

STATEMENT I

Statement regarding the discovery of new facts etc.

The exploration of Devanimori was taken up as a part of the archaeological field-work in the region of Devanimori and Shamalaji. This exploration revealed the existence of two typical mounds near Shamalaji. Up to that date, this area had revealed early Gupta sculptures of Saiva, Sakta and Vaisnava pantheons. But the excavations for four seasons at Devanimori revealed following new facts:

- 1) It is proved that this is a Buddhist site.
- 2) The conical mound near the bank of river Meshvo is formed on the remains of a Buddhist Stupa.
- 3) The rectangular mound with a depression in its centre is formed on the remains of a Buddhist monastery.
- 4) The whole site is composed of a cluster of Buddhist structures such as Stupas, Viharas, apsidal ended structure, votive stupas etc., and proving thereby that it was an important Sanghārāma.
- 5) A trial dig to the east of this Stupa revealed the existence of monastery II and thereby suggested that the whole area around the excavated site was also dotted with other Buddhist structures such as monasteries etc.
- 6) This thesis has also put the chronology of the art traditions on a new footing. This has helped to study these monuments and examine their relationship with other monuments from Sind, Punjab and North-western province of Pakistan.

- 7) The impact of Gandharan Art on these monuments has been brought to light in details with direct examples from architecture and art revealed by an archaeological excavation.
- 8) How Greco-Roman Art and Architecture has influenced these monuments through Gandharan Art has been demonstrated. The Indianisation of some western motifs is also pointed out.
- 9) The most important contribution is the study of terracotta Buddha images.
- 10) The fresh study of the archaeological finds such as pottery, coins, beads, terracotta objects etc., from Devanimori have been incorporated in this thesis.
- 11) The study of a brass statuette of Atlas (discovered from a nearby site) which is a fresh discovery in the archaeology of western India is also incorporated, in an appendix as a further evidence of the art style prevalent in this region.
- 12) The most important discovery is the green-schist relic casket containing the relics of Buddha. The inscription on this Casket has provided a valuable evidence for the chronology of these monuments. It has also shed new light on the problem of the date of Buddhist stupas of Mirpur-khas and Mir-Rukhan etc., in Sind. This epigraphic evidence has provided a datum line for putting the later Gandharan art in a proper chronological sequence. Thus, it has helped to solve the local as well as national problem.

Thus, in this thesis has been incorporated all facts which were discovered in the area of Devanimori. It has provided fresh knowledge to Archaeology as well as Art-history.

of architecture compiled by various scholars are consulted. For information regarding Buddhist ideology regarding architecture or art, works like Chullavagga and Mahavagga have been consulted. The comparative and analytic study as well as interpretation is based on original study of these monuments.

III. THE ORIGINAL PORTION OF THE THESIS :

This thesis is based on an entirely new discovery revealed by explorations and excavations. It contains the first hand original description of all Buddhist monuments at Devanimori. It discusses the decorative details with their origin, spread and local evolution. The study of terracotta Buddha images and other architectural terracottas such as arches, medallions, pilasters, capitals etc., is an original work. An effort is also made to establish how the Greeko-Roman Art and Architecture traditions have their impact on the Art and Architecture of Devanimori through Gandharan Art which came through Sind and Rajasthan.

This thesis shows the importance of such a concentrated detailed study of only one small region. It has disclosed for the first time the existence of a Buddhist Stupa and Vihara in North Gujarat.

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STATEMENT II

Statement showing the sources of information, the extent to which this work is based on the work of others and the original portion of the thesis.

I. SOURCES OF INFORMATION :

For this thesis published works which have some relation with the Art, Architecture and Archaeology of Devanimori are consulted. For this, works of Shri P.A.Inamdar, Dr.H.Goetz, Dr.U.P.Shah and Dr.M.R.Majmudar have been referred to. Details of these works are given in the Bibliography. For a comparative study, Archaeological Survey Reports of the Government of India have been referred to. But all original data of the thesis is gathered from archaeological explorations and excavations of the region of Devanimori. The explorations of this region were undertaken as early as 1956-57. The excavations were conducted for four seasons from 1960 to 1963. Antiquities such as pottery, coins and metal objects etc., along with the Buddhist monuments of Devanimori which were discovered by explorations and excavations have been analysed and incorporated in this thesis.

II. THE EXTENT TO WHICH THIS WORK IS BASED ON THE WORK OF OTHERS:

All earlier works mentioned above have been utilized but their help is taken only for informative data and comparative study. For comparative data, Archaeological Survey Reports have been utilized. For information regarding Greco-Roman Art and Architecture, the art histories and Dictionaries