REFERENCES

CHAPTER - I


4. Ibid, p.46.

The site has been misspelled by Rao. It is Bhagatarao and this spelling is used here.


7. Five hundred villages were explored by the author during the period of two years, and material evidences were brought to light.


9. Seven hundred and ninety six coins have been acquired from the village Samdahi Nana Vasa (taluka Palanpur) and are preserved in the Department of Museology, M.S.University of Baroda.


21. Commissariat, "History of Gujarat".

37. Ibid.


42. Subbarao, B., "Personality of India", 1958.


45. Ibid.


47. Subbarao, B. and Mehta, R.N., "Excavation at Vadnagar".


53. Subbarao, B. and Mehta, R.N., "Excavation at Vadnagar".


62. Saraswati, S.K., "Art" discussed in the "Classical Age", Published by the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay.


69. Gopinath Rao, T., "Elements of Hindu Iconography".


Parikh R.T., "Zekada, an important newly discovered Harappan site in the Banaskantha district, North Gujarat". Paper read at the seminar organised by the Indian Archaeological Society at Kurukshetra in the year 1974.


Joshi, Jagatpati, "Explorations in Kutch and Excavation at Surkotada and new light on Harappan Migration", op. cit., p. 124, pl. III B.


76. A number of articles have been published by the author on the sculptures discovered from the Banaskantha district. The same have been referred to in the discussion on 'Sculptural Art' in the Banaskantha district in this thesis.

77. Shah, U. P., "Some Mediaeval Sculptures from Gujarat and Rajasthan", op. cit., p. 34.


CHAPTER II

1. The above information and figures are taken from "Gujarat Through Maps", Published by the Granth Nirman Board, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad, 1973.


4. Ibid.

5. Under the Bombay Government B. & S. D. Circular No. SRI-RC-R. 11456-T, dated 12-10-56, Abu Road taluka was transferred from the Banaskantha district to the Rajasthan State.

The Parnasa is no other than the modern river Banas.

Recently in the year 1974, river Banas played havoc and washed away many villages and large areas around Palanpur and Deesa were submerged under water.

The Markandeya Purana, ed. by M.C. Pal, Calcutta, 1890.


Ibid, p. 23, Also see the map showing the Ancient trade routes joining Sind and Gujarat passing through the Banaskantha district.


 Bombay Gazetteer Vol. I, p. 8, gives legend about the origin of the word 'Anarta'.


Ibid, Ptolemy mentions quite a number of places to which he assigns positions that should lie within the limits of Gujarat. 'Theophile' Col. Jule interpreted as 'Devalia' and suggests its position to the east of 'Wadhwan' ([present Suren]dranagar). While Keipert assigns its place in the Banaskantha district.


The excavation carried out at Wadnagar, points out to the fact that the habitation existed from the latter part of the 1st millennium B.C. (Excavation at Wadnagar, Journal of the M.S. University of Baroda, Vol. 1).
20. The Alina grants (Indian Antiquary vii, 73,77 dated Valabhi 330 and 337 (A.D.649, 656) are both to the same donee who, in A.D.649 grant is described as originally of Anartapura and in the A.D.656 grant is originally of Anandpura.


22. Ibid, p.5.


29. Ibid, p.15.

30. Ibid.


34. Ibid.


36. Ibid.


41. Ibid.
42. Ibid.
43. Ibid.
44. Ibid.
45. Ibid.
46. Modern Vala in the eastern Saurashtra, 25 miles from Bhavnagar.
47. Alberuins India, Translated by Sachau, I, p.192-93.
48. Majmudar, R.C., "The Classical Age", Bhartiya Vidhya Bhavan,
   Bombay, p.151.
   Parish, R.C., and Sastri, H.G., "Gujaratno Rajkiya and Sanskritic Itihasa",
50. Ibid.
54. The identification of these places had been described in
55. Radhanpur plates of Govinda III, Epigraphia Indica, VI,
   p.239.
57. Sarasvatamandala then consisted of the territory lying
   between latitudes 23° and 24° to the west of Sabarmati.
   Sabarmati formed the frontier of Sarasvatamandala.
   Politically, the Sarasvatamandala consisted of the present
   Mahsana district and parts of Banaskantha district.
58. There is controversy as to how many years the Capotkata ruled over the Sarasvatmandala. The problem has been dealt by R.C. Parikh and H.G. Sastri very well in their book, "Gujarat no Rajk helpful and Sanskritik Itihasa", Vol. III, "Maitraka and post-Maitraka period", 1974, pp. 112-130.


61. As per tradition Siddharaja Jayasimha, the well known Solanki king (1094-1153 A.D.) was born at Palanpur. The Pataleswar Mahadeva temple in Palanpur, is said to have been built by Jayasimha. We do not find any trace of the old temple at the site.


67. Dhandha-ahara-Pathaka, formed northern-most part of Sarasvatmandala. An inscription has been found in which it is mentioned that Bhima I, while ruling in Dhandha-Ahara-Pathaka granted the village Varnavada. Dhandha is Dhandha, about 15 kms. east of Palanpur. Varna Vada is Varnavada about 5 kms. south of Dhandha.

68. The Dohad stone pillar inscription of V.S. 1196. It mentions Jayasimha victories over the kings of Malwa, Saurashtra and others.

69. The Gujarat Chronicless as well as Muslims historians assigned him a period of 3 years.

Prabhandachintamani, p. 151.

CHAPTER - III


2. Ibid.


4. Ibid.


7. Ibid.

8. Ibid.


13. Ibid.

14. Ibid.


16. Parikh, R.T., "Two Sculptures from Vadaval, near Deesa (N.G.)", op.cit.


CHAPTER IV


2. Sonavene, V.H., "Tarsang an important Archaeological site", op.cit.


5. Personal discussion with Dr. Hegde.

6. Information kindly supplied by Mr. Chitle.


8. Sankalia, H.D., "Prehistory and Protohistory of India and Pakistan", See map showing the distribution of the microlithic sites in the Sabarmati Valley.


10. Sankalia, H.D., "Prehistory and Protohistory of India and Pakistan", op.cit. Please see the map showing the distribution of the microlithic sites in the Orsang valley.

11. Amrit Vasant Pandya found number of microlithic sites in the Karjan valley near Rajpipla.

12. Amrit Vasant Pandya found number of microlithic sites in the Karjan valley near Rajpipla.


16. Till recently, communications existed between Sind and Banaskantha district. The highway joining Sind and Gujarat passed through the Banaskantha district. During the 1972 war with Pakistan, India had occupied the Tharparkar area of the lower Sind. During the period of occupation, administrative machinery was being operated by the collectorate of the Banaskantha district. Administrative officers of the Banaskantha collectorate used to visit the Tharparkar area almost daily. Relatives of the people of either side, used to meet often when relations with Pakistan were normal.


18. Parikh, R.T., "Sunday Standard, op.cit.,
Parikh, R.T., "Zekada Exploration throws light on the movement of Harappans", The Times of India, op.cit.


21. Ibid.

22. Subbarao B., "Personality of India", p.133.


Joshi, J.P., "Explorations in Kutch and Excavation at Surkotada and New Light on Harappan Migration", op.cit., p.124, Pl.IIIB.


In total 17 Harappan sites have been found by Jagatpati Joshi in Kutch. Joshi Jagatpati, "Explorations in Kutch and Excavation at Surkotada and new light on the Harappan migration," op.cit., p.114.
25. Ibid.


29. Ibid.

30. Ibid.


32. Ibid.

33. This has reference to various sculptures and bronzes discovered by the writer during his explorations in the district.


38. Subbarao, Bendapudi, "Baroda Through the Ages", op.cit., p. 15.

42. Mehta, R.N., "Excavation at Nagara", p. 16.

43. Ibid.


CHAPTER - V

TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE:


2. Considerable damage was done by the recent floods in the Banas river and other rivers in the Banaskantha district.

3. Please refer to discussion on 'Sculptural Art' in this thesis.


8. Ibid.


10. Kapasia Mahadeva or Kapalesvara Mahadeva temple was originally discovered by the author. The detailed report was submitted to the then Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Western Circle, Baroda.


15. Ibid, p.40, Pl.xxxvi.


26a. Ibid, p.3.
33. Ibid, p.108.
35. The Temple of Mahavira at Kumbharia discussed earlier.
36. Many monuments in North Gujarat were erected during the period of Siddharaja Solanki.
39. Ibid.
40. Ibid, p.106.
40a. Ibid.
42. Ibid.
44. Ibid.
45. Brown, Percy, "Indian Architecture (Buddhist & Hindu)", p.141.


48. Shah, U.P., "Holy Abu", 1954, p.35. (For plan please see figure A.)

SCULPTURAL ART:


7. Parikh, R.T., "Two sculptures from Vadaval, near Deesa (N.G.)", op.cit.

Soundara Rajan, K.V., and Parikh, R.T., op.cit.

Parikh, R.T., "Two Gana Sculptures from Gujarat", op.cit.

Parikh, R.T., "Two newly discovered bronzes of Matrika Ambika Devi from Bhoral", op.cit., No.1.


13. Ibid.
15. Shah, U.P., "Sculptures from Samalaji and Rada", op.cit., figs. 5, 6, 7, 8.
21a. Ibid.
31. Ibid.
38. Ibid., pl. 48.
39. Ibid., pl. 45.
42. Ibid.
43. Shah, U.P., "Sculptures from Samalaji and Roda", op.cit., op.cit., figs. 5, 6, 7, 8.
44. Agarwal, R.C., "Some unpublished sculptures from South-Western Rajasthan", Lalit Kala No. 6, Oct. 1959, Pl. XVIII, fig. 3.
45. Ibid., pl. XVIII, figs. 4, 5, 6.
46. Ibid., Pl. XXI, Figs. 14, 15, 16; Pl. XXII, Figs. 17, 18.
47. Ibid., Pl. XIX, fig. 7.
48. Ibid., Pl. XIX, fig. 9.
49. Parikh, R.T., "Unique Sculpture of Sakti-Ganesa of Ucchista Variety, from Kumbharia, District Banaskantha, North-Gujarat", op.cit.,
52. Ibid.
53. Ibid, pl. 4.
54. Ibid, pl. 4, figs. 5, 6, 7, 8.
55. Shah, U. P., "Matrika and other sculptures from North-Gujarat", op. cit., pl. XXIA.
59. Ibid.
61. Ibid, Plts. 34a, 34b, 35a, 35b, 36a, 36b, 37a, 37b, 37c.
62. Parikh, R. T., "Two sculptures from Vadaval, near Deesa", op. cit.
63. As suggested by Shri R. C. Agrawal, Lalit Kala, Nos. 3-4, p. 111, foot-note.
65. Ibid, figs. 20, 21, 25, 31, 26, 27, 28, 29.
67. Ibid, fig. 52.
68. Ibid, figs. 5, 6, 7, 8.
70. Agarwal, R. C., "Sculptures from Ambaneri, Rajasthan", Lalit Kala, Vol. 1, 2, April, 1955—March, 1956, Pl. LIV, figs. 5, 7, 6; Pl. LV, figs. 7, 8, 9.


73. Agrawal, R.C., "Some Unpublished Sculptures from South-Western Rajasthan", op. cit., Figs. 2, 7, 8; Pl. XXI, Fig. 14; Pl. XXII, Figs. 17, 18; Pl. XXIII, Figs. 21, 22, Pl. XXV, Figs. 25, 26.

74. Shah, U.P., "Matrika and other sculptures from North Gujarat", op. cit., Pl. XXIA.

75. Agrawal, R.C., "Some more unpublished sculptures from Rajasthan", op. cit., Pl. XXI, fig. 11.


77. Shah, U.P., "Matrikas and other Sculptures from North-Gujarat", op. cit., Pl. XXII.

78. Agarwal, R.C., "Some interesting sculptures from Devangana, Rajasthan", op. cit., Pl. XXII, fig. 2.

79. Quite a good number of sculptures have been found from the Northern Gujarat area (Vadaval, Koteswar).


82. Ibid, p. 34B.

83. Ibid, Pl. 39.


85. Ibid, p. 4.


88. Ibid, fig. 87.

89. Shah, U.P., "Matrikas and other sculptures from North Gujarat", op. cit., Pl. XXIB.
90. Agarwal, R.C., "Some Interesting Sculptures from Devangana", op.cit., Pl.XXIX, fig.4.
91. Soundara Rajan, K.V. and Parikh, R.T., op.cit., fig.34B.
94. Shah, U.P., "Sculptures from Samalaji & Roda", op.cit., figs. 6,7,8.
95. Ibid, figs. 6,7,8.
98. Dr. Uma Shanker Joshi has used the term for old Gujarati and old Rajasthani literature. Ibid., p.78.
99. Dhanki sees similar common idioms in Architecture of Marwar and Gujarat; ibid.
100. Dr. U.P. Shah strongly advocates the use the said term for sculptural art also as Rajasthan and Gujarat have identical art traditions in the said period.
101. Identical sculpture of Vishnu has been kept on show near staircase connecting Museum & Picture Gallery, Baroda.
103. Ibid, Fig.59.
105. Shah, U.P., "Akota Bronzes", Fig.9A & 9B.


111. Parikh, R.T., "Recently Discovered Hoard of Bronzes from Tharad, District Banaskantha, North Gujarat", op.cit.


Goetz, H., "Handbook of the Collection", Baroda Museum and Picture Gallery, 1952, pl. XXIX.


ICONOGRAPHY:


2. Ibid, p.53.

3. Ibid, p.54.


In all nine sculptures discovered from Vadaval have been transferred to the Department of Museology, M.S. University of Baroda, and are displayed in the Museum of the Department of Museology, M.S. University of Baroda.

5. Shah, U.P., "Matrikas and other sculptures from North Gujarat", p.31, Pl. XXII.


10. Ibid, p. 195, fig. 40.


19. Ibid.


22. Parikh, R. T., "Two Sculptures from Madaval near Deesa (N. G.)", op. cit.


24. The image is lying at present in one of the small shrines situated in the South-Eastern side of the town Karvan.


27. Ibid, fig.23.


35. Parikh, R.T., "Recently discovered hoard of Bronzes from Tharad, district Banaskantha, North Gujarat", op.cit.

Parikh, R.T., "Two newly discovered bronzes of Matrika Ambikadevi from Bhoral, District Banaskantha, North Gujarat", op.cit.

36. Ibid.

37. Parikh, R.T., "Recently discovered hoard of bronzes from Tharad, district Banaskantha, North Gujarat", op.cit., p.252.


Goetz, H., "Handbook of the Collections", Baroda Museum and Picture Gallery, 1952, Pl.XXIX.

40. Bhattacharya Benoytosh, "The Indian Buddhist Iconography", op.cit.

CHAPTER VI


2. Ibid., p. 65.


4. Ibid., p. 115.


7. Soundara Rajan and Parikh, R. T., "A Magnificent Group of Saptamatrikas and Parvati from Vadavali, North Gujarat", op. cit.,