

A B B R E V I A T I O N S

## VII

AGBG	Alfred Foucher, L'art Greco-Bouddhique du Gandhara, Paris 1905 to 1951.
ASI	Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India.
BG	Bombay Gazetteer.
CHVG	<u>Chullavagga.</u>
CII	Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum.
DV	<u>Dvyasrayakavya of Hemachandra.</u>
EI	Epigraphia Indica.
Hargreaves Handbook	Hargreaves H., Handbook to the Sculptures in the Pesavar Museum, Calcutta, 1930.
IA	Indian Antiquary.
IHG	Indian Historical Quarterly.
JASB	Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
JBBRAS	Journal of the Bombay Branch of Royal Asiatic Society.
KBCH	<u>Kumarapalabhupaticharita</u> of Jayasimhasuri.
KK	<u>Kirti-Kaumudī</u> of Someshvara.
MVG	<u>Mahavagga.</u>
PC	<u>Prabandhachintamani</u> of Meruttunga.
Spooner, Handbook	D.B.Spooner, A Handbook to the sculptures in the Peshavar Museum, 1909.
Shakur, Guide	Shakur, M.A., A Guide to the Peshavar Museum Part I, 1954.
VDP	<u>Vadanagar Prashasti.</u>

# Buddhist Monuments of Devanimori - North Gujarat

A thesis to be presented to the M.S. University of Baroda

for

the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

## S Y N O P S I S

This thesis deals with the Buddhist monuments of Devanimori, and tackles the problems regarding these monuments. The Art and Architecture of these monuments are studied in details.

During the course of whole excavation that continued from 1960 to 1963, the present writer was conducting the excavations under the guidance of late Dr. B. Subbarao and Dr.R.N.Mehta - the former and the present guides of his work.

This work consists of a preface, eight chapters and an appendix.

## PREFACE

The preface deals with a brief history of the origin of this problem. The aim of the thesis is mentioned here. Acknowledgements are also included in it.

## CHAPTER I

This is an introductory chapter which deals with the previous work and the scope and method of the study. It begins with a clear statement of the problem investigated and the results achieved thereof. The statements regarding the sources of information and method of study are also presented. The history of research of the antiquities from Devanimori and Shamalaji area is also included in this chapter. It contains a detailed statement of the works of various scholars on the sculptures of this region. Their contribution to the subject is noted here. This is followed by a short summary of the results.

## CHAPTER II

Chapter II deals with the geography and political history of the region. The geographic description of the Valley of Devanimori is given in details. This is followed by a short history of this area. The Political history and regional Geography are studied here only as a background for understanding the Architecture, Arts and Archaeology of this region. Therefore, a detailed research in history is not undertaken. As the subject is concerned with the history of early historic period only, history upto the end of Maitraka rule (about 800 A.D.) is given.

### CHAPTER III

Chapter III is devoted to two topics : (1) Account of the excavations and (2) Stratigraphy of the site.

The account of the excavations first explains the aims and objectives of the excavation. This account describes how various structures of this settlement were gradually exposed, by a methodical excavation.

After this, stratigraphy of the site is discussed. All these descriptions are followed by a short summary of the results of excavations.

### CHAPTER IV

This chapter describes the architecture of the following monuments:

1. Stupa
2. Vihara I
3. Four votive stupas
4. The square structure to the west of the Stupa
5. Apsidal-ended structure
6. Protection wall
7. The oblique platform
8. Pavement of courtyard between these monuments
9. Vihara II

## CHAPTER V

Chapter V is regarding the Art of Devanimori. It deals with the detailed descriptions of art forms, the technique of their fabrication, and further describes in details all representative pieces. For this purpose, the Art objects are classified into two main groups:

- (1) Terracotta objects
- (2) Other Art pieces.

Under the group of 'Terracotta objects', the following are described:

1. Buddha images
2. Arches
  - (a) Semi-circular stilted arches
  - (b) Chaitya arches
  - (c) Chaitya arches with medallions
3. Medallions
4. Pilasters, their bases, and capitals.
5. Decorative bricks
6. Miscellaneous objects

Besides these descriptions, an analyses of decorative motifs such as Acanthus leaf, Bay leaf, Lotus etc., is done. Geometrical compositions are also analysed.

## CHAPTER VI

Chapter VI deals with caskets and coins.

The reliquary Casket having inscription on it contained the relics of Buddha. This casket is described alongwith other unfinished Casket.

About 70 coins belonging to Kshatrapa, Maitraka and Indo-Sassanian rulers are studied here in their general details.

## CHAPTER VII

This chapter deals with the comparative study. Hence, comparison and co-relation of architectural and art traditions of Devanimori are discussed here. The architectural features and art traditions of this site are compared with the known sites of Sind and Punjab and other Gandharan sites. The details of typical features of decoration such as Acanthus leaves, lotus petals and other Indo-Corinthian motifs etc., are compared with similar motifs from other sites. The Indo-Corinthian school of Art and Architecture is considered responsible for the development of Art at Devanimori. The origin of this Art and Architecture has been traced to the Greco-Roman art through Gandharan school. Therefore, it is shown here how various western forms have been borrowed, adopted and finally Indianised to suit the need of Buddhist religion. The evolution of the forms and features are explained.

## CHAPTER VIII

Chapter VIII is the concluding chapter containing the conclusions of the study.

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APPENDIX

The appendix deals with the study of a brass statutte  
of Atlas discovered from a nearby site.