inconvenience is likely to arise from the circumstance of the distance from Kutcherry station being somewhat farther than is advisable under ordinary circumstances. There will be a small Police Force stationed at Nagotna, and the villagers taking their instalment could halt under its protection for a night, should the distance be too great to be got over in a day.

34. We have proposed above to add to this district 14 villages belonging to the Nusrapore Talook, which are interspersed amongst, and, from their position, naturally belong to, Sanksee. There is also a tract of country belonging to Panwell comprising 14 villages, being on the south or Penn side of the Apteer river, which may also with advantage be added to Sanksee, as its position naturally favours the transfer; whilst at the same time the villages will be nearer to Kutcherry station than they now are.

35. With these additions the Sanksee Talook will in future stand as follows:—

	Assessed Revenue.
117 Villages belonging to Mamledar's present charge	81,585
81 Villages belonging to Nagotna Petta.....	58,335
14 Villages transferred from the Nusrapore Talook.....	4,242
14 Villages transferred from the Panwell	2,606
<hr/>	
226	<hr/> 1,46,768

36. The Rajporees Talook comprises, besides the Mamledar's division, the Mahalkurry's charges of Nizampore and Tulleh. We propose to distribute it as follows:—

37. The Rajporees Talook proper will comprise the villages of the present



Mamledar's Division, and a few outlying villages belonging to the present Tulleh and Nizampore Kutcheries. There will be altogether 159 villages in the district as thus formed, viz. :—

	Assessed Revenue.
134 Villages belonging to present Mamledar's charge	95,130
12 Villages transferred from Nizampore do.	5,774
5 Villages from Tulleh do.	3,709
8 Villages from Alibagh do.	6,400
<hr/>	
159	<hr/> 1,11,013

38. By these changes Rajpooree will become a small Talook both in point of revenue, as shown above, as well as in superficial area. A smaller Kutcherry Establishment may be entertained for a district of such limited extent.

39. The bulk of the villages of the Nizampore and Tulleh Mahals will be included in the new Mamlut, which is discussed below.

40. The villages of the subordinate station of Gorehgaum will be incorporated in the new Talook of Tulleh. The Ryghur Talook. Mahalkurry's station of Beerwaree may also be abolished, for it is only about 5 miles from Mhar. There are 8 villages of the district which should be transferred to the Soeverndoorg Talook of Rutnagherry. Seven of them are separated from the other part of Ryghur by a range of hills which forms the natural boundary between the two Zillas. The eighth is a detached village* surrounded by the Hubsee's territory on the side of the Mhar river, opposite to the town of Bankote.

41. With these deductions the Ryghur Talook will still contain 243 villages.

42. The new Talook of Tulleh which we propose to create will consist of the following villages:—

	Assessed Revenue.
99 Villages transferred from Tulleh	59,557
77 Villages transferred from Nizampoor.....	37,045
55 Villages transferred from Gorehgaum	48,916
<hr/>	
231	<hr/> Rupees..... 1,45,518

43. By the formation of this new Talook in the manner proposed we are enabled to abolish three Mahalkurrys' stations, and the partial reduction of the fourth (Nagotna) may be included as a further consequence of the measure.

44. This plan provides for a Mamledar in a central position where the presence of such an Officer is greatly needed. The spot, for instance, selected for the new Kutcherry station is near the village of Mangaum, situated about half way between Nagotna and Mhar, upon the made road leading by these stations to Mahableshtar. At present there is no official of any kind for a distance of 45 miles along this line of road, which is the great outlet for the traffic to Bombay from the Rutnagherry districts, and from Mhar also. The several Mahalkurry's stations, besides being off this important line of communication, are all of them, with the exception perhaps of Nagotna, objectionable as stations owing to their being badly supplied with drinking water. The greatest inconvenience in this respect is experienced for the last two months of every hot season, and a considerable outlay in repairing the present tanks would be absolutely necessary were the Kutcheries retained at these several stations of Nizampore, Gorehgaum, and Tulleh.

45. The new station, on the other hand, is situated at a point on the river where there is a large body of water which never dries up. There is elevated ground about quarter of a mile from the river well suited for the Kutcherry site, and several elevated spots in the locality will furnish good ground



for building sites. The soil is of reddish texture. The earth near the river banks seems to be suitable for brick making; there is stone near at hand in the river bed, or, if that is not suitable, it can be obtained from a hill not far from the Kutcherry site, whilst the forests near would furnish the wood required for the building. With these advantages for building, we should suppose an outlay of Rupees 10,000 would be sufficient to provide new Kutcherry and requisite public buildings. The old Kutcheries at Tulleh, Gorehgaum, and Nizampore, which might be sold, would probably realize a small sum. This might go towards defraying the cost of the new buildings, or, if no offer were made for the old buildings, the materials from Gorehgaum and Nizampore, distant about 6 or 7 miles from the new site, might be transported and made available for some of the new buildings, or for Peons' quarters. These are details which can be looked into hereafter, but we mention them as showing that there are great facilities for carrying out the proposed change of stations.

46. The services of the Peons who are at present employed in carrying the post from the main road to these several stations can be dispensed with, as the general post dak runners can leave packets at the new Kutcherry station, which will be close upon the Mahableswar road. These are indirect savings which will result from the adoption of the proposed measure. It cannot, however, be carried out without the construction of a new Kutcherry, but this may probably be completed at an outlay of two or three years of the saving effected by these proposals.

47. The village near the selected site is small. This is a disadvantage, but Major Francis was informed that if ground were given on favorable terms new houses would soon be built there. It would be advisable, we think, to build a house for the Mamledar to be kept up as an official residence. The cost of a suitable building of the kind would be about 800 or 1,000 Rupees; the interest of this sum (say 50 Rupees), or of the amount expended, should be charged as house-rent: considering the convenience of having a building available at once, no Mamledar would object to pay the sum of 4 or 5 Rupees a month house-rent. Moreover, it will be an advantage to have public quarters for the Government officials, as it will free him from any obligations to the inhabitants of the place for house accommodation; whilst his own health will doubtless be benefitted by having a comfortable place of residence.

48. The skeleton maps herewith sent exhibit the outline of the present districts and of the new divisions as proposed in this report. They show also the position of the new Kutcherry station, and will serve to explain other matters affecting the boundaries of the several districts.

• *Six Treasuries abolished.*

1 Kinnowlee.	1 Gorehgaum.
1 Tulleh.	1 Nugotna.
1 Nizampore.	1 Beerwaree.

† *Six Kutcheries abolished.*

1 Kinnowlee.	1 Nizampore.
1 Sacc.	1 Beerwaree.
1 Tulleh.	1 Gorehgaum.

Tulleh.

Warra.

49. To sum up, we propose to abolish six Treasuries* and six Kutcheries† named in the margin.

We propose to create one new Treasury and Kutcherry.

We propose to convert one Mahalkurry's charge into a Mamlut.

50. The next result is that, after increasing the number of Mamluts by two, we reduce five Treasuries and five Kutcheries.

51. We propose to rectify the boundaries of all the divisions, except those of Bassein and Salsette.



52. We propose to transfer twenty-eight villages from (fourteen from Nusrapoor, and fourteen from Panwell of) the Principal Division to the Sanksee Talook of the Sub-Collectorate, and eight villages from the Ryghur Talook of the Sub-Collectorate to the Sooverndroog Talooka of the Rutnagherry Collectorate.

53. In order to present some view of the financial effect of these changes, we have prepared a statement to show what the saving would be if the Establishments were placed on the footing of all other Establishments in the Collectorate.

54. No clear view of the result would be obtained if the present report on the redistribution of the Revenue Divisions of the Tanna Collectorate were to be combined with the report on the Revenue Establishments necessary to conduct the business of these divisions, which report Mr. Gordon is now engaged in framing.

55. In conclusion, we have only to add that we have discussed these proposals personally with the Sub-Collector, and submitted them to the Acting Collector of Tanna, who states that he fully approves of them, and has no alterations or additions to suggest; and also to Mr. Rogers, Revenue Commissioner Northern Division, who has recorded that they "are excellent."

Francis Rogers
Revenue Commissioner

Statement showing the financial result of the proposed redistribution according to the scale of Establishments now in force in the Collectorate.

Decrease.		Increase.	
WHOLLY ABOLISHED.		ESTABLISHMENT.	
Saee	111 0 0	Present ... 179 8 0	} Warra. 102 0 0
Tulleh	186 8 0	Proposed. 281 8 0	
Nizam-pore	174 8 0	Establishment Tulleh.....	374 8 0
Beerwarce	221 8 0	Peons ... { Shahpore.....	20 0 0
Gorehgaum.....	174 8 0	{ Ryghur	20 0 0
Kinnowlee	193 8 0		
Total abolished.....	1,061 8 0	Total increase.....	516 8 0
NAGOTNA.			
Reduced.			
Present.	Proposed.		
194-8-0	136-0-0.....	Total decrease 1,120 0 0	
	58 8 0	Deduct—	
Total reduced.....	58 8 0	Total increase.....	
		516 8 0	
Total decrease	1,120 0 0	Saving Rupees	
		603 8 0	

Transfers.

- One Carcoon less at Sunjan.
- One Carcoon less at Moorbar.
- One Carcoon more at Shahpore.
- One Carcoon more at Ryghur.
- Mamledar Moorbar reduced.
- Mamledar Shahpore increased.
- Mamledar Rajpooree reduced.
- Mamledar Ryghur increased.



P. S.— Since writing the above, it has been suggested that the present would be a convenient opportunity of re-naming the different Talookas so as to obviate the want of harmony between the official name and that in common use.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Proposed.</i>
Salsette	Tauna.
Callian	Callian.
Panwell	Panwell.
Blewndy	Blewndy.
Bassein	Bassein.
Mahim	Mahim.
Sunjan	Dhanoo.
Wara	Wara.
Kolwan	Shahpore.
Moorbar	Moorbar.
Nusrapoor	Kurjut.
Sanksee	Penn.
Ryghur	Mhar.
Alibaug	Alibaug.
Rajpooree	Rohe.
	Tulleh.

S. ST. J. GORDON,
Commissioner for the revision of Civil
Subordinate Establishments.

RESOLUTION.—With the following remarks and modifications, the whole of the proposals contained in these papers are approved by His Excellency in Council. The proposed changes in the principal division may be carried out from the 1st May next, and those in the Sub-Collectorate from the same date as regards the Penn and Alibag Talookas, but the rest must await the construction of the new Cutcherry, which should be expedited as much as possible. The Mahalkurree building at Wara may be used by the Mamlutdar, such additions as are required being made at once. A proper Mamlutdar's Cutcherry will have to be built hereafter.

2. The proposals resulting in the abolition of the Kinnowlee Mahalkurree's Cutcherry and Treasury, contained in the 6th, 7th, and 8th paragraphs of the letter under notice, are sanctioned, but the Foujdar of Kinnowlee, with a proper Police Station, must be retained, with a fresh allotment of villages.

3. With reference to the proposed transfer of 14 villages from the Panwell Talook to the present Sanksee Talook of the Sub-Collectorate, His Excellency in Council observes that the maps appear to be wrong, as the proper villages have not been excluded. (Vide paragraph 21 of report.)

4. The proposition to add certain villages to the present Oorun Mahal (paragraph 24) on completion of the road between Oorun and Panwell is sanctioned, and enquiry will be made from the Public Works Department as to when this road may be expected to be ready for traffic.

5. Referring to paragraph 30, the Governor in Council approves of the proposed transfer from the Alibagh Talook as regards the more easterly and southern villages; but before carrying out the change as regards the villages nearer Alibagh itself, the inhabitants should be consulted, and if they offer no objection the change may be made, otherwise the line should be drawn more to the south.

6. Regarding the arrangement suggested in paragraph 33, His Excellency in Council considers it will be necessary to maintain the Foujdar and Police station at Nagotua.



7. Effect should not be given to the suggestion contained in paragraph 45 as to selling the old Cutcheries at Tulleh, Gorehgaum, and Nizam-poor, till careful enquiry has been made to ascertain what accommodation is required for Police Thannas, for which purpose these buildings will, probably, be needed.

8. The selected site for a new Cutcherry station near the village of Nangam, situate midway between Nagotna and Mhar, on the road to Mahableschwur (vide paragraph 44), seems the best that can be chosen, but to bring it in connection with the district, two bridges, one over the river close by and the other over the main stream, a little further on where crossed by the high road in the direction of Bombay, must be constructed. Plans and Estimates should be called for in the Public Works Department, and the work entered in the next Budget. The local Fund Committee should be called on to construct a line of road from Tulleh. The new Cutcherry should be built at once, and a transfer of the allotment for Mahim in this year's Budget should be made. The standard plan and sanction (Rupees 14,800) should be adopted.

9. A sum not exceeding Rupees 1,000 may be sanctioned from the reserve of 1866-67 for the Mamlutdar's Wada (paragraph 47) which should be built by the Collector.

10. In modification of the proposition laid down in paragraph 54, the Governor in Council thinks it would not give a fair view of the results of the present re-arrangement if the increase of work and responsibility in all the Mamluts did not receive recognition. The salaries of the Mamlutdars of Mahim and Penn should, therefore, be increased by Rupees 25 each, and the net saving will consequently be less by Rupees 50 per mensem.

11. The renaming of the different Talookas is sanctioned as proposed, except Tanna, which should be retained as Salsette, and the new Mamlut, which should be named Nangam, and not Tulleh.

12. A copy of these papers should be forwarded to the Government of India for information, and with an intimation that the saving effected will be duly shown by the Special Commissioner for the Revision of Establishments. The Public Works Department should also be furnished with a copy, with reference to paragraphs 1, 4, 8, 9; and the Judicial Department as regards Police Thannas.

Ordered that copies of the above be forwarded to—

The COMMISSIONER for the REVISION of CIVIL SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENTS,
Major J. T. FRANCIS, Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The REVENUE COMMISSIONER N. D.,
The PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT of the SECRETARIAT,
The JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT of the SECRETARIAT.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 898 of 1866.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th March 1866.

Forwarded to the Government of India.

Chief Secretary to Government.



11/10/1866

No 186, of 1866

Memo. Mahapur 16th Dec

The Hon^{ble} Sec^y Com^r
presents compliments and
with reference to para: 3

Regarding the re-constitution of the Government
of Palwal as the Puna } Resolution No 89
Collectorate.

Dated 10th Instant, request to the
Under Secretary will kindly
forward the Map therein
referred to, in order that the
necessary connection may be
made.

14/12/66

Done at Jaipur
Thos. J. C. Com^r



active partnership. To return to the ryots. They, after taking the grain and handing back the money given to them for the purchase, go away, and at the expiration of the usual period of a (₹) loan pay up Rs. 2,000 plus the ordinary (₹) interest of 5 per cent.

"5. Measures of this kind may be well conceived and rightly undertaken, but my point is that they constitute a novel departure and as such require the confirmation of the Government of India.

"6. It is argued that there are numerous precedents for lending in kind in lieu of lending in money, and Government refer me to a passage in the Agricultural Banks scheme, in which the loan of grain is contemplated, to a case where fodder is lent, to another in which cotton seed is provided; and I can quote still one more in Khândesh where bullocks were lent as a substitute for cash. All these cases are covered (I cannot trace orders of Government of India in the last one) by the orders of the Government of India marginally noted. Where they apposite, I respectfully submit they only strengthen my contention that these novelties require the approval of the Supreme Government.

Government of India No. 1-43-3, dated the 20th April 1904, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

Telegram from Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 42, dated the 14th October 1903, cited in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7573, dated the 23rd October 1903.

Letter from Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 23-9-36, dated the 16th September 1904, cited in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8568, dated the 4th November 1904.

But I do not admit their appositeness.

My main contention is not to loan in kind but to Government embarking in a competition with the village bania and setting up in business in opposition to him.

"7. There are other minor irregularities. The fund to which Government proposes to hand over its profits and which is to be the nucleus of future co-operative dealings requires the sanction of the Comptroller General before creation. Secondly, I have already pointed out objection to the present method of accounting. The public accounts must record the facts faithfully, and, in my judgment, this is not the case at present."

RESOLUTION.—Ordered that the following letter be addressed to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture:—

"The condition of part of the Thána District has of late years been a matter of concern to this Government. The tract in question is inhabited by a very poor and ignorant class of cultivators who suffer much oppression at the hands of the local money-lenders and grain-dealers, on account of which there occurs periodically organised dacoity against these classes. Government have taken various steps to improve the condition of these cultivators; but it has recently been pointed out that the root of the evil lies in the unusually oppressive practice of the local grain-dealers, who at harvest time buy up at a price far below the market rates all the grain produced locally and subsequently sell it by retail to the cultivators for subsistence and seed at a price far above the ordinary market value. The cultivators are too ignorant and improvident to attack this monopoly without assistance; and it was suggested to this Government that the establishment of small grain stores to be worked in combination with advances of takávi to selected cultivators would provide a useful object-lesson and might teach the oppressed people how to help themselves.

"2. These suggestions met with the approval of the Governor in Council, and accordingly, in their Resolution No. 7573, dated 30th October 1903 (copy appended), the Bombay Government issued orders for the establishment of Government grain shops at selected centres in the Thána District, and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,400 as a special advance under Article 137 (a) of the Civil Account Code. The Collector was instructed to utilise this sum in the purchase of grain to be stored in the depôts till required to be given out in compliance with drafts to be filled in for the amount of the cash advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and presented to the depôts for discharge in grain, at the rates which the Collector might prescribe, such rates to be not less than 25 per cent. above the price at which the grain was purchased at harvest time. It was directed that the special advance should be cleared by credit to 'Advances' and debit to Provincial Loan Account when the cultivators were supplied with grain from the stores, and that the repayment of the advances which the cultivators would make at the harvest time should then be credited to the Provincial Loan Account. The Collector was asked to conduct the



experiment generally on the lines indicated above, and to submit a full report on the operations within a year's time. These orders were issued after consultation* with the Accountant General then in office, Mr. Branson, and the method of making the advance and bringing the transaction to account was prescribed on his advice.

* Extract from Mr. Branson's note, dated 14th October 1903, appended.

"3. The Collector's report on the result of the operations was received in December 1904. This report showed that in all eleven grainshops were opened at different places in the district, that with the exception of a sum of Rs. 450 which, owing to a misunderstanding of the orders of Government as regards the procedure for the issue of grain, has not yet been realized, the Government advance of Rs. 2,400 was repaid, and that a profit of Rs. 480 was secured by Government in addition to the usual 5 per cent. on takávi. In some places the cultivators had taken shares in the depôts, and in such cases the profits were divided rateably between Government and the shareholders, the Government share of the profit being, under the instructions of the Accountant General, credited to 'I—Land Revenue—Miscellaneous other items.' The Collector reported that the efforts of Government were appreciated by the cultivators, who prayed for the continuance of the experiment. As regards the crediting of profits to Government, the Collector was of opinion that Government should not obtain more than the ordinary 5 per cent. on takávi, and that all the profits should be devoted towards the gradual extension of the system or the gradual reduction of Government shares and increase of private shares in these grain depôts.

"4. As the experiment proved a success, the advice given by Mr. Branson in 1903 was followed by Government, and a further advance of Rs. 2,400 was sanctioned by them in 1904. The Accountant General was then consulted as regards the proposed crediting of the profits to a separate fund instead of to Government. Mr. Harrison, who is now Officiating Accountant General, stated that the instructions about the crediting of the profits to 'I—Land Revenue' were given by his office at the instance of the Treasury Officer, but that he was not prepared to accept the view hitherto held by his office. He expressed the opinion that the buying of grain and its storage and sale at seed time to the cultivators was not a recognised duty of Government, and that such policy, particularly when continued, required the approval of the Government of India. Should the practice be approved by that Government, he suggested that on the analogy of a somewhat similar case in the Opium Department the purchase of grain should be debited to another detailed head under 'Advances Repayable—Stock Account' and that on sale the equivalent should be credited to the same head, the profits being credited to a new head 'Gain on sale proceeds of grain' under 'Land Revenue.' A copy of Mr. Harrison's note,* dated 4th February 1905, containing his opinion, is appended to this letter.

"5. Mr. Harrison's views did not commend themselves to the Governor in Council, and he was informed that it did not appear to this Government that their proceedings transgressed any financial rule or order within the meaning of Article 103 of the Civil Account Code, and that if he meant that the orders in question were not in accordance with some declared or established rule or principle that view was contradicted by much recent practice. He was referred to the Resolution from your Department, No. 1—63—3, dated 29th April 1904, regarding Co-operative Societies, in which the principle that agricultural produce should stand on the same footing as money for the purposes of such societies was recognised, and to the instructions contained in your letter No. 23—9—30, dated 16th September 1904, for the purchase and distribution of cotton seed. It was pointed out to him that since the year 1896 the supply of grass to cultivators for the preservation of cattle and debit of the cost, or part of it, as takávi had been carried on on an extensive scale and had

* Printed as an accompaniment to this Resolution.



ever been objected to, and that in 1900 cattle were similarly purchased out of takávi allotments and supplied in lieu of cash advances. It was thus explained that the proceedings of this Government were in accordance with a principle recognised by the Government of India and that the only question for decision was that of the best way of bringing the transactions to account.

"6. Acting on the views mentioned in the preceding paragraph, this Government, in their Resolution No. 3467, dated 28th April 1905 (copy appended), sanctioned the continuance of the experiment without reference to higher authority and, concurring in the opinion expressed by the Collector, directed that Government should not obtain any profit or return other than the usual 5 per cent. on takávi, and that the profits on the grain should be devoted to the extension of the system and the reduction of the Government shares. The Collector was accordingly authorised to constitute for each depôt a separate fund to which the profit should be credited and from which the Government advance should be repaid by grees. The fund would then essentially be a private fund managed at first by the Collector and his subordinates, but this management might by grees be withdrawn and transferred to private individuals under the supervision and audit of the Collector. The Collector was also permitted to make the transaction a little more favourable to the rayats as desired by him.

"7. Mr. Harrison now takes exception to these orders and, as his view has not been accepted by this Government, requests that his letter No. T.A.III.—379, dated 24th May 1905, containing his representation on the subject, may be submitted to the Government of India under Rule 11 noted in Article 283 of the Civil Account Code. He also intimates that the sanction of the Comptroller General is necessary to the creation of the fund to which it is proposed to hand over the Government share of the profit derived from the grain transaction; and he objects to the present method of accounting. I am directed to forward a copy of this letter, and to say that serious inconvenience will arise, if it is open to any Accountant General to insist on a reference to the Government of India, whenever he thinks a measure taken is not a duty of Government. It does not seem to be the intention of the Civil Account Code that that officer should be concerned with questions of policy, but only with financial rules and principles. Centralization would, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, be carried to an extreme if an Accountant General could insist on the approval of the Government of India being obtained to any measure which is unusual, although in accord with a general policy of that Government. It will be observed that the ultimate object, which has already in some extent attained, of the measures taken is the establishment of all Co-operative Societies of a kind specially suited to the class of people whose amelioration is aimed at. It has been recognised that the success of such societies must depend largely on local conditions and that a considerable experiment will be needed before it is determined what arrangements are most suitable to the several local conditions. Such an experiment will be very seriously hampered if it is open to the Accountant General to take exception to any feature which is not in his opinion expressly covered by some order of the Government of India and to insist on a reference regarding it to that Government.

"8. In conclusion, I am to request that, if necessary, you will be so good as to obtain the confirmation of the Government of India to the orders of this Government contained in their Resolution No. 3467, dated 28th April 1905, regarding the conduct of the experiment and the creation of the fund in question."



Accompaniment to Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5573,
dated 8th July 1905.

Extract from Mr. Branson's note, dated 14th October 1903.

I think that the amount to be spent for the purchase of grain for the store depôts can hardly be treated as an advance to cultivators, under Act XII of 1884, until the grain is actually received by them.

2. The simplest course in my opinion would be to treat the advance of Rs. 2,400 as a special advance under Article 137-A of the Civil Account Code which can be adjusted by credit to advances and debit to the Provincial Loan Account when the cultivators are supplied with grain from the stores.

3. The repayment of the advances which the cultivators are expected to make at the harvest time can then be credited to the Provincial Loan Account.

*Note by Mr. F. C. Harrison, Accountant General, No. 566, dated
4th February 1905.*

The answer of this office was given at the instance of the Treasury Officer.

2. I have, however, been looking into this case, and cannot accept the view hitherto held by this office.

3. There is to my mind no necessary relation between the buying and

Government might sell a man more grain than is covered by his loan, he paying the difference in cash; or contrariwise, he might be lent a larger amount of which he does not spend the whole on grain.

selling of grain by Government and the amounts of money loaned and repaid by the peasants. The Government is at perfect liberty to lend money under

the conditions imposed on such transactions and such loans are accounted for in accordance with a well-known procedure. But the buying of grain and its storage and sale at seed time to the peasants is not a recognised duty of Government, and such a policy particularly when continued requires the approval of the Government of India. Should the practice be approved, the method of accounting would in my opinion be modelled upon a somewhat parallel case in the Opium Department. There opium is purchased and thereafter sold. The purchase price is debited under "Advance Repayable—Stock Account" and when the opium is sold, an equivalent amount is credited to this head and the balance, which is profit, is credited to Excise under the head "Sale proceeds of excise opium." In this case purchase would be debited to another detailed head under "Stock Account—Advances Repayable" and on sale the equivalent would be credited to the same head and the profit credited to a new head "Gain on sale proceeds of grain" under "Land Revenue."

Rev 1721-2

62



प्राच्यविद्या अभ्यास संस्था, ठाणे

293

Straight on Board
I have written to
Cruckshank to let you
know which rail he
will be ready to send
the man off by.

The arrangements are
to be throughout strictly
Confidential. W. B.
himself will not be
informed till the
moment arrives

294

For him to leave,
Thana
Sincerely yours

आद्य क्रांतिकारक वासुदेव बळवंत फडके यांना अंदाजात पाठविण्यापूर्वी
ठाण्याच्या तुरुंगात ठेवले होते, त्यासंबंधीचे गोपनीय पत्र

63



प्राच्यविद्या अभ्यास संस्था, ठाणे

Bombay Castle, 9th December 1891.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 3095, dated 10th August 1891—Submitting the following letter from the Collector of Thana, No. 5824, dated 3rd idem:—

"In compliance with Government Resolution No. 1614 of 3rd March 1881, I have the honour to report that the land required by the G. I. P. Railway Company for the Railway Station at Thana amounts in the aggregate to 4 acres, 31 gunthas and 64 annas as shown in the margin. Of this an area measuring 37 gunthas and 194 annas is Government land and the rest is occupied. The occupied land (3 acres, 33 gunthas and 7 1/2 annas) is divided into some 30 parcels of land each owned by a separate individual. All these persons except the two named in the margin have agreed to part with their respective shares on receipt of compensation in cash at the sanctioned rate of Rs. 1,000 per acre of kharif land and Rs. 500 per acre of warkas land. The total compensation to be paid for the land, including the value of certain buildings which will have to be pulled down, amounts to Rs. 2,701-2-7.

"2. With regard to the two individuals named above, they demand compensation at the exorbitant rate of 1 rupee per square yard or Rs. 4,840 per acre. As these terms are unreasonable, it is necessary that the land owned by them should be acquired under Act X of 1870. Accordingly I beg to submit a draft notification under Section 6 of the Act and recommend that the Assistant Collector in charge Bassein Division be appointed to take orders for the acquisition of the land.

"3. As regards the rent to be fixed on C Class land I would suggest that it should be levied at the rate of Rs. 20 an acre as the land is very valuable and favourably situated within municipal limits."

the Commissioner stating as follows:—

"3. The Commissioner agrees with the Collector in his recommendation that Rs. 20 an acre should be fixed as the rent for the C Class land."

Memorandum from the Public Works Department of the Secretariat, Railway, No. 1892, dated 3rd September 1891:—

- "Retransferred to the Revenue Department with the following remarks:—
- 1. There is no objection in this Department to the issue of the notification for the acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act of the two plots belonging respectively to Gulam Hussein Mulji and Nanabhai Autoba.
- 2. Orders for payment of the compensation for the plots to be taken up under the Land Acquisition Act will be issued in this Department as soon as the Revenue Department are in a position to state the exact amount required.
- 3. It would appear from paragraph 1 of the Collector's letter No. 5824, dated 3rd August 1891, that the exact amount of compensation for the remaining land included in the plan and schedule No. 1151 and other than that referred to in (1) above is already known, and amounts to Rs. 2,701-2-7. If this is the case, orders will be issued in this Department for the payment of this compensation as soon as the Revenue Department make a request to that effect.
- 4. As regards the rent payable by the Railway Company for C Class land, orders will be issued on the receipt of a statement of the exact amount of rent payable."

Memorandum from the Public Works Department of the Secretariat, Railway, No. 1893, dated 18th September 1891.

R. D. No 2562 B
 Letter from the Collector of Thana No 5824 dated 3rd August 1891
 destroyed under class A
 R. D. No 2562 B
 destroyed under class A
 R. D. No 2562 B
 destroyed under class A

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 4432, dated 6th November 1891.
 Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 4668, dated 26th November 1891—Stating with reference to Government memorandum No. 7738 dated 11th idem that the exact area to be acquired is 23 gunthas and 15 annas as mentioned in the draft notification which accompanied his memorandum No. 3095, dated 10th August 1891, and adding as follows:—

"3. With reference to the query in the concluding portion of the above memorandum the Collector of Thana reports that the total annual rent including Local Fund Cess in respect of the whole land exclusive of that proposed to be acquired under the Act, will be Rs. 14-13-1, viz:—

Land Revenue	Rs. 13 15 2
Local Fund Cess	0 13 11

Resolution.—The draft notification should be published in the Bombay Government Gazette, and the Assistant Collector in charge Bassein Division should be directed to take order for the acquisition of the land.

2. The Public Works Department, Railway, should be requested to issue orders for the payment of the compensation amounting to Rs. 2,701-2-7, and of the annual rent of Rs. 14-13-1 in respect of the land referred to in paragraph 1 of the letter from the Collector of Thana, No. 5824, dated 3rd August 1891.

3. The Commissioner, N. D., should be requested to report the amount of compensation that may be awarded for the land referred to in paragraph 1 above, and the rent payable by the G. I. P. Railway Company in respect of the portion of it required under Class C.

copy
 Under Secretary to Government.

- To
- 2 The Commissioner, N. D.,
 - 5 The Collector of Thana,
 - 3 The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
 - 3 The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
 - 6 The Public Works Department of the Secretariat, Railway

Na. of 1891.
 Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

* Bucket of R. D. No 3543B destroyed under class A
 * Bucket of R. D. No 3743B destroyed — do —
 R. D. No 2562 B destroyed in office and approved by the Chief Secy. Mr. Mackenzie on 8-12-91

ठाणे रेल्वे स्टेशन बांधण्यासाठी जी. आय. पी. रेल्वे कंपनीने जमीन संपादन केली.
 त्यासंबंधीचा शासकीय आदेश (१८९१)



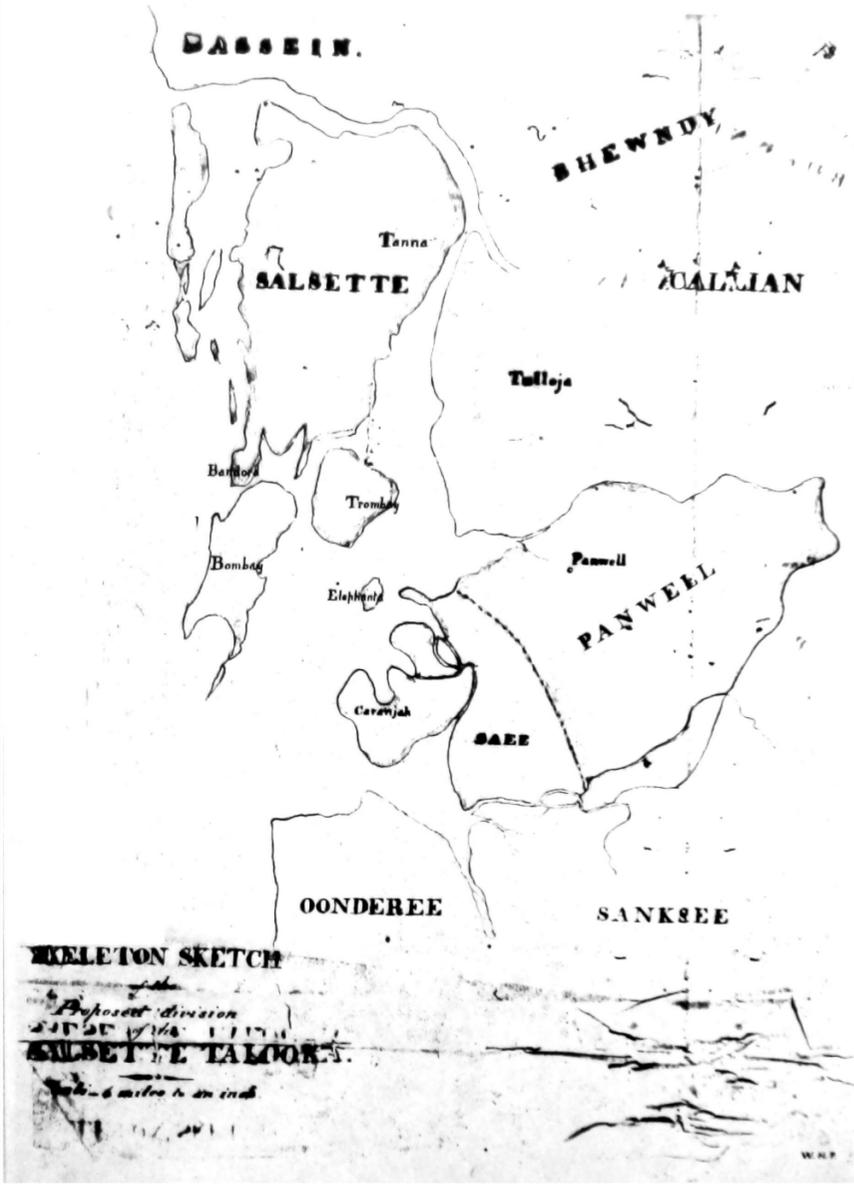
List of collectors of Thane from 1850 to 1873

Name of officer	Permanent or officiating	Period for which each officer held the appointment		Remarks
		From	To	
J. S. Dow	Officiating	21 st July 1850	1 st July 1856	
J. S. Dow	Officiating	12 th March 1851	1 st July 1856	
J. S. Dow	Permanent	1 st July 1856	17 th December 1859	
M. P. Mabel	Permanent	17 th December 1859	17 th October 1863	
J. A. Rose	Officiating	1 st November 1863	8 th April 1864	* Exact date given in the original is 1863
G. B. Linton Kerr	Officiating	8 th April 1864	7 th December 1864	
G. B. Linton Kerr	Permanent	7 th December 1864	1 st July 1866	
E. L. Jones	Permanent	1 st July 1866	1 st February 1870	

Name of officer	Permanent or officiating	Period for which each officer held the appointment		Remarks
		From	To	
J. R. Morgan	Officiating	7 th May 1857	1 st June 1857	* It is not clear from the original whether the date is 1857 or 1858
J. R. Morgan	Permanent	1 st June 1857	3 rd September 1860	
D. G. R. Leighton	Officiating	3 rd September 1860	2 nd December 1860	
J. R. Morgan	Permanent	2 nd December 1860	11 th April 1862	
G. P. Robertson	Officiating	11 th April 1862	5 th June 1864	
G. P. Down	Officiating	1 st June 1864	10 th May 1866	* Exact date given in the original is 1865
H. H. Howland	Permanent	3 rd June 1866	13 th June 1867	* The exact date given in the original is 1867
J. J. Arbutnot	Officiating	15 th July 1867	7 th October 1867	
J. W. Robertson	Officiating	7 th October 1867	20 th December 1867	
J. W. Robertson	Permanent	20 th December 1867	27 th April 1870	
G. L. Sheppard	Officiating	27 th April 1870	1 st March 1871	
J. W. Robertson	Permanent	1 st March 1871	7 th October 1874	* Exact date given in the original is 1874
A. H. Aarons	Officiating	7 th October 1874	7 th June 1875	
J. W. Robertson	Permanent	7 th June 1875	17 th October 1878	
A. H. Aarons	Officiating	17 th October 1878	17 th November 1878	
J. G. Jones	Officiating	17 th November 1878	7 th February 1879	
A. H. Aarons	Officiating	7 th February 1879	5 th April 1879	
A. H. Aarons	Officiating	5 th April 1879	23 rd June 1879	
A. H. Aarons	Officiating	23 rd June 1879	22 nd March 1879	
H. B. Hubert	Officiating	22 nd March 1879	22 nd December 1879	
H. B. Hubert	Permanent	22 nd December 1879	21 st June 1882	
J. J. Arbutnot	Officiating	21 st June 1882	11 th July 1882	
J. J. Arbutnot	Permanent	11 th July 1882	11 th July 1882	

ठाण्याचे कलेक्टर - इ.स. १८४५ ते १८८३





साष्टी तालुक्याचा नकाशा,
इ.स. १८५५

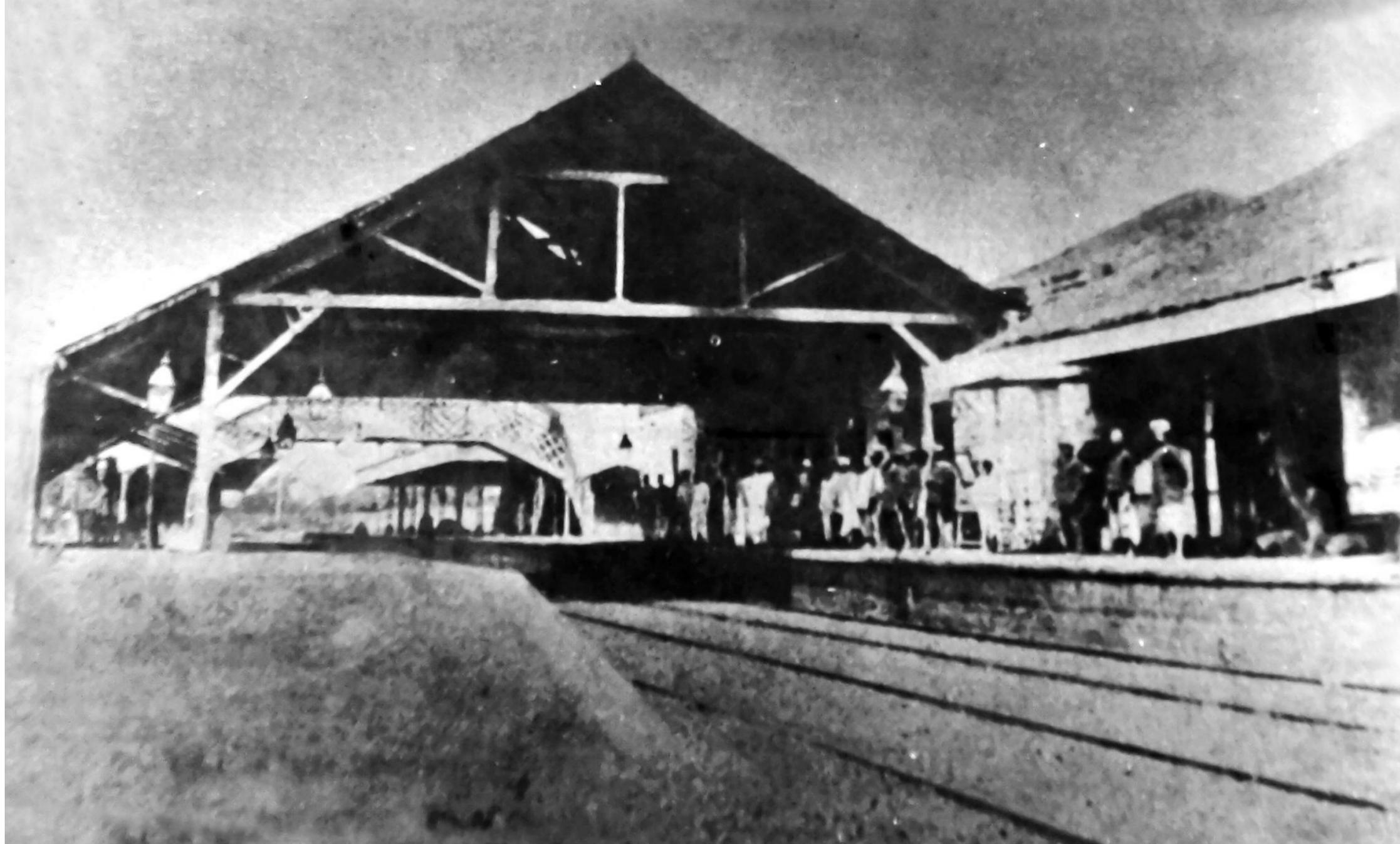
Proclamation

Under orders received from His Excellency the Governor in Council of Bombay notice is hereby given to all occupants of lands in the Thana District as follows

The arrangements which Government may see fit to make with regard to the removal of timber, firewood, rabi material and other tree produce from the State Forests of that District, by the local agricultural population, are now under consideration. Whatever concessions in this respect

ठाणे जिल्ह्यातील वन-संपत्ती
विषयक जाहीरनामा, १८७१

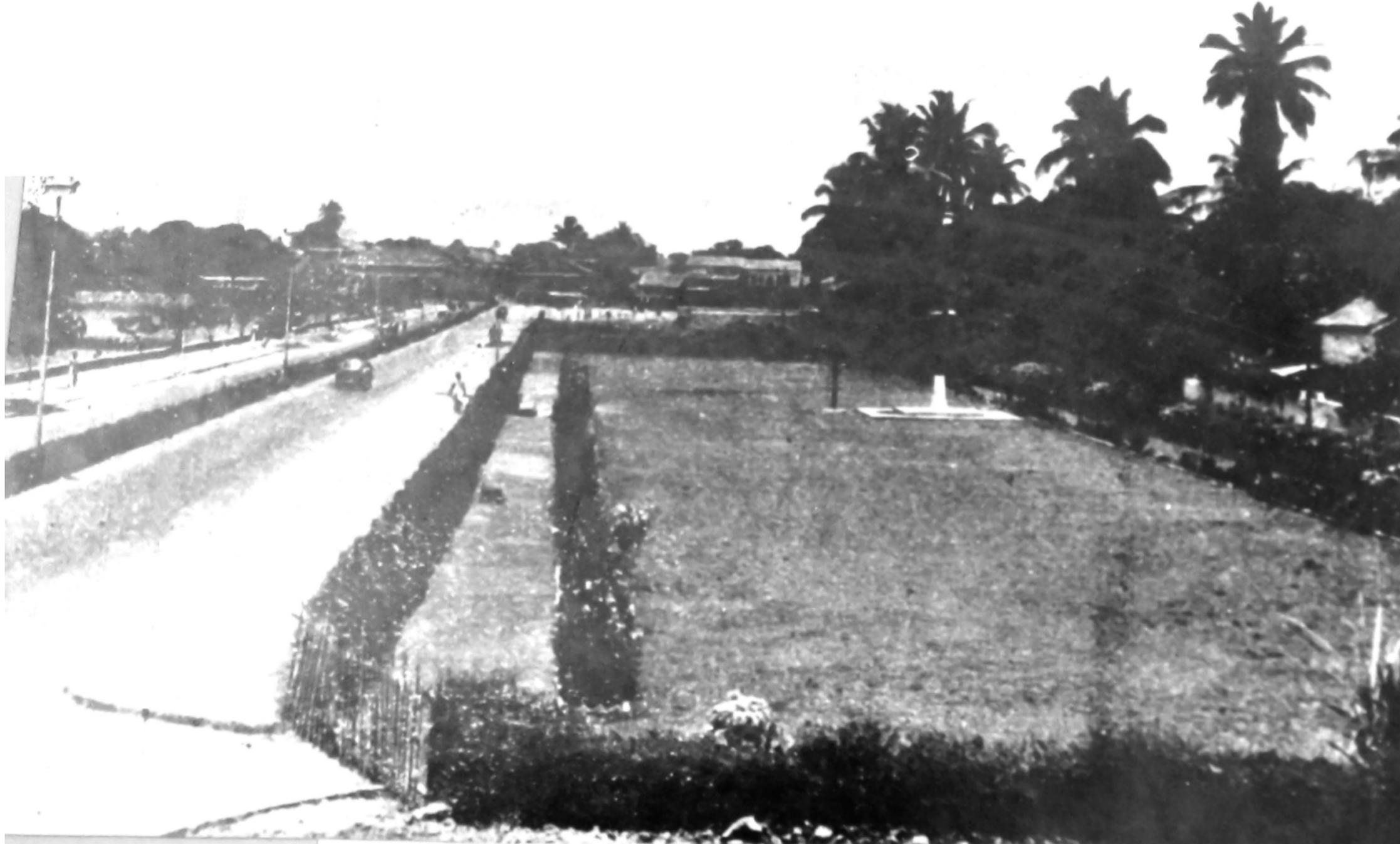




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प्राच्यविद्या अभ्यास संस्था, ठाणे



ठाण्यातील कौयिनेश्वर मंदिराजवळचा मासुंदा तलाव एक तृतीयांश बुजवून त्यातून ६० फूटी रस्ता केला व बाजूला नगरपालिकेने उद्यान तयार केले त्याचे एक दृश्य, लोक या भागाला ठाण्याची चौपाटी म्हणतात.



प्राच्यविद्या अभ्यास संस्था, ठाणे



ठाण्याच्या जिल्हा न्यायालयाची इमारत ही पेशव्यांच्या सुभेदाराने वसईच्या स्वारीच्यावेळी बांधलेल्या वाड्याचा अवशेष आहे



प्राच्यविद्या अभ्यास संस्था, ठाणे



ठाणे रेल्वे स्टेशनचे पूर्वीचे दृशनी चित्र जी.आय.पी. ने मुंबईहून रेल्वे बांधली तेव्हां, १८५१ मध्ये, ठाणे येथे ती संपत असे.



प्राच्यविद्या अभ्यास संस्था, ठाणे



ठाणे रेल्वे स्टेशन - बाहेरील बाजू



प्राच्यविद्या अभ्यास संस्था, ठाणे