CHAPTER II.

Explorations in The Baroda, Broach and Surat Districts.

Previous Work.

The earliest explorations in the Baroda, Broach and Surat districts were carried on by James Burgess, in the later part of the 19th century. During the same period R.B. Foote, while carrying out his duties as a geologist of the Baroda State, discovered a number of microlithic sites in this area.

After this initial activity there was a lull for a period of about forty years. (1893 A.D.-1935 A.D.). The solitary worker during this period was D.R. Bhandarkar, who noted the site of Karvan.

With the establishment of the Department of Archaeology of the Baroda State in 1935 A.D., Hiranand Sastri carried out explorations in the Baroda and Surat districts and discovered a few sites of historic period.

In 1942 Sankalia carried on explorations in the Baroda District and discovered palaeolithic and microlithic sites. He also discovered the palaeolithic site near Rajpipla in the Broach district. From 1943 onwards A.V. Pandya was active in the old Rajpipla State and discovered the palaeolithic, microlithic, early historic and mediaeval sites. He also discovered a few prehistoric sites in the Baroda district. Manibhai Dwivedi did much useful work in the
Surat district by recording a number of mediaeval sites. Dr. M.R. Majmudar also wrote on a few sites such as Kavi, Karvan and Borik.

Much useful work was done in and around Baroda by U.P. Shah, M.D. Desai, H. Goetz and the present writer after 1947. This work brought to light a number of early historic and mediaeval sites.

In 1949 F.E. Zeuner of the University of London visited the rivers Mahi, Narmada and Karjan to study the chronology of prehistoric cultures of Gujarat.

In 1950 B. Subba Rao carried on explorations in the Baroda and Savli Talukas and discovered palaeolithic and microlithic sites. In the same year S.R. Rao revisited the sites found out by A.V. Pandya. In 1951 the present writer discovered a number of microlithic, early historic and mediaeval sites in the Baroda district.

In 1952 U.P. Shah discovered the site of Variav in the Surat district. The author explored more sites in the Choryasi, Olpad, Kamrej, Bardoli and Palasana talukas of the Surat district. In the next year he found out some more sites in the Navsari taluka.

In 1954 microlithic and historic sites were investigated by the present worker in the Dabhoi and Nasvadi talukas of the Baroda district and Nadod and Ankleshvar
talukas of the Broach district.

**General Nature of the Sites in this region Palaeolithic sites:**

The palaeolithic sites in this region are all open camps on the bank of the rivers. The artefacts of this period are discovered in the gravels generally found at the base of the yellow earth in the river cliffs. The tools are either found in situ or are washed out. These sites are similar to those found in North Gujarat, Rajasthan, Nimar district and other parts of India.

**Microlithic Sites.**

These are also open sites and are found on the cliffs or on the interior as is the case of Sherpura, Samsabad Desar, Sandhasal etc. The latter sites are generally found near a local pond.

On the river cliffs the sites were found on dunes or on those parts where a nala protects the other side of their camp. Dodaka, Jalampura, Sandalpure and other sites on the Mahi are found on dunes near the river whereas the sites at Indravana Mangrol, Ramgadh, Kuvarpura, Varvada are the examples of the latter situation. A few sites were observed to occupy the stone out crop. This is seen at Raval Nani on the Narmada, and Karchala, Raypura on the Mahi. Besides these some sites like Ramgadh, Rajpipala, Garudeshwar, Sanjroli, are found on the stony ground. Here
the ground is strewn over by gravels of trap, chert etc., mixed with fine grained brownish earth. It was observed that generally the microliths were not found from the area of heavy black soils.

Due to the varied nature of the sites from which the artefacts of microlithic period are found, it is rather a difficult task to discover them specially in this region.

All these are open sites, but during the excavations at Akota microliths were found underlying a sterile deposit, on which early historic material was found.

**Historic Sites.**

The historic sites like Akota, Karvan, Kamrej are fairly large. Akota occupies an area of about four furlongs x one furlong. While Kot area of Kamrej occupies an area of about fifteen acres. Karvan is roughly four furlongs x four furlongs.

The thickness of the deposit here varies from about thirty feet at Kamrej, to about 15' at Variav, Borik mound at Timbarva, or Akota. This thickness was observed in the cuttings or in regular excavation. It can be surmised from the objects obtained from these sites that they were occupied for a considerable period. These sites, however, do not compare favourably in area and thickness of deposits with the contemporary sites like Ujjain, Maheshwar, Nevasā, Nasik,
Somnath etc., found in other parts of India, suggesting thereby that these are the remains of smaller towns and villages with less population.

Besides these sites there are many others which are quite small. The sites like Origori, Vak Talavadi, Darthana and Timba, Maroli hardly occupy an area of about two to three acres. Here the antiquities suggest that the sites were not occupied for a considerable period, and the cuttings here show extremely thin deposit. Some of the sites like Gopi-chauhan no Vago, Sanki, Vanki Talavadi are under cultivation, and are almost destroyed. Together with these, the larger sites also suffer at the hand of modern villagers. Part of the mound at Akota was pillaged for using it as earth-quarry for a Brickkiln. At Ankleshwar part of the mound is levelled down for cultivation. Borik mound is used for quarrying earth for household use and laying bricks. Darthana is in the same situation. These process help to destroy the older sites that are existing, and the same forces might have in past destroyed many more sites.

The other sites like Salad, Choranda, Pariya, Nava-sari, Baroda etc., occupy the same site that was occupied by the older habitations. Here the antiquities are very difficult to be recovered. Chance finds, which are brought to light by digging activities help us to know that the earlier habitations underlie the modern occupation. Ancient Vadapadraka was identified after the earlier deposits were
dug into, and objects were brought to light by the operations of the P.W.D. From Navasari also older remains were obtained by similar activity. From Pariya while digging a deep pit earlier objects were discovered. Similar was the case with Salad.

But these finds are rather rare. Many of the mediaeval sites are identified with the help of standing monuments like the fort of Dabhoi, or minor sculptures which are occasionally dated. The memorial stones from Dumad, Sathod, Ten talav and Avakhal are dated in the 13th century suggesting that the site was existing in that period. In a number of other cases, fragments of sculptures with stylistic affinities with those that can be securely dated on other independent evidence like the inscriptions, stratigraphic position, etc. were utilised during the explorations to date these sites. Such sites like Amboli, Sondarna, Rampura etc. do not show any other surface evidence of their antiquity.

**Description of Sites.**

The previous work described above led to the discovery of about 70 sites. The writer during the course of his fresh explorations have discovered about 82 new sites. In the following pages all the sites discovered so far have been noted. Those that were discovered or visited by the author are marked with an asterisk. (Fig. 2.1).
Baroda District (Fig. 2.2)

Baroda Area.

* Akota.

It is identified as Ankottaka, the head-quarters of Ankottaka eighty four mentioned in the copper plate grant of Karka Suvarṇavarṣa of S'aka 734 (812-13 A.D.). This town was referred to as Ankottaka at a later period, in the inscription on the back of a Jain image discovered from this site. This district headquarter was superseded by Baroda in about 11th century A.D. In the thirteenth century a Jain temple was repaired by Tejahpāla, the brother of Vastupāla, the minister of Virdhavala, a feudatory of the Caulukyas of Patan.

The remains of this township can be traced from Bhimnath Mahadeva temple, in the Sayajiganj to the railway signal of the northern cabin of the Visvamitri station of the Western Railway. These remains are situated on the right bank of the river Visvamitri, which meanders past their

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3 Gandhi, L.B., Gujarat Na Vira Mantri Tejahpālno Vijaya, p. 27, 28.
eastern and southern border. In the west, the north-east main line of the Western Railway acts as the boundary, but in the south-west, limit of the ancient habitation extents beyond the railway line and underlies the present village of Akota.

The whole area is divided in three parts by two water gullies. The northern one comes from the Jagdish Mill area, whereas the southern comes from the northern outskirt of modern Akota. Both of them drain the rain water in the river Visvamitri.

The southern part of this area (Fig. 2,3) (named as mound II) looks like a highly eroded mound on its northern slope, from where the southern water-gulley passes. The central mound is at a lower level than the mound II, and is named as mound II (Fig. 2,4). The north-western part of this mound is completely destroyed by the brick-kilns started by Sayaji Rao III, in the later part of the 19th century and continued to the present day by P.B. Ganpule.

To the north of the northern gulley is a mound which is the estate of P.B. Ganpule. It extends upto the Bhimnath temple. This mound is studded with factories, residential quarters, gardens and groves of mangoes, whereas the remaining two mounds are under cultivation. A part of mound I is

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1 Subba Rao, B., Baroda Through the Ages, p.16.
2 Ibid.
used as a quarry for brick-earth as already noted.

The excavations and explorations on mounds I and II revealed the existence of stone artefacts including the cores, flakes, lunates, triangles, trapeze, blade, points, scrapers\(^1\) of the microlithic period; the brick structures belonging to the early historic period II and mediaeval periods.

The ceramic art here reveals the existence of the crude red-and-black, Red-polished-ware, mica-dusted ware, the burnished-red-ware, the burnished-black-ware, plain-red-ware, stamped and decorated, glazed and painted wares, in the early historic period II. But in the mediaeval period the assemblage of pottery at this site includes the burnished-red, burnished-black; burnished red-and-black, and mediaeval painted, and glazed ware.\(^2\)

Metal objects including, coins of Ksatrapa, Gupta and Valabhi periods and Gadhaiya coins,\(^3\) bronze handle with a figure of Eros sitting on a boat, and a large hoard of bronze figures of Jain tirthankars, Yaksas, Yakṣini, Vidya-devīs, incense burners, ring, bells, bowl etc. a number of iron objects such as nails, knife blade, celt, ring, arrow head, belonging to the early historic period II, and

\(^1\) For the details of the typology see infra p. 171\(^\#\)
\(^2\) For details of pottery see infra p. 177\(^\#\)
\(^3\) For details of coins see infra p. 147\(^\#\).
mediaeval period were obtained.

Beads of terracotta, agate, carnelian, crystal and other stones were obtained. Their shapes are equally varied. They include the areca-nut, biconical, gadrooned, collared, and double beads also belong to the historic period.

Stone objects include vessels, pestles, fragments of sculptures which seem to be the parts of some structure as include sikharas pieces, parts of pillars etc.

Bangles of glass and chank, terracotta toys, step-ins and seals with prancing horses and star; combs of bone etc. were other objects discovered from this site.

These objects ranging from the microlithic period to the mediaeval period II suggest that this area was inhabited by man for a varying long period. The excavations however reveal certain periods when there was no habitation here.

The northern most mound was also reported to be rich in structural remains, but they have not been examined by any archaeologist. The temple of Bhimnath revealed some ancient sculptures such as Pārvatī, heads of deities, figures of Rāma-Sītā(?), of sand-stone of early historic period.

1 Infra, 286 ff.
2 Infra, 28 ff.
3 Subba Rao, B., op.cit., p.16.
and some mason marks resembling Brahmi 'ya', which on paleographic grounds be ascribed to the early historic period I.¹

*Baroda* is the head-quarter of the Baroda district of the Bombay State. It is situated on both the banks of the river Visvamitri and occupies an area of about twelve square miles.

Present Baroda has engulfed a number of villages during the course of its expansion. The Jain story of 'Satyavādī Satya' refers to a place called Vadavadda. This place name is the old name of Baroda according to L.B. Gandhi.² It is specifically referred to as a small hamlet in the jurisdiction of Ankottaka eighty-four.³ This village was donated by the Rāstrakuta ruler as noted above in the Śaka year 734 (812-13 A.D.). By the time of Trivikramapāla, the Candukya ruler of Lāṭa it had gained importance as a district place.⁴ It enjoyed this position for a very long period under the late rulers. It was one of the places of refuge of the prince Kumārapāla, when he was persecuted by Jayasimha Siddharāja.⁵

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² Fleet, J.F., op.cit.
³ Pandya, A.V., op.cit.
⁴ Gandhi, L.B., op.cit.
⁵ Mehta, R.N., op.cit.
The remains of this ancient town are buried under the Anandapura ward of the Baroda Borough Municipality. This area lies on the left bank of the Visvamitri, and is fairly high (about 20 feet high from the surrounding area). This mound is today studded with many buildings of official, residential and commercial use. A large open ground on its southern side is known as the Gokharu ground. Its western slope is occupied by the Sayaji General Hospital and the Medical College. Towards the north, it merges with the plain near the Bhukhinala. In the east this mound terminates near the Kharivav, whereas towards the south it runs under the Rajmahal compound and in the west it ends in the Central Jail compound near the bank of the Visvamitri.

From this area a number of antiquities were discovered from time to time. When the foundations of the old secretariat building were excavated a number of coins and sculptures were discovered. During 1947-1953 A.D. many buildings were built in the compound of the Sayaji General Hospital. From this site the medieval painted ware, burnished-black-ware, burnished-red-ware, burnished red-and-black-ware, and glazed ware of medieval periods I and II was recovered. Ksatrapa, Gadhaiya and coins of Delhi Sultans, Gujarat Sultans and Gaekwads were obtained. Structures of bricks, ring wells, stone foundations of temples were also observed here. Sculptures of sandstone and schists: include the figures of Visnu, Varuna, Bhairava, Surya, Andhakāsura-Vadha Murti, Saraswati and architectural
fragments such as eaves, pillars, wall pieces, fragments of sikhar etc. of mediaeval period II were also obtained. A large number of bangles, beads etc. was also recovered from time to time.

The stratigraphic studies at this site suggest that the site was occupied from about 6th Century A.D. onwards upto modern times.

*Mahāsenaka Pond.*

Mahāsenaka pond has been referred to as the southern boundary of Vadanadraka in the donation noted above.

To the south of the mound of ancient Baroda at a distance of about a mile there existed a pond named Bhesāṇā talav. It occupying an area of about one square furlong.

In the 19th century it was a very shallow pond, which was turned into the polo-ground and then into the present Pratapasimha Coronation Gymkhana ground.

The word 'Bhesāṇā' is a vernacular rendering of the old term Mahāsenaka. To the west of this pond is a building known as Indumati Mahal. While laying the foundations, two sandstone lions were recovered. (Fig.2.5). They are now shifted to the Baroda Museum.

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1 Subba Rao, B., *op.cit.*, p.16.
2 Mehta, R.N., *op.cit*.
These lions have been ascribed to the Kṣatrapa period owing to their affinity with some sculptures of lions found from Mathura. They are possibly the capitals of pillars, perhaps of some religious structure where such pillars are generally observed. From this find it appears that the tradition of the existence of temples on the bank of the ponds, found in Gujarat belong to a very early period.

* Danteshwar.

It is a small village to the south of the Pratapnagar Railway station, at a distance of about two furlongs from it. On the bank of a shallow pond to the south-west of this village, four bracket figures, parts of pillars, figure of Svāhā of sandstone were recovered by the Baroda Museum. These pieces were the part of some temple. The earliest of them can stylistically be ascribed to about the tenth century. While others can stylistically appear to belong to the mediaeval period II. About three furlongs to the south-west of this pond is a mausoleum of Kutubuddin, the Governor of Emperor Akbar. This tomb built in Safavi-Persian style, was partly constructed by using the stone sculptures which might probably have been quarried from the temple at Danteshwar.

1 Ibid.
2 A few of them are now preserved in the Baroda Museum, see Goetz, H., Handbook of Collections.
* Majalpur.

This is a small village to the south of Baroda city. On the southern outskirt of this village is a mosque, probably of late 14th or early 15th century A.D.¹ It is built out of the fragments of a destroyed temple as can be gathered from the pillars, the Kichaka capitals, and images of Gods and Goddesses which cannot be identified due to their broken condition; and floral designs. These images and designs have close affinities with those found on Dabhoi fort, and hence they might be ascribed to mediaeval period II.²

To the south of this area is a small low flat mound, dissected by a number of cuttings for removing earth. These cuttings reveal the presence of burnished-black and plain-red-wares that are not earlier than mediaeval period II.

* Kapuri.

It is a small village to the east-south-east of Baroda at a distance of about four miles. From the compound of the Mahadeva temple on the northern outskirt of this village, sandstone images of Śiva-Pārvatī³ (Fig. 2.6), and

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² Ibid., p.21 ff.
³ Goetz, H., op.cit., pl.VIII, 1.
Kārtikeya (Fig. 2.7), were obtained and taken to the Baroda Museum. These sculptures belong to the mediaeval period I. Besides these other images of Ganesā, Pārvatī are lying there. They belong to the mediaeval period II.

*Tarsali.*

This is a small village three miles to the south-east, south of Baroda. Near the Harijanvasa of this village is a group of sculptures worshipped as Varai Mata. These sculptures include images of Sun (Fig. 4.74), Brahmā, Ganesā and fragments of pillars, parts of Sikāhara with broken arch motif. Besides this group figures of Bhairava, Ganesā, broken Goddess, decorated stone slab with architectural motif were lying in the compound of a house. These were removed to the Department of Archaeology of the M.S. University of Baroda. These pieces have strong affinity with the designs and sculptures found on the temples of north Gujarat belonging to a period later than 1000 A.D., hence they can be ascribed to mediaeval period II.

*Sherkhi.*

It is a small village about eight miles to the west-north-west of Baroda. It was identified as Sīharakhī of the Torkhade grant of Mahāsāmanta Buddhavarṣa of the Salukika

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1 Ibid., p. IX, 3
2 For dates of the figures are discussed in section on Sculptures in Chapter IV.
family, of the S'aka year 735 (813-814 A.D.).

This identification is not supported by the examination of the area. At present this village is surrounded by the kotars of the Mahi, and the landscape all round presents the features of bad land, caused by the numerous gullies of the river. Some of them are steadily heading into the village.

Here, there does not seem to be any trace of antiquity which is as old as that of the 9th century A.D. The oldest area known as "Darbargadha", on its northern outskirt has extremely shallow archaeological deposit. (Hardly 2 feet). The pottery here is of muslim period. On the mound east of this "Darbargadh" very crude broken images of Viṣṇu, Pārvatī, Hanumān and a few Śiva lingas are lying. Their workmanship and ornamentation show that they are much later than the 13th Century A.D. due to their affinity with the post-mediaeval sculpture of Gujarat.

* Koyali.

It is identified as Kavaloia in the Mahisaka Viṣaya of the Brāhmaṇapalli grant of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa ruler Karka Suvarṇavarsa. While carefully noting the contents of the grant it becomes clear that Koyali does not occupy the geographical position that Kavaloia occupies in relation to

1 "Torkhade Grant of Mahasamanta Buddhavarsa, E.I.,III, p.53.
Brahmanapalli, hence the proposed identification is extremely doubtful.

Koyali is situated on flat ground about six miles to the north-west of Baroda. No old habitation sites or any other remains of antiquity were recovered from this village or from its vicinity.

Here the oldest remains are some sandstone sculptures such as Bull, fragments of Sikhara, Pārvatī, Ganesā, etc., near the local Gujarati School. These images are similar in style to those of Serkhi and hence they can be ascribed to the same age. The belief current here informs one that the village was built by the Patidars in the 14th century A.D.

* Under.

Under is a small village two miles to the S.E. of Koyali. On the southern side of the local pond are a few sandstone sculptures Saptamatrika group with Ganesā, Aindrī, Kumārī, Pārvatī and Sikhara with broken arch motif, parts of ceiling (?) etc. are lying. Stylistically they can be ascribed to the mediaeval period II.

* Por.

This is a small village about twelve miles to the south of Baroda, and a mile to the east of the Itola station, on the north-east main line of the Western Railway.

On the northern outskirt of this village, where the Baroda-Por road takes a sharp turn to the south west was a
low flat mound which was subsequently destroyed by the construction of the Bombay-Ahmedabad high-way. From this mound burnished-black-ware and plain-red-ware that could not be earlier than mediaeval period II was obtained. No other antiquity of early period was found, hence the site could not be ascribed to a period earlier than mediaeval period II.

Two fragments of arch (?) two fragments of ceiling pieces, one broken capital, and one broken Yoni of sandstone were found in the temple of Varaimata. These pieces are much worn out and stylistically they are not earlier than mediaeval period II.

* Phaljalpura.

On the left bank of the Mahi, near its railway bridge, there is a small village of Phaljalpura. On the west of the railway line about two furlongs to the south of the river, the fields are strewn with mediaeval pottery.

To the east of the railway line about a furlong from the river bank there are "loessic" mounds. These are cut by the Baroda-Vasad road at a distance of 11 miles and two furlongs from Baroda. Around this spot flakes cores, and implements were found, out of them 7 lunates, 1 side-scraper, 6 cores, 1 discoid scraper and 12 flakes are noted by Subba Rao.1 He has noted the following section:

Dark brown soil 4 feet. It passes into a paler deposit with lime kankar.2 A small excavation was conducted here.

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2 Ibid.
Karvan Area (Fig. 2.8).

Around Karvan, a large village about eighteen miles south of Baroda, and twelve miles west of Dabháí, there are a number of archaeological sites which range from the microlithic to mediaeval period. The following microlithic sites were observed in this area:

* Sherpura.

It is a low, flat, cultivated mound lying at a distance of about a mile and a half to the north of Karvan (Cadastral block Nos. 2941-2966). To the west of it is a small pond which dries up soon after the monsoon.

On this mound are strewn flakes, cores and retouched implements like lunates, belonging to the microlithic period.

On a small mound about a furlong to the west of it, fragments of chank, chank bangles and burnished-red, and burnished-black potsherds of the mediaeval period were recovered.

* Khanpura-Kunpura.

At a distance of about two miles to the east of Karvan, there are two villages near each other known as Khanpura-Kunpura. The local tradition ascribes this site to the period of Mahābhārata and identifies it as a part of Hindimbavana. This does not seem to be supported by the finds.
To the south of these villages, on the confluence of two rivulets, is a temple of Hanuman, and local cremation ground. This area, covering fields having survey Nos. 214-228 of cadastral map, is partly eroded and partly cultivated. From this site cores and flakes of agates were found.

Besides these pieces of the red-polished-ware and an image of Lakulisha with strong affinities to the one from Borik mound, Timbarva a memorial figure with a sword and shield in its right and left hands, now worshipped as Hanumāna was also noted. This memorial stone has strong affinity with those found at Ten-talav, Sathod, Avakhal and other sites; hence it can be ascribed to the 13th century.

* Lingasthali.

At a distance of about two miles to the south of the village Lingasthali is a low flat mound locally known as Borika. To the south and east of it is a low depression which gets filled up in the monsoon. On this intensely cultivated mound (fields Nos. 565-572 & 574-576) are strewn a large number of flakes and cores of agate.

* Samsabad.

It is a small village about five miles to the south east of Kundhela station and five miles to the north-east of Karvan. From the area around the local pond some retouched implements and flakes of microlithic period were reported by Bhaiya Saligram Bechardas of Karvan.
On the northern bank of this pond are strewn fragments of figures of Vishnu, Parvati, pieces of sikhsara of sandstone. They belong to the mediaeval period II.

**Early Historic Sites.**

*Karvan.*

Local tradition ascribes the foundation of the town to the sage Visvamitra.\(^1\) Literary references from Karvan Mahatmya\(^2\), a later work, shows that the place was known as Kāyavarohana, Kāyavarohana, Kārohana, and Karvan. These names occur in the Linga, Kurma, Siva and Skanda Puranas.\(^3\) These Puranas suggest that the town was also known as Kāyavatāra. The Navasari copper-plates of the Gurjara king Jayabhata\(^4\) were issued from the royal camp at Kāyavatāra, which is identified as Karvan. The Devarama hymns sung in South India, in the praise of the Siva temples at Negapattana and Kumbhakonama\(^5\) show that the two cities were known even in the seventh century as Kāyavohana or Kārohona, so named after Karvan, the original seat of the Lakulisa sect. The grant of the Sendraka chief Nikumbhallās'akti\(^6\) refers to Kāyavatāra. The Ekalingaji

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stone inscription of 971 A.D.; and the Cintra Prasasti of the later part of the 13th century show that, the names Kāyāvarohana and Kārohana were also current.2 According to the Kārvāṇa Mahātmya Lakulīsa migrated to this place from certain Ulkāgrāma and ascended bodily to heaven from this city, hence it was known as Kāyāvatara, Kāyāvarohana etc.3

This Kāyāvarohana Tirtha was identified by Hiranand Sāstrī as Lingasthali a place about two miles to the south of modern Karvan.4 But the village thus identified does not show any trace of the old remains. The Sendraka grant indicates the existence of a large pond and a fine grove of trees where Nikumbhāllasakti halted and practised penance. The Ekalin-gaji stone inscription mentions that God did not remember his Kailasa after he saw Karvan; whereas, the Cintra Prasasti refers to the city as an ornament of Lata. Such a place must be sufficiently big to preserve at least some old remains. Karvan with its large pond; abundant antiquities; and large habitation area suggest that it is the ancient Kāyāvatara tirtha; and not Lingasthali, which is devoid of all these features5.

1 Ibid.
2 E.I., p.27 ff.
3 Gana Karika
Karvan stands on a high mound, commanding the surrounding plain. To the east of it is a large irregular pond, around which, are the artificial mounds about 20' high, above the dry bed of the pond. A pit on the Sindhavai, suggest that, here, the occupation debris might be about 15' high. This area shows these prominent mounds and flat parts. The mounds are known as "Sindhavai Matāno Tekro", (Fig. 2.9) "Smasāna" (Fig. 2.10) and "Kasivisvesvar Mahādeva no tekro" (Fig. 2.11); while, the flat area is known as Paladi. To the north of Sindhavai Matā mound runs a rivulet, named Rangav or Rangal. It forms the northern and western boundary of the village Karvan.

The whole village including the areas noted above is an old habitation site which awaits the spade of an excavator, but many antiquities were found from time to time from this site.

Old coins were reported from this site by the Bombay Gazetteer, Bhandarkar noted the images of Lakulīśa from this area. Majmudar\(^1\) noted the images of Lakulīśa, Śiva Parāvatī, Kumārī, Skanda, fragmentary image of Surya stone querns, beads, bangles, toys and the series of coins from Karvan, and surrounding area. Dikshit had studied lead coins from Karvan, while B.L.Mankad and R.N.Mehta reported on some more coins.

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These studies indicate that the coin series from this site begins with the Punch-marked and includes those of the Kusānas, Kṣatrapas, Guptas, Valabhi, Gadhaiya and later varieties (Fig. 4.85). Structural remains were also observed at various places such as Sindhavai Mata mound, Kasivisvanath mound, Suthar ovara and Falwa Tekri. A beautiful door jamb (Fig. 4.27) is seen on Suthar ovara. The remnants of pillars, parts of Sikhara etc., are strewn on the bank of the pond. The sculptures are seen on Sindhavai Mata mound, the pond, the Ekādaśalingeswara Mahādeva, Nakaleswara, Rājarājeshwara, Falwa Tekri and Varai Mata. These sandstone sculptures include the figures of Parvati, Kūmarī, (Fig. 4.64), Cāmundā, (Fig. 4.65), Mahisamardini, Lakulisa, Sivapārvatī (Fig. 4.52), Apsaras, etc. Besides these large sculptures small plaques of Bhairva, Parvati and other gods are found in large amounts. The stylistic study of these images suggest that they range from early historic period I to mediaeval period. The surface pottery including red-polished-ware, mica dusted, stamped glazed and plain-red-wares which suggest the dates from the early historic period down to the mediaeval period. A number of terracotta plaques and objects such as toys, beads etc., were also obtained. Besides these small objects like beads of agate, chert, chalcedony, and some coins mortars, pestles, a fine cameo are found from time to time.

1 A large number of antiquities was recovered Bhaiya Shaligram Bechar - part of his collections lie in the University Department of Archaeology.
About six miles to the south of Karvan is the small village of Salad. The local legends connect it with Sahadeva the fourth Pandava.

It is situated on the right bank of a kotar; and, rises to a height of about 15' from the surrounding plain. There are cuttings on the southern and south-eastern side of this village. They reveal the debris of earlier period. The section on the kotar reveals that the habitation deposit of about 12½' rests on the black cotton soil. A boring in the village also suggest the same fact.

From this village a legged quern with the design of two composite animals (Fig. 2,12) which look like lions, with a hornlike projection on the head, facing a tree, is found. This design is framed in semicircular arches. Dr. Goetz made a detailed study of the whole motif; and, pointed out, that, the frame is reminiscent of the similar designs at Bhaja, Bedsa, Nasik. But the motif of the composite animal flanking a tree, was developed by the Achaemenians by mixing up the motif of the tree of life of the Assyrians, flanked by two antropomorphic demons and bull demons; and then, it developed in many fanciful animals flanking the real or heraldic tree. These designs-mixed designs were continued in Iran and oxa area. Such designs were seen on the small objects, such as, jewellery, ornaments, cups etc. The oxa treasure and rhyton from Kuban suggests a close parallel to the design of figures that are
found on Salad quern. These objects are dated in the 2nd century B.C. from Iran, and therefore it is argued that the motif on Salad quern could be dated in the 1st century B.C. Occurrence of winged lions, horses and leopards are common at Mathura, Bodha Gaya and Sanchi; but their conception is rather different. Therefore, it appears that the Salad motif, showing close connection with Iranian and oxus valley motifs, is derived from that source and brought to India, probably, by some of the invaders from this area. Dr. Goetz, therefore, suggests that it might have been brought in by the Sakas—about 1st Century B.C. 1

On the western bank of the local pond there is a late temple of Mahādeva (Fig. 2, 13). On its platform are lying the sculptures of Bhairava, Gaṇesa, Sadhus etc., which may stylistically be ascribed to the mediaeval period II. Another group comprising of sandstone Viṣṇu, parts of pillars etc., belonging to the same period lies in the step-well, about a hundred meters to the north of these sculptures. The latter group is worshipped as 'Khodiyāra Mata.' 1

In the village itself there stands a temple known as 'Madiā Mahādeva'. Its door, four pillars and śikhara is standing. The śikhara is built on trapezoid principle. This was a common building style in mediaeval period in Gujarat.

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Even the door frame shows the decorations which have strong affinity to those on temples of mediaeval period II; hence, the temple may be ascribed to that age. Images of Mahiṣamardinī (Fig. 4.41) and Kuber which can be ascribed stylistically to the mediaeval period I, were obtained by the Baroda Museum from this temple. To its south are strewn capitals, bases of pillars, Amalaka etc. with the affinity to those from the temples belonging to the mediaeval period II; hence, they can be ascribed to the same age.

Another group of sculptures like Brahmā, Vairotyā and Mahiṣamardinī was lying on the western side of the village. Now a small structure is raised on this group, known as "Bar Bhavani".

On the right bank of the kotar at a distance of about a mile to the east of this village is a low flat mound known as "Patal Choro". This is a small mound about 50' x 50'. From this place flat tiles with raised sides were recovered. They resemble those recovered from Baroda in the mediaeval period II, though it is difficult to ascribe any date to it.

* Timbarva.

At the junction of the village boundaries of Timbarva, Banaj and Lingasthali is a low flat mound, about eight acres in area; and rising to a height of about ten feet, from the surrounding plain of the black cotton soil of Kanam (Fig.2.14). To the west and north of it is a low depression which get filled with water in the monsoon; and turns itself into a
small, marshy patch making this mound a prominent feature of
the landscape.

Some thirty years ago, this mound was studded with a
heavy thicket of Babul trees which is now completely cleared.
At present very small shrubs, and a few large trees cover
this site. This mound is being destroyed by the villagers of
Timbarva, who carry away earth from this area for household
use; and dig pits, for making bricks. Except, a very small
portion in the centre, this mound has almost been levelled
down by this activity.

From this mound sandstone image of Lakulis'a (Fig.
4.43), sandstone legged quern and pottery of early historic
period was recovered from time to time.¹

A small scale excavation was also conducted here, and
the cultures of early historic period I, II and mediaeval
period I were discovered. The details of the excavation are
given in Chapter III.

*Nana Phophalia.*

This site is situated at a distance of about two miles
to the west of Karvan. There is a local belief at Karvan
that there was a small habitation here. It is very near the
village Nana-Phophalia, but is in the jurisdiction of Karvan.

This extremely flat site is partly grassland and is
partly cultivated. It has a small pond to its south-east and

¹ For details see Mehta, R.N., Excavations at Timbarva
(April 1953).
a well to its east. This well does not contain any water. The pond also is extremely shallow and dries up in the summer.

From the cultivated area red-polished-ware and terracotta areca-nut beads were discovered. A legged quern with the design of two composite animals looking like lions facing a tree was reported to have come from this site by Bhaiya Saligram of Karvan (Fig. 4.29). The antiquities from this site suggest that it belongs to the early historic period II.

* Dabhoi.

Dabhoi is an old town about 19 miles east of Baroda. The earliest mention of this town is in the Romaka Siddhānta. It is also mentioned in the commentary on the 'Caturvis'atikā' written in Dabhoi in the Vikram year 1211 (1154 A.D.). Mention of it is also made in the Jain work 'Kāvyā sikhā' by Ācārya Vinayacandra. Pandit Vosari wrote a Vrittā on the Yogasutra of Hemacandra at Dabhoi in the Vikrama year 1251 (1195 A.D.). It is also mentioned as Darbhavati situated in Gurjara-mandala by Bhim II in the Vikrama year 1288 (1232 A.D.). This town is mentioned and described by Jinaharsagani in the Vikrama year 1365 (1308 A.D.). After this date it has been mentioned by

1 Burgess, J., Antiquities of the Town of Dabhoi, p.1.
2 Sastri, Hiranand, The Ruins of Dabhoi or Darbhavati in Baroda State, p.2-3.
3 Ibid.
4 Ibid.
5 Ibid.
6 Ibid.
various Jain authors who wrote at Dabhoi. The later historians also speak of this town.

The Prasastis at Girnar refer to Dabhoi as one of the chief towns in the 13th Century Gujarat. The other mention is in the Prasasti by Somesvardeva, which is engraved on the two stone slabs 3' x 2' - 10" built in the niches of the Hira-gate on the northern, insides of the wall near the Kalika Mata temple.

The town of Dabhoi lies on the strategic frontier, and it guards the crossing from the Narmada river near Chandod. Probably the Caulukyas of Patan fortified it to keep in check the nobles in the newly conquered Lata; and to keep watch over the eastern route leading to Malwa and the Narmada Valley. Most of this town today lies within the fort. This suggests that it has not developed much during the later ages.

As the modern town of Dabhoi has not shifted from its old position, it is not possible to locate the beginnings of habitation at this site. But some cuttings outside the Baroda gate, did not show any trace of earlier remains. The gates and some parts of the fort-wall, the Kali-Mata temple, the Vaidyanatha Mahadeva temple, and a step well belong to the mediaeval period II. Of all the gates, Baroda gate is the best preserved one; while, the Hira gate has undergone much

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1 Ibid.
repairs. The Mahudi gate and the Nadod gate are in a fair state of preservation.

* Sathod.

This is a small village about five miles to the south west of Dabhoi. It is considered to be the place of origin of a branch of the Nagar Brahmins known as the Sathodara Nagars. They speak of it as a big place which was destroyed by the Muslims in the 14th Century A.D.

Today it is a small place with no visible trace of its legendary glory. A group of nineteen memorial stones is lying on the eastern outskirt of the village. A few of them bear traces of fragmentary and worn out inscriptions which could not be deciphered. Still however on two of them the date Samvat 1354 and 1342 (1298 and 1286 A.D.) could be made out with great effort. All of them show a standing warrior in alidha posture. He carries a straight sword in his right hand and a large shield in his left. These bejewelled figures have large beards, heavy chignons; but, are scantily dressed by small loin cloth. These figures showing strong affinities could be ascribed to the thirteenth century, on the strength of the two above mentioned dated figures.

In the fields west of this village a few flakes of agate were observed, but no core or retouched implement was recovered.
* Thuvavi.

It is a railway station on the Visvamitri-Dabhoi branch of the Western Railway. The village is situated on the south western corner of a big pond. In this village a number of memorial stones and lower portion of a standing figure with Hamsa Vāhāna lies on the bank of the pond. These antiquities suggest that this village is at least as old as the medieval period II.

* Banaiya.

It is a small village situated on the confluence of the Deva with the river Dhadhar. It lies about a mile and a half to the north-east of Bhilupur station. It is identified as Brhannārika of the Sarasavani grant of the Kaṭaccūri King, Buddharaṇa. Here the only tradition of antiquity relates that during one of the marches of Visaldeva Vaghelā, he halted here. The villagers point to a small late temple on the northern side of the village across the river Deva as a site for the army's encampment.

The village is on the flat plain and does not show any remains of antiquity. The only traces are a few late sculptures lying on the western out-skirt of this village. Two small decorated schist pieces found in the Siva temple can be

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1 Kielhorn, F., "Saraswani plates of Buddharaṇa (Samvat 361)," E.I., VI, p.294.
tentatively date to the mediaeval period II, but they are too small and might be brought from any other source. The cutting near the river does not show any remains of a period reaching even up to the mediaeval period II; hence, the identification is much doubtful.

* Kawarwara.

This is also a small village about four miles to the west of Banaiya. It is also identified as Kumārivadāo of the above mentioned grant.\textsuperscript{1}

This site also shows the features similar to those of Banaiya. Near the Mahadeva temple a small memorial stone of the 13th century style and a huge broken figure of Gaṇapatī are lying. The cutting near the road also did not show any earlier antiquity. They suggest that this site may not be earlier than mediaeval period II, and therefore, the identification of it, with Kumārivadāo is doubtful.

* Bhilupur.

Bhilupur is a station on the Visvamitri-Dabhoi branch of the Western Railway. On the right bank of the river Dhadhar, where a country road sharply turns to cross the railway line there is a brick temple. To the west of this temple on a low platform, there is a chaturmukha head (Fig. 2.15). Its facial expression, the decoration of the jata-mukuta have strong affinity with the decoration and expression

\textsuperscript{1} Ibid.
of the Brahma at Sadhi and Kamrej, and sculptures on temples of North Gujarat of mediaeval period II; hence it could also be dated in this period.

In the village itself there are four memorial stones similar in style to those from Sathod and Tentalav. This affinity suggests that they may be ascribed to the same age. These antiquities suggest that this village might have existed from the mediaeval period II.

* Anguthan.*

On the western outskirt of the village Anguthan is a group of five memorial stones (Fig. 2.16). These pieces depicting foot soldiers with a sword in the right and shield in the left hand are similar to those discovered at Sathod, Tentalav and Bhilupur, and can be ascribed to the same age.

* Ten Talav.*

It is a railway station on the Dabhoi Chandod section of the Malsar-Chandod line of the Western Railway. This village stands on a fine pond with the embankment built of stones. Traditionally it is believed to have been built at the same time when the fort of Dabhoi was built.

On the eastern bank of this pond lie three memorial stones. The inscriptions on two of them are defaced and cannot be real but the third has fragmentary inscription of V.S.1335. (1279 A.D.). It reads as "Saṃvat 1335 Varse .... Guvarāja Jagasimha .... Tadāga Pārśve caurāṇī grhyamāṇa"
Brāhmaṇa --- Ya Patitah*. This record suggests that these memorial stones were reaised to commemorate the heroic struggle of the warriors against some thieves. These are foot soldiers stand in alidha posture; and carry a straight sword in the right and a round shield in the left hand. They put on small loin cloth and many ornaments. They have strong affinity to those from Sathod. The inscription on one of them prove that they belong to the mediaeval period II.

* Karnali Area.

Karnali is a small village on the left bank of the Narmada at a distance of about a mile to the east of Chandod, on the confluence of the Or and Narmada. Round about this village following microlithic sites were discovered.

* Mulaji Dosa-no Ghodo.

To the south-east of the village Karnali at a distance of about a mile upstream of the river Narmada, is a cultivated area. On the north of it is a deep gulley known as 'Andhārī Khādī'. To its south is the Narmada; and to its east and west are small fields. Due to erosion of the surrounding area this field has an appearance of a mound, hence it is named as Ghodo, meaning a horse. The field belongs to an old man named Mulaji.

From this site three lunates and one core of chert were recovered.
The section at this site is as follows:
Reddish brown loose sand 3'-6"
Yellowish black earth below.

* Kola Kotardi.

This is an area about half a mile to the west of the above mentioned site; and is similar to it. It yielded a lunate and cores.

* Fields to the north-east of Mulali Dosa-no Ghodo.

From these fields two cores of chert, two flakes and a broken retouched implement were recovered. These fields also show the sandy brown loose-soil.

* Bhanka Dosa-no Ghodo.

Near Karnali the river Narmada shown two distinct terraces which seem to run consistently. The above mentioned sites were found on the second or the lower terrace, whereas the site under discussion is on the upper or first terrace. This site is at a distance of about two miles to the east of Karnali. It is a highly eroded area. The earth here is soft, reddish yellow with Kankars, pieces of agate chert etc. From this field a fluted core of chert was recovered.

The section here is as follows:

(1) Reddish yellow soil.
(2) Yellow Kankary deposit.
**Ghavanja Kotardi.**

To the west of Bhanka-dosa-no Ghodo, at a distance of about half a mile there is an uncultivated piece of land with loose sandy soil with large quantity of Kankars, nodules and fragments of agate and chert. This area lies near a deep kotar which surrounds it on three sides.

From this field eight cores of agate and chert were recovered.

**Sankheda.**

Sankheda is a small town on the confluence of the Orsang with the Unch, and lies on the left bank of the former. It is identified as Sangam-khetaka, head-quarter of a Visaya of the same name mentioned in the grant of the Gurjara king Dadda IV. These plates and a fragment of a copper plate grant, and the grant of Santilla were also found from this town.

Sankheda has a linear pattern along the bank of the Orsang. The remains of old Sankheda are noted between the Sankheda-Bahadarpur road and a ghat, near the confluence of Unch and Orsang.

From this area mediaeval red-and-black; burnished-black and glazed pottery of mediaeval period I and II, and a figure of Ganes'a were recovered. On the southern extremity of this area the remains of a structure built of bricks of 14" x 9" x 2½" were noticed. Besides these antiquities, from the fort

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The gateway of the fort has a corbelled arch which is a very poor imitation of that of the fort at Dabhoi.

From the bed of the Or, a small semi-rolled hand-axe of quartzite was recovered. No tool, was, however, found in situ from the gravels exposed in the cliff section of the river.

Bahadarpur

Bahadarpur is a station on the Visvamitri-Chotaudaipur line of the Western Railway, and it lies on the right bank of the river Orsang, opposite Sankheda.

About a mile upstream from this village there is a gravel bed near Kundiyana discovered by Sankalia. The gravel bed yielded handaxes, discoids, flakes and choppers in rolled, semi-rolled and fresh conditions.

The following section was noted by him. (Fig. 2.18):

- Black cotton soil 8'
- Sand 5'
- Loessic silt 12'
- Ferruginous Gravel coarse and fine. 4½'
- Gravel 20½'

Foote recovered flakes and cores of agate, chert and

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2 Foote, IPPA, p.136; also IPPACR, p.191-95
chalcedony from the area north of the town. The scenery noted by Foote had changed when it was visited by Sankalia in 1941-42. The cotton ginning factory standing at the site which Foote pointed out did not yield any microliths either in 1941 or 1951.

Sigam.

This is a small village on the right bank of the Heran.

Foote visited the site and had collected a number of microliths, of chert, chalcedony etc. Sankalia visited the site in 1941 and reported a small collection of microliths.

Bhulvan.

It is a small village near Bodeli station. At this place a large number of quartz, agate and chert pieces were noted by Sankalia. He also made a small collection of artefacts from this site.

Bodeli.

Bodeli is a railway station on the Dabhoi-Chotadaipur branch of the Western Railway.

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1 Sankalia, H.D., op.cit., p.61.
2 Foote, op.cit., p.195
3 Sankalia, H.D., op.cit., p.62
4 Ibid., p.61
From Bodeli Foote collected a core of agate. About two miles south of Bodeli Sankalia discovered pieces of quartz, scrapers, core of chert (?) and a flake of quartzite.

**Wadeli.**

The site is on the left bank of the river Orsang at a distance of about two miles to the north-east from station of the Dabhoi-Chotaudaipur branch of the Western Railway.

Foote noted a fragment of a child’s bangle of bronze, figurine of a bull and pot-sherds at a little distance below the village. Sankalia visited the site in 1941-42. He mentions that the place where Foote found his objects "being, on a lower level than the village, receives all the refuse - washings from the village, and hence is littered with potsherds". He recovered from this site a few flakes etc.

**Jojhwa.**

It is a station on the Dabhoi-Chotaudaipur branch of the Western Railway.

Foote discovered some microliths from this place.

**Samadhi.**

It is a small place about two miles to the north-west of the Bodeli station.

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1 Foote, *op.cit.*, p.144.  
Foote had noted some flakes etc. from this site.

**Dhokalia.**

This village is situated on the right bank of the Orsang river about two miles to the north-east of Bodeli. Sankalia reports that it is one of the richest microlithic sites on the river Orsang. A large number of flakes, cores, scrapers, blades and points were recovered from it.

**Songir.**

The village stands on the right bank of the Heran about a mile to the north-east of Sigam.

Sankalia discovered scrapers, blades, etc. of agate and chalcedony from this site.

**Amroli.**

It is a small village on the left bank of the Men at a distance of about a mile to the north of Sandhia, a railway station on the Tankhala-Chhuchhapura branch of the Western Railway. From this site Foote recovered some microliths.

**Raipur.**

About ten miles to the north of Pavi is a small hillock of trap on which are a few caves. A.V. Pandya has reported a

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1. Ibid., p. 144.
3. Ibid.
number of inscriptions from here. The earliest according to
him is written in the Gupta character.¹

* Jetpur Pavi.

Jetpur (Pavi) is a small village in the Jabugam taluka,
on the right bank of the river Orsang. To the south of its
railway station near the bank of the local pond is a low
mound full of bricks. Upon this mound a worn-out sandstone
image with a lance (?) in the right hand and mutilated left
hand was observed. Besides it there was an anthropomorphic
figure of Naga. This figure has coil of the snake seen on
the side. On the back is seen the body of snake meandering
from the bottom to the top, in five loops. The reptile is
very well shown by the artist. At the five loops in the body
of the snake the stone is perforated. In the front is seen
the human being with the right hand in Abhaya mudra and the
left holds an indistinct roundish object which might be a
Kamaṇḍalu or a flower. The torso of the figure is plain but
on its loin is seen a girdle of two strings and the loop of
garment in the front. Besides these figures small fragmentary
images of schist were found. They are the images of Bull,
Pārvati, Śivalingas etc., which could stylistically be ascri-
bed to the early historic period II. The sculptures suggest
the existence of some structure of this time.

* Karian.

It is a taluka head-quarters and is a station on the

¹ Pandya, op.cit., p.77.
north-east main line of the Western Railway.

To the west of this station, at a distance of about a mile is a loessic mound. It is highly eroded. Its northern part is partly under cultivation. On the top of this mound of about 20' high is a Muslim grave. This mound yielded flakes of agate and chert.

Near the government 'Chora', fragment of a sand-stone Parikara of an image is lying. The flying figures, the domed structures carved on it have strong affinities with similar figures from Parikaras of mediaeval period II; hence it is not earlier than this period.

* Coranda.

It is a junction of the Candod-Malsar and Miyagam-Koral branches of the Western Railway.

The village is mentioned, as the southern boundary of the village Samipadraka in the Navsari grant of the Rastrakuta king Karka I. 1

The modern village has its centre on a low flat mound. On the pond of the village, there are a few sculptures such as, Kichaka capitals, and fragmentary figures of Mīndrī, Cāmunḍā etc., which may stylistically be ascribed to the mediaeval period I and II. On the southern outskirts of the

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1 Bhandarkar, D.R., op.cit., p.135.
village there is a memorial stone similar to those of Sathod, Ten-talav, Anguthan etc.; hence it may belong to the mediaeval period II.

* Vanki Talavadi.

To the east of Coranda at a distance of about a mile and a half is a small pond known as Vanki Talavadi. It lies near the Coranda-Nisalia country track. On cadastral map the area is marked by the block Nos. 231, 232, 233. In Coranda there is a local belief that there existed a village at Vanki-Talavadi.

To the east of this pond is a low, flat, thoroughly cultivated mound. From it plain-red, burnished-red and burnished-black pottery, brickbats and fragments of conch-shell bangles were discovered. This discovery supports the local belief and suggests by the evidence obtained that the site might be ascribed to the mediaeval period II.

* Sondarna.

This is a small village about a mile and a half to the north of Coranda.

It is identified as Samipadraka of the copper plate grants of the Gurjara ruler Jayabhata III and Rastrakuta ruler Karka I.

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1 Pandit, Bhagwanlal Indraji, *op.cit.*
2 Bhandarkar, D.R., *op.cit.*
The village stands on a low mound. No other antiquities except two sculptures were found here. These were Kumārī and Brahmani, lying in the compound of a local Mahādeva temple on the bank of the pond. These sculptures belong stylistically to the mediaeval period I.

* Ori-gori.

This is a very small low, flat mound, directly to the east of Sondarna, at a distance of about one mile from it. It stands on the north of a small pond in the jurisdiction of the village Kasampur.

The above mentioned grant of Jayabhata III refers to a road going to the village Golikā, which is to the east of the donated field. Here the village Golikā is pointed out to be situated in the east. It is therefore very likely that this spot marks the position of the village Golikā.

The mound of Ori-gori was lying fallow, but a part of it is brought under cultivation in the year 1951. From this cultivated field burnished-red and burnished-black pottery of mediaeval period II and iron slags were recovered, pointing that the upper layers of the site are of mediaeval period II. Since the inscription seems to support this identification the site may yield traces of still earlier material; but, nothing is found now.

1 Pandit, Bhagwanlal Indraji, op.cit.
This village lies about two miles to the north of Sondarna. It was identified as Dhahadva of the grant of Gujarat Rastrakuta ruler Karka I S'aka 738 (816-17 A.D.).\(^1\)

It is also mentioned in the grant of the Gurjara king Jayabhata III,\(^2\) but, was not properly identified.

The modern village Dhavat stands on the northern bank of a large, shallow, pond. To the north-west of this village rises a loessic mound, which did not yield any antiquity. From this village two sculptures, one of 'Mahisamardini' and the other, a fragment of a parikara of some Jain image were obtained. These sculptures belong to the mediaeval period II.

* Bharthana.*

It is a Railway station on the Miyagam-Koral branch of the Western Railway. It is identified as Bharthanaka, a village to the west of Samipadraka, which was noted in the above mentioned grants.

Modern Bharthana lies about a mile to the west of the railway line. It is situated on a low flat mound. The latter is disturbed by a number of cuttings, which revealed the pottery of mediaeval period I and II.

Towards the south of this village is a small temple of Bhathuji containing a number of architectural fragments such

\(^1\) Bhandarkar, D.R., *op.cit.*

\(^2\) Pandit, Bhagwanlal Indraji, *op.cit.*
as parts of pillars, fragments of human figures which can stylistically be ascribed to the mediaeval period. On the bank of the pond, there is a temple of Hanuman near a large tamarind tree. Here some sculptures were worshipped as Mātāji. The beautiful images were obtained from this site. One of them is of Mahiṣamardini and the other is of Viṣṇu. Stylistically these figures can be ascribed to have the mediaeval period.

*Koral.*

Koral is the terminus of the Miyagam-Koral branch of the Western Railway. It is identified with Korillapathaka mentioned in the grant of Raṣṭrakuṭa ruler Karka I.1 Hiranand Sāstri2 noted this place as Kuntalpur, the capital of Candrahāsa, mentioned in the Mahabharata or as Kalalpur. The term Koral is much nearer the name Korilla, of the above mentioned grant, as such this identification is much nearer the truth, than the two other hypothesis.

On the eastern outskirt of this village is the temple of Adisvara. Just outside this temple there is a low flat mound which is pointed out as the palace of Candrahāsa. Bricks from it are of 16" x 3" x 10". This mound is honeycombed for obtaining the bricks. Their size suggest occupation of this site in the early historic period. A few coins were also reported to have been discovered from here;

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1 Bhandarkar, D.R., *op.cit.*
2 Sastri, Hiranand, *op.cit.*
but, they could not be traced.

Besides these antiquities, there is a beautiful image of Siva-Parvati on the station road. This image which is much nearer the Karvan figure seems to belong mediaeval period I. It is worshipped as Varai Mata. A head of, a three headed deity was also noted behind the fort at Koral.

* Avakhal.

It is a small village at a distance of two miles from Sadhli station on Miyagam-Malsar branch of the Western Railway.

On the eastern outskirt of this village is a small pond known as 'Devaku'. On its bank stands a sandstone temple known as 'Nakulesvara Mahadeva'. It is a simple structure with Antarala and Garbhagṛha. The Garbhagṛha shows three offsets. The plinth has heavy mouldings similar to those of the Siva temple at Pawagadh and Amther Mata temple, Vadnagar. The mouldings and the sculptured ornaments have a strong affinity to those found at Modhera, Delwada and Siddhapur. The Śikhara can be compared to that of Sursai mata temple at Valam. These affinities suggest that the older parts of this temple may be ascribed to the Mediaeval period II.

Near this temple there were lying two standing memorial stones similar to those of Sathod, Ten-talay and other sites. One of them had faint traces of inscriptions. The legible part of it reads as Samvat 132. Another horse rider was seen
on the western outskirt of this village. Stylistically it may be dated in the 13th century A.D.

From the village an image of Lakulisa was noted. Its face is mutilated. But it has strong affinity with the one obtained from Timbarva and noted at Khanpura; hence, it may be ascribed to the same age i.e. mediaeval period I.

From this site gadhaiya coins were obtained. They are now preserved in the Baroda Museum.

All these antiquities suggest that at this site a village existed from at least mediaeval period I.

* Anti.

It is a small village to the west of Sadhi. It is identified as Antika of the Anastu copper-plate grant of Siladitya III, of Gupta era 361.¹

Today, this village, inhabited by Muslims, does not show any trace of the old habitation except an image of Surya which, on stylistic grounds cannot be earlier than the mediaeval period II.

* Sadhi.

It is a large village about two miles to the south of Bhuj, a railway station on the Visvamitri-Jambusar-Broach branch of the Western Railway. It is identified as 'Sraddhika'¹

of the above mentioned grant.¹

This village is situated on a low, flat mound. In the village is a temple of Brahma. In it the images of Brahma, Brahmanī, Saraswati and two other figures in the style of the mediaeval period II are found. Besides these sculptures, in the Sursai Mātā temple, there is a Mahiṣamardini figure, which stylistically belongs to the mediaeval period I.

*Bhadari.*

It is a small village about two miles to the east of Sadhi. It is identified with Bhadrāraka, of the above mentioned Anasutu plates.²

On the eastern outskirt of this village several architectural fragments such as parts of Sikhara with broken arch motif, pieces with Vyāghramukh carvings which could stylistically be ascribed to the mediaeval period II are strewn; whereas, on the western outskirt there is a low flat mound merging with the village which suggests that the modern village is smaller than the older one. From it the pottery of mediaeval period II was recovered.

*Jambuvada.*

This village is about a mile to the east of Karmalia-pura, a station on the Dabhoi-Timba branch of the Western

1 Ibid.
2 Ibid.
Railway.

From a field on the eastern outskirt of this village a copper-plate grant of Kirtiraja, the Calukya ruler of Lata was obtained. This copper-plate dated S'aka 921 mentions that the village Jamvapataka was donated to a brahmin named Somesvara. Its identification with Jambuwada is confirmed by the discovery of pottery of mediaeval period II.

Vyara.

It is a small village about three miles to the south of Vaghodia, on the left bank of the small river 'Dev'. Foote had discovered a few cores, pot-scherds, lips of vessels 'lid or stopper' etc. Upon examination of these terracotta objects and pottery in the Madras Museum it was seen they resemble the material of mediaeval period II, hence it is very likely that belongs to the same period.

Recently the site was visited by the author. It was not possible to locate the exact site of Foote for want of data. But it was observed that on the right bank of the river, to the east of railway line of the Dabhoi-Samalaya branch of the Western Railway, there is a temple of Hanuman. In this temple a Bhairva image was seen. Outside the temple a figure of Mahisamardini, Navagrahas and Vyaghramukhas sandstone were

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1 Foote, op.cit. p.139; also IPPACR. p.196.
lying. From the neighbouring fields of reddish-brown earth flakes and fluted core of agate were discovered. In these fields the burnished-black, burnished-red and other mediaeval pottery types, similar to those obtained by Foote, were observed. Hence it is very likely that his collection comes from this area.

* Vaghoria.

Vaghoria, a taluka headquarters in the Baroda district, is a station on Dabholi-Samalaya branch of the Western railway.

A town named *Wyaghuriya Pattana*, is mentioned the copper-plate grant of Kirtiraja dated 999 A.D. From the geographic data given in the grant Vaghodia seems to be the place noted as *Wyaghuriya Pattana*.

This town does not show any remains that could be ascribed to a period of about 10th or 11th century A.D. But in its market, near an old step-well three memorial stones similar to those found at Sathod were noted; hence they can be attributed to mediaeval period II.

* Mahi Valley*.

Most of the sites on Mahi were discovered by B. Subba Rao in 1950.
Pratappura.

About four miles upstream from Wankaner, near Pratappura, there is a palaeolithic site. Here the implementiferous gravel of about three feet thickness was noted. The complete section from top downwards is as follows: ¹

Clay with Kankar, Kankar overlain by
wind-blown water Deposit. ... 34 feet.
Gravel II ... 2 feet.
Clay with Kankar. ... 11 feet.
Gravel I (Implementiferous) ... 3 feet.
Mottled clay ... 9 feet.

Kanora.

About five miles upstream from Pratappura, near Kanora, there is another palaeolithic site. Here the trap rock is exposed. The section of the river cliff shows that the gravel rests directly on the rock, where it is exposed, otherwise it rests on mottled clay. The following section from top downwards is as follows: ²

Wind-blown water deposit. ... 35 feet.

¹ Subba Rao, B., *op.cit.*, p. 44.
² Ibid., p. 46.
Silt with weathered Horizon and (tools in situ below five feet of the weathered horizon). ... 14 feet.

Gravel ... ... 3 feet.

Trap rock ... ... 16 feet.

Dodaka. 1

About a mile to the north-east of Dodaka, there are three mounds resting on a high ground. They are locally known as 'Teraon Timbo', 'Rudhîâ Timbo' and 'Baladeva-Mahârâja-no Timbo'. All these yielded microliths but the richest of all was the 'Teraon Timbo'.

This is "A conical mound rising suddenly to a height of about fifteen feet above the surrounding plain, and it is entirely cultivated. All along the slopes the mound is literally strewn with flakes of chert, agate and quartz. The central portion of the mound seems to be undisturbed.

From this mound three lunates, one micro-burin, one discoid scraper, one trapeze, nine cores and thirteen flakes were recovered.

Jalampura.

This site was discovered by Foote. 2 He found parts of

1 Ibid.
2 Foote, *op.cit.*, p.138; also *IPFACR*, p.199
human cranium imbedded in the 'loess' in a small gully, a few feet below the surface. Besides the human bone and teeth, he collected, "various flakes, cores and strike-a-light and some selected stones of blood-stone, agate, chert and quartz, all stones brought by human agency from long distance".

Sankalia also visited the site and discovered a few cores and implements. Subba Rao revisited it. The mound is a flat one about a furlong wide and six furlongs long, and is also marked on the topographical sheet. (1898 A.D.). It is cut into by gullies. Subba Rao could not find the site described by Foote. In the fields between the group of mounds and the river a number of specimen were found by him. They included one lunate of Jasper, two cores of agate, and one end scraper.

Sandalpur-Majipur area.

Around the two ponds Golwaru and Kothravi is a group of four mounds. They are being cultivated; and, at least, two of them are actually being levelled up. These yielded cores flakes, scrapers and lunates.

At Majipur, there is a group of five mounds enclosing the Kothravi tank. It lies to the north of the Sandalpur

1 Sankalia, H.D., op.cit., p. 60
2 Subba Rao, B., op.cit., p. 59
3 Ibid., p. 60
group. The cursory examination of the mounds yielded an end-scaper and a few flakes.

**Rupankui.**

About a furlong from Rupankui, by the side of the road leading to Rasulpura, there is a long, flattish, mound marked on the map. It is partly cultivated. Two fluted cores with facetted platforms, lunates, microburin and flakes were recovered from it.

**Dungripura.**

On a long, narrow, ridge of wind-blown earth which runs for a distance of about two miles, opposite to the village Dungripura, a number of flakes of agate, chert, quartz, fluted cores and one micro-burin were recovered. This ridge is now slowly being encroached upon by the surrounding fields.

**Amrapura.**

Midway between Amrapura and Parthampura is a mound at a distance of about a mile from these villages on the bank of the Goma. From this partly cultivated mound a number of microlithic implements, such as lunates, parallel-sided blades, triangles,

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1. Ibid.
2. Ibid., p. 61
3. Ibid.
trepezes, points, obliquely blunted points, scrapers of the
discoid, end, side and core varieties and cores were discovered. Here a small excavation was conducted. The details of it are discussed in Chapter III.

Ghovalipura and Jikalia.¹

"On either bank of the river Mahi on the top of the 90
feet terrace and on the neighbouring fields, a large number of
flakes of agate and quartz including one fluted core of agate
were found."

Manekli.²

About five or six mounds running in the north-south line
along the cart-track from Rajpura to Desar, are under intensive
cultivation. They are visible as low-eminences above the
surrounding black-cotton-soil. These gave a few flakes, but
the largest number was recovered from the mound near the
village Manekli.

Itwadi.³

There is a large mound between Itawadi and Desar. It is
under the jurisdiction of the former village. All along the
slope of this mound occurs large number of flakes of agate,

¹ Ibid.
² Ibid.
³ Ibid.
chart and quartz. Besides these, lunates, side-scrapers, end-scrapers and fluted cores were also recovered from this site.

**Merakui.**

A large mound about a mile to the north-north-east of that near Itwadi yielded a few specimen including one side-scraper and two fluted cores.

**Kothara.**

Near the village Kothara two fluted cores of agate were found in the middle of the bend in the Mahi.

**Karachla.**

Near Karachla, there is an inlier of the marine-crataceous series of Bagh beds, with a rich vein of mottled chert. Here about half a mile to the west of the village is a sub-conical circular, mound about 30' to 40', above the surrounding plain. All along this cultivated mound a large number of flakes and cores of local chert were recovered. Besides these, a large number of blades, lunates, triangles, scrapers, were also found. A large number of "fossilized" bones have also been found from this site.

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1 Ibid., p.64
2 Ibid., p.64
3 Ibid., p. 64-65.
Jitpura.

The mound nearest the village Jitpura yielded several good flakes of agate and chert. Besides these a lunate, side-scraper, and a point, were also recovered.

Bhatpura.

About a furlong east-north-east of Bhatpura, there is a group of mounds on the bank of a nala. Out of this group, two mounds have yielded a number of flakes, cores, and scrapers. Besides these, points and some fossilized bones were also recovered.

Desar.

Between the furlong stones 1/0 and 1/1 on the road that connects Desar with the Desar Road station, there is a field from which a parallel sided blade and four fluted cores were recovered.

Rajpura.

About a mile south of Sevalia railway station there is a group of mounds marked on the map. Out of them, one yielded a number of flakes of agate and chert. Besides these, a lunate,
a blade, cores and notched flakes were discovered.

Opposite Rajpura in the bed of the river is a trap outcrop about 50' high from the water level, with a thin weathered surface. From this top, a lunate and a few fluted cores with faceted platform were recovered.

**Sandasal.**

Miss V.A. Foote discovered eight flakes of milky chalcedony with glossy lustre, from south-east of Sandasal.

* Sites on the right bank of the Narmada.

**Varvada.**

It is a small village about four miles to the east of Chandod. To the south-west of this village about two furlongs from the 'Government chora' is a field bounded by two cuttings. It is sloping with reddish brown earth littered with pebbles of trap, agate, chert, chalcedony and a few Kankars. From around the mango tree in this field lunates, long penknife blades, points, parallel-sided flakes and fluted cores were recovered.

* Nadgam.

Near this village, which lies about two miles upstream from Varvada, palaeolithic tools were reported by A.V. Pandya.

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1 Foote, _op.cit._ p. 197.
Three flakes of quartzite were discovered by him from the red concretionary deposit and the gravel seen at the base of the cliff. Above these deposits rise the yellow earth up to the top.

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* Ganasidu.*

Ganasidu is a small village about three miles upstream from Nadgam and a mile to the west of Tilakwada. To the east and west of it are fields. The eastern one is a plain field with blackish earth full of trap gravels, and lies between a graveyard and the road leading to Tilakwada. The western field is sloping and is dissected by water gullies. A section in the cutting revealed that the reddish brown soil here overlies yellow alluvium.

From both the fields cores flakes and broken blades, and broken obliquely blunted blades were recovered.

* Vadla.*

Vadla (Fig. 2.19) is a small village near the confluence of the river Narmada with the river Men, opposite to Tilakwada. On the eastern outskirt of this village there is a rest house. South of this rest house is a field sloping towards the Narmada. On the northern side of this field gravels of trap, agate, chert, chalcedony and a few Kankars are strewn in the reddish-brown, loose, sandy, soil. From this field two fluted cores,

* The information about the site was first supplied to me by Shri A.V. Pandya.
one trapeze and four flakes were recovered.

* Vadia II.

To the east-south-east of Vadia, at a distance of about two furlongs from the rest house already referred to, is a field with cotton cultivation (Fig. 2.20) on the Vadia-Virpur country road.

The soil of this field is reddish-brown loose and sandy. On the north-east corner of this field sloping towards the west, three lunates and a core of agate were recovered.

* Virpur.

Virpur is a small village at a distance of about three miles from Tilakwada and about two miles from Vadia.

In the jurisdiction of this village there is an area locally known as 'Marsan Vago' (Fig. 2.21). To the east of this area, there rise mounds with large kankars and palm trees. At the base of the northern mound is a field of black soil with patches of yellow earth. To the west of this field, runs a small rivulet known as 'Dhamani'. The whole field with two small erosions slopes to the west. Flakes, lunates and cores were found from it.

* Virpur and Rengan.

To the west of Virpur there is a small Kotar at a distance of half a mile from it. On the opposite bank of the
kotar, there is an undulating area, with fine grained reddish brown soil. On the fringe of this area flakes of agate and chert were strewn. A core, two flakes and one scraper were recovered from here.

**Broach District.** (Fig.2.22).

*Broach.*

Ancient Bhārukaçcha, is a very well known site noted in the Hindu, Jain and Buddhist literature. Periplus of the Erythrean sea, has graphically described the entrance to the port and the local conditions. Kataccuri inscriptions mention it as the headquarters of a Visaya known after it. The inscription of Sangamasimha, and those of the Gurjaras, Cāhmānas, Rāstrakutas repeatedly mention it.

This famous port is identified with modern Broach, which lies on the right bank of Narmada and is a railway station on the Bombay-Ahmedabad main line of Western Railway.

From the vicinity of Broach, debased Indo-greek coins were discovered, in the last century. From Broach proper, a small S'iva linga of early historic period I was found.

1 Joshi, Umashankar, *Purāṇo-mā Gujarāt,* p.150.
3 Dikshit, M.G., "Buddhism in Western India", JGRS VIII, Nos. 2 & 3, p. 95 ff...
5 Sankalia, H.D., *Archaeology of Gujarāt,* Appendix D.
Besides it, images of Visnu, Surya, Siva of mediaeval period I and II were noted.

These antiquities suggest that, probably, the ancient Bharukaccha underlies the present town of Broach.

Ankleshwar, the headquarter of a taluka of the same name in the Broach district, is situated on the left bank of Narmada. It is a small junction on the Western Railway.

Ankleshwar was known in the inscriptions of mediaeval period I as Ahkuleswara, or Akruresvara.¹

To the west of the present Ankleswar, outside 'Coryasi-Bhagol', roads to Hansot and Amboli bifurcate. On the north of the bifurcation, and directly to the west of the 'Kot' is a low, flat, mound about eight acres in area. Some parts of the south-western end of this mound have been dug away and levelled for cultivation. The whole mound rises about ten feet from the surrounding area.

From this mound fragments of red-polished, burnished-black, burnished-red and glazed ware, were recovered. Besides these, fragments of chank and large bricks about 14" x 9" x 2½" were noted. This assemblage points to the remains of old Ankuleswara or Akruresvara. The antiquities recovered range

Limodra is a small mound near the Zhagadia railway station on the Ankleswar-Rajpipla branch-line of the Western Railway. From this mound S.R. Rao found out red-polished ware of early historic period II, whereas A.V. Pandya obtained an image of Tri-murti of yellowish stone.

Rajpipla.

To the south-west of the palace of the former ruler of Rajpipla, is an eroded area (Fig. 2,2). Here in a field with brownish-black-soil with many trap gravels. This field gave six fluted cores, nine flakes and one end scraper.

Ramgadh I.

On the left bank of the Karjan river about a mile and half upstream from Rajpipla are fields on a high cliff. Here, there is a modern brick structure known as 'Gadhi' (Fig. 2,2). To the west of these fields runs a small rivulet. It has eroded this area hence the fields around the 'Gadhi' give an appearance of a mound. They are strewn with pieces of trap, agate, chert, etc. Here were found from the surface, five cores, one scraper and three flakes.

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1 I am grateful to S.R. Rao for this information.
2 Now preserved in the Baroda Museum.
Sankalia has described the fourteen palaeoliths that were found at the junction of the alluvia and the gravel.  

* Ramgadh II.  

About four furlongs to the south-east of the hamlet of Ramgadh are two fields (Fig. 2.23). Two nalas separate these fields from the surrounding area on the north, east and south, whereas in the west they merge with the rolling plain.

The fields are strewn with large number of pebbles of trap, chert, agate etc. From these fields cores, lunates and penknife blades of agate were recovered.

* Kuwarpura.  

About two miles down stream from Ramgadh, on the left bank of the Karjan, is another hamlet called Kuwarpura. To the west of this hamlet on the high cliff of the river is a field with a kotar on its north (Fig. 2.24). Here from the blackish-brown soil mixed with pebbles and kankars, two fluted cores and two flakes of agate were recovered.

* Narkhari.  

Narkhari is a small village on the left bank of the Narmada about two miles down stream from Chandod. To the east and north of the village, the area is cut up by numerous

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gullies draining into the river. From the cliff of Narmada, Shri A.V. Pandya obtained two cleavers of patinated basalt. One of them has oblique cutting edge and the other has straight edge. The latter is a flake tool with a prominent bulb of percussion on the major axis. These tools were obtained by him at the junction of the gravel and the brownish silt. He had also discovered some microliths. Flakes of agate and chert were recovered by the writer from the fields to the northeast of Naileshwar Mahadeva.

* Garudesvar *

Garudesvar is a village on the right bank of the Narmada, about six miles upstream from Tilakwada. To the west of Garudesvar, there is a field with trap pebbles, agates mixed in the brownish-black earth (Fig. 2.26). On the north of it runs the country road to Akhtesvar. From this field, lying at about a furlong from the Narmada, four fluted cores and six flakes of agate were recovered.

* Vadi-Garudesvar *

About half a mile to the north-west of Garudesvar is a cluster of a few huts locally known as Vadi-Garudesvar. To the south-west of it is a field strewn with pebbles of trap agate etc. (Fig. 2.26). From it, and its slopes were recovered fluted cores, triangles, blades and flakes of agate. This

1 Information kindly supplied by A.V. Pandya.
area marks the south-eastern end of the ridge, which runs from Sanjroli to Garudesvar.

* Akhtesvar.

The ridge mentioned above runs to the north of the village Akhtesvar. At a distance of about three furlongs to the north-west of the village on this ridge of blackish sandy soil mixed with large pebbles, fluted cores of agate and lunates, were recovered (Fig. 2.27).

* Sanjroli-Moti.

On the same ridge about a mile from Akhtesvar site is a huge 'Mahuda' tree (Fig. 2.28). Around this tree large number of agate flakes and nodules were strewn mixed with trap gravels in blackish-brown earth. This site, in the jurisdiction of Sanjroli, is very rich in cores, lunates, triangles and flakes.

* Rampura.

Rampura is a small village on the left bank of the Narmada, opposite the village Rengan. Here, there is a temple dedicated to an image of Visnu, of black stone. It is a four armed figure carrying Gadā and cakra in the upper and lower hands. Padma and Sankha are carried in the upper and lower left hands. On the parikara of this figure are seen the images

1 The information about this site was kindly supplied by A.V. Pandya.
of Matsya, Varaha, Vamana, Parsurama, Buddha, Kaccha, Nrsimha, Rama, Balrama, and Kalki incarnations. The Ayudha purusas are found at the feet of Visnu and flying gods are seen over it. Stylistically the image seems to belong to the mediaeval period II.

* Mangrol.*

To the west of Rampura, at a distance of about half a mile is a small village of Mangrol. To its east, right on the bank of the Narmada, there is a small patch of fallow land cut up by four small kotars (Fig. 2.29). From the surface of this patch four lunates, one triangle, ten flakes and four cores were recovered.

* Gawar.*

About a mile to the west of Gawar, a small village, half a mile down stream from Mangrol, there is a small broken temple of Siva. It is near the country road leading to Tilakwada. To the north of it, there is a small kotar. On it lies a sloping field of reddish-brown, sandy soil mixed with pebbles of trap, agate, etc. From this field, fluted cores, broken scraper, lunate and flakes were recovered.

* Suraajwada.*

About a mile upstream from Rampura there is a small hamlet. To the north of it two microlithic sites were noted. One of them is in the fields immediately to the north of this village, on the bank of the river. These fields slope
towards the south (Fig. 2.30). A small nala runs by them. These fields are strewn with trap pebbles and nodules of agate. From them, cores, broken penknife blades, a broken lunate and flakes were recovered.

To the east of this site, is another site of the same nature from which, four fluted cores, a lunate and three flakes were recovered.

* Buteda.

Beyond the nala running to the east of Surajwada sites is another field with blackish-brown soil, which is strewn with pebbles of trap and agate (Fig. 2.31). This field slopes towards another nala on the south of Narmada. This site also yielded fluted cores, lunates and flakes.

* Raval Nani.

To the west of Ravan Nani is a nala, which cuts through an out-crop of trap. From this out crop and the adjoining fields of blackish-brown earth, on both the sides of the nala fluted cores were recovered.

* Indravarna.

Indravarna is a small village, about a mile to the east of Raval Nani. To the east of this village is a nala joining the river Narmada. On the eastern side of the confluence of the nala with the Narmada, there is a field with a slope towards
the former (Fig. 2.32). From this field of the blackish-brown-sandy soil, two cores, a broken blade and four flakes were recovered.

* Piparia.

It is a small village about a mile and a half upstream from Indravarna. To the north-west of this village, at a distance of about four furlongs, are fields bounded by the Narmada on the east, north and north-west, and towards the south there is a steep cutting of a nala (Fig. 2.33). Here, from the brownish-black soil of loose, sandy, nature; resting on gravels, two lunates and three fluted cores were recovered.

* Gora.

Gora is a village situated on the left bank of the Narmada, about a mile upstream from Piparia. To the north of this village are fields of blackish-brown earth with trap pebbles and agate nodules (Fig. 2.34). The field is bounded by the Narmada on the north, and by a kotar to its east. To the south of it stretches a line of palm trees, whereas, to the west it merges with the plain. From this field, cores with rattle flaking, parallel sided blades and flakes were found.

* Sulpan.

A.V. Pandya\(^1\) informs me that he had obtained cores of

\(^1\) Information supplied by A.V. Pandya.
agate at Sulpan, about three miles upstream from Gora.

* Dumkhali.

About six miles to the south of Sulpan are the ruins of mediaeval township on the bank of the river Devganga. Numerous sculptures belonging to the mediaeval period II are noted by A.V. Pandya from this site.¹

* Kevadia.

Kevadia is a small village about a mile upstream on the Narmada from Garudeshwar. To the west of this village are fields sloping to the west. A kotar runs to their north (Fig. 2.35). The fields on the western edge yielded five fluted cores, three triangles, two lunates and three flakes.

* Vagadia.

Half a mile upstream from Kevadia is the village Vagadia (Fig. 2.35). On the western outskirt of this village, there is a Siva temple. To the south-east of this temple is a deep kotar. To the opposite side of it, there is a field sloping towards the river. On its south-east is another kotar. From this field, with a palm tree in it, five fluted cores, one lunate, one blade and scraper and seven flakes were recovered.

* Bhamadia.

Bhamadia is a small village in the Valia taluka of the

¹ Information from A.V. Pandya.
Broach district. It is lying at a distance of about five miles from Mangrol, a station on the Kosamba-Jankhavav branch-line of the Western Railway. S.N. Chowdhary recovered a number of fluted cores of agate, chert, and cannelian; and a fragment of mace head.

Chikhota.

It is a small village from where cores and flakes were recovered by A.V. Pandya.

Mandavi.

It is a site similar to Chikhota.

Vaghodia.

At Vaghodia two inscribed memorial stones dated V.S. 1311 = 1255 A.D. were recovered by Shri A.V. Pandya.

Kavi.

It is the terminus of Kavi-Jambusar-Broach branch-line of the Western Railway.

From Kavi images of Sun, Visnu and Laxmi are noted by M.R. Majmudar obtained from this place images of

1 I am grateful to S.N. Chowdhary for the information.
2 Information from A.V. Pandya's unpublished map.
3 Ibid.
4 Pandya, A.V., op.cit., p.79.
5 Sankalia, H.D., op.cit., Appendix J.
Kubera and Haladhara belonging to the medieval period.

Surat District (Fig. 2.37).

Variav area

* Variav

Variav is a small town on the right bank of the river Tapi, in the Coryasi taluka of the Surat District. It is about six miles upstream from Surat. Variav is first mentioned as a town 'pattana' in the copperplate grant of the Rāstrakuta king Akālavarsa. In the 'Tapi-Māhāmya' a part of the Skand Purana, it is referred to as Varitāpya kṣetra. According to it, at this place, the marriage of Tapi with a king Samvaruṇa took place.

The town is situated on a cliff, on the right bank of the river. The eastern part of this site is much eroded by a nala running about a mile into the interior. In this cutting on the road to Broach, signs of older habitation are visible. This habitation seems to underlie the present Brāhmaṇ Faliā, Anāvalā Mohollā, and Kumbhārvādā. One branch of the nala, already referred to separates this area from another locality known as Khāmbhalu, which lies to the east of the former. (Fig. 2.38).

The debris of habitation rises to about 16 feet near the Rāmaṇi Mandir (Fig. 2.39). From this site a few pieces of red-

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1 They are in possession of M.R. Majmudar.
2 Hultzsch, E., "A grant of Kṛṣṇa II of Ankulaswara", I.A., XII, p. 82.
3 Joshi, Umashankar, op.cit., p. 80.
red-polished ware, were recovered by U.P. Shah. At Khambhalu a wall of bricks of $15\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ was observed. Besides these, fragments of chank, burnished-black-ware, burnished-red-ware were obtained. Remnants of sculptures such as ceiling stones, pillars with Sāla Bhaṇjikā, mutilated figures of women, pedestal of image etc. of mediaeval period II were noted, near the municipal office, Vyas moholla and Siva temple.

At the site, opposite Ramji Mandir an excavation was conducted. Its details are given in the Chapter III.

* Katargam.*

This is a small village, lying about a mile to the south of Surat. The Rastrakuta ruler Dhruva II, calls it Kāntāra-grama, which is the head-quarters of a Visaya of that name.

There is no sign of any older habitation in the vicinity of this village. Recently a Valabhi silver coin was recovered from the mango-grove of B.B. Naik. It is the only antiquity of mediaeval period I.

* Sandhier.*

It is a small village about four miles to the west of the Sayan station. It is identified with Sandhiyara of the Gāulkya ruler Vijayarāja dated 642 A.D.²³

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This village stands on a low eminence and does not show any trace of antiquity. In the L-shaped step-well lying on the eastern outskirt of this village broken sculptures of mediaeval period II, were observed.

On the eastern bank of the local pond a temple is erected on sculptured nummulitic, lime-stones. One of them is a part of a 'Sikhara', whereas the other is a fragment of a pillar. These pieces were alleged to have come from the northern side of the step-well already noted. These sculptures belong to the mediaeval period II.

* Paria *

Paria, lying about two miles to the east of Sandhier, is identified with 'Pariyasa grama' mentioned by the ruler noted above.1

The present village stands on a low eminence about twelve feet high from the surrounding area. Mohansinha Rathod, the patel of this village informs me, that bricks measuring 16" x 9½" x 2⅛" were recovered, from the depth of about 8 feet while digging a pit in his compound. In the Fulbai Mata temple, a pāliyā and highly worn out figure of a woman were noticed and in Varai Mata temples, Sālabhanjikā, and carvings of leaf motif, lozenges etc. were found. Most of them are

1 Ibid.
architectural fragments which stylistically can be ascribed of the mediaeval period II. Besides these, a small plaque of Bhairava, similar to those obtained from Karvan, was discovered from the local Mahadeva temple.

* Kosad.

It is a small village about a mile to the north of Uttran railway station. It is identified with 'Kavithasadhi' of the grant of Rashtrakuta ruler Kršnaraja Akalavarsa.1

The earliest antiquity noted at this site was a memorial stone with two figures on two sides of it. The figures have close affinity with those discovered from sites like Tentalav, Sathod etc., hence, it could be ascribed to the Mediaeval period II.

* Uttran, Varacchāka and Wasarāvi.2

The other three, sites mentioned in the above mentioned copper-plates, 'Uttarapadhavanaka', 'Varacchaka', and 'Wasara-vika' are identified with Uttran, Varacha and Wasarāvi respectively. But like Kosad they do not contain any antiquities, which may be dated earlier than mediaeval period II.

* Kudsad.

To the south of the station Kim, there is a small village

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1 Hultzseh, E., op.cit., p. 65.
2 Ibid.
of Kudsad. From this site some Ksatrapa coins were obtained by H.H. Dhruva. The village is on a flat ground. In it and on its southern outskirt, broken figures of Ganesa, Parvati, bull, and architectural fragments, such as broken pillars, parts of Sikhara etc., belonging to the mediaeval period II were observed.

About a mile to the south of this village there is a small pond called 'Devala Talavadi'. To its north is a small flat habitation site marked by cadastral map Nos. 604, 613, 614, 615, 623. The pottery from this site suggests that it can be ascribed to mediaeval period II.

* Kamrej Area.

A number of Historic sites are discovered around Kamrej. A majority of them belong to the mediaeval period II.

* Kathor.

To the west of the 'Dhobi ovara' of Kathor, near the Hanumān temple, there is a small mound called 'Usmān tekri' (Fig. 2.40). From it plain-red and black-burnished ware and a bead of burnt agate were recovered. The antiquities seem to belong to mediaeval period II.

* Kamrej.

Kamrej is the headquarter of the taluks of the same name. It is situated on the left bank of the Tapi, about twelve miles

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upstream from Surat. It has been identified as Kamne of Ptolemy by Hiranand Sastri. ¹
Sryasrya Siladitya's grant of 443 = 763 A.D. notes it as Karmaneya.² About 47 years after
this Pulakesi Janasrya mentions it.³ During the time of Rāstrakuta Dhruva, the son of Akalvarsa Subhatung,⁴ it was the
centre of a district of 116 villages, and was known as Kar-
mantapura. Indra Nityavarsa, names it as Kammanilla, in S'aka ⁵
836 = 914 A.D.

The local legends call it, the Kamavati Nagari. It was
destroyed by the curse of a queen called Lakhī.⁶ Tapi Māhātmya
records it as Kamanurti.⁷

The mound representing the old remains is locally known
as Kot (Fig. 2.41). It is situated on a small island near
Kamrej. On the north of it flows the Tapi, whereas the other
sides are protected by two mouths of a small rivulet, known as
Chās Khadī. This khadī is mentioned in the Tapi Māhātmya as

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These plates are now preserved in the Oriental Institute, Baroda.
³ "Plates of Pulakesi Janasrava", VOCR, p.203; Sankalia, op.cit., Appendix A, p.4
⁵ Bhandarkar, D.R., "No.22. Two Grants of Iadraraja III.
⁷ Joshi, Umashankar, op.cit., p.30.
At present the bed of this khādī is considerably raised up. Perhaps, formerly it might have served as a most around the township. During the monsoon the water of the Tapi rises high and turns this mound into an island, which is rapidly being eroded. This feature is specially visible on the river side.

The site was excavated by Hiranand Sastrī in 1935. He mentions the discovery of bricks $1\frac{7}{8}$" x $10$" x $2\frac{1}{4}$", walls, earthen jars, pieces of scissors, etc. From this site a large number of coins was also found by him. It has yielded red-polished-ware, black-burnished ware, mediaeval painted pottery, roofing tile with two holes and grooves on one side. The tile was obtained from almost the base of the mound, and was in situ. Besides these, beads of glass, garnet, stone balls, copper and chank bangles, etc. were also recovered. Kamrej gave an interesting series of coins including, the punch-marked, Avanti, rectangular cast coins, Malava coins, Anonymous circular cast coins, Āndhra, Kṣaharāta, Kṣatrapa, Traikutāka, Gupta, Valabhi, Gadhaiya and unassignable tribal coins.

Kot mound is rich in structural remains. Two of them were visible in the section at its western end. One of them was circular and the other was straight (Fig. 2.42). The bricks

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1 Dvivedi, Manibhai, op. cit., p. 46.
2 Sastrī, Hiranand, op. cit.
3 Gadre, A.S., AR, DA, BS. 1936-37, p. 45 ff; also JNGL, 1939, p. 20 ff.
of these structures measured 22" x 10½" x 3½". Other structures
were visible high up in the cliff.

The town itself shows the image of Brahma, memorial
stone, carved pillars etc. belonging to the mediaeval period II.

* Amboli.

On the right bank of the Tapi is a small village, Amboli,
opposite to Kamrej. Near the Sindhavai Mātā temple of this
village few sculptures such as Broken Brahma and Viṣṇu and
lower portion of some deity were lying. Stylistically they
may be ascribed to mediaeval period II.

* Pardi (Dholan).

To the north-east of Pardi, a small village, about two
miles upstream, from Amboli, there is a small area known as
'Gopi-chuhan-no Vago' (Fig. 2.43), marked by blocks 597, 598,
599, 594, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 616 on the cadastral map.
Here towards the north of it, is a small pond. On the bank of
it are lying a few architectural fragments of nummulitic lime-
stone. The fields adjoining this pond are strewn with potsherds,
stone mortar, pestle etc. These antiquities belong to mediae-
val period II.

* Antroli-chharoli.

Antroli-chharoli is a group of two villages about two
miles to the west of Pardi. It is identified with Sthavaranalli
of Karka. From the outskirt of this village near the Antesvar Mahādeva, fragments of the images of Mahiṣamardini, Ganesā, and parts of wall pieces with worn out sculpture were lying. Stylistically they may be ascribed to the mediaeval period II.

* Karjan.

Karjan is a small village about three miles upstream from Pardi. To the west of Karjan is a Mahādeva temple. In the compound of this temple are found a group of bulls. An image of Parsvanātha of Digambara sect (Fig. 2.44), and an image of Mahisamardini belonging to the mediaeval period II.

Another group of Mahiṣamardini, images of S'iva and Gaṇapati are lying under the pipal tree near a new Gaṇapati temple. These sculptures also seem to belong to the mediaeval period II.

* Jiyor.

It is a small village on the left bank of the Tapi about four miles upstream from Kamrej. In a small temple opposite the Bhimnath Mahadeva fragments of Parvati, memorial stone and domōgy highly defaced with folded hands were lying, stylistically they could be ascribed to the mediaeval period II.

* Ghala.

Ghala is situated on the right bank of the river Tapi,

and lies at a distance of about seven miles upstream from Kamrej. This place was visited by Foote, who has described some hammer, which is probably a pestle.

To the west of Ghala around Sarveswara Mahādeva (cadastal map block No. 241) there are fields strewn with burnished-black, burnished-red and glazed ware. On the northern outskirt of the village is a low flat mound from which also pottery similar to that described above was obtained.

In the local temple of ‘Balā Kākā’ (God of Small pox) a memorial stone in the style of mediaeval period II was obtained.

* Khutai.

It is a small hillock of nummulitic lime stone, at a distance of about two miles to the north-east of Ghala. On this hillock, there is a temple of goddess Khutai. The image in worship is a memorial stone of mediaeval period II. Outside the temple, on the northern side of the steps is a memorial stone dated Samvat 1259 = 1203 A.D. (Fig. 2.45). The inscription reads as 'Samvat 1259 Vara caitra Vadī 9 ravi rāja māta bhoga ditah.' It suggests that the warrior probably fell fighting for the state.

* Vihana.

Vihana is a small village about eight miles to the east of Kamrej. It is identified as ‘Vihāna grāma’ mentioned in

1 Foote, *op.cit.*, p. 140.
the Umeta grant of Dadda II, dated cedi S'aka 380. This village is not as old as the inscription. In its jurisdiction there are two older sites.

One of them locally known as Darthana (Fig. 2.46) is marked by blocks No. 187, 188, 189, 190 on cadastral map. It is a low, flat, mound, partly under cultivation, and largely destroyed by the brick making activity of the potters. This mound is rich in pottery, terracotta beads, fragments of chank bangles etc. which seem to belong to the mediaeval period II.

The other site, Rundh-no Vada (Fig. 2.47) is marked by block Nos. 426, 430, 433 on the cadastral map. The site is about a mile to the south of Vihana. It is extremely flat, and intensively cultivated. This site does not appear to be very old.

*Dungar*

Near the village Dungar, there is a small out-crop of the red nummulitic lime stone. This small hillock rises to the height of about 150 feet from the surrounding plain. On this hillock two memorial stones similar to those from Kosad, Sathod, Ten Talav and other sites (Fig. 2.48) are lying opposite a modern Siva temple.

In the village itself another memorial stone was observed near the well, on the western outskirt. In the Hanumān temple

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near it another memorial stone of a horse-rider, and a figure of Mahisamardini, were noted. All these pieces stylistically seem to belong to the mediaeval period II.

* Nagod and Dethali.*

These two villages are identified with Niguda and Dahithali grama respectively mentioned by the Gurjara king Dadda II.¹

From both these villages no antiquities were recovered.

* Vaghaeh.(Kadod).*

This village lies at a distance of about two miles to the east of Nagod. It is identified with Vaghauri grama of the above mentioned grant.²

To the east of the modern village on the left bank of the Tapi, is a sloping field with burnished-black, and burnished-red and glazed ware (Fig. 2.49). This site is not earlier than mediaeval period II. On the southern border of this field is a modern Siva temple.

* Meti Falod.*

Falod is a village about two miles to the south-east of Nagod. It is identified with the Falahavadграма of the grant noted above.³

¹ Ibid.
³ Ibid.
About a furlong to the south of this village is an area known as 'Mori Vago' (Fig. 2.50), marked by block Nos. 130 and 136 on cadastral map. From this site, a large number of agate chips and a few cores were recovered.

Beyond the country road near this area architectural pieces like architraves of nummulitic lime stone, were lying. Besides these, another group of similar fragments was lying near the well of the village. They consist of the Sikhora pieces, Wall pieces with Apsara and Sadhu, a deity with broken six arms. Stylistically they can be ascribed to mediaeval period II.

* Ten *

Ten is a small village about a mile to the west of Bardoli. It is identified with Treuna mentioned in the charters of Ràstrakûta rulers Dhruvaràja¹ and Indraràja.² The place was the headquarter of an 'AharA' according to the former grant.

Two schist images were lying near the local pond. One of them is a figure of Visnu, whereas the other is a headless figure with a lance and a conch (?) in its hands could not be identified. They show strong affinities to the sculptures from Mathura, that are ascribed to the early centuries of Christian era. Hence these image may be ascribed to the early historic period I.

1 Bührler & Hultzsch, op. cit., p. 179.
Sanki is a small village about two miles to the south-east of the Falothan railway station, on the Surat-Bhuvaisval section of the Western Railway.

This village is identified as Sankiya grāma, mentioned in the grant of Dadda II of cedi or S'aka Samvat 415 415; and as Sankiya noted in the charter of Rastrakuta ruler Indra III.

About a mile to the south of the modern Sanki, is an area locally known as 'Nes'. This is a flat area strewn with many fragments of pottery belonging to the mediaeval period II. This intensively cultivated area, near the streamlet 'Gangādhara -nī Khādi' might represent the site of ancient Sankiya grāma, because the village proper does not show any trace of the antiquities that are so old as these found from the 'Nes'.

Magoli.

On the junction of the country roads of Sanki, Bagumra and Baleswar is a low-lying flat mound fully covered with the babul shrub (Fig. 2.52). This site is pointed out as Magoli, the Mogali of the grant of the Rastrakuta ruler Indrarāja III, dated S'aka Samvat 836. This mound is quite intact. From it

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2 Bhandarkar, op.cit. p.32.
3 Ibid.
a few potsherds of mediaeval period II were recovered.

* Isi.

It is situated about a mile to the east of Magoli, and lies in the jurisdiction of Bagumra. This site is identified as Isigrāma of Gurjara Dadda II.¹

It is difficult to confirm this identification, the site is partly cultivated, and partly under thick growth of grass and shrub. From the cultivated area very fragmentary pottery of uncertain date, was noticed.

* Bagumra.

This village is at a distance of about two miles to the north of Isi. It is identified as Umbara-grāma of Dadda II.² It has also been mentioned by Rāstrakuta ruler Indrarāja III.³ The copper plate grants of Kṛṣṇarāja Akālavarsa, and Dhruva were obtained from this village. No other antiquities were recovered from here.

* Karana.

Karana is a small village about a mile to the south of Chalthan railway station. It is identified as Karana grama of

¹ Buhler, op.cit., p.183.
² Ibid.
³ Bhandarkar, op.cit., p.32.
Trilocanpala.¹

Here the older deposit was completely destroyed by the brick making activities. Today on the eastern outskirt of the village, architectural fragments such as stone slabs one kickaka, and one highly worn out figure of nummulitic limestone, belonging to a period not earlier than the mediaeval period II, are lying.

* Sisodara (Arak).

This village situated at a distance of about eleven miles to the north-east of Navsari. To its north-east is an area known as 'Gabhanio Vago'. It is flat, with a general slope towards the north, where a deep kotare runs. From this area black-burnished, red-burnished ware, and glazed pottery of mediaeval period were recovered. Here Manibhai Dvivedi obtained a round stamped clay seal with legend in the early Nagari character, which can be dated to about 10th century A.D.² Dr. Dikshit who made a detailed study of it remarks that, "It appears that this seal was taken from a small mould of clay while wet, as indicated by the finger prints on its back side. It contains a legend of seven lines, which does not admit of any decipherment, but from the legible portion of it can be stated that it does not contain the usual Buddhist votive

² Manibhai Dvivedi, Puratana Dakshina Gujarat, p. 119.
The site is identified as "Kampilya Vihāra." Mentioned in the grant of Rāstrakuta Dhrūva II, by Manilal Dvivedi, on the basis of the discovery of the above mentioned seal.

Sarona.

Sarona is a small village about four miles to the south-east of Sisodara. On its south-western outskirt is the temple of Kapilēśhvara. Its oldest parts, the door frame of Garbhagṛha, the Garbhagṛha proper, and the walls of Garbhagṛha, built of nummulitic lime stone belong to the mediaeval period II. It is one of the oldest standing monument of this period in these districts (Fig. 2.53).

Navsari.

Navsari, a taluka head-quarter, and situated on the left bank of the Purna, is a station of the Western Railway.

It is identified respectively with Nausarippa of Ptolemy, Navasārika of Śrīyāsraya Silāditya, and Nāgasārika of the Rāstrakuta grants.

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1 Dikshit, M.G., History of Buddhism in Gujarat, JG.ROS. VIII, Nos. 2 & 3, p.111.
2 McCrindle, Ancient India as described by Ptolemy, Edited by S.N. Majmudar, p. 39.
4 Altekar, A.S., E.I., XXI, p. 147.
The present town overlies the remains of the old Navsari. These have been traced from the Parsi locality known as 'Mota Parsiwad'. From Navsari an uniscribed lead seal, lions, copper plates, terracotta figure of horse, mother goddess, chank bangles, and a beautiful marble figure of flying Gandharva, were found. Besides these a number of sculptures such as, 'Brahma', 'Parvati', 'Visnu', and architectural fragments, such as Sikhara pieces, pillars etc., are strewn at various places like 'Sati-ni Deri', 'Motl Parsiwada', 'Laxaman Hall Compound', near a well to the east of 'Dada Tatoo-no Mohol-lo,', 'Asapuri-Mata temple', 'Patwa Sheri'. These antiquities suggest that the site is as old as the early historic period II.

* Maroli and Nadod.*

These are two villages situated about nine miles to the north-west of Navsari. On the local pond, which divides these two villages are strewn architectural fragments, such as Sikhara pieces, figure of Visnu etc. which seem to belong to the mediaeval period II.

The cultivated area locally known as 'Vasam' in the jurisdiction of Nadod is a small, flat habitation site of the

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1 Now preserved in the Baroda Museum (E 1308).
2 Now preserved in the Baroda Museum.
3 In the collection of Manibhai Dvivedi, now presented to the Surat Museum.
4 Preserved in the Baroda Museum.
mediaeval period II.

* Kanja.

It is a small village at a distance of 4½ miles east of Mandavi and ten miles north of Vyara.

R.B. Foote recovered from this site a thumb stone, which was used for flaking. 1

* Serula.

This site, in the Songadh taluka was visited by Foote, 2 who discovered a fragment of circular mace head of black basaltic trap. It is a little weathered piece picked up by him from a scrub jungle, where no sign of any habitation site was found. It is similar to the mace-head from Bhamadia discovered by Shri S.N. Choudhary, and lying in the Department of Archaeology, M.S. University of Baroda.

* Tajpur.

From the bed of Tapi here Foote discovered one triangular, and seven other flakes, one core, and a fragment of chank bangle. 3

* Naroli Nani.

This site is situated in the Velaccha taluka of the Surat

1 Foote, IPPA, p. 137.  
3 Foote, IPPACR, p. 198.
district. It was visited by Foote. He recovered an excellent series of cores, flakes and strike-a-lights of agate, chalcedony and jasper. There was one sling stone of blood stone.¹

*Bajipura.*

It is a site in the 'Valod Peta', on the river Mindhola. One mile above this village Foote discovered a core of pale yellowish agate, and eight flakes.²

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1 Foote, IPPA. p. 144.
2 Foote, IPPACR. p. 198.