EXPLORATION IN THE JANAGAR DISTRICT

Previous works:

So far as archaeological explorations are concerned the district of Janagar is almost a terra incognita. Very few scholars had made an attempt to describe the archaeological sites of the district. From their work it seems that Chumli, Pindara and Dwarka were only exceptions that attracted some attention of the previous workers. The earliest explorer in this district was G.L. Jacob. He studied the ruins of Chumli. After this, James Burgess did a pioneering work by throwing good deal of light on the architecture of few standing monuments in and around Chumli.

In 1955, a team of archaeologist from M.S. University of Baroda excavated two chalcolithic sites of Amra and Lakheboval. But unfortunately the report of their excavations are not published yet, thus the fuller picture of these settlements cannot be drawn. Subsequently, P.P. Pandya explored this and neighbouring region to some extent and brought good number of sites to light.

After some lapse of time R. Subrahmanyan studied the antiquities of Pindara (ancient Pindataraka). By this time Prof. H.D. Bankalia and his colleagues were actively working in
Dwarika (Okhamandal Taluka). They carried out a pioneering systematic excavation at ancient Dwarika and established the historical stratigraphy of this area.

Another pioneering work was done by J.M. Nanavati and M.A. Shaky. They studied the Saindhava temples of the region and published their finds in a monograph. It was Prof. H.N. Mehta, who conducted a brief survey and located few Late stone age sites, for the first time in the district. Recently S.R. Rao, 9 again excavated Dwarika and the result of this excavation pushed back the antiquity of Dwarika was further back to C.1000 B.C. and also unearthed a 8th century temple. Besides this, few stray articles on chance findings, were published by some scholars. Among these copper plates found from Ghurali, 10 Gonda 11 and Nusairan 12 were published by A.S. Altekar and Dr. Buhler. K.V. Soundre Rajan 13 wrote an article on the age of Gop temple. Shri Anvari and Kato 14 also published some sculptures from Dwarika in their excavation report and J.P. Joshi noted some paleoliths from Pindara.

Selection of the area:

With this outline of the previous work conducted by various scholars, it was felt that the area of Jamnagar district requires more careful explorations for better understanding of the various facets of the political and cultural history. After going through the previous work it was felt that the chances are bright to meet with the new discoveries right from prehistoric period to 13th century A.D. with this view in mind systematic explorations were undertaken by the present investigator for
establishing a cultural sequence of the unknown past of the district.

Secondly, there were few advantages in working in this region. At the time this study was initiated a considerable amount of archaeological information had accumulated. Four chalcolithic sites and a historic site was excavated in this district and its surrounding region, and a chronological framework had been developed. Somnath, Pojadi and Dwarka had been excavated and published to the extent that a major hypothesis could be formulated.

Exploration:

For finding out the antiquarian remains of the Junagarh an extensive field work was carried out. All the 10 talukas of this district were explored considering the geographical and geological factors of the territory.

For locating the prehistoric sites areas fulfilling the environmental proximity of Prehistoric man's needs, such as, water, food and raw material for making stone implements were taken into account. Therefore, river sections, river beds, exposed gullies, natural ponds were carefully explored. For finding such spots, topographical sheet of the quarter inch map where such spots are located were indeed found to be much useful.

Besides a village to village survey was conducted in
order to locate the chalcolithic and historic sites. The fresh exploration brought to light 100 new sites varying in nature and character, throwing light on variety of antiquities extending from prehistoric to historic period.

Prehistoric antiquities, in the form of stone tools, extending from lower palaeolithic to mesolithic periods, whereas chalcolithic period extending from 2500 B.C. to 1000 B.C. were represented by pottery, chark objects such as, bangles and ladles etc. Historic antiquities extending from early centuries of Christian era to 13th century A.D. were represented by pottery, coins, terracottas, stone, metal objects etc. were also found along with architectural remains of temples, sculptures, step-wells belonging to various phases of human history.

General nature of the sites:

**Lower Palaeolithic sites**: (Mid-plistocene period)

All the river systems in Jamnagar district were explored. Handaxes, scrapers and cleaver of rhyolite was discovered in a tributary of river Verud near village Vijaypur (Bhanwad Taluka). But no stratigraphic evidences of above period of human history could be noticed. The presence only few tools indicate that the area was sparsely occupied by man belonging to Lower Palaeolithic period. However, evidences of the existence of earliest stone using man has been obtained at Sojdi in the Shadar river of which river Verud is a tributary, as well as near Pindara in Kalyanpur Taluka.
Middle Palaeolithic Sites: (Late or Upper Pleistocene period)

Regarding 'middle palaeolithic period' it may be stated that only three sites were discovered at 'nada, Sindh in Jodlya taluka and Kalavd in Kalavad taluka. These stone tools were made on local material of chert and jasper. Moreover, the tools of this period have been found from several places in Saurashtra, the notable sites are Rojdi, Jetupur, Rajkot and few sites of Kutch district. The present tools assemblage are typologically similar to the above sites.

Late Stone Age Sites: (Circa 10,000 to 2500 B.C.)

Most of the late stone age sites were found centered around Bhavnagar, possibly because the Barda hills, which rise in this taluka, have sufficient outcrops of basalt and also contain fine pockets of silicious stone like agate, chalcedony. No doubt few late stone age sites were located in neighbouring taluks like Lajpur and Kalavad also. These sites are open camp sites on river bank or hillocks.

The late stone age sites in the district have not yielded any pottery or bones. The tools are non-geometrical in nature. These sites may be compared with number of sites found in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Kutch.

Chalcolithic Sites: (2500 B.C. — 1000 B.C.)

The Chalcolithic sites were found all over the district, but the concentration of sites were found in Kalavad, Lajpur, Jamnagar, Kalyanpur, Jodlya taluks only. A striking geographical fact
which can be noted that the sites directly lie adjacent to a source of water and raw material for the development of lithic and shell industries. This correlation has been mentioned for the Harappan sites in Sind and the Punjab and Gujarat as well. Careful observation were made during the course of field work concerning the nearest source of water, and it was observed in the field that if riverine areas were searched sites would be found directly on the banks or hillocks on the streams.

The thickness of archaeological deposits is generally very thin, except the sites at Nageshwar, Tarana, Rasnaal, which has the thickness of 1.5 meters or more. No structure could be seen except at Nageshwar a stone plinth were observed in the section. Such type of undressed stone house foundation have also been found in Kutch at Dahod. Their pottery is the main source for the identity of these sites in this region.

**Historic Period I and II Sites: (2nd century B.C. to 6th century A.D.)**

The concentration of historic period I and II were found in Chauvad, Lalpur, Dwarka, Kalayanpur and to some extent in Jamjodhpur and Jamnagar taluks. However, few sites have also been found in border areas of Jodha and Kalaved. The occurrence of a large number of sites with red polished ware, black-on-red ware, Roman amphorae in western part of the district, indicate the fairly thick habitation in the district during this period.
Historic Period III Sites: (C.600 B.C. to 1000 A.D.)

This period is named as Historic period III. In the period the earlier pottery disappeared. The burnished black, burnished red ware, coarse red ware are ascribed to this period. Sculptures stylistically earlier than Chalukyan period the Saindhava copper plate inscriptions, temples, Gadhaiya coins are also characteristic features of this period. The concentration of such sites were found in Shamlad, Kalayanpur and Dwarka talukas.

Historic period IV Sites: (Circa 1000 to 1300 A.D.)

This period is characterised by glazed pottery, coarse black and coarse red ceramics. The other important antiquities of this period are sculptures and various standing monuments. This period is dated upto 1300 century A.D. and is the last period discussed in the present work. The sites of this period are more or less uniformly distributed in the district.

Description of the Sites:

A detailed description of the explored sites has been given in the following pages after arranging them in alphabetical order first talukawise and then sitewise. The sites studied earlier are marked with an asterisk.
Ehanvad - 21° 50’ north latitude and 69° 49’ east longitude - is a taluka headquarters nearly 84 km from Jamnagar with which it is connected by bus and rail. The railway station is nearly 1.6 km from the main town.

A legends connects Bhanvad to the Jethwa’s of Gujarat. According to it, Shan Jethwa had a flower garden at the place called Bhanvadi, it later on came to be known as Bhanvad. But during exploration of the town the legend could not be proved.

The town is fortified and the old town is situated within the fort. It seems to be built during the time of Jam. The town has expanded considerably during recent times. At present it has a power house, taluka seed godown, primary health centre and a government rest house. A small river flows through the town and joins river Vartu near the shrine of Indeshwar-Vahadeva and the place is known as Trivenisangam.

Bhanvad taluka seems to have been more or less neglected as far archaeology of it is concerned. However, Gujamli and some monuments of the surrounding area has attracted the attention of various scholars. Recent explorations conducted by the present investigator brought several sites to light (Fig. A.2). The sites found from this taluka are listed below:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
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<td>Ambhliyar</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Shangpur-II</td>
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<td>Shrivad</td>
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<td>Sodki</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fatepur-I</td>
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<td>Fatepur-II</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chumli</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunda</td>
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<td>Krishenguda</td>
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<td>Verad-II</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vijaypur</td>
<td>21° 50' ; 69° 49'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ambhliyara (अम्ब्लियारा)

(21° 60' north latitude and 69° 42' east longitude)

The village is nearly 4 km north-west of Shavnad town. It can be approached by bicycle.

In the jurisdiction of this village there is a site on the northern bank of river Vartu, which flows in front of the village. The site is nearly 3 meters high from the present water level. To determine the area of the site was extremely difficult as the site has been completely disturbed due to cultivation. Thus, very few evidences of this old habitation were lying scattered in the field.

From this site only red ware was collected. Unfortunately only few recognizable shapes were found which includes dish and pots. The shapes and fabric of the pottery shows affinity with the pottery reported from Rangpur IIB and IIC. The dish with beaded rim and storage jars with beaded rim are similar to Rangpur IIB and IIC.

These antiquities suggest that the site was occupied during chalcolithic period. The details of ceramic assemblage are given in Table A.I.

Shangor (शांगौर)

(22° 05' north latitude and 69° 49' east longitude).

Shangor or Shangol is a village nearly 33 km to the north-east of the Shavnad town. It is connected by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village there is a site known as Juna-Basar. It is situated to the north-east
of the village and occupies a mound which is nearly 0.5 km in circumference and nearly 5 meters in height from the surrounding area.

A tributary of river Vartu runs along the western side of the mound. There is also a water tank on its northern side. It preserves the water for three to four months after monsoon. These two resources seem to be the main water sources.

During exploration, it was found that the antiquities were spread in two distinct localities in this area and revealed variety of ceramics. A few stone sculptures from the site were removed to Jamnagar Museum. For the sake of convenience the two areas are noted as Bhangor I and Bhangor II.

**Bhangor I:**

The site is on the north side, near the tank and measures 100 x 120 meters. Plain and painted Red ware, Buff ware, Lustrous red ware and Coarse red ware were recovered from the site. Red ware includes convex-sided bowls, various parts of dish-on-stand and variety of pots. Buff ware was represented by a base portion of dish-on-stand and bowl, while in Lustrous red ware only a bowl was found.

The ceramics show affinities to the pottery reported from Rangpur IIB and IIC, Lothal B, and Sojdi I. The storage jars with beaded rim are similar to those in Rangpur IIB and bowl with sharp carination are similar to Lothal B and Sojdi I.
Besides a casket with stright sides is comparable to Harri ITS and Lothal D. In addition to the ceramics, few bones were found near the tank. Mostly all the bone specimens show sharp cutting marks suggesting use of a sharp instrument. These bones have been identified as horn, tibia, molar from upper jaw and rib bone of a cow.\(^\text{16}\)

These antiquities suggest that this site might belong to the Chalcolithic period.

**Shaner II:**

The site is on the southern side and measures 300 x 200 meters. Various types of ceramics and an unidentified portion of a stone sculpture was found from the site. The ceramics includes a non-descript. shard of red polished ware, burnished red ware, plain and burnished black ware.

The site seems to have been occupied for a longer period as the stone sculptures of Bhrama, Surya and Gajlakshmi, stylistically belonging to 10th to 12th centuries A.D.\(^\text{14}\) were found and are at present on display at Lakhoto Museum, Jamnagar.

These antiquities suggest that this area was occupied during Chalcolithic period and in the Historic period \(\text{III}\). However, without excavations, it is difficult to judge whether this was a continuous occupation or there were gaps in it.

The detailed classification of ceramic assemblage recovered are given in Table \(\text{A.2}\).
Bhavnad: (भव्नाड़)
(21° 50' north latitude and 69° 49' east longitude).

The site lies nearly 1.5 km north of Bhavnad town, near the government rest house. Microliths were collected from the barren land which lies between the rest house and private oil mill.

The site measures 60 x 60 meters approximately and runs along the side of Jamnagar highway. The site is partly disturbed due to cultivation and produced very few microlithics possibly suggesting a temporary settlement. The water source of the site seems to be river Bhavnadi, a tributary of river Verti which flows east of the site. During exploration following artifacts were collected in the form of microlithics:

- Broken blade core - 1
- Side scraper - 1
- Flakes - 4
- Total - 6

Sodki: (सोद्की)
(22° 0' north latitude and 69° 49' east longitude).

Sodki is a small village nearly 17 km north-east of Shanvad town. The village can be approached by foot or by cycle from Sai-devaliya village, which is connected by State transport bus service.

On the western side of the village, after crossing the
Veradi river a site was located in cultivated field. The site measures 200 x 100 meters and is nearly 1.5 meters high from the present water level. Burnished red ware, coarse red ware, burnished black ware and black ware collected from the site. Thus, indicating that the site was occupied during Historic period III and IV. The classification of ceramics found from the site is given in Table A.3.

**Fatepur:** (फतेपुर)

(22° 0' north latitude and 69° 45' east longitude).

Fatepur is a small village nearly 6 km north-east of Shanavd town. The village can be approached by State transport bus service upto Fatepur patiya from where the village is nearly 1.5 km. Two sites were located in the jurisdiction of this village and are named as Fatepur I and II for the sake of convenience.

**Fatepur I:**

The site is situated on the western bank of the small stream, which flows in front of the village. It is damaged (Fig. c-6) considerably by cultivation and measures 100 x 150 meters approximately. Various types of ceramics were collected from this cultivated field which includes sherd of a Roman amphora, red polished ware, glaze ware, burnished black ware, black-on-red ware and red ware.

Besides, the pottery, a decorated chank bangle and number of chank-waste with sharp cutting marks were found, possibly
suggesting that chank industry. Two terracotta discs made of broken pot-shards and two stone discs were also among the finds from the site. The detail description of the ceramic assemblage is given in Table No. A4.

Those evidences bear out the fact that the site was occupied for long period ranging from early centuries of Christian era i.e., Historic period II down to historic period IV.

Enterpur III:

Nearly 1 km south of the village another site was located in a cultivated field. Thus, to determine the exact area of the site was extremely difficult.

Various types of pottery and large number of chank waste was found from the site. The ceramics collected from the site includes red polished ware, red burnished ware, plain black ware, black-on-red ware. These antiquities suggests that this area was occupied from early centuries of Christian era down to Historic period IV. However, it is difficult to judge whether this was a continuous occupation or there were a gap in it.

Ghumli: (२१° ५३' north latitude and ६३° ७३' longitude).

Ghumli, the ancient भुजौलिकā was the capital of साँढवास. Its name was later on contracted from भुजौलिकā to भुजौलिकā as shown by the Bhuniki copper plate of Jaidōva.19 Bhuniki again contracted to भुजौलī and later on to Chumli. Tradition connects Chumli with the capital of Jethwanas also.
Thus, it was once a flourishing town and the capital of Saindhaves and Jethwas.

The ruined village is situated nearly 4 km south of Bhanvad town. It comes under Ghumli, Timbdi, and Kokhana patwari circle and Bhanvad is its revenue circle. The village can be approached by State transport bus service upto Ghumli-patiya, from where it is nearly 0.5 km away.

Ghumli has the open area of Vortu valley and the plains of Bhanvad on the east and the north. On west and south the mountains of Barda break the terrain into hills and valleys for a considerable distance. The northern hill has a nālī that join the river Vortu, which in turn meet the Arabian sea to south of Gandhavi. In the shelter of hills where slopes merge with plain stands the Ghumli flanked by two nālīs and a large stream. The central stream is Bhurji-kund-ni-zar, while eastern stream is known as Vankla-zar. Behind these streams on the south rises the hills of Sonkansari, Supuri, Venu, Chopara and Illo. Those hills rise upto the height of 400 meters above the ground level. These hills have several tracts now under heavy vegetations, remains fairly well guarded secret that is only known to local inhabitants.

The standing monuments of Ghumli and Sonkansari area are repeatedly noted. A small excavation was also conducted jointly by the State department of Archaeology and the University of Saurashtra. No antiquity of importance were obtained except
Medieval pottery and coins. Recently Prof. R.N. Mehta has added a new dimension to its archaeology by studying the townscape of it. He places the beginning of settlement at Chunli after Circa 4th/5th centuries A.D.

The archaeology remains of Chunli can be studied under following heads:

Fortification,
Gates,
Retaining walls,
Step-well,
Temples,
Residential areas or Hamlets,
Sculptures,
Memorial stones.

Fortification:

There are several fortification around Chunli. The largest is around Chunli. The fort occupies lower levels of Chunli and covers it from Ashapura and goes upto Vaghbahi. The fort is constructed of well placed ashlers on the outer side and rubble in the interior. The fort wall is interspersed by a number of bastions. It is 1 meter thick at top and varies in length. This oval shaped fortification wall protects the town, on the east and north, while south side is protected by natural hills and forests.
Armanar gate:

Two brackets of the gate were fairly well preserved in 1976 A.D. when Burgess visited the site but only one bracket is preserved now (Fig. 65a). The sculptures are worthy of observation, it consists of figures in parallel compartments, elephants, tigers, heads of warriors, musicians and dancing women are executed boldly. This gate is probably equal to those at Sirkola as it belongs to same style.

Retaining walls:

The granite hills have weathered into huge spheroidal or boulder like masses piled upon one another and look like human workmanship and thus difficulty develops in differentiation between human and natural workmanship. These boulders sometimes roll down and cause erosion. These features have led to the construction of walls which could not be termed strictly as fort but could be classified as retaining walls. Such two types of walls have been traced. These are usually running across the cutting at a lower level and indicate their function. These are either to raise the platform for construction to protect the area from the stones coming down from the hill and to stop erosion.

Tanks:

This area is generally not suitable for human habitation because of water shortage. To overcome water shortage tanks were prepared. During exploration two tanks were found—one of the tank is nearly 100 meters west of Ramapur gate. It is constructed by a dam of about 230 meters length and rises to height of
8 meters. The inner face is of rubble and other part is made of clay and rubble. Another featureless tank was observed near the Konkansori temples.

**Stem-well:**

East of Navalakha temple is Jathvani well (Fig. E 66), which must originally have been a very large and noble public well. It is flanked by steps down to the bottom and galleries above, as in the 'daij-vav near Ahmedabad. Half of the structure has disappeared now and the stone have been carried off for various construction purposes. At the bottom of the vav on each side is niche. It is present there is no sculpture in the well but Burgess had found one sculpture, on the right side near the entrance at the east end of a cow and calf, eating balls of food with an inscription below, of which only small fragment here and there are legible. It begins ॐ संवत 2307, probably reads संवत 1383 and correspondence with 1326–27 A.D.

**Temples:**

Group of temples are distributed at Chumali, they are concentrated at three places:

- Navalakha group,
- Konkansari group,
- and Dispersed temples at Shrushkunda.

Navalakha group has two temples fairly in good state of preservation. These are known as Ganesh derua and Navalakha. There was also a Jain temple to the east of Ganesh derua, when Burgess visited the site. It was known as Vaniavasi, but at
present the temple is not in existence, possibly totally ruined with the passage of time.

Ganesh deme:

To the south of the Navalekhā temple stands Ganesh deme, single-spired (latina) building with square cells and rectilinear sikha (Fig. E.42). It is simple in construction with almost featureless straight walls. The jagati on which it is raised is buried. Originally it might have ambulatory passage as well as mandap but it is totally damaged in front. This temple is classified under early Nagar type. It bears no inscription and could be roughly dated to C.3rd century A.D.

Navalekhā temple:

The temple known as Navalekhā stands in the middle of ruins on a raised platform (Fig. E.43) which is 46.734 meters long by 31.039 meters broad. The enclosing wall or screen on top of the temple has entirely disappeared and of the entrance only few steps and the base of two massive pillars remain.

The temple itself measures 15.5440 meters from the threshold of the mandap to that of shrine and 20.6216 meters to the back of the pradakshinā or passage round the shrine inside. The width from north to the south doors of mandap is 16.7640 meters. The mandap is of two storey with twenty two columns on the floor, each 2.7432 meters high and thirty shorter ones on the low screen walls that enclose it.

The temple proper has its garbhagriha, pradakshināpath
antarāla and two storied Mandap on the pitha. It has from below upānthara, alankarjargal, ratnaamaditjādyakumbha, pāda, kupeana, kalasa, antarpala, kiritmukhabanda, gajathara and naṭhara. Then begins mandovara. There are three couples of elephants, with their trunks interwove, under the bhadragevakasas on three sides of the temple. Under the shrine window, on the south side, just over the two elephants, is a figure of Brahma and Jñānavati. While Burgess has reported the sculpture of Śiva-Parvati in the west but that niche does not have any sculpture at present. Temple can be dated to 12th century A.D. on stylistic grounds.

Śiva Temple Near Salasar Talao:

Outside the temple gate is a pretty large artificial talao known as Salasar talao. It is formed by embankment thrown across the mouth of the valley. At the east end of it is a Śiva temple, now in complete ruins. The mandap is entirely fallen and only shrine remains. There is nothing, however, remarkable about it except some Śiva sculpture on the walls of the shrine on east and south side. This temple is similar in style to the Navaśekha temple.

Grugh Kunda:

Grugh Kunda is on the eastern side of the Grugh-kunda nala. The oldest available remains at the place is loose sculpture of Śiva and Parvati and mandap wall with three free standing and two pillars in the wall. Śiva lingas of flat top and also remains of older period. Some of the broken pieces of temple were used
in a new check dam made by forest department. However, these 
remains could be referred to Saindhava period. Prof. R. S. Shinde 
has recently discovered Siva Matha on the opposite side of the 
Shrughkunda. Nearly 100 meters to the south-west of Shrugh-
kunda is large platform 30.5 meters. It is constructed on the 
left hand side of the stream by the use of local granite boul-
ders and the top is levelled plain. On this levelled plain 
23.30 meters on the south is a construction of granite base and 
bricks. An overfired brick measures 37.5 x 36.7x9 cms. The 
structure deep in the valley is reminiscent of similar mathas at 
Chandravati and Devi-ni-mori.

Sonkansari Group:

A short distance east of the village ruins about 120 or 122 
meters above the ground level stands a group of old temples locally 
named after a legendary lady, Sonkansari. There is a arti-
ficial featureless tank along the side. The largest temples Nos. 
1-3 in the west faces east. In the irregular opposite row, two 
old temples 4 and 5 faces east, while a late Solanki period shrine 
of Vishnu (No.6) faces north. A small temple (No.7) is still 
further east beyond it. No.8 is located in banyan trees facing west. 
All these temples can be date to Ca. 6th to 13th centuries A.D. 
Detailed description of all the temples of the village is given 
in Chapter No.6.
Sculptures and Memorial Stones (Pāliya):

Numerous Brahminical sculptures were found scattered in the ruins and mostly near the above temple groups. Uma-Parvati, Chāmuṇḍa, Ganesha, Brahma, Vishnu etc., belonging to 7th to 12th centuries A.D. were found (Fig. E1:39). Jain icon (Fig. E1:35) of Pārvatī and a Sācbaśāna was found by Burgess\textsuperscript{29} in Vaijavat temple. But, no such icon or temple was located by the present investigator. Besides, a number of pāliyas are lying near Dapera gate. Most of these are warriors, boldly sculptured are either on horseback or foot and carry a shield. One of the pāliyas bears the date of Samvat 1110 and corresponds to 1002 A.D.

Residential areas or mounds:

Ghumli had a history of several centuries, so it has accumulated the debris indicating various phases. Unless unit excavations are not conducted it is not possible to study them. However, few observations in the field were possible, wherever pits were dig for a variety of purposes. One such large pit was excavated near Jathava-Vav. The stratigraphy revealed the succession of strata:

1. Modern level surface,
2. Collapse of building,
3. Wall of the building, the debris of ash, pot-shards etc. and
4. Another structure apparently below it.

Similarly the observation of the damaged underground water tank indicates that below its construction level their were...
archaeological deposits. The stratigraphic observation clearly points out that present land surface with the fort represents the last phase of active habitation. Fortunately the remains of this phase could give an idea of the townscape of the period prior to its destruction.

It is clear that the use of large size bricks in structure south Bhughkunda and ceramics which indicate some resemblance of inferior variety of red polished ware and the temples of the late half of 1st millennium A.D. represents the activities that could be ascribed to period from the mid-first millennium A.D. The earliest evidences were not known till this date, so within available evidences it is reasonable to place the beginning of the settlement after 4th/5th centuries A.D.

The small settlement on the left bank of Bhughkunda may possibly existed during Saindhav period and possibly was an open town as the fort line does not indicate that could be traced to period earlier than the 11th century A.D.32

The fortification are post-Saindhav in date and therefore could be ascribed to the succeeding dynasty. The habitation seems to have expanded in this period. The concentration of the population was around the Navalakhin temple.

What happened to Ghumli? Who destroyed it? Nothing definite is known. Tradition attributes the destruction to the cause of Sonkansiri. But, this as rightly pointed out by Burgess,31 does not seem reasonable. For Ghumli was destroyed in 15th
In the 11th century, probably by Jams from Sind or it lost importance during Jams time and turned into a small village and Shantad possibly developed in this period.

Hathla (21° 53' north latitude and 69° 36' east longitude).

Hathla is a village nearly 35 km south-east of Shantad town. This village can be approached by State transport bus service.

In the jurisdiction of this village a site was located nearly a km south of the modern village and is known as Nijamal.

The site occupies an area of 100 x 150 meters and is nearly 1 meter high from the river bed which is on the west of the site. Unfortunately the site is a cultivated field now and thus cannot be taken up for excavation.

During exploration of the site variety of antiquities were recovered which included red polished ware, burnished red ware and coarse red ware. Besides above ceramic assemblage few shell pieces with sharp cutting marks were among the finds. This shell waste possibly indicate the local manufacture of chank objects at the site. The detail description of the ceramic assemblage is given in Table 4.5.

These antiquities suggest that this site might have been occupied during historic period II and III.
Gunda: 22° 0' north latitude and 69° 40' east longitude.

Gunda is situated about 13 km north-west of Shavad and can be approached by State bus service. The village is known for the inscription of Rudrasimha, which was discovered in 1880 A.D. in old preserved well constructed by Rudrabhuti and is now preserved in the museum at Rajkot. The inscription is very short and reads as following:

"In the year one hundred and two in the reign of Naja Kshatrapa Swami Rudra Simha, son of Naja Mahka Kshatrapa Swami Rudra Dama, grandson of Mahka Kshatrapa Swami Chaitya, on the fifth of the bright half Vaishakh, being the auspicious day on which the moon in shravan nakshatra, Anir senapati, Sahak's son Rudrabhuti caused this well constructed in the village Rasopadra for the benefit and comfort of all animals." 34

Gunda is no other than the ancient Rasopadra village for the inscription was found in a disused well. The letters of the record were in excellent state of preservation, the stone probably fixed on the side of the well, fell into the well at a later date, and was thus preserved.

The inscription is very valuable because it gives the name of the son of Swami Chaitya, and the father of Rudra Dama, which is illegible in Junagadh inscription. It also shows that these earlier monarchs bore the title of Swami and what is singular alternate, generation bore the title of Mahka Kshatrapa.
and Kshatrapa respectively. This inscription is dated to 181 A.D. and indicate that the Kardamakas (western Kshatrapas) were in effective control of western Saurashtra.

During present exploration no antiquity was found in this village.

Kalanka: (कलंका)

(21° 58' north latitude and 70° 0' east longitude).

Kalanka is a small village nearly 37 km from Shanvd town in north-east direction. It can be approached by State transport bus service.

In the jurisdiction of this village a site was located 3 km west of the village near Verto dam. It measures 150 x 150 meters and is about 95 cms high from the rest of the area. The site is damaged due to cultivation and water erosion. Thus, is unfit for any excavation.

Burnished red ware, coarse black ware, and black burnished red ware and coarse red ware were recovered from the site. Thus it can be concluded that site was occupied during historic period IV. The description of the ceramic assemblage is given in Table No.A.6.

Kalavad: (कलवध)

(21° 48.5' north latitude and 69° 49.5' east longitude).

Kalavad or Kalawad is a village nearly 13 km east of Shanvd town. It can be approached by State transport bus service. The village is famous for Koteswar Mahadeva temple.
of 8th/9th century A.D. which is nearly 2 km east of village.

This temple has been placed under co-nagar group as the shikhara has a rudimentary nagar look. The temple has lost its mandap (Fig. E-21). The cella is square which cuts horizontally into series of mouldings. (See Chapter No. 6 for details).

In the vicinity of this temple two sites were discovered and were named as Kalavad I and II for the sake of convenience.

Kalavad-I:

On the southern side of the temple a habitation site was discovered. The site is situated at a height of 3.65 meters and to determine its area was difficult as the site is completely disturbed due to cultivation.

Various types of pottery was collected from the site which includes burnished red ware, coarse red ware, black ware and black burnished ware.

Kalavad-II:

Another site was found nearly 0.5 km east of this temple. The site is also cultivated field. Similar types of pottery were found from this site also. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in table 4.7.

The antiquities remains of the site suggest that the site was occupied during historic period III.
Krishengadh: (कृष्णगढ़)

(21° 56.5' north latitude and 64° 55' east longitude).

Krishengadh is a small village nearly 19 km to the north-east of Shaivad town. The village can be approached by cart or bicycle from Verar village. (Fig. 6.5)

There is a site known as Holl-Tomb. It is situated south of Krishengadh near the small nala which is a tributary of Veradi. The site occupies southern bank and is stretched to 200 x 100 meters and nearly 30 meters away from the small natural water fall. The site is partly damaged due to water erosion but still preserves some pockets which can be scientifically excavated for better understanding.

Microlithic ware collected from the soil which overlie on the rock bed. Following is the list of microlithic tools found:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pointed cores</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat cores</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core-cum-scraper</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round scraper</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side scraper</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coreers</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blade flake</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blade</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste flake</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>28</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Neusa village is nearly 5 km east of Chawred town and can be approached by bicycle.

There is a site just below the Chalesvara temple. It is bounded by a nulla on the other opposite side. It is stretched for 200 x 100 meters (Fig. C-9). But unfortunately the site is damaged due to cultivation.

Ceramics of the site includes red polished ware, black-on-red ware, red burnished ware, black ware, crude red ware and burnished black ware. The detailed description of the assemblage is given in Table No. A.8. Besides few chank slices and their stems with sharp cutting marks were found. The presence of chank waste indicates local manufacture of chank ornaments but no finished ornament could be found. A huge featureless stone pillar was found lying on the site but its age and function could not be determined (Fig. C-9).

The above habitation site seems to have passed unnoticed during the survey conducted by Manavati and Shanky or they possibly concentrated their studies to the temple only. The temple perched on high ground to the west of the village faces east, and is known as Chalesvara temple. It consists of plain cells with central off-sets now obscured by later coat of plaster. The existing central hall and porch are later additions (Fig. E.10).
The top is surmounted by a beam and a roll cornice. The spire has six tiers, progressively diminishing in such a way that the last also serves the function of a cupola. The stupa (final) above it is partly mutilated. The temple can be dated to 8th to 9th century A.D.36

In the compound of this temple three sculptures of Vishnu, Neel and unidentified goddess, belonging to 7th-9th century A.D. were found.

Thus concluding from antiquities remains of the village it seems that site was active during Historic period I, II and III periods.

(21° 56' north latitude and 69° 45' east longitude).

Rangpara Village is nearly 5 km to the south-west of the Shanved town. It can be approached by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village there is a site known as Hulpadar (हुल्पादर). It is situated on the southern bank of river Vertu at a height of 3 meters approximately. To determine the exact area occupied by this site is difficult to determine, as the site is a cultivated field.

During exploration of this site, variety of antiquities were collected, which includes Chalcolithic plain and painted red ware, coarse red ware and number of chank slices and their stems.

The ceramic assemblage of the site show strong affinities with the pottery reported from Rangpur IB and IIIC, Lothal B,
and Sojdi I. The storage jars with beaded rim are similar to those found in Rangpur II D and bowls with convex rims and bowls with concaved shoulders show affinities with pottery recovered from Rangpur IIA and IIC. Besides, a casket with straight rims is comparable with Amri IIB and Lothal B. The detailed description of the pottery assemblage is given in Table No. 9.

The ceramic assemblage suggest that this village settlement might belong to Chalcolithic period comparable to Rangpur IIA-C, Lothal B periods.

Rupamora: (रुपामोरा)

(23° 60' north latitude and 69° 45' east longitude).

Rupamora is a small village nearly 6 km north-west of Bhavali town and the village can be approached by State transport bus service.

There is a site 1.5 km south of the village on the banks of a small stream, which meets river Vurtu near Tirvani Sangan. The site is on the western side of the road leading to Rupamora village. It occupies both the banks of river and attain the height 1.5 to 3 meters height.

Microliths were collected from both the banks, while the pottery was collected from the centre of the southern bank stretched to 100 x 50 meters. Burnished red ware, coarse red ware, black and black burnished ware were recovered from the site. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in Table No. A.10. While the list of microliths found...
is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crested ridge core</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conical core</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat core</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round scraper</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side scraper</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burin</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auls</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilized blades</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blade flakes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste flakes</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>47</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The presence of a crested ridge core, made on local material, indicate that site was possibly a factory site of Chalcolithic period. Thus concluding from the antiquity remains of the site. It seems that site was occupied during chalcolithic and historic period III.

**Verar:** (वेरा)

Verar or Verad is a village nearly 13 km from Bhavnad in north-east direction and is connected by State transport bus service. The village comes under Verad patward circle and Bhavnad revenue circle. During exploration of the village two sites were located and were named as Verad I and II for the sake of convenience.
Verad - I:

There is a site known as Hanuman-no-Timbo nearly 0.5 km east of the present village, and measure 500 x 400 meters and is 1 meter high from the surrounding area. The river Veradi, a tributary of a river Vertu flows near the northern side of the mound.

Cotton and spiked millet (Dajri) are the two main crops grown over the ash coloured soil. It is a private field of Nath Kala and has been brought under cultivation since last few years. Various types of pottery was collected which includes red polished ware, burnished red ware, coarse red ware, plain and burnished black ware and black-on-red ware, thus concluding that the site was occupied during early centuries of the Christian era. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in Table No.4.12.

Verad - II:

Nearly 1.5 km east of Verar village another site was discovered. The site is locally known as Mama-Puna-no-timbo. The site is under cultivation and measures 300 x 200 meters and attain the height of 95 cms from the surrounding area.

The site yielded coarse red ware and black and black burnished ware, thus it can be inferred that site was occupied during Historic period IV.

Thus concluding from the antiquities remains of the village it seems that village was occupied during early centuries of Christian era to Historic period IV.
Sai-devalla: (सै - देवला)
(22° 0' north latitude and 69° 46' east longitude).

Sai-devalla is a village nearly 1.5 km north-east of Shavval town. It can be approached by State transport bus service.

There is a site known as Somali-Bhajo, which is nearly 1 km south of the village. It is situated on rock bed, which in turn covered with thick soil cover and forms the southern bank of river Veradi - a tributary of river Vardh. It seems to be the only water source.

The site measures 150 x 150 meters approximately and attains the height of 5.4 meters. It is a private field of Kuraji Ghardar Patel and is now being cultivated.

Various types ceramics were collected from the site, which includes plain and painted red ware, buff ware, lustrous red ware, red polished ware, burnished red ware and coarse red ware. Besides, a terracotta spindle whorl and two terracotta discs were among the finds.

Plain and painted chalcolithic red ware which includes convex sided bowls, dishes and storage jars, buff ware was represented by a non-descriptive sherd, while in lustrous red ware bowls were found. The convex-sided bowls, high necked pots and dish with beaded rim can be compared with Rangpur IIA and IIB.

The presence of red polished ware and other Historic pottery along with chalcolithic pottery leads one to infer that the site
was occupied during chalcolithic period down to Historic period III. However, it is difficult to judge whether this was a continuous occupation or there were gaps in it. The detailed classification of ceramic assemblage is given in Table A.11.

**Trivani-sangam:**

(21° 50' north latitude and 69° 49' east longitude).

Trivani-sangam lies nearly 2.5 km north-west of Bhanvad town. The site is situated on the bank of Bhanvadi river near Indreshwar Mahadev temple, where the river Bhanvadi joins the river Vartu. The place is known as Trivani-sangam. The site can be approached by bicycle.

Mesolithic tools were found on the western protruded side of the river bank. The top of the bank is cultivated and the soil is exposed. Curiously enough, the concentration of tools were found on the side, which is not facing the river. The microlithic tool kit consists of the following tools:

- Amorphous cores: 2
- Conical blade cores: 4
- Flat blade cores: 3
- Burin: 1
- Bifaced blade: 1
- Blade flake: 1
- Side scraper: 2
- Micro-Burin: 1
- Round scraper: 1

Total: 16
Modpar: (मोदपर)

(21° 53' north latitude and 69° 30' east longitude).

Modpar also known as Morpar is situated on a hill near end to the east of the Baroda range and about 11 km away from Bhanwad. The village can be approached by State bus service.

Two beautiful lakes, one called Ranasar under the Chodelanki hills and another known as Talala are near the village. There are some beautiful views of hills near Modpur especially of the large hills Dantola and Ahpura. The scenery is quite spectacular formed by the weathering of rocks, which from huge spheroidal or boulder like masses piled one upon another.

Modpar was famous as a cover for lions till middle of 19th century. The lions are said to have left these hills when cannons were fired against the turbulent Vaghers in 1860 a.d. by the British force under Colonel Horner.

A small river known as Jojari flows through the village. Three microlithic sites were located on either sides of the river bank. These sites are named as Modpar I, II, and III for the sake of convenience.

Modpar-I:

The site lies on the southern bank of the Jojari river near the foot of the hillock on which the Jams fort is situated. The site is scattered to several continuous mounds and yields.
## Modpar-II:

The site (Fig. C-1) is situated little south of the village Modpar and is on the northern bank of the river Jorari, near the two isolated rock boulder like masses which makes the scenery quite spectacular. Near these rocks the microlithic were found and the presence of tools near these rocks suggest that their uses as ambushing place by microlithic men during hunts.

Following are the tool types found during exploration:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conical blade core</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat blade core</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End scraper</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side scraper</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borer</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backed blade</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blade flake</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flakes</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** = 24
A little north of Modpar-II and on the southern bank of the river another ambush site was located (Fig. c-7). The southern bank of the river Sojari rises steeply and ends in a small plain area which is overlooked by huge rock masses. In Modpar-II substantial concentration of tools were found near these rocks and thus suggests its use as ambush place. Following are the tool types found during exploration of this site:

- Conical blade cores - 2
- Flat blade cores - 2
- Side scraper - 2
- Burin - 4
- Anorphos core - 1
- Ah - 2
- Backed blades - 2
- Notched blade - 1
- Utilized flakes - 2
- Scrapes - 30

Total - 48

Local availability of raw material, sufficient water supply and game animals have possibly attracted the Microlithic men to the Modpar village.

**Pachthar: (पाढऽतर)**

(21° 52' north latitude and 69° 40' east longitude).

Pachthar is a village nearly 9 km north-west of Ghuwall. The village can be approached by State transport bus service
This village has attracted the attention of few scholars like Burgess,\textsuperscript{39} Vannvati\textsuperscript{40} and Sehla\textsuperscript{41} due to few standing monuments in the village.

During present exploration an attempt was made in vain to locate the habitational area as rightly pointed out by Prof. Sehla also that the ancient site is below the present village.

In the jurisdiction village two temples and step-well have been discovered, of its two old temples the earlier—a Sun temple locally known as Sadavanta-Savalima temple is about 1.6 km north-east of the village.

The Sadavanta-Savalima temple (Fig. E.3\textsuperscript{i}) originally must have sanctuary with an interior ambulatory, but both ambulatory and mandapa have vanished (Fig.E.2\textsuperscript{i}). The Sun image which was enshrined has been transferred to Jeemnagar Museum.

The door-way of the plain square cells is simple. The curvilinear sill has shows the curious feature of middle band divided into two spines. The advanced design of the bhulabhishekas and the caitya dormers suggest a date of first half of the eighth century.\textsuperscript{42}

To the east of the village stands an old Siva temple (Fig.E.4\textsuperscript{i}) with four small shrines surrounding the main one. The shrines of the front pair face each other. The main shrine and the two rear shrines face east (Fig.E.2\textsuperscript{ii}). The main shrine is Pancharatha, while the subsidiary shrines are square. All possess dwarf pilin square pillars in the porch. The doorway of the main shrine has figure
of attendants and nine planetary gods on the architrave. The roof of the porch of the main shrine is in cross section with the penthouse line. The building seems to belong to C. tenth century A.D. 43.

To the south of the village nearly 5 km is the Vākiyo Vav (Fig. 55) which has chhatra in front of it and is 63.308 meters in length. The chhatra or mandap at the east end is supported by twelve pillars and measures 5.436 meters square. From this the steps descend to the vav which is 4.2 meters wide, bridged over at intervals, about 13 meters apart, by three canopies at one end of each of which narrow stairs descend into the vav, landing on a platform below the surface, about 3.7 meters down and large banyan trees have taken root on the sides. The style of the pillars, whimsical variety in the bracket figures assign a date of C.12th century A.D. to it.44

Moreover, a coin of Jainhāva dynasty was also collected by Prof. Mehta during his visit to this village, which shows a symbol of fish on one of the sides of the coin.

Thus judging from the antiquity remains of the village the site seems to have been an important village during historic period III and IV.
Vijaypur: (विजयपुर)

(21° 50' north latitude and 69° 49' east longitude).

Vijaypur is a small village nearly 1 km south of Shrivad town. The site found near the village can be even approached by foot.

A small stream known as Pindara flows in front of this village. Incidentally, while crossing this nala a scraper typologically belonging to palaeolithic period was found. This nala is a tributary of river Vartu, which flows 0.5 km west of it. With this incidental discovery a search was made in river Vartu in order to discover some more tools. Fortunately three more tools (Scleaver, Scrape-handaxe and a hammer stone were discovered near Trivani-sangam. Typologically, these tools belong to Lower Palaeolithic period. However, a preserved river section could not be located.
Dhrol, capital of the former Dhrol State, is the taluka headquarters situated about 39 km north-east of Jamnagar on the bank of river Savani. It lies on 22° 34' north latitude and 70° 23' east longitude. Before the integration of States, Dhrol has 2nd class State founded by Jam Hardholji, the brother of Jam Reval. The battle of Blauchar Mori near Dhrol is well-known in the history for being avenue of a decisive battle between the Moghal forces and the Jam of Navanagar in 1591 A.D. As Jam Sataji had refused to surrender the fugitive Muzaffer, the last Sultan of Gujarat, the Moghal viceroy of Ahmedabad had marched against Jam and his allies. While the Jam himself returned his capital after some preliminary skirmishes, the heir apparent Ajoji has slain in the battle field after valiant fight. The Mogals were ultimately victorious. The story of Sheher Mori has been subject-matter of much folklore and historical fiction and the naliyas (Memorial stones) and temple belonging to that period at the site are still there preserved as protected monuments.

This town is equipped with electricity and has a traveller's bungalow, a hospital and highschool housed in spacious building. Shoe-making is well-known industry of this place.

However, no archaeological site coming under the time period of the present thesis has been found during present or past explorations. Thus indicating that this area (94 villages) of Dhrol taluka are of recent origin, i.e. they must had developed after 1300 A.D.
Jaipur is the taluka headquarters about 126 km south of Jamnagar, close to the Achch hills and is a railway station on the north latitude 22° 30' and east longitude 70° 35'.

The old fort surrounding the town is said to have been built in 1884. The town has expanded considerably, outside the old fort, during recent times. At present it has a powerhouse, primary health centre, taluka seed godown and government rest house.

Jaipur taluka seems to have been more or less neglected as far archaeology of it is concerned. However, Gop temple of this taluka has repeatedly attracted the attention of number of scholars. Recent explorations conducted by the present investigator in the taluka brought several sites to light (Fig. 5). The sites found from this taluka are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dharfa-I</td>
<td>22° 58' 70° 7'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharfa-II</td>
<td>22° 53' 70° 7'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mehpour</td>
<td>22° 13' 69° 30'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moti Gop</td>
<td>22° 19' 69° 30'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmana-I</td>
<td>22° 15' 70° 63'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmana-II</td>
<td>22° 17' 70° 63'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valasan</td>
<td>22° 61' 69° 56'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinawari/Gop</td>
<td>22° 61' 69° 56'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Following is the detailed description of the sites:

**Dhrafa:** (द्रफा)

(23° 53' north latitude and 70° 7' east longitude).

Dhrafa is a village nearly 8 km east of Jamjodhpur town. It is connected by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village two sites were located and are named as Dhrafa-I and II for the sake of convenience.

**Dhrafa-I:**

The site is known as *Hunaman-raj-Khera* and is nearly 3 km east of the village. It occupies an area of 1000 x 300 meters and is nearly 0.95 meters high from the neighbouring area. The river Fuljar flows to the east of the site. Some of the portion of the site is damaged due to digging by local inhabitants, but still it preserves considerable portion, which can be taken up for excavation.

During exploration of this site red polished ware, black-on-red ware, burnished red ware, coarse red ware and burnished and coarse black ware were recorded from the site. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in Table 8.1. Besides a terracotta disc was also among the finds.

During exploration of this site a Kshatrapa silver coin of *Vishvasena* was also discovered. These antiquities suggest that the area was occupied during historic period II and III.
Dhraf-II:

The site is known as Vavadi, and occupies an area of 200 x 100 meters. It is nearly 3.5 km east of the village. This site is fairly preserved and can be taken up for excavation.

During field exploration of the site, red polished ware, burnished red ware, coarse red ware, burnished black and coarse black ware were recovered. The detailed description of the assemblage is given in Table S.2.

The antiquities suggest that this site might have been occupied during the same period as in Dhraf-I.

Nachpam: (नाचपां)

(22° 18′ north latitude and 30° 30′ east longitude).

Nachpar is village nearly 20 km north-east of Jajajtipur. In the jurisdiction of this village a site was located on the east of village and is known as Nachpam.

The site occupies an area of 300 x 200 meters and is almost flat and is more or less in level with the rest of surrounding area. A small stream flows in front of the site.

During exploration of this site black ware, coarse red ware and non-descriptive shard of red polished ware were recovered from the site. The description of the above assemblage is given in Table No.3.3.

Besides above ceramic assemblage few bones were recovered and has been identified as Humrous and Molar of a cow.47

These antiquities suggest that the site might have been active during Historic period II.
Moti-Gop: (मोटी-गोप)

(22° 2' north latitude and 70° 35' east longitude).

Moti-Gop is a village nearly 24 km north-east of Jamjodhpur town. The village can be approached by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village a microlithic site was located by Prof. R.M. Mehta, near the crossing of this village. Unfortunately, the site could not be located during the present survey.

Namana: (नमाना)

(22° 15' north latitude and 70° 3' east longitude).

Namana is a village nearby 27 km north-east of Jamjodhpur town. It is connected by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village two sites were located and are named as Namana-I and II for the sake of convenience.

Namana-I:

The site is known as Gadis and is nearly 0.3 km north-east of the village. The site is a cultivated field of Mr. Dava Singh Zuthe of Namana village. The site is situated nearly 0.95 meters high (Fig. 2.46) from the surrounding region and is nearly 300 meters from the river. As this is a cultivated field thus further scientific investigations are not possible.

During exploration of this site, variety of ceramics were recovered which include plain and grey and incised red ware were recovered from the site.
The red ware was represented by basin with nail-shaped rim, dishes with flaring rims with or without sharp carnation below, various parts of dish-on-stand, globular pots with headed rim and convex sided bowls. While in lustrous red ware globular pots with rounded rims were recovered. The coarse and incised red ware was represented by globular pots. The above ceramic assemblage can favourably compared with Period IID and IIC of Rangpur sequence. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in table No.8.4.

Besides, above ceramic assemblage few bones were also found and are identified as Metacorpal and Radius of a cow.50

These antiquities suggest that the site might have been occupied during Chalcolithic period.

Normana-II:

Further exploration in this village resulted in the discovery of another site nearly 0.5 km south-east of village. Unfortunately, the site is an cultivated field thus to determine the exact area of the site was difficult.

However, during exploration plain and painted red ware and buff ware were recovered. The buff ware was represented by dish with flaring rim and not with headed rim. While in red ware convex sided bowls and stem portion of dish-on-stand were found. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in Table No.9.5. The above mentioned ceramic assemblage can be favourably compared with period IIS of Rangpur sequence.
These antiquities suggest that the site might have been active during the chalcolithic period.

Valasan: (वालसान)

Valasan is a village nearly 13 km north-east of Jodhpur town. It is connected by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village a site was located nearly 5 km south of Phalsa village.

The site is known as Doitya (Fig. c.45) and occupies an area of 300 x 300 meters. It is covered with balsam trees and is thus preserved. A small stream known as Valasadi flows in front of the site.

During exploration of the site red polished ware, black-on-red ware, burnished red ware, coarse red ware and coarse black ware were recovered. Besides few chank slices with sharp cutting marks were found, possibly indicating the local manufacture of the chank objects. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in Table No. 36.

Besides, above ceramic assemblage a humerus bone of cow was also found.

These antiquities suggest that site might have been active during historic period II down to period III.

Zinawari: (जीनावरी)

(22° 01' north latitude and 69° 36' east longitude).

Zinawari or Gop is situated at the foot of the Borda
hisel, about 56 km south of Jamnagar. The village is famous for a Gupta temple. It is situated on the bank of the river Vartu, the name of which is from 'Avartika', mentioned in the Mahabharat and the Puranas. It is said that when Krishna returned from Pragjyotishpur in Assam after liquidating the two 'sura kings' named Naraka and Mura, he had to detained at this place on account of the river Vartu being in floods.

During exploration of this village on the opposite side of Gop temple Dr. Rao had located a chalcolithic site and the ceramic assemblage consists storage jars of beaded rim and bow with a blunt carinated shoulder. Thus, he has assigned this side to period IIB and IIC of Rangpur sequence. However, near the Gop temple (Fig. E-18) some red polished ware were reported by Rao, Mehta and the present investigator. Thus indicating that in early historic period the inhabitation shifted from the right bank to the left where stands the temple. However, Kshatriya and Gupta coins are also found from the site in the past.

Thus concluding from the antiquities it seems that the site has active during chalcolithic period down to historic period II.
Jamnagar lying on the north latitude 22° 28' and east longitude 70° 7' is the district headquarters, situated on the confluence of river Hajpeti and Rangpeti. It is a junction station on Viramgam-Okha meter gauge railway line. It also connected by air services with Rajkot, Bhuj and Sambalpur.

Jamnagar till the formation of United Saurashtra in 1943 was the capital of a prosperous State called Nawamagar, ruled over by the Jams claiming to be the descendants of Vaudavas. Actually, they belonged to the Jadeja Rajput race. The city was founded by Jam Ramal in 1540 A.D., during the reign of Sultan Mohammed III of Gujarat. Jamnagar is a walled city with several gateways. It was built by Ranjitsinghji in 1914 A.D.

There are numerous handicrafts and small scale industries, the important among which are the manufactures of nutcrackers, penknives, trunks, locks, soap, beads, metalwork and musical instruments. The Kunkuh, Keital and Suman of Jamnagar are famous. The pride of the place is however, Randari, (tie and dye sari) of which Jamnagar is principal and most popular centre. The Craftsmen of Jamnagar are well-known for weaving of salay, sari-ends and jari brocade. Fishery is an important industry of the region and pearl-oysters are an important marine product.

The district museum, known as Lakhota museum, is situated in the centre of the city. The Lakhota is itself a protected monument and was constructed in 1839-1845. This palace is
constructed in the middle of the tank and can be approached by stone bridge. It contains a fine collection of sculptures, dating from 7th to 18th century brought from neighbouring villages of Ghumal, Rachhiatar, Chotila, Fiedera and Gandavi. These sculptures have also been incorporated in the present work.

This taluka has received much of the attention as far as its archaeology of the district is concerned. Late P.P. Pandya had thoroughly explored the area, with the result few Chalcolithic sites and some historic period I and II were discovered. Three of the Chalcolithic sites have been excavated, but unfortunately the final report of the excavation is yet to be published.

Following is the list of the sites found in this taluka (Fig. A-4):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alio-bada,</td>
<td>22° 31'; 69° 07'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darra, (Excavated)</td>
<td>22° 26'; 69° 56'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badi,</td>
<td>23° 33'; 70° 02'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jambuda,</td>
<td>22° 32'; 70° 10'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jivapar,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gangajala,</td>
<td>22° 24'; 70° 12'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khimsana,</td>
<td>22° 23'; 70° 09'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakhabaval,(Excavated)</td>
<td>22° 24'; 70° 00'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nora,</td>
<td>22° 23'; 70° 14'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phala,</td>
<td>22° 19'; 70° 32'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shakhpat,</td>
<td>23° 25'; 70° 18'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vasai,(Excavated)</td>
<td>22° 24'; 70° 00'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virpur,</td>
<td>22° 24'; 69° 55'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The detailed description is given as under:

Aliya-Bada:†$5 (अलेया-बादा)

(22° 9' north latitude and 69° 7' east longitude).

The two villages Aliya and Bada are situated on the either banks of the river Suparal, are commonly known as 'Aliya-Bada, which is the name of the railway station on the Viramgam-Okha meter gauge section about 16 km east of Jamnagar district headquarters.

A archaeological site was located by Shri P.P. Pandya, in 1949. He recovered plain and painted red ware, plain and painted, buff ware and few crested ridge cores, while in historic period he had recovered black-on-red ware and red polished ware.$57

During the present exploration of this site some more details were recorded about this site. The site is situated on the bank of river Suparal on the Bada side of the village. It occupies an area of 100 x 120 meters approximately and has nearly 1 meter archaeological debris. Plain and painted red ware, buff ware, few non-descript sherd of lustrous red ware and a crested ridge cores were collected. However, a spindrel whorl was also among the important antiquities of the site representing Chalcolithic period. The antiquities and ceramic assemblage of Chalcolithic period indicate that it represents II B-C periods of Bangpur sequence. The historic period of the site was represented by red polished, black and red, coarse black and coarse red wares. The detailed description of ceramic assemblage
is given in Table No. G.1.

Thus judging from the ceramic assemblage it seems that this site might have been occupied during Chalcolithic period and was successively occupied by people using black-on-red ware, red polished ware and other coarse ceramics, which represents the Historic period II, III and IV.

\[ \text{Area: } 50 \, \text{sq. m} \]  
\( (22^\circ 26' \text{ north latitude and } 69^\circ 56' \text{ east longitude).} \)

There is a small village nearly 19 km to the west of Jamnagar, the district headquarters. The Gulf of Kutch is only two kilometers to its north. The village can be approached by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village a site was excavated by a team of archaeologists of the M.J. University, Baroda.

This site lies north-west of the village. It is separated from the village by small stream. The stream coming from east, takes a sharp turn almost at the right angle towards to the north i.e. towards the Gulf. The site actually lies in between the two arms of the right angle formed by the stream.

The mound rises gently to a height about 1 meter. But the total debris on the natural rock is 1.3 meters. Site is somehow damaged by removing earth for various domestic purposes.

During excavations of the site two L shaped trenches were laid on the flat top of the mound, and following layers were observed:
Layer (5):
This layer was composed of calcareous gritty brown earth with some pottery, which were highly affected by calcium.

Layer (4):
This layer was composed of loose greyish white ashy stuff.

Layer (3):
The layer was composed of dark-grey gritty material. It was loose, probably due to various disturbances.

Layer (2):
This layer was composed of loose gritty earth. The layer has number of rubber structures.

Layer (1):
Layer 1 was the surface layer of trenches. On the bases of stratigraphic evidences and distribution of pottery and other antiquities, the excavators had divided the site into two periods:

Period - I: Late and Post-Harappan (1500 B.C. to 1000 B.C.)
Period - II: Early Historic (600 B.C. to 600 A.D.)

Period - I:
Was the earliest excavated period of the site. It revealed the earliest remains of human activities. On the bases of pottery remains it has been divided into two phases: i.e., Late Harappan marked by painted bowls and post-Harappan by lustrous red ware by the excavator. However, the index fossils necessary for their separation has not been found. No traces of permanent settlement were found from this period. From the scanty remains
of pottery and other antiquities such as few beads, it seems that the people of this period did not stay there for longer time.

**Period II:**

The period was marked by early historic pottery and building activities. It seems that the makers of this painted pottery settled on this mound and built their permanent houses of undressed rubbles and masonry. Unburnt mud-bricks were also in use. Some of these houses were even repaired indicating a long stay. Again at the end of this period this site was deserted gradually.

Plain and painted red ware and lustrous red ware was recovered from the site which show affinities with pottery recovered from Bhangpur II B.C. and III periods. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in Table 26.C.2.

Judging from the antiquities found during the present exploration and the excavation done in past, it seems to be temporary village settlement of Chalcolithic period as no evidences of structures or huts had came to light, but the structure in period-II i.e., early historic period or Historic I and II indicate towards the long settled occupation there.

**Sedi:**

(22° 33' north latitude and 70° 02' east longitude).

Sedi is about 8 km north-east of Jamnagar, district headquarters. It is an important all weather intermediate port.
situated on the south coast of the Gulf of Kutch. It is linked by a meter gauge railway and asphalt road.

The archaeological site is situated on the southern bank of river Nagmati. P.P. Pandya, who discovered this site in 1947, recovered plain and painted red ware, plain and painted buff ware, black-on-red ware, red polished ware and few crested ridge cores.

During present exploration by the present investigator some more details were recorded. The site is nearly 90 x 110 meters and has nearly thickness of about 1 meter. The site has been damaged considerably due to excavation of various pits for number of reasons by the local inhabitants.

Plain and painted red ware, few non-descriptive shards of buff ware; black-on-red ware, red polished ware, coarse red ware were recovered from the site. However, few crested ridge cores were also among the finds indicating the local manufacture of blades at the site. Plain and painted red ware was represented by convex and straight sided bowls, dishes with slightly carinated shoulders and storage with beaded rims. Lustrous red ware was represented by convex side bowls with or without carination. Thus the pottery shows affinities with pottery reported from Rangpur in period II-D-C. Moreover, the presence of historic pottery like black-on-red ware and red polished ware indicates the site was later reoccupied during succeeding periods. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in Table C.3.
These antiquities suggest that the village settlement might have been active during Chalcolithic period down to Historic period I and II. However, without excavation it is difficult to judge whether this was a continuous occupation or there were gaps in it.

Jambuda (আজবুদা)

(22° 32' north latitude and 70° 10' east longitude).

Jambuda is a village nearly 15 km north-east of Jamnagar, district headquarters. The village can be approached by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village an archaeological site had been located by some previous investigators.

The site is situated on the southern bank of river Bhanger-Moti and is nearly 0.5 km east of the present village. It is damaged considerably due to cultivation, therefore the exact size of the site could not be determined.

During the exploration of this cultivated field, red polished ware, black-on-red ware, burnished red ware, coarse black and coarse red ware and some non-descript shards of glazed ware were recovered. The detailed discussion about the ceramic assemblage is given in Table No.9.4. However, few shell manufacturing waste was also collected from the site, thus indicating local manufacture of chank objects. Besides, few terracotta discs prepared from broken pot-shards and hoier of cow or bull were among the finds.
Judging from the ceramic assemblage of the site, it seems to have been an active village settlement of Historic period II, III, and IV.

Jivapar is a small village nearly 18 km east of Jhajjar district headquarters. It is approachable by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village a site was located.

The site is partly damaged due to cultivation and the present preserved portion is nearly 60 x 60 meters and has nearly less than half a meter debris.

During exploration of this site, plain and painted red ware, buff ware and some fine variety of lustrous red ware were recovered. Plain and painted red ware was represented by convex sided, parallel side, stub-handled and concave sided bowls, basins with nail shaped rims, dish with beaded rims with or without carinated shoulders. Moreover, the buff ware was represent plain and painted non-descript sherd, while the lustrous red ware was represented by convex and concave sided bowls with cross hatched diamond designs and deep non-carinated dishes, storage jars etc. The ceramic assemblage shows strong affinities with pottery reported from II B-C periods of Bangpur. The detailed description of the ceramics are given in Table No. C.5.
The ceramic assemblage of the site indicates that the site might have been an active village during Chalcolithic period.

Gangajala:  

(22° 24' north latitude and 76° 12' east longitude)  

Gangajala is a village nearly 19 km east of Jamnagar district headquarters. It can be approached by State transport bus service.

In the jurisdiction of this village a site had been located nearly 200 meters south of village on the bank of river Fuljar. It measures 200 x 150 meters and has half a meter archaeological debris. The site is damaged considerably due to cultivation and water erosion.

During exploration of the site red polished, black-on-red, coarse red and coarse black ware was collected from the site. Besides, a non-descript sherd of Roman Amphora ware was also recovered from the site. Moreover, large number of shell stems and their slices were seen lying on the site indicating a local manufacture of shell artifacts. Two terracotta discs were also among the finds. The detailed description of ceramic assemblage is given in Table No.C.6.

The antiquities of this site suggest that it must have been an active village settlement during Historic period-II.
Khimsara: 65

(22° 28' north latitude and 70° 8' east longitude).

Khimsara is a village nearly 18 km north-east of Jamnagar district headquarters. The village can be approached by State transport bus service.

In the jurisdiction of this village a habitational site and temple had been located by some previous investigators. The habitational site is nearly 100 meters west of village on the northern bank of river Moti-Fuljar. The site is fairly large and measures 200 x 100 meters and is nearly a meter high from the surrounding field.

During exploration of this site red polished, black-on-red, coarse black and coarse red ware, and burnished red ware and red slipped ware was recovered from the site. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in Table No.C.7. Large number of shell manufacturing waste was also seen lying on the site indicating a local manufacture of shell objects. However, no finished chank ornament or bangle could be recovered.

To the north of the habitational site is the old temple has lost its porch, while its walls have been reinforced and marked with thick plaster. The sikha was now is the five spired, Pancandaka type (Fig.E.19). Its lattice work is more advanced and looks like a variation of the type seen in north Gujarat, on the temples at Rode. 66
Unlike other temples of this area, the doorway is ornate. It is trisakha variety, with a patrasakha, a rupastamba and a khalvasakha. The jamb offset is carved into a deeply art, gracefully underlining creeper. The central pilaster has two dancing and seated figures, a vase and foliage member, a fluted vasiform sub-capital member and pahaa, a capital and finally an image of Sūrya on one jamb and of candra on the other. The attendant figures are of Gange and Yamuna respectively, together with a dancing Siva on either side. The uttarkrama above the doorway contains seven panels with figures of a Siva at the center with Viṣṇu and Brahma at the extremities, the other figures are not clearly visible and identifiable. Below the Siva panel is a Ganesha in the center of a Saubhagyas-pattā.

The style of the sculptures favour a date slightly later than the Roda group, say the early ninth century.

Judging from the antiquarian remains of the site it seems to be village settlement of some importance during Historic period II and III.

**Lakhasawal:**

(22° 24' north latitude and 70° 40' longitude).

Lakhasawal is about 22 km south-east of Jamnagar district headquarters. It can be approached by State transport bus service.
The archaeological site is situated on the northern bank of river Nagamti and measures 150 x 100 meters. P.P. Pandya, who discovered this site in 1949 recovered plain and painted red ware, plain and painted buff ware, Historical black-on-red ware, red polished ware and few crested ridge cores. However, it was later on excavated by the Department of Archaeology of the M.S. University, Baroda and a short note is published in archaeology - review.

The excavation of the site revealed three periods:

**Period-I:**

The earliest period was characterised by pottery with thick fabric like that of period II of Rangpur sequence with admixture of buff slipped greenish sherd, the prominent forms in which were bowls and dish-on-stand.

**Period-II:**

This period was represented by red polished ware and considerable quantities of coarse black and red painted pottery. The distinctive shapes in the painted pottery were a large vessel with flared rim and painted designs of net pattern. An ornament of gold with exquisite figure work, either on ear-ring or a head ornament was among the interesting antiquities of the period (Fig. 22).

**Period-III:**

This period was represented by very late occupation on
the mound with crude rubble structure and late medieval coins. A few cores with typical crested ridge and marks of previous preparation were also found during the surface of the mound.

However, during present exploration of this site plain and painted red ware, coarse red ware and lustrous red ware was obtained representing the Chalcolithic period comparable to the Period-I of excavation. Moreover, the Period-II of excavation was also represented by red polished, black-on-red, coarse black and coarse red ware. Moreover, only one crested ridge core was recovered from the site. The ceramic assemblage testifies the fact that this site might have been occupied during Period II B-C periods of Rangpur sequence. The detailed description of the pottery assemblage from the site is given in Table No.C.8.

Judging from the antiquities and ceramics of the site it seems to have started its activity during Chalcolithic period and was further occupied during Historic II, III, IV periods.

Nota:*71 (नोट)

(22° 26' north latitude and 70° 15’ east longitude).

Nota is a small village nearly 20 km east of Jarnagar district headquarters. It can be approached by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village a site had been located by late P.P. Pandya in 1947. Plain and painted red ware, buff ware was reported by him from this site.*72

The site is situated on the bank of river Sosai and measures 150 x 100 meters. It is nearly 1 meter archaeological
debris. The site is completely destroyed because it has been brought under cultivation since long.

However, during present exploration, plain and painted red, coarse red, coarse incised red, black-on-red ware and fine quality of lustrous red ware was recovered. The plain and painted red ware was represented by convex sided bowls, dishes beaded flaring rims and rudimentary corinted shoulders, while in lustrous red ware, concave sided bowls, dish-on-stand and storage jars, with beaded rims. These show strong affinities with Period II B-C of Rangpur sequence.

Moreover, black-on-red, red polished ware and other historic coarse wares were also recovered from the site indicating that the site also occupied during historic period II. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in the Table C.9.

Thus judging from the ceramic assemblage of the site, it seems to have been active during Chalcolithic period and Historic period-II.

Phala: (फाला)

(22° 31' north latitude and 70° 13' east longitude).

Phala is a village nearly 25 km south-east of Jamnagar district headquarters. The village can be approached by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village a site had been located by some previous investigators.

The site situated west of the village on the banks of a
small stream. It measures 100 x 100 meters and has a very thin debris. The site is partly damaged due to cultivation but somehow some of the area is still preserved.

During exploration of the site, plain and painted red ware, coarse grey and coarse red ware was collected from the site. The plain and painted red ware represented by convex sided and stud handled bowls, dishes with deep carination and bead rim, storage jars, with beaded rims. The pottery assemblage shows strong affinities with pottery reported in II B of Rajpur sequence. However, the detailed discussion of the ceramic assemblage is given in Table No.C.10.

Besides a spindle whorl and lamp and few created ridge cores were other important antiquities found from the site.

Judging from the antiquity remains of the site, it seems to have been an village settlement during Chalcolithic period. Shahebpat:74 (शहेबपत )

(22° 25' north latitude and 70° 18' east longitude).

Shahebpat is a village nearly 9 km north-east of Jammagar, district headquarters. This village can be also approached by State transport bus service.

In the jurisdiction of this village a site was located nearly a kilometer south of the modern village. The site is damaged considerably, thus to find the exact size of the site was difficult, as the pottery has spread now to a considerably larger area.
During exploration of this site, red polished ware, black-on-red ware, coarse red ware, coarse black ware, burnished red ware and red sliped ware was recovered. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in Table No.C.11.

No other antiquity of any importance was recovered. Judging from the ceramic assemblage it seems to have been an active village during Historic period II and III.

**Vasai**

\[22^\circ 24'\text{ north latitude and } 70^\circ 00'\text{ east longitude}\]

Vasai is nearly 18 km to the west of Jamnagar district headquarters. It can be approached by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of the village a site was located by M.M. Deshpande and M.G. Bikshit on the bank of river Sosai. However, the site was later on excavated by the Government of Saurashtra during February 1951.

The excavations supplied the deposits of three periods. The earliest period yielded heavy fabric pottery of "Rangpur type". The second period was represented by the painted black-on-red pottery of medium fabric and the latest period (third period) yielded the Muslim glazed pottery. However, two clay seals of Kshatrap period were also obtained from Vasai during 1947, but the details about these seals could not be traced. Moreover, few Microlithic cores were also among the finds during excavation.

During present exploration of this site some more details
could be recorded. The site is nearly 300 x 200 meters. Plain
and painted red ware, plain buff ware and lustrous red ware was
recovered which includes concave sided bowls with or without
carinations in red ware and lustrous red ware, storage jars with
beaded rims, dishes with beaded rims and non-carinated shoulders
and shows strong affinities with pottery reported from Sangpur
IIC and period III. The details of ceramic assemblage from the
site are discussed in Table No.C.12.

Moreover, black and red ware, red polished ware, red slipped
ware, coarse black, coarse red and glaze ware was also recovered
from the site.

Judging from the material evidences of the site, it seems
that it might have been a village located during Chalcolithic
period down to Historic period I, II, III and IV. However, it
seems to have been a village of some importance during Kshatravad
period, which can be inferred by the discovery of two clay seals.

_Virpur_ 79 (वीरपुर)

(22° 07' north latitude and 70° 00' east longitude).

Virpur is about 10 km south of Jamnagar district headquar-
ters. It can be approached by State transport bus service. In
the jurisdiction of this village a archaeological site had been
located by Late P.F. Pandya. 80

The site is situated nearly 0.5 km east of village on the
river bank of Megmati and is nearly 100 x 60 meters. The site
is partly damaged but it still preserves some pockets, which
can be taken up for excavation.

During his exploration, plain and painted red ware, buff ware and historic black-on-red ware was recovered from the site. However, during exploration of the site by the present investigator all the types of pottery reported by the Pandya ware recovered. In addition to that, lustrous red ware and coarse red ware was also recovered from the site. The plain and painted red ware and lustrous red ware was represented by large number of concave sided bowls with or without carination, deeper dishes with bead rims and non-carinated shoulders, storage jars with beaded rim and other usual ceramic forms like convex sided bowls, basins etc. were among the finds. This ceramic shows great affinities with pottery reported from Period IIb and III periods of Rangpur sequence. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage of the district is given in Table No.C.13.

Judging from the ceramic assemblage of the site, it seems to have been an active village settlement during Chalcolithic period down to Historic period I, which could be ascertained by the presence of black-on-red ware.
JODIYA TALUKA

Jodiya, the taluka headquarters is a minor port about 39 km north-east of Jamnagar. It lies on the north latitude 22° 42' and east longitude 70° 21'. It is the terminus of the Hadmatiya-Jodiya meter gauge section, a branch line from Viramgam-Okha section of the Western railway. It is connected to Morvi, Jamnagar, Morvi by State transport bus service.

The town is surrounded by a wall with towers and there is small interior fortlet. The Bastion (Kotho) constructed in Jodiya in the 18th century A.D. is a protected monument. It was originally a fishing village, but was developed into a port. However, it has lost its trade now. The harbour open for coastal traffic, is about 2 km away from the town.

The old town is inside the fortification but it has expanded considerably outside during recent times. At present it has primary health centre, handicraft training institution for women and government rest house.

Jodiya taluka seems to have been explored to a greater extent by some previous investigator. As number of sites have been already reported, however, few more sites were added during the present exploration. The total number of sites found in this taluka are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jodiya</td>
<td>22° 38′; 70° 19′</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The detailed report is given in the following pages:

Anada: (अनादा)

(22° 39' north latitude and 70° 10' east longitude).

During river valley survey of Und river few stone tools were collected from the river bed near Anada village. It is nearly 6 km south-east of Jodhya town.

Tools found from this site were found in the river bed, none of them came from stratified sections, because the river has not preserved any section. These tools could be placed in
middle paleolithic series on the basis of typology and mostly scrapers were found. However, the assemblage resembles the scraping tools found from Rajkot. The detailed description of tools found are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cores</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side scraper</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convex sided scraper</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parallel sided flake scraper</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unifical arrow head</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flake</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Balaema:**

(22° 40' north latitude and 70° 20' east longitude).

Balaema is a village, which is nearly 13 km north-east of Jodiya town. The village can be approached by State transport bus service.

In the jurisdiction of this village a site was located near a spring of fresh water on hillock called **Bina**. The site is known as **Bina nageri**. It measures nearly 60 x 150 meters and has debris of 20 cms. The site is partly damaged due to water erosion and partly by digging earth by the local inhabitants for various purposes.
Exploration of this site yielded plain and painted red ware and large quantity of lustrous red ware. The ceramic assemblage shows affinities with ceramics reported from Rangpur IIC. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in Table No. D.1.

The ceramic assemblage of the site suggest a village complex and might have been active during chalcolithic period. Bodaka, 34 (জোরাল্লা)

(22° 29' north latitude and 70° 36' east longitude).

Bodaka is a village nearly 25 km east of Jodiya town. The village can be approached by State transport bus service.

In the jurisdiction of this village a site was located nearly 0.5 km north of the village on the river bank of Aji. The site is locally known as Lakhen-Tinbo. To determine the exact area of the site was difficult, as the site is considerably damaged due to cultivation. However, the site is nearly 5 meters high from the river.

During exploration of this site, variety of ceramics were recovered, which is represented by plain and painted red ware and includes dishes with headed rim, globular pots with club-shaped rim, convex-sided bowls and few non-descriptive sherds of perforated ware. The above ceramic assemblage show close affinities with the pottery reported from period IIB of Rangpur. The detailed description of the assemblage is given in Table No. D.2.
The site seems to be a village location of chalcolithic period.

**Hadiyana:** (हदीयाना)

(22° 35' north latitude and 70° 15' east longitude).

Hadiyana is a village nearly 14 km south-east of Jodiyas town. It is connected by bus service and situated on the bank of river Kankavati, which flows into the little Ram of Kutch connected with Gulf of Kutch about 9 km away. On the bank of the river is a modern temple of Kadi-Vishvanath. It is said that when Alagh Khan invaded Saurashtra in the reign of Ala-ud-din Khilji, he passed through this village. Hadiyana is very fertile in Jamnagar district and this is commemorated in the following verse:

"In Sarath Supadi, in Halar Hadiyana; In Machhu Kantha Morbi, in Kutch Hadiyana".

The village has a fort which said to have been built in 16th century A.D. In the jurisdiction of this village three sites were located which were named as Hadiyana-I, Hadiyana-II and Hadiyana-III.

**Hadiyana-I:**

The site is nearly 1 km away from the village near Sureshwar Mahadeva temple after which the site is also named. The river Kankavati flows on the northern side of it and seems to be the main water source of the site. The site is more or less flat and measures 90 x 50 meters and is in advance stage of destruction.
During exploration of this site, variety of ceramics were collected which include red ware, buff ware and lustrous red ware. Bowls, basins, dishes, jars and various parts of dish-on-stand were recovered. Buff ware was represented by a non-descript sherd and lustrous red ware by a pot. Non-descriptive sherds of perforated ware was also recovered from the site. The detailed description of the ceramics collected is given in Table No. D.3.

The convex-sided bowls, dishes with beaded rims and storage jars with beaded rims can be favourably compared to pottery excavated from Rangpur II B.C, Lothal B and Rojdi I.

These antiquities suggest that this village settlement might belong to Chalcolithic period.

Hadivana-II:

Another site known as Fulwadi was located 0.5 km south of village. It occupies an area of 130 x 72 meters and attains the height of 1 meter. River Kankawali flows nearly 1 km south, which possibly was the main water source of the site. Unfortunately the site has been brought under cultivation since long.

During exploration of this site red polished ware, burnished red ware, black-on-red ware, coarse red ware, burnished black and black ware were collected. The detailed description is given in Table No.D.4. The pottery evidences show that the site was inhabited during Historic period I down to Historic period-

III.
Madivanam-III:

Besides above mentioned two sites another site was found. It lies south of the Chalcolithic site nearly 30 meters away from the temple. It occupies the area of 100 x 150 meters and is more or less a flat mound. The site is in good condition of preservation and is the property of revenue department.

Variety of ceramics and terracotta discs made from a pot sherd were found. The ceramics collected include burnished red ware, coarse red ware and coarse black ware. The detailed description is given in Table No.D.5.

Thus concluding from the antiquities remains it seems that this site was occupied during Historic period III to IV.

Summarising from the above sites it seems that the habitation started in Chalcolithic period and continued down upto present day in this village. However, the sites seems to have changed from one place to other during different periods.

Kotharia: (कोथारिया )

(22° 49' north latitude and 70° 30' east longitude).

Kotharia is a village nearly 42 km north-west of Jodiya taluka. In the jurisdiction of this village a site was located which is nearly 2 km east of the village and is known as Nareni. The site covers an area of 250 x 50 meters and attains the height of 0.125 meters from the surrounding area. The site is damaged due to floods of river Soni. However, a small portion
of it has been brought under cultivation, thus is unfit for further investigation.

During exploration of this area various types of ceramics and a terracotta plaque was found. The ceramic assemblage includes black-on-red ware, red slipped ware, coarse red and black ware. The detailed description of which are given in Table No. D.6.

A broken terracotta plaque with possibly a human figure in relief was also among the finds. Only legs of the figure is preserved, while the rest portion is broken and missing.

The antiquities of the site suggest that it must have been active during Historic period-I.

Kunai: (कुनाई)

(22° 49' north latitude and 70° 30' east longitude).

Kunai is a small village nearly 3 km south-east of Jadiya town. In the jurisdiction of this village a site was located. It is situated on south of village and is popularly known as Kankeshwar Nager.

The site is nearly 300 x 100 meters and has more or less flat mound. River Und flows north of the site and seems to be the main water source of the site.

The site is the property of revenue department and is barren. Coarse red and black ware was collected from the site. The detailed description of which is given in the Table No.D.7.
Concluding from the ceramic remains of the site it seems that the site must have been occupied during Historic period-IV.

**Manpar:** (マンパール)

Manpar is a village nearly 14 km north-east of Jodiyas town. In the jurisdiction of this village a site was found which is known as June-Manpar and is nearly 1 km south to the modern village.

The site covers 100 x 150 meters approximately and attains the height of 0.125 meters. Whole of the site is covered with banyan trees and thorny bushes. It has been damaged due to recent floods and is thus partly damaged.

The site yielded coarse red and coarse black ware, thus can be assigned to Historic period IV. The detailed description of the ceramics collected is given in Table No. 3.

**Pithad:** (ピテダ)

(22° 41' north latitude and 70° 32' east longitude).

Pithad is a small village nearly 25 km north-east of Jodiyas town and is approachable by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village, two sites were discovered and are named as Pithad-I and II.

**Pithad-I:**

During exploration of this village no Harappan antiquity remains were located. But, the list of sites supplied by Gujarat State Archaeology mentioned Pithad as a Harappan site and has been placed in II-R-G of Pangpur sequence.
This site was located near the village high school and occupies 100 x 200 meters and attains the height of 1 meter. The river Aji which flows 1000 meters in front of the site. A portion of the site is inaccessible due to construction of school building. However, some portion of the site is still in tact and preserved.

During the exploration of the site variety of ceramics were collected, which includes black-on-red ware, coarse red, black ware and black burnished ware. The detailed description of ceramics collected is given in Table No.D.9.

The pottery evidences of the site suggest that the site might have been occupied during Historic period I and II. However, the village might have occupied by Chalcolithic man quite earlier as the site of chalcolithic nature has been reported in the past.

Rasnal: 90 (रसनल)

(22° 41' north latitude and 70° 35' east longitude).

Rasnal is a small village nearly 27 km east of Jodiya town. It is connected by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village there is a site known as Jadak nearly 1 km east of this village. The site is situated on a mound, which is nearly 5 meters high and occupies 300 x 150 meters. The river Aji flows nearly 15 meters away from the north side of this mound. The vegetation over the ashy colour soil of the site are baval trees (*Acacia arabica*) and fortunately is well
preserved, thus provides a good opportunity for excavation.

Chalcolithic plain and painted red ware, buff ware, lustrous red ware, coarse red and coarse grey ware were found from the site which includes variety of bowls, basin, dishes, various parts of dish-on-stand, storage jars, globular pots, lamp, casket, handle of a bowl, and non-descript sherds of perforated ware. The detailed description of the ceramics collected is given in Table No. D.10.

The ceramics show affinities to the pottery excavated from Rangpur II B.C, Lothal-B and Rojdi-I. The storage jar with beaded rim are similar to those reported in Rangpur II B and bowl with carination are similar to Lothal B and Rojdi I. The carinated dishes can be favourably compared with the dishes of Rangpur II B-C, Lothal B and Rojdi I.

Besides, the lithic appendages of this site were few scrapers of agate and chalcedony, which is true of other late Harappan sites also of Gujarat.91

Some fragments of bones of cow were also found which includes lower and upper jaw, humerus, rib and an unidentified bone.92 These antiquities suggest that this site was occupied in Chalcolithic period. However, it will be very useful to excavate such promising site.

Tarana: (ताराना)
(22° 43' north latitude and 70° 27' east longitude).
Tarana is a village nearly 20 km north-east of Jodiya town.
and is approachable by State transport bus service. The village is situated on the northern bank of river Aji. In the jurisdiction of this village five sites were discovered. However, a chalcolithic site was already discovered by some previous investigator. These are named as Tarana-I, II, III, IV and V for the sake of convenience and are described separately.

**Tarana-I:**

During exploration of the river Aji near village Tarana few scraping tools on flakes were collected from the river bed. These tools can be placed in middle paleolithic period on the base of typology. None of the above tools could be obtained from the stratified levels. However, this assemblage resembles the scraping tools found from Najdi. The detailed description of the tools is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Core</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side scraper</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parallel sided scraper</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round scraper</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convex scraper</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanged arrow head</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flake</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 14

**Tarana-II:**

The site is known as Haldi-Mata no-Tilbo, actually named after the village temple, which is 100 meters west of the site.
The site is nearly 0.5 km east of village on the northern bank of river njil. The mound is 0.115 meters high and occupies 100 x 50 meters. The ash coloured soil of the site is thickly covered with baval trees. It is damaged due to removing of earth for various purposes by local inhabitants, thus exposes s sections.

During exploration of this area, plain and painted red ware and buff ware was collected. Besides, few bone fragments were also seen in the section and were also collected. Convex-sided bowls, basin, storage jars and dishes were found in red ware, while buff ware was represented by few non-descriptive sherds. The detailed description of the pottery is given in Table No. D.11.

Convex-sided bowls with more or less stright sided, storage jars and dishes with beaded rim can favourably compared with the pottery found from Rangpur II B-C, Lothal B and Rojdi-I.

The bones collected from the site includes a Molar and a unidentified bone of cow and cervical vertebate of a goat.95

The ceramics of the site suggest that the site might have been occupied during Chalcolithic period.

Tezana-III:

Further survey in this area, nearly 300 meters east of this site resulted in the discovery of a lithic blade industry. It occupies nearly an area of 1000 x 600 meters and is nearly 300 meters away from the bank of river.
It seems to be a prolific factory site of blade industry of the Chalcolithic period (Fig.C.3c). To judge from surviving cores having "crested guiding ridge" the feature is not found in "microlithic" hunting and gathering sites.

A notable feature of the site is that the cores were found in great profusion with disproportionate small number of finished tools. This sort of a 'Factory site' nature can be safely conjectured that the finished tools were taken to the number of habitational sites, which are lying in the linear pattern on the northern bank of same river.

Following is the list of artifacts found from the site:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crested ridge cores</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blade cores</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amorphous cores</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core Trimmings</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blades</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crested ridge blades</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrow head</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nodules</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste flakes</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>263</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tarana-IV:**

This site is known as Jarabhai-Vacher-no-Tirha. It is situated on the northern bank of river Aji facing Morana village,
on the southern bank of river. The site is situated on the rocky bed, which is nearly 10 meters above the river and measures 30 x 60 feet, probably the site was selected with a purpose to avoid floods. The vegetation over the site few baval trees and thorny bushes.

Chalcolithic painted and plain red ware, buff and lustrous red ware was collected from the section laid by constructing a hut. Thus site is mostly destroyed except a small portion which is fairly preserved.

Convex-sided bowls, dishes, basins, various parts of dish-on-stand were found in red ware, while in lustrous red ware only bowls were found. However, buff ware was represented by various non-descript sherds. The details of the ceramics collected is given in Table No.D.12.

The pottery is quite similar in shape and fabric to the assemblage of Tarana-II. The ceramics of this site can favourably compared with the pottery found from Sangpur II (B-C), Lothal B and Hajdi I. Thus it is apparent that Tarana-IIV and IV were contemporary villages.

**Tarana-V:**

This site is situated nearly 300 meters to the south of Tarana-III. It occupies three small mounds and rise upto the height of 0.6 to 0.9 meters. However, the total area of the site is nearly 50 x 60 meters.
During exploration of this area coarse red and coarse black were collected. The detailed description of the ceramics is given in Table No. 0.13.

Concluding from the antiquity remains of the site it seems that this must have been occupied during the Historic period IV.

Archaeological data of the village can be mustered to suggest that the village might have been occupied during middle paleolithic period followed by a gap, then again the village seems to have started its activity during chalcolithic period with two villages adjacent to each other, having a factory site of manufacturing blades on locally available material. While the Tarana-V is suggestive of having again started the activity during historic period IV.
Kalavad, the taluka headquarters is about 45 km south-east of Jamnagar. It lies north latitude $22^\circ 10'$ and east longitude $70^\circ 20'$. It is famous in a local legend as being the place where a Vela Rajput of the Bhank married the daughter of a Kathi and thus formed the present tribe of Vela-Kathis.

The town is fortified and the old town is inside the fortification, but has expanded considerably outside also during recent times. At present it has taluka office, a hospital, six oil mills, a veterinary dispensary, a government rest house and a co-operative sale-purchase union. Just opposite to the town, on the bank of river Kalavad there is a temple of Shitala-mata, the goddess of small pox, from this temple the town is also known as Shitala-Kalavad. The following daha in praise of Kalavad describes it thus:

देशी कोश ६५ बारूड जे दरमाल जानें
पादर नौ जी शिताला
ले आलवद ठेरे

This taluka was also famous for dangari type cotton cloth, which was the favourite of royal families, before the introduction of English Calico. However, manufacture has now entirely disappeared.
Kalavad taluka seems to have been neglected as far as the archaeological explorations are concerned. However, few sites were noted previously by some investigators. Present exploration of this taluka brought good number of new sites to light.

Following is the list of sites:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arla-I</td>
<td>22° 0”; 78° 17’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arla-II</td>
<td>22° 0”; 78° 17’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salandi</td>
<td>22° 0”; 78° 25’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bava-Khakharia-I</td>
<td>22° 14”; 78° 24’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bava-Khakharia-II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhagadi-Jota</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhagadi-Nana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhundhoraji-I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhundhoraja-II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dudhala</td>
<td>22° 14”; 78° 17’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasapar</td>
<td>22° 12”; 78° 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jivapar</td>
<td>22° 12”; 78° 22’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalavad-I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalavad-II</td>
<td>22° 12”; 78° 22’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalavad-III</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalavad-IV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loloi</td>
<td>22° 12”; 78° 14’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machalivad-I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machalivad-II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The detailed report is given in the following pages:

**Arlai (अरली)**

(22° 8' north latitude and 70° 17' east longitude).

Arlai is a village nearly 30 km north-west of Kalavad town. It is connected by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village there are two sites. For the sake of convenience these have been named as Arlai-I and II.

**Arlai-I:**

The site is nearly 1.5 km west of modern village and is known as Nanjawada. It is now private property of Nanji 'attan of the same village. Being a private field it has been cultivated thus to find the exact area occupied by the site could not be determined and also renders it useless for any scientific investigations. However, the site is 0.96 meters high from the surrounding area. There is also featureless tank on the western side of the site, which is being reused for irrigation of the land at present.
The ceramic collection of the site includes a non-descriptive sherd of a Roman amphora, black-on-red ware, red polished ware, burnished red ware and coarse red ware. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in the Table No. E.1.

Besides two terracotta discs made of broken pot sherds were also among the finds.

The antiquities of the site leads one to infer that the site might have been occupied during Historic period I down to Historic period III. However, it is difficult to judge whether this was a continuous occupation or there were gaps in it.

Arka-II:

The site is situated north-west of the modern village and is known as Arka. It measures 200 x 150 meters and attains the height of 0.96 meters from the river, which flows north of it. However, at present the site is damaged due to cultivation. During exploration of this site coarse red and black ware were collected. The detailed description of the pottery assemblage is given in the Table No.E.2.

It seems that the site must have been occupied during Historic period-IV. However, the archaeological data of the village can be mustered to suggest that this village might have been occupied during Historic period-I down up to modern times. It also seems that there was a tendency of shifting the sites to different areas of the village from time to time.
Balandi: (आलमदी)

(22° 12' north latitude and 70° 22' east longitude).

Balandi is a village nearly 7 km south-east of Kalavad town, and can be approached by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village a site was located nearly 2 km north-east of it, near the Balandi irrigation dam.

The site is known as Kotada and covers an area of 800 x 900 meters approximately and attains the height of 7 meters from the surrounding area. It is mostly undisturbed and thus provides good opportunity for excavation. A small river Balandi flows east of the site.

During exploration of this site, microliths and chalcolithic pottery were collected. Following is the list of microliths found from the site:

- Conical core - 1
- Broken blades - 3
- Side scraper - 3

Total - 7

Besides, painted and plain red ware, buff ware and coarse red ware were found, which includes storage jars, stem of dish-on-stand, dishes, convex-sided bowls, globular pots and a non-descriptive sherd of perforated ware. The detailed description of ceramic assemblage is given in the Table No. E.3.
Dishes with slightly carinated shoulders and beaded rims, storage jars with flat brims, and globular pots with rudimentary necks and beaded rims can be favourably compared with Mangaur II-B, Lothal B, and Nojdi I.

These antiquities suggest that the site was occupied during Microlithic and Chalcolithic period. However, without excavation it is difficult to judge whether this was a continuous occupation or there was a gap in it.

**Bawa-Khakaria: (बवा-खकरिया)**

(22° 14' north latitude and 76° 24' east longitude).

Bawa-Khakaria is a village nearly 10 km north-east of Kalavad town. It can be approached by State transport bus service.

In this village two sites are so far reported. These are named as Bawa-Khakaria-I and II in order to avoid confusion.

**Bawa-Khakaria-I:**

This site is nearly 2 km west of village on the western bank of river Manwar.

The site also known as Juna-Timbo occupies nearly 250 x 500 meters and attains the height of 5 meters from the river bed. The site is thickly covered with thorny bushes and baval trees, which has preserved the site to greater extent.

During exploration of the site coarse red and black ware pottery was observed (but no ceramic collection was made due to some unavoidable circumstances).
The antiquities of the site suggest that it must have been occupied during Historic period IV.

Rava-Khakharin-II

The list supplied by Gujarat State of archaeology mentions Rava-Khakharin as a Harappan site but during present exploration no such site could be located.

Shagedi-Mota (अगाटी मोटा)

Shagedi-Mota is a village nearly 17 km north-west of Kalaved town. It is approachable by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village a site was located on the bank of river Phuljar, which flows nearly 18 meters away from the site.

The site is known as Peer-ni-Duraba, and occupies an area of 60 x 60 meters. It is nearly two meters high from the river bank. The site is inaccessible due to graveyard over it. Baval trees and thorny bushes groves over the site.

During exploration of the site painted and plain red ware, buff ware and coarse grey ware was found, which includes various parts of dish-on-stand, bowls, pots, dishes and goblet. The detailed description of the assemblage is given in the Table No.2.

The dishes with flaring beaded rim with slight or no carination, convex sided bowls with more or less straight sides can be favourably to the pottery of Rangpur II 2-C.
Few bones were also collected from the site but it was difficult to ascertain if these belong to the chalcolithic period as these could also be the bones of recent origin as their is recent grave yard over the site.

These antiquities suggest that the site might have been occupied during chalcolithic period.

**Bhagedi-Nana:** (भगेदी-नाना)

Bhagedi-nana is a village nearly 16 km north-west of Kaleswar town and is on the opposite side of the village Moti-Bhagedi. It can also be approached by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village a site was located along the bank of river Phuljar.

The site is known as Juna-Bhagedi and occupies an area of 300 x 350 meters. It is nearly 3 meters high from the water level. The site has been turned into a 'wadi' by the State Forest Department, thus renders it unfit for excavation.

During exploration of the site burnished red, coarse red and coarse black ware were found. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in the Table No.2.5.

The ceramics of the site suggest that this area might have been occupied during Historic period-III.

**Dhundhoraji:** (धुंधोराजी)

Dhundhoraji is a small village nearly 35 km south-east of Kaleswar town. It is connected by State transport bus service.
In the jurisdiction of this village there are two sites. They have been named as Dhundhoraji-I and II for the sake of convenience.

**Dhundhoraji-I:**

The site is nearly 3 km west of modern village and is known as Raneli and occupies an area of 800 x 100 meters and is at the height of 3 meters from the small fresh water tank which is lying to the east of the site. Thick cover of baval trees has provided a protective cover to the site. It is in excellent condition of preservation and can be taken for excavation. Ash colour soil is exposed wherever the villagers have dug pits for various purposes.

During exploration of the site various types of ceramics were collected which includes red polished ware, plain and painted burnished ware, black-on-red ware, red ware, coarse black ware. The detailed description of the ceramics found is given in the Table No. II.6.

Besides number of chank stems and a bangle was recovered from the site. Thus possibly indicating the local manufacture of chank ornaments. A terracotta head, three terracotta discs and a last molar of a cow were other important finds of the site.

These antiquities of the site suggest that this site might have been occupied during Historic period II, and III. However,
to determine, if there was any gap or it was a continuous occupation cannot be judged unless excavations are conducted.

Dhundhorali-II:

Nearly 1.5 km west of the above site another site know as Fulgar was located. The site covers an area of 300 x 250 meters and is situated on a hillock nearly 6 meters high from the surrounding area. The site is barren and is in good condition of preservation.

During exploration of this site coarse red and coarse black ware was collected. The detailed description of the ceramics found is given in the Table No.6.7.

To judge from the ceramic remains it seems that the site might have been occupied during Historic period-IV.

Dudhala:  (दुधाळ)

(22° 14' north latitude and 70° 17' east longitude).

The Dudhala is a village nearly 25 km north-east of the Kalavad town. The village is approachable by motor cycle from Mota-Bhagdi. In the jurisdiction of this village a site was located on the bank of river Phyljar-Nati.

The site is situated on the southern bank of river. Unfortunately the site is totally destroyed because of the construction of the dam over the site and thus to determine the area of the site was difficult.
During exploration in the dug-out earth of the damp plain and painted red ware and buff ware was collected. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in the Table No. E. II/8.

The red ware of the site was represented by convex-sided bowls, various parts of dish-on-stand, storage jars, pot bases etc. While in buff ware storage jar with thick beaded rim and flat brim was found. The ceramics shows affinities with pottery reported from Rangpur IIB and Letal B.

The antiquities suggest that the site possibly was a village location and was an active village during Chalcolithic period. Jasapur 102 (जसपुर)

(22° 12' north latitude and 22° 25' east longitude).

Jasapur is a village nearly 4 km south of Kalavad town. It can be approached by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village a Chalcolithic site, comparable to the sequence of Rangpur IIC and III was located by some investigator in the past. The name of the site has been mentioned as Jampa. But unfortunately during present exploration the site could not be located.

Jivapar 102 (जिवपर)

(22° 12' north latitude and east 70° 22' longitude).

Jivapar is a village nearly 4.5 km north-east of Kalavad town. There is no bus service for this village. However, it can be approached by cycle or motorcycle. In the jurisdiction of this village a site was located 0.5 km east of modern
village on the eastern side of river Manwar.

The site is known as Sagarwadi and occupies an area of 200 x 100 meters. It attains the height of 5 meters from the present water level. The site is a cultivated field and is the property of Shri Lakshmanji Rana. Being now a cultivated field the site cannot be excavated.

The ceramic collection of the site includes Chalcolithic plain and painted red ware, buff ware, coarse grey ware and lustrous red ware. Besides some historic pottery of burnished red ware and coarse red ware was also recovered. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in the Table No. E.3.

The Chalcolithic red ware was represented by various parts of dish-on-stand, storage jars with beaded rims and flat brims; dish with nail beaded rim, carinated basins, globular pots with beaded rims and some miniature globular pots. However, the buff ware is represented by a convex sided bowl and various non-descript shards while a globular jar with beaded rim was found in lustrous red ware. The pottery shows affinities with the pottery recovered from Rampur II E-C, Lothal B.

A broken terracotta spindle whorl, a flake scraper and few utilised blade flakes were the other finds of the site.

Concluding from the antiquity remains of the site it seems that the site was occupied during chalcolithic period and again it was occupied in Historic period III.
Kalavad: (काळवाड़)

(22° 10' north latitude and 70° 20' east longitude).

Kalavad is the taluka headquarters and is 45 km south-east of Jamnagar. In the jurisdiction of this village four different sites were located and were named as Kalavad-I, II, III and IV for the sake of convenience. Mostly all the sites were found on the either sides of the small stream known as Kalavad, which flows through the village and is a tributary of river Und.

**Kalavad-I:**

During the exploration of Kalavad river a site was located nearly 0.5 km west of Kalavad town. Various types of scrapers made on flakes were found. Typologically this assemblage belongs to Middle palaeolithic period. This assemblage can favourably compared with the scraper assemblage found in Rajkot. 103

Following is the list of tools found:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cores</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parallel sided scraper</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrow head</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retouched flake</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste material</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

None of the tools came from stratified levels. All the above collections came from river bed. As some of the tools show signs of rolling and possibly indicate that the tools were made somewhere else.
Kalavad-II:

This site is situated on the northern bank of river Kelavadi and is nearly 100 meters behind the Government rest house. (Fig. c:36)

The site occupies an area of 100 x 100 meters and rises up to the height of 2 meters from the present water level. The site is in good state of preservation. However, it has been affected to some extent by the recent floods.

During exploration of the site plain and painted red ware, plain and painted buff ware and coarse grey ware were found. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in the Table No. E.90.

The red ware of the site was represented by dishes, storage jars, stem of dish-on-stand, perforated vase, convex sided bowls and basins. While in buff ware only storage jars and number of non-descript sherds were found. The ceramic assemblage shows favourable affinities with pottery found from Rangpur XII and Lothal B.

Besides above ceramics few stone tools and a copper pin were found. The list of these stone tools is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stone Tool</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pointed blade core</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flake scraper</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side scraper</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total = 4
The above antiquities suggest that the site might have been occupied during chalcolithic period.

Kalavad-III:

The site is situated on the southern bank of river Kalavadi. At present the site has been turned into police ground, thus the site is totally damaged. To determine the area occupied by the site was difficult as there is nothing left except few sherds here and there.

During the exploration few sherds of Chalcolithic red ware and some historic pottery like coarse red and coarse black ware were collected. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in the Table No. 5.11.

The Chalcolithic red ware was represented by convex-sided bowls, various parts of dish-on-stand. The pottery show favourably affinities with II B-C period of Rangpur sequence.

Concluding from the antiquities found from the site, it seems that the site was occupied during Chalcolithic period and Historic period IV.

Kalavad-IV:

The site is known as Suravnur, and is nearly 1000 meters east of the Kalavad-III.

The site occupies an area of 50 x 50 meters and attains the height of 6 meters from the present water level.
During exploration of the site red ware was collected which includes convex-sided bowls, dishes, globular pots, joint of a dish-on-stand. The pottery assemblage shows affinities with pottery reported from Bengpur III.

Besides, few stone tools were also among the finds. Following is the list of stone tools found:

- Scraper: 2
- Point: 1
- Core-cum-scaper: 1
- Waste material: 8

Total: 12

Concluding from the antiquites of the site it seems that Kalavad town was first inhabited in Middle Palaeolithic period, followed by more prosperous Chalcolithic period—having three village sites on the either sides of the Kalavadi river. There seem to have been a long gap before the village again started its activity during Historic period IV down to the present times.

Laloi: (ललोई)

(22° 12' north latitude and 70° 14' east longitude).

Laloi is a village nearly 20 km north-east of Kalavad town. The village can be approached by motor cycle from Bhagedi-Mota. In the jurisdiction of this village a site was located to the west of modern village, on a hillock near the junction of a river Fuljar and Volka.
The site is known as Laloi-no-Tisbo (Fig. C-17) and occupies 300 x 600 meters. The hillock on which the site is situated is nearly 12 meters in height. Consciously enough, the site is marked by stone boulders all around the habitational area. The site is a barren field and is in excellent condition of preservation.

During the exploration of this site variety of ceramics were collected which includes painted and plain red ware, buff ware, and coarse red ware. The detailed description of the assemblage is given in the Table No.5.12.

The red ware was represent by various types of convex-sided bowls, various parts of dish-on-stand, a dish with beaded rim, while in buff ware thick sturdy storage jar with flat brim and bead rim and pot-stands. However, the coarse red ware was represented by a high-necked jar. The above pottery shapes can be favourably compared with Rangpur II B and Lothal B periods.

A terracotta spindle whorl specially made for the purpose, chank stems with sharp cutting marks andAshtragoeous bone of a cow, were also found from the site.

Further exploration of the hillock on the eastern side yielded number of stone tools. Following is the list of stone tools found:

- Crested guiding ridge core - 1
- Pointed blade core - 1
Concluding from the antiquities remains of the site it seems to be a village location of chalcolithic period with a factory for manufacturing stone tools and possibly chalcolithic ornaments.

Machalivad: (మచలివడ్)

Machalivad is a small village nearly 30 km south-west of Kalaved town. The village can be approached by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village one more site was located raising the number of sites to three. These have been named as Machalivad-I, II and III to avoid any confusion.

Machalivad-I:

The site is nearly 0.5 km east of village on the bank of river Phyljar. During exploration of the eastern bank of this river few microliths were found. Following is the list of microliths found:

- Conical blade core - 1
- Borer - 1
- Point - 1
- Blade flake - 1
Judging from the artifacts obtained from the site it seems to be camping place of Microlithic period.

### Machaliwad-II: 105

To the west of the above site another site known as Kathania-wad is situated. The site occupies an area of 300 x 200 meters and is nearly 4 meters high from the water level. The site is covered with thick cover of baobal trees (Acacia arabica) and is mostly preserved. However, a portion of the site is damaged due to the construction of hut over the site.

During exploration of this site various types of ceramics were collected which includes red polished ware, black-on-red ware, burnished red ware, coarse black ware and coarse red ware. The detailed description of the assemblage is given in the Table No. E.13.

Besides, a terracotta bead and a terracotta disc, made of a broken pot-sherd, was also recovered.

The antiquities of the site suggest that the site might have been active during Historic period I down to period III. However, to judge if there was any gap or it was a continuous occupation could not be determined due to limited scope of surface exploration.

### Machaliwad-III: 106

The list supplied by Gujarat State Archaeology Department
mentions Talawadi another early historic site in this village. However, during present explorations the site could not be located.

Concluding from the antiquities of Machalived village the village seems to have been active during microlithic period and then it seems to have been occupied in historic period with a twin sites in the jurisdiction of the same village.

Mota-Vadala: (मोता-वडला)

Mota-Vadala is nearly 14 km south-east of Kalavad town. The village is connected by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village a site was found which is known as Khandari and is about 2 km east of the village.

The site occupies an area of 100 x 200 meters and attains the height of 0.5 meters from the surrounding soil. A small stream flows to the east of the site. The site is not disturbed and thus provides good prospects for excavation.

During exploration of the site coarse red, burnished black and coarse black ware were found. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in Table No. 6.16. Thus the site seems to have been active during Historic period IV.

Nikawa: (निकावा)

(22° 11' north latitude and 70° 36' east longitude).

Nikawa is a village nearly 16 km south-east of Kalaved town. It can be approached by State transport bus service.
In the jurisdiction of the village two sites were located and were named as Nikawa-I and II to avoid confusion.

**Nikawa-I:**

The site is nearly 3 km west of village and is situated on the bank of river Manwar. During the exploration of the southern bank of the above river few microliths were collected. Following is the list of the assemblage:

- Morphone core - 1
- Crested ridge core - 1
- Flat core - 1
- Pointed core - 1
- Round scraper - 1
- Waste material - 3

Total - 8

The presence of 'crested ridge core' in this assemblage possibly is suggestive of Chalcolithic nature of the site. As the manufacturing of blades by crested guiding ridge technique is supposed to have developed in Chalcolithic period.

**Nikawa-II:**

Just above the described site another site was discovered. It covers an area of 200 x 150 meters and is nearly 6 meters above the present water level. Thorny bushes and baval trees have provided enough protection of the site. During exploration of the site black-on-red, coarse red and coarse black ware was
collected. The detailed description of ceramic assemblage is given in the Table No. E.15.

The antiquities suggest that this area was occupied first in Chalcolithic period followed by Historic period I.

Pithadla: (पीठादला)

Pithadla is a village nearly 20 km north-east of Kalyan town. There is no bus service for the village. It can be approached by motor cycle. In the jurisdiction of this village a site was located on the western bank of river Banvar.

The site is known as Junagadh and occupies an area of 100 x 150 meters approximately and is nearly 5 meters high from the present water level. Unfortunately, the site is disturbed due to cultivation.

During the exploration of this field variety of ceramics were collected which includes painted and plain red ware and buff ware. The detailed description of the ceramics is given in the Table No.E.16.

The red ware of the site was represented by various parts of dish-on-stand, convex-sided bowls, globular jars with beaded rim. While the buff ware was represented by various non-descriptive sherds. The pottery show affinities with the pottery reported from Rangpur II B.C.

Concluding from the antiquity remains of the site it seems that the site has occupied during Chalcolithic period.
Raide: (राजस्थान)

(22° 9' north latitude and 70° 22' east longitude).

Raide is a village nearly 18 km north-west of Kalavad town. The village can be approached by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village a site was located 0.5 km north of the modern village.

The site is known as Juno-Timbo and occupies an area of 100 x 150 meters and is nearly 1.5 meters high from the surrounding soil. A small stream known as Ruparel flows to the north-east of the site. The site is covered with thorny bushes and baval trees. A portion of the site is disturbed by digging. However, other portion of the site is in good preservation.

During the exploration of the site variety of ceramics were collected which includes painted and plain chalcolithic red ware, lustrous red ware. Besides, few historic sherds were also collected from the site, which includes non-descript sherd of burnished red ware, coarse red and coarse black ware. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in the Table No.E.17.

The Chalcolithic red ware was represented by concave-sided bowls with carinations in the body portion, various parts of dish-on-stand, globular pots, handle of a stud handle bowl. While the lustrous ware was represented by concave bowls with carinations on the body portion, convex-sided bowls, various parts of dish-on-stand, dishes and basins. The shapes and
designs of the pottery of the site shows favourably affinities with the pottery reported from Rangpur III.

A scraper made on flake was also among the finds.

Concluding from the antiquities found, it seems that the site was occupied during chalcolithic period and possibly the site was again occupied during Historic period III.

Sarwanja: (सर्वाणिज)  
(22° 9' north latitude and 70° 22' east longitude).

Sarwanja is a village nearly 6 km east of Kalavad town. It can be approached by bus upto Sarwanja paitya from where the village is nearly 1.5 km. In the jurisdiction of this village two sites were located and were named as Sarwanja-I and II for the sake of convenience.

Sarwanja-I:

The site is known as Rajwada and is on the southern side of Junagadh-Kalavad highway near Sarwanja paitya.

The site occupies an area of 200 x 150 meters, which actually in the northern bank of river Balandi. During exploration of this site number of microlithic and waste material was collected. Following is the list of lithic assemblage of the site:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flat blade cores</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Round scraper</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thumb scraper</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- 199 -

| Concave scraper | 1 |
| Core            | 1 |
| Utilized flakes | 2 |
| Utilized blade flakes | 1 |
| Waste material  | 5 |
| **Total**       | **14** |

Sarwania-II:

The site is known Juna-Tilae and is situated 1.5 km south of Kotada chalcolithic site, while Sarwania village is nearly 3 km south-east of this site. The area could not be determined because the site is a field of Bambhal, which he has been cultivating since long. A tributary of Salsadi flows nearly 20 meters south of the site.

During exploration of the site Plain and painted red ware and buff ware was found which includes carinated dishes, storage jars, globular pots with beaded rims and bases of pots. The pottery show affinities with pottery of Sangpur III period. The detailed list of the assemblage is given in the Table 20, 5.19.

A terracotta disc made of broken pot-sherd was also among the finds.

Concluding from the antiquities of the village it seems that the village was first inhabited by late stone age people followed by chalcolithic men.
Shishang: (शिशंग)

(22° 12' north latitude and 70° 23' east longitude).

Shishang is a village nearly 13 km south-east of Kalavad town. It can be approached by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village a site was located nearly 3 km east of village on the bank of river Ruparel near Prakteshwar Vishadova temple.

The site known as Shashadi-no-Dercha, occupies an area of 200 x 150 meters and attains the height of 0.95 meters from the present water level. The site is disturbed due to cultivation.

During exploration of the site variety of ceramics were collected which include red polished ware, coarse red and coarse black ware. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in the Table No. E.19.

The antiquities of the site suggest that the site was occupied during Historic period II and III.
Kalyanpur or Jana-Kalyanpur, 107 21° 41' north latitude and 69° 25' east longitude is a taluka headquarters nearly 150 kms away from Janmargar with which it is connected by State transport bus service.

The town is fortified and the old town is situated within the fort. It seems to be built during the Jana time. The town has expanded considerably during recent times. At present it has a power house, taluka seed godown, primary health centre and a government rest house. A small stream also flows in front of the village.

Kalyanpur taluka seems to have been more or less neglected as far as its archaeological potentialities are concerned. However, few sites were located by late Shri P. P. Pandya. Recent explorations conducted by the present investigator brought several new sites to light. The sites found from the taluka are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aslot-Mota</td>
<td>27° 16'; 69° 23'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samanasa</td>
<td>22° 6'; 69° 11'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaitia</td>
<td>22° 6'; 69° 16'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chachlana</td>
<td>21° 56'; 69° 22'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandravada-I</td>
<td>21° 50'; 69° 23'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandravada-II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandravada-III</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gandhavi 21° 50'; 69° 22'
Kalyanpur-I  
Kalyanpur-II 21° 41'; 69° 25'
Kalyanpur-III  
Khakharda-I 22° 5'; 69° 22'
Khakharda-II  
Khijaded 22° 3'; 69° 11'
Lamba 21° 33'; 69° 18'
Lindi 22° 11'; 69° 20'
Mandana 22° 8'; 69° 17'
Nagadia 21° 53'; 69° 33'
Pindara 22° 15'; 69° 14'
Sanpada 21° 55'; 69° 30'
Raival 21° 50'; 69° 29'
Suryavadar-I 21° 56'; 69° 43'
Suryavadar-II  
Tankaria 21° 56'; 69° 25'

The detailed report is given in the following pages:

(Anotiona: (अनोंतीजा)

(22° 16' north latitude 69° 23' east longitude).

Anotiona is a village nearly 35 km south-east of Kalyanpur town. It is connected by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village, a site was located to the east of the village. It occupied nearly 200 x 100 meters. Unfortunately the site is an cultivated field, thus leaves no scope for further investigations.
During exploration of the site following types of ceramics were recovered which includes coarse red and coarse black ware. The detailed description of the ceramics are given in the Table No. P.1.

The ceramic assemblage of the site suggest that it must have been occupied during Historic period IV.

\begin{itemize}
  \item Bannasa: (समस्तसा)
  \item (22° 6' north latitude and 69° 11' east longitude).
\end{itemize}

Bannasa is a small village nearly 20 km north-west of Kalyanpur town. It is approachable by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village there is a site nearly 0.5 km south of the present village. The site measures 300 x 500 meters and forms the two mounds. This mounds attain the height of 0.127 and 0.254 meters. It exposes ashy soil, while the surrounding soil is light-brown colour. At present the site is barren except few baval trees (acacias arabica) are growing here and there.

Explorations of these mounds revealed variety of ceramics, chank waste, terracotta and a stone sculpture.

The ceramics assemblage of the site included red polished ware, black-on-red ware, burnished red ware, red slipped ware, burnished black ware and coarse black ware. The detailed description of the ceramics assemblage is given in the Table No. P.2.
A chalk slice with sharp cutting mark was found and possibly indicate local manufacture, but unfortunately no finished ornament could be obtained.

A terracotta disc and a dabber were also collected from the site. One half portion of the dabber is broken and missing. It has a knob at the top and semi-spherical base (Fig. F.14). It is used by potters for expanding or enlarging the pots.

Besides these antiquities a lime stone sculpture of Nalima-suramandini was found nearly 100 meters north of the site. Stylistically it can be dated to 12th century A.D. The detailed description of this icon is given in Chapter VI of the thesis.

Concluding from the remains of antiquities it seems that the site was occupied during Historic period II down to Historic period III. However, without excavations it is difficult to judge whether this was a continuous occupation or there were gaps in it.

Shaitia: (शाईतिया)

(23° 6' north latitude and 69° 16' east longitude).

Shaitia is a village nearly 17 kms to north-west of Kalyanpur town. It is connected by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village there is a site nearly 3 kms east of the village and occupies 100 x 135 meters, and is nearly 0.127 meters high. The site is disturbed due to cultivation and construction of railway track.
During exploration of this site coarse black and coarse red wares were collected. The detail of the ceramics are given in the Table No. F.3. Besides, a car lain broken ring was among the finds.

The antiquities of the village suggest that this area was occupied during Historic period IV.

Chachlona (चच्छलोना)

(21° 55' north latitude and 69° 22' east longitude).

Chachlona is a village nearly 40 kms south-east of Kalyanpur town. It is not connected by State bus service, the State transport bus service is upto Gandhavi and the village is nearly 6 km east from there, which has to be covered by foot or bicycle.

During exploration of the village a site was located. It is known as Pulvanti which is nearly 2 km south-east of the village. It is surrounded by hillocks from three sides while it is open from the western side and faces river Vertu. These hillocks rise up to the height of 12 meters and thus forms a natural wall. The site measures nearly 1000 x 2000 meters and has a thick cover of baval trees. In the centre of the site there is a featureless tank, which possibly was used for collecting water. On the side of the tank is a worn out sculpture, which could not identified due to its worn out condition.

The site is fairly preserved and yielded variety of antiquities which includes pottery, terracotta and stone sculptures. In ceramics collected from the site includes, red polished ware, black-on-red ware, coarse red ware, black ware and glazed ware.
The red polished ware is represented by a pot and a bowl while black-on-red ware was represented by a non-descriptive shard. However, the detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in the Table No.F.4.

Besides, a beautiful terracotta head was recovered which seems to be the lug position of a pot. The profile of the terracotta head is over all a almond shaped with prominent check bones, flat nose (Fig. F.17). The forehead is covered with a seref (feast) having incised lines. This terracotta can be dated to C. 3rd century A.D. on stylistic grounds.

Various fragments of stone sculptures were lying on the site. Most of the sculptures are in fragmentary condition thus could not identified. A sculpture of Kubera (Fig. E.15) was somehow preserved and could be dated to C.3rd-4th century A.D.

The antiquities of Fulwanti suggests that it was occupied during Historic period II. However, it is difficult to judge if the site was continuously occupied in later periods also unless excavations of such promising site will be undertaken.

Chandravad:109 (चन्द्रवाड़)

(21° 50' north latitude and 69° 25' east longitude).

Chandravad village is nearly 23 km south-east of Kalyanpur town. It is connected by State transport bus service from Verhandar. In the jurisdiction of this village there are three sites known as Vankiner, Abraham-no-Timbo and Venadi. These sites are named as Chandravad-I, Chandravad-II and Chandravad-III for the
Chandravad-I:

The site is nearly 2 km west of the village and is known as Vankiner (वंकिनर) (H). It's height measures 3 meters and the preserved portion measures 100 x 150 meters over which thorny bushes and Bawal trees (acacia arabica) are growing. The site originally must have been large in size, but unfortunately damaged due to cultivation and construction of a dam at the southern and eastern sides (Fig.c.19).

During exploration of the site red ware, buff ware, coarse red ware, lustrous red ware, Prabhas ware and coarse grey ware were recovered. Besides, few bone specimens were also found from the site.

The red ware of the site includes various parts of dish-on-stand, bowls, handle of stud handled bowl and globular pots. Buff ware is represented by two non-descript sherds and a base portion of a dish-on-stand. In Prabhas ware, typical bowls with bevelled rim with straight sides and having design of a series of vertical lines were found. Another important ware of site was lustrous red ware which included various types of bowls, dishes and various parts of dish-on-stand. While grey ware is represent by only a fragment of a bowl.

The ceramics of the site show affinity with pottery found from Somnath. The presence of typical Prabhas bowls and large number of lustrous red ware, indicate close affinity of this
site with Somath I, II and Rojed I. The details of ceramic assemblage is given in Table No. F.5.

Besides the above mentioned pottery, few bones were collected from the site, which were identified as fragment of a tooth, humerus and few unidentified fragments of bones of a cow.110

Chandrawadi-II:

Another site known as Abrmul-ap-timbo lies just behind the village primary school (Fig. C.10-A). It occupies two mounds which rises upto the height of 1.3 meters height and covers an area of 200 x 125 meters.

The site is covered with thick cover of baevl trees (Acacia arabica). A recently built temple on the site has disturbed the area considerably.

The ceramics assemblage of the site include red polished ware, burnished red ware, coarse red ware, black ware and black burnished ware. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in the Table No. F.6.

Besides few terracotta discs and marble stone quern is carved with floral designs while front portion is left undecorated. However, to determine the period of the quern is doubtful. The ceramic assemblage of the site indicate that it must have been an active village during historic period II and III.
Chandrawad-III:

In 1958-59 a Harappan site known as Vagadi was located in this village, but during present exploration this site could not be located.

Concluding from the antiquities of the village it seems to have been active during Chalcolithic down to Historic period III.

Gandhi (21° 50' latitude and 69° 22' east longitude).

Gandhi/ Harshad is situated about 40 km from Kalyanpur town on the north bank of river Vartu, near its confluence with the sea opposite Miani (Junagadh district). It was once a well known port, but has lost its trade now. The village is very famous for its Harshad Mata temple which is another name for Mahakali. It is probably the same Gandaba mentioned by Varishta where ship of Anhilvada took refuge.

During exploration of this village a site was located 1 km east of Harshad Mata temple on a hillock. It measures 150 x 100 meters and attains the height of 0.127 meters excluding the height of hillock. The site is mostly barren.

Coarse black and coarse red wares were collected from the site. The detailed description of the ceramics found are given in Table No. F.7.

Besides, there is a 6th century (?) temple below the Harshad Mata temple (also known as Koyal hills). The temple is
renovated and only the shikara is preserved. The detailed description of this temple is given in Chapter VI of this thesis.

Concluding from the antiquity remains of the site it seems that the village must have been active during the historic period II and III.

**Kalyanpur:**

(21° 41' north latitude and 69° 25' east longitude).

Kalyanpur or Jam-Kalyanpur is a taluka headquarters. It is connected with various talukas of the district by State transport bus services. In the jurisdiction of this village three sites were found. These are named as Kalyanpur I, II and III for the sake of convenience.

**Kalyanpur-I:**

This site is nearly 0.5 km from the town on the eastern side of the Jaipur-Kalyanpur road. It occupies an area of 100 x 250 meters and attains the height of 0.172 meters from the level of the river, which flows in front of it. The site is disturbed due to cultivation, thus exposes ashy coloured soil, while the surrounding soil is of light brown colour.

During exploration of the site, various types of ceramics were collected which includes red polished ware, burnished red ware, coarse red ware, black-on-red ware and black ware. The detailed description of the ceramics is given in the Table No. F.S. Besides, few terracotta discs made of broken pot-shards were among the finds.
These antiquities suggest that the site was occupied during Historic period II down to period III. However, it is difficult to judge whether there was a continuous occupation or there were gaps in it.

**Kalyansur-II:**

Another site was located nearly 1 km from the town. The site is situated on both the sides of Jamnagar-Raval road, where the milestone reads Kalyansur one kilometer.

The site occupies 150 x 300 meters and is divided into two parts by the construction of the Jamnagar-Raval road over it.

During exploration of this area, various types of ceramics were collected, which includes non-descript, sherd of red polished ware, burnished red ware, slipped red ware, coarse red ware, burnished black ware and black ware. The detailed description of the pottery is given in the Table No. F.9.

A broken stone rotary quern was also among the finds.

These antiquities suggest that this area was also occupied during Historic period II down to period III.

**Kalyansur-III:**

The site has been located by some previous investigator. But unfortunately the present investigator could not locate it. However, this site has been placed in period II B-C of Rangpur sequence.
Thus concluding from the various sites of different periods in this village, it seems that Kalyanpur village was occupied from Chalcolithic period down to present day. However, the village has shifted to different place during different periods.

Khakharia: (खखखरा)

(22° 5' north latitude and 69° 22' east longitude).

Khakharda is a village nearly 15 km to the north-east of Kalyanpur town. It is connected by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village two sites belonging to different periods were located and are named as Khakharda-I and II.

Khakharda-I:

The site is known as Samiyana (सामियाना). It is situated 3 km west of the village and occupies nearly 1000 x 600 meters. Unfortunately the site is completely disturbed due to cultivation thus rendering this promising site unfit for further investigations.

There is no natural water source near the site. Possibly wells were dug out for this need. Fortunately, an ancient well was found during exploration, on the western side of the site and is built of dressed stone slabs. It was accidently exposed by local inhabitants while digging (Fig. C-32).

The site yielded number of antiquities which includes pottery, chank waste indicating local manufacture of chank
ornaments, terracottas and a bronze handle of a bell. The ceramics assemblage of the site consists of black-on-red ware, red polished ware, burnished red ware, coarse red ware, black burnished ware and black ware.

Red polished ware was represented by a globular pot and a broken sprinkler. While in black-on-red ware pot with out-turned rim with long ledge below it, flaring mouth and constructed neck having solops painted on the rim which is quite similar to the pots found from Dwarka in period-I. The detailed of ceramic assemblage is given in Table No.10.

A terracotta spindle whorl and beautiful terracotta human figure were also among the finds. The human head is possibly a fragment of a spout with angular mouth. The figure is carved in bold-relief along the curvature of the spout.

The clay used for this work is very fine devoid of any impurities thus providing a very fine finish. The perfect firing has produced a reddish terracotta and resembles red polished ware. Stylistically it can be dated to C.1st century A.D.

A bronze handle of a bell was also found from this site. The handle is carved with god-bird, the garuda. It shows great affinities to the bronze handle found at Rangmahal.

The available evidences suggest that the site was occupied during 1st-2nd century B.C. down to Historic period-III.
However, it is difficult to judge whether this was a continuous occupation or there were gaps in it.

**Khakharda-II:**

The site is known as Ailyana (अ०ँलुङ्गा ) and is nearly 0.5 km west of the above mentioned site. It is stretched to an area of 400 x 200 meters and attains the height of 0.95 meters.

The land is the property of revenue department and is in excellent condition of preservation. The ceramics found from the site includes coarse red ware, black and black burnished ware. A broken terracotta horse (?) was also among the finds.

The antiquities suggest that this site was occupied during Historic period-III.

The detailed classification of ceramics found from Khakharda-II is given in the Table No.F.II.

**Khijedad:** (कुज़दत)

(22° 3' north latitude and 69° 11' east longitude).

Khijedad is a village nearly 6 km east of Kalyanpur town. The village is connected by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village there is a site known as Charodu-Timbo and is situated west of the village. It occupies nearly 900 x 300 meters and attains the height of 0.125 meters. The site is unfortunately cultivated. Besides, a small road leading to Nava-Khijedad bifurcates it into two parts.
During exploration of this site variety of ceramics were collected which includes burnished red ware and red slipped ware. The detailed description of the ceramics collected is given in the Table No.P.12. Besides, one terracotta disc, made from broken pot-shard, and a stone disc were among the finds.

The antiquities of the site suggest that the site might have been occupied during historic period III.

Lamba: (રાગદુર્ગ સભ્ર)  
(21° 33' north latitude and 69° 20' east longitude).

Lamba is village nearly 40 km to the south-east of Kalyanpur town. It is connected by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village there is a site known as Mohra. It is nearly 0.5 km west from Dwaraka-Gandhi highway were the milestone reads Harshad 12 km. The site occupies 400 x 300 meters in the north-east and rises upto a height of 3 meters from the surrounding soil. Thorny bushes is the only vegetation over ash coloured soil, while the surrounding soil has medium black colour and is cultivated.

The site exposes various stone plinths at various places. Besides, two stone mortars (Fig.C.23) were found at the site, fixed in ground. But their possible use could not be determined. The site is fairly in good condition of preservation and can be used for scientific investigation. If excavation of such a promising site will be undertaken, it is bound to yield promising results.
The ceramics of the site includes red polished ware, black-on-red ware, red slipped ware and burnished black ware. The detailed description of the ceramics found from the site is given in the Table No.F.13.

Number of shell slices and their stems were found strewn all over the site indicating the factory site. Besides few finished bangle fragments were also recovered from this site.

The antiquities of the site apparently suggest that it must have been an active village during Historic period II and III.

**Lindi:** (लिंडी)

(22° 11' north latitude and 69° 20' east longitude).

Lindi is a small village nearly 30 km east of Kalyanpur town. This village neither could be located in survey sheet nor it is mentioned in the list supplied by the Hamlatdar office. However, this village is near the Ran village रण. It can be approached by State transport bus service. *(Fig. C.22)*

The site is situated nearly 0.5 km east of the Jamnagar-Dwarka highway near the रण of Ran village and is nearly 100 meters north to the Renuka river. It covers an area of 150 x 200 meters and attains the height of 0.91 meters from the surrounding area. Some of the area is disturbed due to cultivation, while the preserved portion has thick cover of thorny bushes and Baval trees (*Acacia arbores*).
Various types of ceramics were collected from the site, which includes black-on-red ware, red polished ware, burnished red ware, coarse red ware. Besides a blade core and few chert slices and their stems were also among the finds.

Red polished ware of the site was represented by few non-descript sherds, while in black-on-red ware typical pots with out-turned rim with long ledge band below it, flaring mouth and constructed neck having scalop painted on the rim which is quite similar to the pot found from Dwarka period-I and has been dated to 1st-2nd century B.C.114

The presence of a microlithic blade core possibly suggest the earlier occupation of the site is of mesolithic period. Thus concluding from the antiquarian remains, it seems that site was first occupied during microlithic period then it was again occupied during 1st-2nd century B.C. down to Historic period III. However, to judge whether there was a continuous occupation or there were gapes in it could not be determined.

The detailed classification of the ceramic is given in the Table No.F.14.

Nandana (नन्दना) (23° 39' north latitude and 69° 17' east longitude).

Nandana is village nearly 26 km north-west of Kalyanpur town. It is connected by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village a site was located, which is nearly 2 km west of this village. It occupies an area of 150 x 50 meters and
attains the height of 0.5 meters. The site has been damaged due to digging for removing earth for various purposes by local inhabitants.

During exploration of the site various types of ceramics were collected which includes Burnished red ware, slipped red ware, coarse red ware and black ware. The detailed description of the ceramics found is given in Table No. F.15. Besides a cheek stem with sharp and smooth cutting marks was also recovered indicate possibly the local manufacture of shell ornaments.

A group of four lime stone sculptures belonging to different periods were found near the Kamerheari temple which is just in the centre of the village. This group includes Varahā (C.9th century A.D.), Sheashayoe Vishnu (12th century A.D.), Yogi, Vishnu (12th century A.D.) and Nandi (12th century A.D.). All these sculptures have been dated on the basis of style. However, the detailed description is given in Chapter VII of this thesis.

These antiquities suggest that the village was occupied during Historic period II and III. However, without excavation it is difficult to judge whether this was a continuous occupation or there were gaps in it.

Magadiya: ( मगाड़िया )

(21° 55' north latitude and 69° 33' east longitude).

Magadiya is a small village nearly 25 km south-east of Kalyanpur town. It is connected by State transport bus service.
During explorations of this village a site was located on
the bank of a river — a tributary of river Soni. The artifacts
collected from the site is less thus possibly indicating a
temporary settlement. Following is the list of artifacts found:

| Flat cores | 3 |
| Dorer     | 2 |
| Total     | 4 |

Thus it seems that the village must have been occupied during
microlithic period. However, the list of sites supplied by
Gujarat State Archaeology Department, mentions a Harappan site
in this village but unfortunately no such site could be located
during present investigations.

Pindara: (पिंधरा)

(22° 15' north latitude and 64° 14' east longitude).

Pindara is now an insignificant village. It is located at
the distance of 38.5 kms from Khambhalia and 27.5 kms to the north-
west of Shatla. It is also approachable from Dwarka during fair
whether, when the little Rann (Okha) is dry.

This place has attracted the attention of various scholars
like Joshi, Sankalia and Subrahmanyam. Joshi discovered few
lower Palaeolithic tools from this village in small nala, flowing
in front of the village.115 Besides, a trial dig by Sankalia.
He found the same historical sequence as at Dwarka, but the
period of flooding or encroachment by sea was not here and thus
confirmed that it was local phenomenon confined to a small area of Dwarka only. However, it attracted the attention of Subrahmanyan who studied the temples and sculptures of this village.

This village according to tradition is said to derive its name from Pinda or lump of boiled rice offered to the name of our ancestors during praddha ceremonies, which are said to float in a tank offered at this Kshetra. The same tradition asserts that in ancient times before the deluge of Dwarka, the place was a large city called Devapuri with number of temples and shrines of sages like Agastya and others.

This place according to sthalapurvans available in the village called Pindataraka Kshetra. A copper plate charter dated to V.S. 1616 (1560 A.D.) mentions about this place, which is in the possession of Shri Manikaji of Pindana, where the exclusive right of officiating as the priest to the numerous pilgrims that visit Pindana in connection with religious rites. Possibly the name of this village also occurs in Nagik inscription of 2nd century A.D. as Pinditaka-vata whether it is with reference to this place is a matter of conjecture. However, Ghumki plate of Bāṅkaladeva dated to V.S. 1045 refer to this Kshetra and grant of village Karali made to Brahmans by Bāṅkaladeva after performing hitravatika at this place. Here the place is referred as Griprindataraka. Thus epigraphical evidences available take back the antiquity of this village to 10th century A.D. The most interesting antiquarian remains of this place is the group
temples, locally known as भुरुवा भज आश्रम (Fig. 2.12). They are located near the sea and are slightly removed from the present village. These consist of five temples and a long pillared Mandapa all with irregular rubble enclosures, which has three openings and a gateway. These temples have been dated to C. 7th to 13th century A.D. Besides, these temples number of sculptures dating to 7th-10th century A.D. and have been discussed by Subrahmanyan. The details of these temples and sculpture are also discussed in the Chapter VI of this thesis.

Concluding from the antiquarian and epigraphical evidences it seems to have been active during Lower Palaeolithic period followed by a large gap in time. It again possibly started its activity during historic period I down to modern times. However, the village has lost its glory and is now an insignificant small village.

Ramparda (रामपर्दा)

(21° 55' north latitude and 69° 27' east longitude).

Ramparda is a village nearly 18 kms south of Kalyanpur town. It is connected by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village there is a site known as Tanha. It is situated to the north of the village and occupies an area of 50 x 50 meters and its height is nearly 0.127 meters. It occupies the northern bank of small stream, which flows behind this village. Mostly the site is preserved.
During exploration of this area, only few non-descript sherds could be found. The fabric of the sherds is similar to the pottery of chalcolithic period. The site has been already reported as Harappan site by some previous investigators who might have got some tangible evidences and has placed this site in 122 B.C. periods of Rangpur sequence. However, the present investigator could not group this site with any of the periods of Rangpur sequence, because of fragmentary evidences.

**Raval:**

(21° 47' north latitude and 69° 57' east longitude).

Raval is a village which is situated on the bank of river Vertu and is about 16 km south of Kalyampur town. It is connected by State transport bus service.

During exploration of this village no habitation site could be found, but there were three stone sculptures in the possession of Panchaven Veersi, a local inhabitant. Besides this group, another sculpture was found in the newly constructed village temple known as Ram Shankar temple.

The sculptures which are in private collection includes sculptures of Uma-Maheshwar, Surya and Ganesha and can be dated to C. 8th, 10th and 11th centuries respectively on stylistic ground. All of them are displayed in a wall and the wall, which has been erected in front possess problem in photography.
A sculpture of Brahma belonging to 10th century A.D. was found in village temple (Fig.14). The god is standing in sambhanga pose and has four hands carrying usual attributes. The detailed description of these icons is given in iconography chapter of this thesis.

The local inhabitants are of the opinion that these were found while laying the foundation of the village temple. However, if the information is correct, then the habitational site must have been near the temple.

Thus concluding from these sculptures the site seems to have been occupied during Historic period II and Historic period III.

Suryavadar (123)

(21°56' north latitude and 69° 49' east longitude).

Suryavadar is a village nearly 16 kms south of Kalyanpur town. It is connected by State transport bus service.

In the jurisdiction of this village there is a site known as Mulpadar (मुलपदर ). It is situated a kilometer south-east of village on the southern bank of the river Soni. The site is nearly 9 meters away from the river bank and is nearly 3 meters in height from the present water level. It measures 100 x 50 meters and most of it is disturbed due to removing of stone from the site for construction purpose. However, a portion of it is preserved due to thick cover of Baval trees, (Acacia arbica). Ash coloured soil is exposed wherever the
pits have been dug, while rest of the surrounding area has medium black soil.

During exploration of this site variety of ceramics were collected. Plain and painted red ware, buff ware, lustrous red ware and coarse red ware were found. Red ware includes convex-sided bowls, various parts of dish-on-stand and storage jars. Buff ware was represented by two non-descript shards and a bowl. In lustrous red ware only a pot was found. While in coarse red ware number of pots and various parts of dish-on-stand were collected. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in Table No.F.16.

The ceramic show great affinity with pottery reported from Sangpur IIA and IIC, Lothal B and Bojadai I. The storage jars with headed rim and convex-sided bowls can be favourably compared with the above mentioned periods.

The ceramics of this site suggest that this village settlement might belong to Chalcolithic period.

**Surveyed-III:**

In the jurisdiction of the same village another site was found. It is nearly 1.5 km east of village and is known as Daudana. The site is situated 30 meters away from the bank of Soni river on the northern side. It measures 400 x 300 meters and is partly damaged due to cultivation.

Various types of ceramics were collected from the site, which includes red polished ware, black-on-red ware, burnished
red ware, coarse red ware, coarse black ware and burnished ware, and glazed ware with bluish green glaze. Besides, few terracotta discs and a miniature pot were found. One of the terracotta discs bear four depressions in the centre. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in Table No. 9.17.

These antiquities suggest that the site was occupied during Historic period I down to Historic period IV. However, it is difficult to judge whether there was a continuous occupation or there was a gap in it unless excavation is conducted.

Tankaria: (Tankari)

Tankaria is a small village nearly 9 km south-east of Kalyanpur town. It is connected by State transport bus service.

Just in front of the village there is a site, in fact one has to pass over this site to reach the village. The site occupies an area of 300 x 200 meters and is in level with highway, (Kalyanpur-Saval) which run parallel to the site. It is damaged considerably by this road and besides various pits have been dug by local inhabitants. However, there are some areas which are left undisturbed. Few isolated Saval (Casica arabica) trees grow over the ashy coloured soil of the site and break the monotony. A small stream Mahadevaliya flows in front of the site and seems to be the only water source of the site.
Various types of ceramics were collected from the site which includes painted and plain chalcolithic red ware, buff ware, coarse red ware and Historic period pottery was represented by number of non-descript sherd, sherd of red polished ware, burnished red ware, coarse red ware and black ware.

Chalcolithic red ware includes dishes, convex-sided bowls, various parts of dish-on-stand and pots. Buff ware is represented by a non-descript sherd, while in coarse red various types of pots were found. Besides a terracotta spindrial whorl was among the finds. These antiquities suggest that this area was occupied from Chalcolithic period down to Historic period III. However, without excavation it is difficult to judge whether this was a continuous occupation or there were gaps in it. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in Table No. F.13.
Kambhallya lying on north latitude 22° 12' and east longitude 69° 44' is the headquarters of Kambhaliya taluka and the second largest town in Jamnagar district. Picturesquely situated on a rising ground, among grove of trees on the banks of river Chee and Tali. It is railway junction on the Viramgam-Okha meter gauge section, 53 km away from Jamnagar with branch line to Salaya port. The town is connected by bus services with Jamnagar, Jamjodhpur, Bharvad, Okha, Kalyanpur and Porbandar.

The town has a considerable population of Bhatias and Lohanas, famous for their commercial enterprise. The ironsmiths of Kambhaliya are renowned for their skill.

The old town of Kambhaliya is surrounded by a wall with bastion at intervals and was possibly built in 17th century A.D. The town was once capital of Jams during the time when Navanagar was made Khalsa by the Mogals. The old town is situated inside the fortification, but it has expanded considerably outside during recent times. At present it has a teachers' training college, a girls' high school, a public hospital, a public library, a government rest house and three dharmasalas.

Kambhaliya taluka seems to have been neglected as far as archaeological explorations are concerned. However, during present explorations following ten sites were located:

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KHAMBHALIYA TALUKA
The detailed report is given in the following pages:

Bharana: (भराना)

(22° 23' north latitude and 69° 41' east longitude)

Bharana is a village nearly 35 km north-east of Chambhaliya town. This village can be approached by bus stop Valina from where it is nearly 3 km west of it. In the jurisdiction of this village two sites were located and are named as Bharana-I and II for the sake of convenience.

Bharana-I:

The site is nearly 1 km east of Bharana village. It is a big site and measures 1000 x 900 meters. Whole of the site is cultivated now, thus cannot be taken up for excavation.

During exploration of this site, red polished ware, burnished red ware, red slipped ware, coarse red ware and coarse black ware
were recovered. Besides a chalk stem with sharp cutting mark was among the finds. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in the Table No. C.1.

The ceramic assemblage of the site suggest that this site might have been a village location in his toric period II and III.

**Bharana-II:**

Another site was located nearly 0.5 km east of the village. Unfortunately, the site is also cultivated field now, thus to determine the area occupied was difficult.

During exploration of this cultivated field variety of antiquities were recovered, which includes ceramics, stone sculptures and terracotta.

The ceramic assemblage consists of burnished red ware, red slipped ware, coarse red ware, black burnished, coarse black and glaze ware. The details are given in the Table No.C.2.

Three small stone sculpture were also recovered from the site. A stone head of male belonging to 9th century A.D. among the finds, too while other objects are/fragmentary to date.

Besides, a broken terracotta of a Ram belonging to 1st/2nd century A.D. was recovered, and is similar to Ram head found at Rangmahal.

Further explorations of the village revealed a door jamb with Navagrah panel, belonging 10th century A.D. was found fixed on the door of Talati office. Unfortunately this panel could not be recorded in photography.
Judging from the antiquity remains of the village it seems that the village was occupied first during Historic period I and II on the Western side, while the habitation changed to the eastern side during Historic period III and IV.

Dantrana: (22° 11' north latitude and 69° 25' east longitude).

Dantrana is a small village nearly 30 km west of Kanchanaburi town. This village can be approached by State transport bus service. Nearly 2 km south of the village there is a site on a mound.

The site occupies an area of 300 x 500 meters and the mound is nearly 2 meters high from the surrounding area. On the top of this mound there is a temple of recent times but the door jamb and other unidentified sculptures of 10th century A.D. are used in the construction of this temple. These sculptures are badly mutilated and presents difficult in identification. However, these sculptures seems to belong to 10th century A.D. All around this temple coarse red and coarse black ware was recovered. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in the Table No. 3.

Judging from the antiquity remains the site seems to have been a temple location of 10th century A.D. i.e. Historic period IV.
Kota: 125 (अंतर)

(23° 10' north latitude and 69° 42' east longitude).

Kota is a village nearly 6 km to the south-east of Kambelassi. Unfortunately, the village is not connected by bus service, thus it can be approached on foot or by motor-cycle only. In the jurisdiction of the village there is a site known as Grees-Timble. It is situated to the south of the village on the bank of river Ghee and forms the eastern bank of the river. During exploration it was found that the antiquities were spread into two distinct localities. These are named as Kota-I and Kota-II for the sake of convenience.

Kota-I:

Kota-I measures 90 x 90 meters and is superficially separated from Kota-II by a small bund. The site situated at the height of 3 meters from the present water level of the river bed. The site is fairly preserved.

During exploration of this area variety of antiquities were collected which include red ware, buff ware and coarse grey ware, besides few microliths were also collected from the site.

The red buff and coarse grey ware was represented by number of shapes, which includes perforated ware, dish-on-stand, convex-sided bowls, dishes, basins, storage jars etc. This ceramic assemblage can favourably compared with Period IIB of Rangpur sequence. The detailed description of this is given in the Table No. G.4 given below:
Following is the list of microliths found:-

- Created ridge core - 1
- Flat core - 2
- Roper-cum-scaper - 1
- Backed blade - 1

Total = 5

These antiquities of the site suggest that this area of the site might have village location during Chalcolithic period and were possibly manufacturing blades locally on the site.

Kota-II:

Kota-II is fairly larger than the Kota-I and measures nearly 200 x 100 meters and is on the similar height as Kota-I. The site is partly damaged due to ploughing.

During exploration of this site variety of antiquities were recovered which includes ceramics; few fragments of finished chank bengles, chank slices and their stems with sharp cutting marks possibly indicating the local chank industry of the site.

The ceramic assemblage consists of a non-descript sherd of Roman amphora; globular pots in red polished ware, black-on-red ware, burnished red ware, black coarse ware and coarse red ware. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in Table No.5.4.

The antiquities of this area suggest that the site might have been active from Historic period II and III.
The overall conclusion can be drawn that the banks of this river was first inhabited by Chalcolithic period and was occupied down to Historic period-III. However, without excavations it is difficult to judge whether this was a continuous occupation or there were gaps in it.

**Lalpada: (लल्पड़ा)**

(22° 1' north latitude and 69° 38' east longitude).

Lalpada is a village nearly 23 km south-west of Kumbhaliya town. The village can be approached by State transport only upto Lalpada pāityā. The village is nearly 1 km east from this crossing. In the jurisdiction of this village a site was located, which is nearly 0.5 km south of the Lalpada village and is known as Peer-nī-Bargha.

The site occupies an area of 200 x 100 meters and is nearly 2 meters high from the bed of a small stream known as Lalpaddae. Unfortunately, the site is a cultivated field thus it cannot be taken up for further study.

During exploration of this cultivated field black-on-red ware, burnished red ware, coarse red ware and coarse black ware were recovered. The detailed description of the assemblage is given in Table No.6.5.

The antiquities of the site suggest that it must have been a village location during Historic period II and III.
Sihan-Vadalia: (सिहान-वडा)  
(22° 13' north latitude and 69° 12' east longitude)  
Sihan-Vadalia is a village nearly 12 km north-east of Khambhaliya taluka. The village can be approached up to Sihan dam by State transport bus service from where the village is nearly 1 km in the eastern direction. In the west of the village a site was located and is known as Junna-Sihan.

The site occupies an area of 100 x 200 meters and is nearly 100 meters away from the Sihan river. Unfortunately, some of the area of the site is damaged. During exploration of the site, burnished red, burnished black coarse black and coarse red ware were recovered. Besides, a terracotta disc was also among the finds. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in the Table No. G.6.

These antiquities suggest that the site might have been occupied during Historic period-III.

Vathara: (वाठरा)  
(22° 11' north latitude and 69° 32' east longitude).

Vathara is a village nearly 20 km west of Khambhaliya town. This village can be approached by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village two sites were located and were named as Vathara-I and II for the sake of convenience.

Vathara-I:  
Vathara-I is situated just opposite the village Vathara nearly 300 meters north of the highway (Khambhaliya-Dwarka).
It occupies an area of 300 x 100 meters and is more or less flat mound and is in level with surrounding area. A small seasonal stream flows on the north of the site. The site is partly damaged due to water erosion.

During exploration of the site red polished ware and coarse red ware were recovered. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage made is given in the Table No. G.7.

The ceramic assemblage suggest that the site might have been active during Historic period II and III.

Vathara-II:

The site is situated west of Dingeshwar Mahadeva temple. It occupies an area of 200 x 100 meters, and is nearly 1 meter high from the surrounding area.

During exploration of this site only coarse black and coarse red ware was recovered. The description of the ceramic assemblage is given in the Table No. G.8.

These antiquities suggest that this site might have been active during Historic period IV.

Zakaria/Jhakaria: (जाकरी / जहकरी)

(22° 14' north latitude and 69° 11' east longitude).

Zakaria or Jhakaria is a village nearly 28 km north-west of Khambhaliya town. This village can be approached by bicycle from its natya. The site is nearly 0.5 km south of the village.
The site occupies an area of 200 x 100 meters and is nearly 0.95 meters high from the surrounding area. During exploration of this cultivated field burnished red, slipped red ware, coarse black and coarse red ware and glazed ware were recovered, thus indicating the Historic period III and IV nature of the site. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in the Table No.8.9.
Lalpur is the taluka headquarters lying on north latitude 22° 12', east longitude and 70° 16', about 39 km south of Jammagar on the Konalug-Katola meter gauge section of Western railway. Bus service link it with Jammagar, Porbandar, Shavari, Jamjodhpur etc. Besides, the taluka office, there is a government rest house, a secondary school, primary health centre and an oil mill.

Lalpur taluka seems to have been neglected as far as archaeological explorations are concerned. Moreover, only one Chalcolithic site was located by some previous investigator. However, present explorations brought several sites to light. The sites found from this taluka are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arikhan-I</td>
<td>22° 06'; 70° 01'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arikhan-II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhorapur</td>
<td>22° 07'; 69° 34'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkar</td>
<td>22° 22'; 69° 46'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gajana</td>
<td>22° 10'; 69° 56'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godavari-I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godavari-II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godavari-III</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haripur-I</td>
<td>22° 16'; 70° 01'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haripur-II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuxpur</td>
<td>22° 16'; 69° 49'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pipartoda-I
22° 02'; 70° 05'
Pipartoda-II
22° 17'; 70° 04'
Rampur
22° 17'; 70° 04'
Sewak-Shatia-I
22° 17'; 69° 60'
Sewak-Shatia-II
22° 20'; 69° 44'
Sinaeh
22° 05'; 69° 04'
Veraval-Noti
22° 17'; 70° 04'

The detailed description of these sites is given below:

Arikhan: (अरिखान)

(22° 05' north latitude and 70° 01' east longitude).

Arikhan is a village nearly 16 km north-east of Lalpur town. It is connected by State transport bus service upto Haripur village, which is nearly 2 km south of it. In the jurisdiction of this village there are two sites on a mound which is known as Paarsvals. It is nearly 200 x 300 meters in area and attains the height of 1 meter from the present water level of small tributary of river Sosai.

During exploration of this mound various antiquities were found in two different localities. For the sake of convenience these two areas were note as Arikhan I and II.

Arikhan-I:

This site measures 100 x 120 meters and is situated on the north side of the mound. It is still fairly preserved. Red ware, and 'microliths' were found from the site. The red
were represented by a non-descript sherd of perforated ware, dish with more or less pointed rim, storage jars with out-curved rounded rim, globular jars with pointed rim and various non-descriptive sherds. The pottery of the above site shows favourable affinities with pottery reported from the Rangpur II B-C period. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in the Table No. H.1.

Besides the ceramics a fairly large collection of 'microliths' were made from the site. Following is the list of artifacts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cores with crested guiding ridge</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat cores</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pointed core</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi-polar core</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flake with crested ridge</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borers</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side scrapers</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borers-cum-scaper</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste flakes</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>73</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The absence of blades in this assemblage can possibly contributed to the export of blades to other neighbouring sites.

Few bone specimens were also collected from the site. These bones were identified as molar of a cow and few non-identified fragments bones of a cow.¹²³
The antiquities suggest that this factory site belong to Chalcolithic period and possibly can be compared with Rangpur II B.C period.

Arikhan-II:

The site is situated on the southern side of the mound and measures 200 x 100 meters. Various types of ceramics were collected from this side, which includes red polished ware, burnished red ware, coarse black, burnished black and coarse red ware. The detailed description of pottery is given in the Table No. H.2.

The ceramic evidences of the site shows that it might have been a village located during Historic period II down to period III. However, without excavations it is difficult to judge whether this was a continuous occupation or there were gaps in it.

However, the overall conclusion can be drawn that this mound was first occupied in Chalcolithic period and was a factory site for manufacturing blades. Again the site seems to have been occupied during Historic period I, II and III.

Dharampur: (दरामपुर)

(22° 07' north latitude and 69° 54' east longitude).

Dharampur is a small village nearly 15 km south-east of Lalpur town. The village can be approached by State transport bus service up to Dharampur village, from where the village is nearly 4 km. In the jurisdiction of this village a site was located to the south of the modern village.
The site is situated on the bank of a small nala—a tributary of river Sorai. The northern bank of the river yielded some microliths, which is nearly 6 meters high. Following is the list of artifacts found:

- Pointed core – 4
- Flat core – 1
- Side scraper – 1
- Blade flake – 1
- Utilised blade flake – 1
- Borer – 1
- Waste material – 12

Total – 21

Concluding from the antiquity remains it seems to be hunting location of late-stone age people.

Gajana: (गाजना)

(22° 10' north latitude and 69° 56' east longitude).

Gajana is a village nearly 6 km south of Lalipur town. It can be approached by motor-cycle or bicycle as there is no bus service to this village. In the jurisdiction of this village a site was located. It is known as Boriya and is nearly 2 km south of the modern village.

The site is a cultivated field of Rajender Naga. Thus, the area of the site could not be determined because of its disturbed conditions. It is nearly 200 meters away from a small river which is nearly 6 meters high.
During exploration of this site various types of pottery was collected which includes red polished ware, black-on-red ware, burnished red ware, coarse red ware, and black ware. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in the Table No.H.3.

Besides, above ceramics a chank stem with sharp cutting mark was also among the finds.

The antiquities suggest that this site was possibly occupied during Historic period II down to Historic period III. However, it is not possible to access if this site was continuously occupied as there were gaps in it.

Godavari: (गोदावरी)

(22° 12' north latitude and 69° 55' east longitude)

Godavari is a village nearly 4 km east of Lalpur town. It can be approached by bicycle as there is no bus service to this village. In the jurisdiction of this village three sites were located and are named as Godavari I, II and III for the sake of convenience.

Godavari-I:

The site is situated on the northern bank of river Damudar nearly 2 km north-west of the village. It measures 200 x 200 meters and is nearly 3 meters high from the present water level. Unfortunately, some of the portion of the site is cultivated. However, the preserved portion of the site was thick cover of thorny cactus (Thur) and Acacia arabica.
During exploration of this site variety of antiquities were collected which includes microliths, ceramics, and terracottas. Following is the list of microliths collected:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flat blade core</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pointed core-sum-scraper</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broken utilised blade</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste material</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>23</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The absence of 'crested ridge' cores from this assemblage possibly indicate the late stone nature of the site and possibly does not have any bearing with Chalcolithic period, as from this site Chalcolithic pottery was also recovered which is discussed in the following pages.

The Chalcolithic ceramic assemblage consists of both plain and painted red ware, lustrous red ware and two terracottas.

The red ware was represented by concave and convex-sided bowls, various parts of dish-on-stand, dishes, non-descript sherds of perforated jars, pot bases, storage jars and solid stem of possibly dish-on-stand. While, the lustrous red ware was represented by storage jars with rounded rim. The ceramic assemblage shows favourable similarities with pottery reported from Rangpur IIB and C periods. The detailed description of the assemblage is given in the Table No.11-5.
A broken terracotta spindle whorl and an unidentified terracotta was also among the finds.

The antiquities of the site suggest that this site was first inhabited in late stone age period followed by Chalcolithic period. However, to determine the exact nature and stratigraphy of the site this promising site should be excavated.

Godavari-II:

The site is nearly 0.5 km east of the above site. The site measures 1000 x 800 meters and is fairly preserved.

During exploration of the site, burnished red ware, coarse red ware, coarse black ware and few non-descript sherds of red polished ware were collected. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in the Table No. H.6.

The ceramic assemblage of the site indicate that sight might have been active during Historic period I and II.

Godavari-III:

This site is situated just outside the village, on the southern bank of river Damudar. The site is locally known as Juni-Godavari. It occupies an area of 200 x 300 meters and is nearly 2 meters high from the present water level. The site is damaged considerably.

During exploration of this site burnished red, coarse black and coarse red ware collected. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in the Table No.H.7.
The site seems to have been active during Historic period III.

However, over all conclusion can be drawn that the banks of Damudar river was first habilitated in the late stone age followed by Chalcolithic, Historic periods I, II and III.

Haripur: (हरिपुर)

(22° 16' north latitude and 70° 01' east longitude).

Haripur is a village nearly 14 km north-west of Haripur town. It is connected by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village nearly three sites belonging to two different cultural periods were found. These sites are situated on a mound known as Muna-Toda and which is nearly 0.5 km west of village, on the northern bank of river Sosai. During exploration of this mound the antiquities were found in two different localities. For the sake of convenience these two areas were named as Haripur-I and II.

Haripur-I:

The site is known as Chamidar and forms the northern bank of river Sosai. It measures 100 x 120 meters and attains the height of 15 meters from the surrounding area. The site is fairly preserved and yields microliths, chalcolithic red ware, lustrous red ware, bone fragments and chank stone, (Turbinella pyrux) with sharp cutting marks, were found.
Following is the list of microliths found from the site:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Microlith Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pointed blade core</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broken core</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core-cum-scaper</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core-cum-borer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side scraper</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flakes</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilised blade flakes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste material</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>21</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Besides, above microliths, painted plain chalcolithic red ware, lustrous red ware was collected from the site. The red ware was represented by dishes with beaded, rims with or without carinations; basins; convex-sided bowls with more or less straight sides; various parts of dish-on-stand; lamp and stud handle bowl. While the lustrous red ware was represented by a bowl and handle portion of stud handle bowl. The above pottery assemblage shows favourable affinities with the pottery reported from Rangpur I&C and III. The detailed description of the ceramics assemblage is given in the Table No. H.S.

Few bone fragments were also collected from the site and has been identified as Radius and Pelvic bones of cam.
These antiquities suggest that this site was possibly first occupied in late stone age period followed by Chalcolithic period. However, without excavation it is difficult to judge whether this was a continuous occupation or microlithic and Chalcolithic people lived side by side as in the case of Kanewal.

Haripur-II:
This site is situated nearly 100 meters north of Haripur-I. It measures 200 x 100 meters. The site partly damaged due to digging of various trenches by local inhabitants for various reasons.

During exploration of this area various types of ceramics were collected which include black-on-red ware, burnished black ware, coarse black, coarse red and white slipped ware with red decoration. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in the Table No.4.8.

Besides, a chank stem with sharp cutting mark was among the finds.

The ceramic evidence show that this portion of mound was possibly inhabited during Historic period I and II.

However, the overall conclusion can be drawn that the mound was occupied first in late stone age period followed by Chalcolithic period and then again it was occupied during Historic periods I and II.
Jhakar (जाकर)

(22° 22' north latitude and 69° 54' east longitude).

Jhakar is a small village nearly 40 km north-west of Lalpur talika. It is approachable by State transport bus service from Jam-Kambhaliya. In the jurisdiction of this village a site was located 0.5 km east of the modern village on the eastern bank of river Fuljar.

The site is known as jiliva neer-no-Tira. It is damaged due to water erosion and presence of recent graveyard on the site. The bank of river Fuljar exposes the section of the site and it has nearly 0.95 meter deposit.

During exploration of the site, few pottery sherds were collected from the exposed section. The ceramic assemblage includes plain and painted red ware, buff ware and lustrous red ware. The red ware was represented by dishes with flaring bounded rims with sharp carinations, convex-sided bowls and a jar. However, no shape could be recognised in buff ware. While the lustrous red ware was represented by only convex-sided bowl. The pottery show affinities with pottery reported from Rangpur IIIC and III. The detailed description of the pottery assemblage is given in the Table No.(2)

Some chank waste (Chireous ramosus) with sharp cutting marks, possibly suggesting local manufacture of chank ornaments, were found.
These antiquities suggest that this site was possibly occupied during Chalcolithic period.

Morpur: (मोरपुर)

(22° 16' north latitude and 69° 48' east longitude).

Morpur is a village nearly 30 km east of Lelpur town. The village can be approached by train or by bus from Jamnagar. The site is known as Juna-Timba and is nearly 0.5 km south of village on the bank of river Fuljar.

The list supplied by State Archaeology Department mentions this as a preserved site but unfortunately the site is completely disturbed by cultivation and thus determine the exact area of the site was difficult. However, the present site is nearly 10 meters high from the river Fuljar.

During exploration of this site, various types of antiquities were found which includes plain and painted red ware, buff ware, lustrous red ware and coarse red ware. Besides, few stone tools and chenk manufacturing and an unfinished laddle (?) was also recovered from the site.

The plain and painted red ware was represented by dishes, various parts of dish-on-stand, concave and convex-sided bowls, globular pots and a terracotta lamp, while buff ware was represented by globular pots. Lustrous red ware included various parts of dish-on-stand, bowls etc.; while in coarse red ware, thick globular pots were found. The above ceramic assemblage can favourably compared to the Rangpur III period. This village is
in Lalpur taluka of Jamnagar district and does not come under Khambhaliya taluka as mentioned by Rao. (See, EAR, p.206). The detailed description of the assemblage is given in the Table No. H-6.

Large number of shell manufacturing waste was found lying on the site. Besides a unfinished ladle (?) was recovered from the site. The stone tools consists of mainly few flake side scrapers.

The above ceramic evidences of the site suggest that the site might have been active during Chalcolithic period and represent III phase of Rangpur sequence.

Pipartoda: (पिपरटोडा)

(22° 02' north latitude and 70° 05' east longitude).

Pipartoda is a small village nearly 26 km south-east of the Lalpur town. It is connected by State transport bus service from Jamnagar. In the jurisdiction of this village two sites were located and are named as Pipartoda I and II for the sake of convenience.

Pipartoda-I:

This site is known as Talwadi and is nearly less than 0.5 km south of modern village, near the village bus stop. It occupies an area of 200 x 100 meters and attains the height of 0.95 meters from the surrounding area. This site is fairly preserved and thus can be taken up for scientific excavation for
better understanding. River Rangamati flows nearly 200 meters south of the site.

During exploration of this site variety of ceramics were recovered from the site, which includes plain and painted red ware, buff ware, lustrous red ware and coarse red ware. In red ware, concave-sided bowls, dishes with rounded rim with or without grooves internally, various parts of dish-on-stand, pot bases, globular pots and storage jars, were recovered. However, the buff ware was represented by only a painted convex-sided bowl, while in lustrous red ware and coarse red ware globular pots were recovered. This ceramic assemblage can be favourably compared with period IIC of Rangpur sequence. The detailed description of the assemblage is given in the Table No.11.1.

Besides above ceramic assemblage few chank manufacturing waste, with sharp cutting marks and numerous bone of a cow were among the finds.

The ceramic assemblage of the site suggest that the site might have been a village location during Chalcolithic period.

Pipartoda-II:

This site is known as Pipah Dipgo and is situated nearly 2.5 km north-east of the village. It occupies an eastern bank of river of Rangamati and is nearly 200 x 150 meters. It is nearly 0.95 meters high from the surrounding region. The site is in good condition of preservation and is protected by a thick
cover of thorny bushes and Semail trees (Acacia arabica).

During exploration of this site only painted and plain red ware was recovered which includes different shapes like dish with rounded rim, with or without grooves internally, base portion of dish-on-stand, deep bowl with nail-shaped rim and pots with outturned rounded rim. This assemblage can favourably compared with period I B of Rangpur sequence. The detailed description is given in the Table No. M.12.

The antiquities of the site suggest that the site might have been an village location of earlier date than Pipartoda-I.

Ranpur: (राणपुर)

(22° 17' north latitude and 69° 60' east longitude).

Ranpur is a village nearly 18 km north-east of Lalpur taluka. It is connected by State transport bus service from Jammagar up to Veraval-Moti. In the jurisdiction of this village a site was located nearly 2 km south of the modern village on the river Rangamati and situated just opposite the Peer-ni-Durga of site of Veraval-Moti village.

Unfortunately, the site is now a cultivated field thus determine the exact area of the site was difficult. However, the site is situated nearly at a height of 1 meter from the present water level of the Rangamati river.

During exploration of this cultivated field of Mr. Dwark-Chand of Veraval-Moti village, variety of ceramics were collected.
which includes plain and painted red ware, lustrous red ware and coarse red ware. The ceramic assemblage of the site can favourably compared with IIC and III periods of Rangpur sequence and the detailed description of the assemblage is given in the Table No. 4.13.

The assemblage suggest that the site might have been occupied during Chalcolithic period.

Sewak-Bhatia: (सेवक-भतिया)

(22° 17' north latitude and 69° 60' east longitude).

Sewak-Bhatia is a village nearly 10 km north of Lalpur taluka. The village can be approached by State transport bus service, which is upto Fatīya of Sewak-Bhatia village from where the village is 2 km.

In the jurisdiction of this village two sites were located on the either sides of Dhandar river. These two sites are named as Sewak-Bhatia I and II.

Sewak-Bhatia-I:

The site is nearly 2 km east of modar village. This site was located in a cultivated field and occupies an area of 100 x 200 meters and is nearly 30 meters from the river bank at a height of 4 meters.

During exploration of this site burnished red ware, coarse red ware and a non-descript cherd of red polished ware were recovered. The detailed description of the assemblage is given
Besides the above ceramic assemblage few chank manufacturing waste and a molar of bull was recovered from the site.

The above antiquities of the site suggest that the site might have been an active village during Historic periods I and II. However, without any stratigraphic evidences it is difficult to judge whether this was a continuous occupation or there were gaps in it.

Sewak-Shatia-IX:

This site is nearly 300 meters east of the village. It occupies an area of 400 x 100 meters and is nearly 3 meters high from the present water level of the river. The site is partly damaged but still it preserves some areas which can be taken up for excavation.

During exploration of the site black-on-red ware, burnished red ware, coarse red and coarse black ware were recovered from the site.

The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is given in the Table No. H.15.

The antiquities suggest that this site might have been an active village during Historic period I down to period III.
Singh: (सिंघ)

(23° 20' north latitude and 69° 44' east longitude).

Singh is a village nearly 40 km north-west of Lalpur taluka. The village can be approached by State transport bus service from Khabhaliya taluka headquarters. In the jurisdiction of this village a site was located nearly 0.5 km north of the modern village and is known as Beraja-no-Timbo.

The site measures nearly 100 x 100 meters and attains the height of 0.95 meter from the surrounding area. Unfortunately the site is damaged by digging various trenches for pipe line. But still the site has some preserved pockets which can be taken up for systematic excavation for better understanding.

During exploration of the site various types of antiquities were recovered which included the red ware, buff ware and coarse red ware. The red ware is represented by convex, concave-sided and carnationed bowls, various parts dish-on-stand while buff ware was includes convex-sided bowls, globular pots with rounded rim. Coarse red ware was represented by globular pots and storage jars. The above ceramic assemblage can favourably compared with II-B period of Rangpur sequence. The detailed description of the ceramics is given in the Table No.H.16.

Besides the above ceramic assemblage few shank fragments, vertebrate of a cow and a broken terracotta spindrial whorl was recovered from the site.
The antiquities of the site suggest that the site was an
village location of Chalcolithic period.

**Vesaval-Moti:** (वेसवल-मोटी)

(22° 17' north latitude and 70° 04' east longitude).

Vesaval-Moti is a village nearly 20 km north-east of Lalpur
taluka. It is connected by State transport bus service from
Jamnagar, the district headquarters. In the jurisdiction of this
village a site was located nearly 1.5 km south of the modern
village and is known as Peer-nee-Durche, as some of the portion
of the site is occupied by Muslim graveyard.

The present site occupies an area of 100 x 150 meters and
is nearly 0.95 meter high from the water level of the tributary
of river Rangamati. As some of the area has graveyard on it and
thus is evident that the site might be disturbed. However, the
rest of the portion is preserved and is covered with Naval trees
(*Acacia arabica*) and thorny bushes.

During exploration of the site various types of ceramics
were recovered, which includes plain and painted red ware, buff
ware, lustrous red ware and coarse red ware. The plain and
painted red ware was represented by convex and concave-sided
bowls, various parts of dish-on-stand lids, pot bases, storage
jars with beaded rims and globular pots with rounded rims and
flat brims, while in buff ware only a dish with flaring rim and
a carination below was found. Lustrous red ware included pot with beaded rim and blunt carination on the body and in coarse red ware, bowl with straight sided bowl was recovered. The above assemblage can favourably compared with Rangpur IIC-III periods. (Refer Table No.ii.1 for detailed description of the assemblage).

The assemblage suggest that the site might have been a village location during Chalcolithic period and represents the IIC and III periods of Rangpur sequence.
The headquarters of Okhamandal is at Dwarka, which is nearly 137 km west of Jamnagar. It lies on 22° 22' north latitude and 69° 05' east longitude. It is a station on the Virangam-Okha meter gauge railway line.

The name Okhamandal or Usamandala is supposedly derived from Usa, the beloved of Aniruddha, Sri Krishna's grandson. The story of this elopement with her, his consequent capture and confinement by her father, Banasura, and finally liberation and marriage with Usa is quite well-known and to give details does not seem to be of importance here. The another view has a different explanation to offer as to how this name labout. It is believed that the Okhamandal has been derived from Okha (bad) and Mandal (territory). Thus it means bad or arid region. It is further stated that judging from the sterility of the soil, the unpicturesque of its physical features and the barbarious characteristics of the former inhabitants, the name is not unappropriate. However, Dr. Sankalia rightly rejects the above opinion by saying that nowhere in India this denote an arid region, and further adds that the association of it with Yadavae make the earlier explanation more acceptable.

The original inhabitants of Okhamandal were tribulent Vaghers, said to have descended from an ancient tribe called Kals, who, along with Kabas and Madas, inhabited this region. However, it
also believed that the earliest conqueror of Ohhamandal was Sri Krishna, who succeeded by the grandson Vajrasabh.\textsuperscript{137}

What Ohhamandal actually means and whether Dwarka is associated with Sri Krishna is yet to be proved by archaeological excavations.

It has no doubt received repeated attention of various scholars like, Z.A. Ansari, M.S. Mate, H.D. Sankalia, S.R. Rao etc. because of its association with Sri Krishna's conquest. So far two excavations have been conducted at Dwarka. Few sites and few copper plates have also been discovered in this taluka by some previous investigators. The present exploration in the district has also revealed some interesting sites belonging various phases of human history. Following is the list of sites found in this taluka:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beoyt</td>
<td>22° 29'; 69° 8'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimran</td>
<td>22° 24'; 69° 0'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhinkga</td>
<td>22° 11'; 69° 3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhrevad</td>
<td>22° 9'; 69° 4'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhressaval</td>
<td>22° 17'; 69° 2'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarka</td>
<td>22° 15'; 69° 0'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gadheli</td>
<td>22° 11'; 69° 3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaliyampur</td>
<td>22° 19'; 69° 2'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuranga</td>
<td>22° 3'; 69° 10'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulvasar</td>
<td>22° 16'; 69° 10'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulvel</td>
<td>22° 10'; 69° 7'</td>
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</table>
The detailed description of the sites is given in the following pages.

Seyt: (ढेरस) 

(22° 25' north latitude and 69° 3' east longitude).

Seyt, popularly known as Shankhodhar Seyt is an island to the north of the mainland of Okhasamal and to the east of Okha port. It can be approached by State transport bus service upto Okha and one has to hire a boat to reach there. It is said to be named Shankhodhar as its shape resembles Shankh the conch-shell, which is found extensively on its shore. Early Europeans called it Sanjana from a notorious pirate of the same name. It is also well-known place of pilgrimage invariably visited by pilgrims of Dwarka. In order to preserve a permanent sign of pilgrimage it was customary in the past for the pilgrims to get themselves branded here with red hot iron, for which the fee was charged.

Recently S.R. Rao explored the island and claims to have located chalcolithic site. But during present investigation by the author, no such site could be located.

Besides, Hiranand Shastri in 1936 has discovered an inscribed pot-sherd with letter of Mauryan character from this island. The letters of this pot-sherd is a example of early Brahmi and has
been dated to 200 B.C.\textsuperscript{139} It reads \((नायक) \text{वेंका)
 of Nandaka. This inscription is now preserved in the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.

The present investigation revealed that whole of the island was once a site. All over the island pot-sherds and shell manufacturing waste were seen scattered. A random collection of ceramics indicate that it might have been an active township during Historic period II, III and IV. The ceramic assemblage of the island consists of red polished ware, non-descript sherds of Roman amphorae, coarse red, coarse black and glazed wares. The detailed description of which is given in Table No. 1.

This site is very significant on account of ample of material afforded for studying the typological and technical aspects, as well as to reconstruct the different stages of manufacturing of finished artifacts from raw shell down to finished product, during historic period. The chank industry of Nageshwar and Beyt has given an insight about the development of chank industry during chalcolithic and Historic period.

Concluding from the antiquities discovered in the past and during present investigation, the island seems to have been active during chalcolithic, Historic I, II, III and IV periods. However, it developed into a shell manufacturing factory site during Historic periods, which possibly were exported from thara to various parts of Gujarat, even possibly to different parts of India.
Shimrana: (विमरान)

(22° 24' north latitude and 69° 0' east longitude).

Shimrana is a village nearly 15 km south-east of Dwarka and is situated 3 km north of Dwarka-Jamnagar highway.

In the jurisdiction of this village a site was located nearly 1 km east of the village. The site occupies an area of 500 x 600 meters and has nearly half a meter height. It is in good state of preservation. The site is covered with thick cover of thorny bushes and banyan trees thus provided a protective covering.

Explorations of the site revealed coarse black ware and coarse red ware in the form of ceramic assemblage, which has discussed in detail in Table No.12. A worn out sculpture of Ganesh has also found on the southern side of the site (Fig.E.19). However, to determine the period of this sculpture was difficult due to its worn out conditions. Besides, a stone mortar has been found from the site and has been removed to Dwarka and has been displayed west of the Circuit house.

The ceramic assemblage of the site indicate that it must have been a village location of historic period IV.

Dhinaki: (दिनाकी)

(22° 11' north latitude and 69° 3' east longitude).

Dhinaki is a small village nearly 12 km south-east of Dwarka town. This village is approachable by State transport bus service.
During construction of a tank in this village a copper plate grant of Jālikadēva has been found. It mentions the capital of Jālikadēva as Bhūmilīka. This claims Jālikadēva as an imperial ruler enjoying the titles like Paramabhattarakas Mahārājādhikāra and Paramasīvaraka. However, it has been proved to be forgery as the charter I of Chunli copper plate does not mention about Jālikadēva.

During present investigations of the village no antiquity could be found. The evidences of Jālikadēva's copper plate grant from this village indicate that the village might have been active during historic period III.

Dhrasanvel: (द्विष्टनालं)

(22° 17' north latitude and 69° 2' east longitude).

Dhrasanvel is a small village nearly 10 km north-east of Dwarka. It can be approached by State transport bus service and on Gopi-Talvo bus route. During present investigation a habitational site was located in the jurisdiction of this village. However, a pair of temples has already published by Nanavati and Ghanty.141

The site is nearly 0.5 km east of village in a low lying area and is known as Nagadexum. The site measures 1000 x 600 meters and the old temple stands in the center of it. The site is now cultivated field but preserves a portion around the temple, which can be taken up for excavations. To the south-east of the site nearly 600 meters away there is a tank (Fig.c.12), which possibly served as water reservoir.
During exploration of the site various types of ceramics were recovered, which include burnished red ware, coarse black and coarse red ware. A pot with feet impression of a bird was also among the finds. The detailed description of the ceramic assemblage is discussed in Table No.2,3.

The old temple (Fig.E-21) which stands in the centre of this habitational site comprises of a complex of six smaller shrines around a central larger one. It stands on low Jagati.

The main shrine is Pancaratna or five fold in plan. It has an archaic Vaidyanatha and relatively plain mandapa. The Sikha equals in ruins, as are the Srikosha and the mandapa. The pillars of mandapa with lintels are still standing. The door way of the main shrine is plain and has Siva Linga in it. In the center near the eastern shrine, which perhaps was meant for Nandi has a Nandi.

The temple has been dated to the last quarter of eighth century A.D. 142

Another temple which popularly known as Kaliśa mālā temple is a small temple. The inner sanctum has an ambulatory. The walls of the shrine are plain. The ambulatory is covered by a penthouse roof in two stages, with blocked-out projection meant to be carved as candrasāla. The Sikha above the cela is plain. The sukanāna has vanished. The hall has two windows in the north and south walls. The front wall is open, showing free-standing square pillars. The building appears belong to late ninth century A.D. 143
Judging from the antiquity remains of the village, it seems to have been active village during Historic period III.

Dhrevad Juni: (ध्रेवद जूनी)

(22° 9' north latitude and 69° 5' east longitude).

Dhrevad Juni is a deserted village nearly 14 km south-west of Dwarka town. The village is approachable by motor cycle as there is no bus service for this village.

There are two shrines in this village and are now dedicated to Kālikā-mātā and to local saints, Rājal and Vējal.

The Rājal and Vējal temple has single celled plain shrine. It is topped by a set of four mouldings, Valobhi, Vaïana, Urdhva-padama, and Kapata. The tribhūma phājanā has three tiers embellished with candrajāla's in order of 3, 2 and 1. These are spaced having a full blown lotus filled within. The second tier is smaller than the first between the tiers both Kantha and Vaiña are inserted. Above the Phājanā is short Vedi and arīva. The latter curiously hold a square cupola with the dormer motif on all sides. It has a penthouse roof. This building is likely to have been erected a generation or so later than the Gop temple and can be dated to 1st quarter of seventh century A.D.

Kālikā Mātā Temple:

This is the second of the old monuments in the vicinity of this village. The building is candhāna in type. It has an adhisthāna exposed to view at places.
The plain walls of the square cells are topped by an ardhagancana with a dog tongue motif and a Kapota. The five tiered structure is embellished with sandrasalas in the order of 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. The last being flanked by half dormers. An amalsaraka a Kalasa of uncertain age are the crowning features (Fig. E-26).

The walls of the hall are plain except for a window at the centre of each lateral walls with a dandachadya or corrugated hood and a large Surnasanka above. At the top of the walls seen a band of raters' and large Kapota.

The mukhamandapa appears later than the rest. The closed hall has four Bhadraka pillars at the centre. The plain cells is now vacant. This building can be dated to 8th century A.D. on stylistic ground.

However, during present investigation no other antiquity was recovered from the village. Judging from these two old monuments it seems to be an active village during historic period III.

Dwarka: (वधुर्क) 
(22° 15' north latitude and 69° 0' east longitude).

Dwarka, the headquarters of Okhamandal taluka, is in the extreme west of the Saurashtra peninsula on the Arabian sea. It is a station on the Viramgam-Okha meter gauge railway line, about 137 km away from Jamnagar. The town of Dwarka is built on the right bank of Gomti creek.

Dwarka is one of the most famous Vaishnava centers of India in the Jamnagar district. According to the Bhagavata and
Harivamasa and Jain literature the Yadavas under Krishna migrated from Mathura to Dwarka. It was then known as Kasasthali and was the capital of 'andasteda or Anartalaka.

There are different schools of thoughts over the location and the antiquity of Dwarka. Three places are in Saurashtra, which sought to be identified with it. The places are:

1. Modern Dwarka, in ancient Okhamandal or the present district of Jamnagar.
2. Junagadh or ancient Girinagara.
3. Mula-Dwarka, a small place— an island— about 36 km away from Prabhas Patan, on south-west coast of Saurashtra, in the present district of Junagadh.

Dr. Sankalia has reviewed all the earlier theories about the identification and location of Dwarka. He is of the opinion that the Dwarka, which was founded by Shri Krishna is in Okhamandal taluka and identified it with the present Dwarka on the basis of physognomical features of Vaghara—an ancient tribe of Okhamandal and geographical features. However, the association of Dwarka with Shri Krishna is still to be proved archaeologically.

Dwarka, as a sect of Krṣṇa worship has found its first historical mention in 874 A.D. in the Palitana plates of Samanta Simhadeva. The establishment of one of the four of Pithas at Dwarka by Sankaracharya (beginning of 9th century A.D.) attest the great religious sanctity. The place must have attained by the 8th century A.D. The Pratihara Emperor Nāgabhata II of Kanauj is
supposed to have undertaken a pilgrimage to Dvaraka and Pindataska- kshetra. A very clear reference to Dvaraka as Vishnu-tirtha is found in the Tirthakalpataru of Lakshmidesa (100-1300 A.D.).

Tradition further records that some of the greatest spiritual leaders of India like Ramaniyacharya (1036-1096 A.D.), Janayanadmvesha (12th century A.D.) and Madhavacharya (13th century A.D.) had visited this place.

Thus Dvaraka as a religious centre and more especially as a centre of Krishna worship goes back to the sixth century A.D. and probably earlier still. From that date onwards, to this date, it continues to be one of the most venerated centres of Hinduism.

In order to trace further the antiquity of Dvaraka, a team of archaeologists from Deccan college, Poona excavated by demolishing a house nearby the temple. The excavations revealed the existence of following three phases:

**First Dvaraka: (Period-I)**

The foundation of the 'First Dvaraka' has been placed, just before or around the beginning of the Christian era. This was represented by a layer of sea sand five meters thick. Besides, pot-sherds of painted pottery, terracotta balls, stoppers, shell bangle and also a piece of iron. Large number of pot-sherds were rolled and showed the effect of water action. Whether the sea continued to heap on sand for years together or whether the phenomenon was sudden and of short duration could not be determined.

When the sand bar of about 6 meters in weight had accumulated
Second Dwarka: (Period-II)

This period again had a layer of sea-sand 2.55 meters in thickness. However, the pottery associated with this phase indicate a momentous change. Along with the pot-sherds of earlier phase, red polished ware and Roman or Mediterranean amphora have been found. The association of these wares in these layers indicate its date as being the first four centuries of Christian era.

Third Dwarka: (Period-III)

The 'third Dwarks' gave evidences of successive superimposed structures. The foundation of the earliest structures are of stone and have close resemblance with the mouldings of the seventh-eighth centuries.

Fourth Dwarka: (Period-IV)

From eighth-ninth centuries Dwarka's progress was continuous. During excavations, houses built over the foundation of earlier ones were found. Other antiquities which were found during excavations were coins of Gujarati Sultans, Polychrome glass bangles and glazed ware. All these were absent from earlier levels and are associated with Mediaeval period. Hence beginning the date of 10th century has been suggested for this period by excavators.

Recently in 1979 during the course of the removal of modern accretions consisting of two-storeyed buildings in the fore-court of the Dwarkadish temple, the Archaeological Survey of India,
Western Circle, Baroda, has come across a temple datable to the 8th century A.D.**151**. This temple nearly two meters below the ground level is about 12 meters in length and consists of Sanctum, a vestibule and a hall, each of which is ornamented with rows of exquisitely carved kiritmukhas, elephants, amorous couples and large images of Saivaite and Vishnavite deities, such as, Varaha, dancing Visnu, Siva and Sakti etc. Some of the guardian deities (ashtadikpalas) are also seen on the bases of sculptural and stratigraphical evidences the temple has been dated to 8th century A.D.

With a view to trace earliest temple, if any, and reconstruct the history of Dwarka, small scale of excavations were conducted by S.R. Rao in July 1979.

The excavation has revealed successive phase of occupation from 1st century onwards. The proto-historic pottery consists of lustrous red ware and has been dated to 1000 B.C. by the excavator.**152**

The present shrine of Bhagavan Shri Dwarkadish has successive storeyed and surmounted by an elegantly conceived sikhara, its origin is obscure. Tradition ascribe its erection to Vajranabha, the great grandson of Sri Krsna.**153** When and how it cannot be said.

The shrine as found today defies any attempt at dating it on purely stylistic grounds. The alteration and modification that have taken place, especially during 16th century and onwards
have changed the face of the walls. Although plan and elevation have remained unchanged, those may go back to Circa 13th or 14th century A.D.

Another shrine of great antiquity interest is the Srukmni temple on the northern outskirts of the town. This small but diligently modelled and profusely sculptured structure might belong to the 12th-13th centuries, though not earlier.

A few sculptures now placed in nitches around the courtyard well of the Dwarkadish temple have been assigned to a still earlier date (8th century A.D.) by Prof. Sankalia, mainly on stylistic ground. Moreover, a sculpture of Naksharamardini was discovered during present investigations and belong to 9th century A.D.

Concluding from the antiquity remains of the town it seems to have been occupied during Chalcolithic period down to Historic period IV and even upto modern times. But the association of Shri Krsna with it has not been fully understood as far as archaeological evidences are concerned.

Gadcheli: (गडळैरी)  

(22° 21' north latitude and 69° 3' east longitude).

Gadcheli is a small village of Okhamandal taluka and is approachable by State transport bus service from Okha.

In the jurisdiction of this village a site was located on the southern side of the modern village. Unfortunately, the
site is a cultivated field, thus leaves no scope for excavations. To determine the area occupied by it was difficult, because the ceramics were found to be spreaded to a very large area.

Explorations of the site revealed the presence of red polished ware, black-on-red ware, coarse red ware and slipped red ware. Black-on-red ware was represented by typical pots with inverted triangular designs on the brim, reported from period I at Dwarka. Thus, it can be concluded that it must have been a village location during Historic period I and II. Refer to Table no.4.

Kalyanpur: (काल्यानपुर)

(22° 19' north latitude and 69° 2' east longitude).

Kalyanpur is a village nearly 16 km north-east of Dwarka. It can be approached by State transport bus service. In the jurisdiction of this village a site was located nearly 1000 meters west of the present village.

The present site is fairly long and occupies an area of 1000x1000 meters. The site has half a meter height and is in excellent condition of preservation.

Exploration of this site revealed burnished black ware, coarse black ware, coarse red ware and glazed ware. Detailed description of the above mentioned ceramic assemblage is given in the Table No.1.5. Besides, number of wornout sculptures were found strewn all over the site and possibly indicate that there might have been a temple at this site. Unfortunately, these sculptures are beyond any recognition due to their wornout
conditions. However, a marble and sand stone sculptures of anthropomorphic form of god-bird the Garuda, with two of his hands in adoration attitude and four-handed Mahiszsurasenardini belonging to 11th or 12th century A.D. had been found accidently from the site and are now lying in the Nalikantha Mahadeva temple of this village. Besides, a stone mortar was also found on the northern side of the temple (Fig. C.d).

Concluding from the antiquarian remains of the site it seems to have been an active village during Historic period IV.

Kuranga: (कुरणा)
(22° 3' north latitude and 69° 10' east longitude).

Kuranga is a small village nearly 22 km south-east of Dwarka. The village can be approached by State transport bus service from Bhapiya.

Nearly 0.5 km north-east of this village a site was located. It is nearly 360 x 200 meters and attains the height of 1 meter in relation to the surrounding area. The site is in good state of preservation and can be taken up for further study.

The exploration of the site revealed the presence of red polished ware, black-on-red ware, coarse red ware, red slipped ware, white painted red ware and glazed ware. Details of this assemblage is given in the Table I.6.

Few stone discs and shell manufacturing waste was seen strewn throughout the site. It possibly indicate towards the local manufacture of shell artifacts from the site.
The ceramic assemblage of the site indicate that it must have been an active village during Historic period II, III and IV, and the people manufactured shell artifacts at the site itself.

**Mulvasar:** (मुलसर)

(22° 16' north latitude and 69° 10' east longitude).

Mulvasar is a village nearly 16 km north-east of the Dwarka town. It is approachable by State transport bus service.

During construction of the banks of a tank a stone inscription belonging to the rule of Mahakshetrapa swami Rudrashena I, dated to 122 Saka year (200 A.D.) had been discovered by some investigators.

It was first noted by Dr. Bhagavanlal. The inscriptions tells us that is a sepulchral stela of 200 A.D. The single line engraved breadthwise contain the word Vanliaka meaning 'of Vanliaka'. The four lines engraved lengthwise record that this stella was erected by the son of Vanliaka on the 5th day of the dark half of Vaisakha in the year 112.

The discovery of this stone inscription indicate that the village Mulvasar might have an active village during Historic period II. However, the present exploration of the village did not revealed any antiquity.

**Mulval:** (मुलसर)

(22° 20' north latitude and 69° 7' east longitude).

Mulval is a small village nearly 20 km north-east of Dwarka, and is on Dwarka-Gopi Talvo road. This village can be approached
by State transport bus service up to village Patiya from there it can be approached by bicycle or by foot.

In the jurisdiction of this village a site was located north of the village, which unfortunately is a cultivated field. The site occupies an area of 210 x 320 meters and is a flat mound.

Exploration of the site revealed the presence of coarse red ware, while painted red ware, coarse black ware and glazed ware. The details of this ceramic assemblage has been discussed in Table No.17. Besides this assemblage, a stone mortar has been found by some previous investigators and has been removed to Dwarka for display.

The ceramic assemblage of the site suggest that it must have been a village location in Historic period IV.

Nageshwar: (नगेश्वर)

(22° 17' north latitude and 69° 10' east longitude).

Nageshwar is a village nearly 17 km north-east of Dwarka, the taluka headquarters of Okhamandal Taluka. It is approachable by State transport bus service and is on Dwarka-Gopi Talava bus route. The village is famous for Nageshwar Mahadeva temple as it is locally believed to have one of the twelve Jyotirlingas in India.

In the jurisdiction of this village a chalcolithic site was located (Fig. C41-12) nearly less than 0.5 km east of Nageshwar Mahadeva temple, on a low lying area near a pond locally known as
Shimagojo Tala. The site seems to a spread of about 250 x 300 meters approximately and has archaeological debris of nearly one meter height. Unfortunately, the site is damaged considerably, due to digging of number of pits, for removing earth, for the construction of a dam of the tank. This dam is located western side of the site and seems to have occupied some portions of the ancient site. The pits excavated reveal at several places some plinth like constructions of local stone. They need further investigations for better understanding.

The present site is mostly covered with acacia and thorny cactus (Thur) plants. Some aquatic plants also grow along the banks of Shimagojo tala. The presence of fresh water and nearness of the site to the sea seems to be the main attraction for chalcolithic people, who settled there.

During surface exploration of the site, variety of antiquities were collected which includes ceramics, bones, microlithic blades and vast quantity of shell manufacturing waste. It is very significant on account of ample material afforded for studying the typological and technical aspects, as well as to reconstruct the different stages of manufacturing of finished artifacts from the raw shell down to finished product. (Please refer Chapter VI for detailed discussion).

The ceramic assemblage of the site consists of plain, painted and incised red ware, buff ware, grey ware and coarse red ware.
Besides above ceramic assemblage, two broken blades and some bones in semi-fossilized condition were recovered from the site and have been identified as belonging to goat, cow and fish.\footnote{65} They thus indicate the presence of cattle farming and activities of fishing.

It appears that shell industry, cattle breeding, agriculture, pottery manufacture and fishing were important integral components of their economy. This area is probable of wood needed for boats. But the reeds like Berdi or Typha Angusta is present. It will provide excellent raw material for boats. The vast amount of shell manufacturing waste suggest that this village settlers were mostly inhabited by craftsmen class and seems to have occupied an important place in the society and undertook laborious work of manufacturing shell objects, while in the words of Hornell, "Needs highly trained eye, perfect steadiness of arm and iron like capacity to sit for long periods in position of great importance."\footnote{66}

It is interesting to note that according to Indian sources like Bhavavata and Hanuvamsha and Jain and Buddhist literature the Yadavas under Krishna migrated from Dwarka. This place was known as Kushasthali then.\footnote{67}

The present discovery of Nageshwar pushes the antiquity of Kushasthali area further back to Circa 2500-1900 B.C., if the present claim of Kushasthali is accepted. From all these evidences it is clearly evident that the area around the present
Dwarka was regularly inhabited by farmers, cattle breeders and craftsmen of shell industry. This industry was based on the expertise of navigation and deep diving capacity of the collectors of raw material.

**Rajpura: (राजपुरा)**

(22° 22' north latitude and 69° 5' east longitude).

Rajpura is a village nearly 19 km north-east of Dwarka. This village is approachable by State transport bus service.

In the jurisdiction of this village a site was located, which is nearly 3 km north-east of this village. It is a cultivated field thus to determine the exact area occupied by the site could not be determined.

The exploration of this site revealed variety of ceramics which includes, black-on-red ware, coarse red ware and coarse black ware. The detailed description of it is given in Table No. 1.8.

Two terracotta discs and few shell orifice and stem portions were among the finds. The presence of shell manufacturing waste possibly indicate towards the local manufacture of shell artifacts. However, no such finished artifact was obtained during surface explorations.

The ceramic assemblage of thesite suggest that it must have been an active village complex during the Historic period I.
Veraval: (विरावल)

(22° 17' north latitude and 68° 41' east longitude).

Veraval is a village nearly 4.8 north-east of Dwarka. It can be approached by State transport bus service and is on Dwarka-Okha highway. In the jurisdiction of this village a temple and a habitation site had been discovered by previous investigators like Nanavati and Sankalia. The present site is north of the village and trial digging was done by a team of archaeologists from Poona during the excavations at Dwarka. This digging has confirmed the same historical sequence as at Dwarka but the encroachment of sea was not been found at this place, like at Dwarka.

To the south of this village there is a temple known as Savaranatirtha temple and has been discussed by Nanavati and Dhaky.

This temple rests on a ganati showing Kudvastambha pilasters in low relief and surmounted by dwarf parapet with water-spouts.

The building is sandhara with a mukhamandapa in front. The featureless walls are relieved by Vatayana ventilators and topped by a band of simulated rafters. Above it is another low parapet with water-spouts and corner Karnakuta as on the jainati. The mukhamandapa has Rucaka pillars and is open on north and south. The cela doorway has flying garland-bearing figures on the Jambas.

The crowning members are a candrika, an amalasankara and Kalasa. The advanced design of the lata suggest that the temple
belonging to 8th century A.D.

Concluding from the antiquarian remains of the site, it seems to have been active during Historic period I, II, III and IV.

Wasai (वाझई) (22° 17' north latitude and 69° 0' east longitude).

Wasai is a small village nearly 12 km north-east of Dwarka. It can be approached by State transport bus service.

In the jurisdiction of this village there is a group of temples, belonging to Saindhava and Chalukyan period. However, a detailed study could not be taken because these monuments were locked, when the present investigator visited this site. During exploration in the nearby area of these temples few sherd of black-on-red ware, burnished black ware, coarse red ware were recovered.

These antiquities suggest of the village suggest that it must have been an active village during historic period I, III and IV. As no antiquity representing period II were recovered. However, it was difficult to judge, if there was really a gap could not be determined on surface exploration.
REFERENCES


16. The bone specimens were identified by Dr. (Mrs.) D.R. Shah.


20. Jacob, op.cit., Ghumli was called Bhumli in about 1839, when Jacob visited this site.

The legend relates to Sati-son and Shan Jethva. Son was the beautiful daughter of Lala Kansara, an artisan. Shan Jethva intended to marry her, but son turned down the offer as she wanted to marry Rakhayata – the Commander of Shan Jethva. It is said that a Rakhayata was killed by Shan Jethva, and son who became sati caused Jethva that Ghuuli his capital would be ruined.
39. Raw material is found in Dgraeta hills, which has outcrops of basalt and lime stone and contains pockets of fine silicious stone like Agate and Chalcedony.

40. Burgess, J.; *op.cit.*

41. Nanavati and Dhaky; *op.cit.*, pp. 55-59.

42. Mehta, R.N.; *op.cit.*, (Vak), p. 63.


44. Ibid., p. 427.

45. Ibid.

46. Microlithic tools have been found from the bank of river Vesta near Trivani Sagnet. However, the microlithic site discovered has been separately discussed under Trivani Sagnet.

47. These bone specimens have been identified by Dr. (Mrs.) D.R. Shah.

48. Mehta and *op.cit.*, p. 51 (Vak) Shah;

49. This site is mentioned in the list supplied by State Archaeology Department, Gujarat.

50. The bone specimens have been identified by Dr. (Mrs.) D.R. Shah.

51. Ibid.


53. There is a lot of controversy about the date of this temple, the different views are discussed in Chapter VI.


55. Mehta and Shah; *op.cit.*, p. 59 (Vak).


57. Pandya, P.P.; *op.cit.*, p. 12.
58. I am thankful to Dr. S.N. Chowdary for providing me the unpublished manuscript, which gives an insight on the stratigraphy of the site.

59. The present investigator had an opportunity to study the excavated material in the archaeological department of M.S. University, Baroda.

62. The list is supplied by G.S.A.D.
63. Pandya, P.P.; *op. cit.*, p.12.
64. The list is supplied by G.S.A.D.
65. The list is supplied by G.S.A.D.
66. Nanavati and Dhaky; *op. cit.*, p.64.
68. Pandya, P.P.; *op. cit.*, p.12.
69. IAR; 1957-58, p.19.
70. Now in the Department of Archaeology, M.S. University, Baroda.
73. Ibid.
74. The list supplied by G.S.A.D.
76. Pandya, P.P.; *op. cit.*, p.3.
77. Ibid.
78. Ibid., p.12.
79. Ibid.
80. Ibid.

81. Refer to Chapter - I for detailed description.

82. Alichin, B.; The Prehistory And Palaeography of Great Indian
    Goudie, A., &


84. IAR; 1960-61, p.3.

85. Gazetteer of India - Gujarat State, Jamnagar district, p.620,
    Ahmedabad, 1970.

86. Ibid.


88. This possibly is the same site, which is mentioned in the
    list of GSDA under the village Anran.

89. Rao, S.R.; op.cit., p.206 and GSDA.

90. Ibid., p.205.

91. Majmudar, M.R.; (Ed), Historical And Cultural Chronology of

92. I am grateful to Dr. (Mrs.) D.R. Shah for identifying the bones.

93. IAR, p.3, 1960-61, and GSDA.

94. Sankalia, H.D.; Prehistory And Protohistory of India And
    Pakistan, p. 97 Poona.

95. The bone specimens have been identified by Dr. (Mrs.) D.R. Shah.

96. That is, Kala Vad the fort having ten bastions, six windows
    and two gates, besides the great goddess of Shitala at its
    entrance.

98. These tools should not be confused with the microliths of late Harappan occupants, as there is one technological feature which can be used to separate the 'microliths' from the small stone blade industries associated with late-Harappan occupants of Gujarat. In the later case a core preparation technique known as "crested guiding ridge" is extensively utilised. This feature is not found in mesolithic sites of North Gujarat and Rajasthan. Sge, Sankalia, H.D., Excavation at Lakhnadi; Deccan College, Poona, 1965.

99. The list supplied by GSAD mentions Dava-Khakharia-II as Harappan site.

100. Ibid.

101. Village Dudhala has been shifted for the construction of a dam. Thus two new villages have come up in nearby area and are known as Lakhshamanpura and Krishnapura.


103. Allchin, Goudie and Hegde, op.cit., p.65

104. These bones have been identified by Dr. (Mrs.) D.R. Shah.

105. The list supplied by GSAD.

106. Ibid.

107. Sometimes Kalyanpur is also referred as Jee-Kalyanpur.

108. These hillocks has developed perforations due to rain water as the lime stone has a tendency to get eroded due to water.

110. These bones have been identified by Dr. (Mrs.) D.R. Shah.
113. Ansari, op.cit., p.29, Fig.37.
114. Ibid.
115. I am thankful to Shri J.P. Joshi for the information.
117. Subrahmanyan, P.: op.cit., p.419.
118. Ibid.
120. Sarker, D.C.: op.cit.
123. IAR, p.19, 1957-59. This site has been placed under Panpadra village but actually it comes under the jurisdiction of Suryasvadar village.
125. Ibid., p.206 and the list supplied by GSAD.
126. The presence of crested ridge core in the tool kit indicate that this is a lithic appendage of Chalcolithic period.
127. The most important feature of this industry was the existence of large number of cores with extensive ripples - flaking with overlapping scars and flake with longitudinal crest. Besides, the most significant feature is the association of this industry with Chalcolithic cultures.
128. The bone specimens have been identified by Dr. (Mrs.) D.R. Shah.

129. Ibid.

130. The absence of crested ridge core and the use of small nodules for the manufacture of blades indicate its mesolithic character.

131. Mehta, R.M. *Excavation At Kenowal*, pp. 70-73, Maharaja Sayajiand Momin, K.N.; *University Archaeology Series No.17, Department of Archaeology and Ancient History, M.S. University, Baroda, 1980.


133. The bone specimens have been identified by Dr. (Mrs.) D.R.Shah.


135. Ibid., pp. 587-594.


139. Majmudar, N.P.; *op.cit.*, p.74.

140. Please refer to Chapter VII for detailed discussion on the shell industry.

141. Suhler, G.; *op.cit.*, p.151.

142. Nanavati, J.M. *op.cit.*, p.61. and Dhaky, M.A.

143. Ibid.

144. Ibid., p.63.

145. Ibid.
151. Ibid.
153. The Times of India, *op. cit.*
156. Mackey, E.; Mohenjodaro And Indus Valley Civilization,
    London, 1933.
158. Mackey, E.; *op. cit.*, p. 269.
159. Chawdhary Suraj Shen, Prehistoric Archaeology of the Sarasvati
    And The Drissadvate Valleys, Baroda,
161. Mehta, R.N.; Excavation At Somnath, (1956), Baroda.
162. " " Excavation At Sokha, (1971), Baroda.
163. " " Excavation At Dhatwa, (1975), Baroda.
164. " " Excavation At Kameshwar, (1980), Baroda.
165. Hornal, James; Memoirs of Asiatic Society, Vol. III, Bengal,
    1910-14.


