10. Quantitative Description of Data

Simple charts and diagrams are used in this chapter to quantify the ceramic assemblage and obtain insight into the distribution of the technological groups and their variation through the different phases and the distribution of major morphological forms to each other. All the charts and the associated tables in this chapter are based on the number of rims. These rims are further classified into different technological groups and also major morphological forms.

10.1 Technological Groups in Different Phases

10.1.1 The Initial Ashmound Phase

In the Initial Ashmound Phase, only two technological Groups A and D are present. This phase is from the early levels of occupation where not much variability was noticed in the technological groups. In both the groups, there is a marked presence of the restricted form. The sherds of the two Groups A and D have no marked surface finishing on the interior apart from smoothing with the potter’s tool and also the restricted morphological forms do not allow much surface finishing on the interior.

![Initial Ashmound - Technological Groups](image)

Fig. 10.1: Technological Groups in Initial Ashmound Phase
10.1.2 The Main Ashmound Phase

The Main Ashmound Phase has more variability when it comes to technological groups. One can see the presence of Groups A, B, C, D and E. The chart shows a marked difference in the number of restricted pots to unrestricted pots in Group A. The number of unrestricted forms shows a considerable increase from the Initial Ashmound Phase. The number of unrestricted forms in Group B of this phase is slightly higher than the number of unrestricted forms in Group A of this phase. The number of rims belonging to the restricted form in Group B is still higher in this phase than the unrestricted ones. In the Main Ashmound Phase, Groups C, D, and E make their appearance, but the rims belonging to these groups are still few in number. It is interesting to note that most of the rims belonging to these groups have a greater presence in the restricted form than in the unrestricted form. The reason behind this is that these groups have no marked surface finishing on the internal surface and can be effectively used in the making of the restricted type of pottery.

Fig. 10.2: Technological Groups in Main Ashmound Phase
10.1.3 The Late Ashmound Phase

There is the presence of many technological groups in the Late Ashmound Phase. The Groups A and B continue to have a major presence in this phase and the rims belonging to Groups D and E also increase in number. The context number 1157 has many rims in it and also greater technological variability than the other contexts.

There is a very marked difference in the number of rims of the restricted form to those of the unrestricted form in Group A of this phase. While there are 57 rims of the restricted forms in Group A of the context 1157, there are only 4 in the unrestricted forms.

In Group B of the Late Ashmound Phase, the number of unrestricted forms is much more than the restricted forms. This is because the burnishing of the internal
surfaces that is needed for the pottery to be classified as belonging to the technological Group B is possible only in pottery with unrestricted forms.

Group D is present only in the context 1157 of the Late Ashmound Phase. All the rims of this group belong to the restricted form in this phase. Again, the internal surface of this group shows no burnishing and thus is more suited for the restricted variety.

One perforated sherd with the characteristics of the technological Group E is found in the context 1157 of this phase.

10.1.4 The Post Ashmound Village Phase

The Post Ashmound Village Phase has contexts from the site Hiregudda. Pottery from the contexts of the Post Ashmound Phase on Hiregudda has been studied. As in the case of Sannarachamma, so also in Hiregudda, pottery belonging to

![Fig. 10.4: Technological Groups in Post Ashmound Village Phase](chart.png)
Group A mostly are of the restricted form type. There is a spout belonging to this group, from the context 3068, an appliquéd rim from the context 3132 and another spout from the context 3162.

The rims classified as Group B in this phase are mostly of the unrestricted form type with only two rims of the restricted form. There are two flat bases from the context 3052. One spout and one body sherd with appliqué decoration of the Group B are found in the context 3130. A potsherd which could be either a neck or a stand and with the characteristics of Group B is found in context 3147. One spout each from 3162 and 3196 of Hiregudda belonging to Group B were found.

There are mostly restricted forms in Group D because the internal surfaces in pottery belonging to Group D require no surface finishing. This is the case in all the phases and contexts. There are sherds of Group D which bear appliqué decoration from contexts 3027, 3059 and 3068. A perforated potsherd was recovered from context 3147.

The majority of the rims of Group E of the Village Phase belong to the restricted form type, while only five rims belong to the unrestricted form. All the five sherds of Group G of the Village Phase are of the restricted form type.

It is in this Village Phase that the presence of the distinct Patapad Ware is identified. Both the rims belonging to this type belong to the restricted ware type.

There are a number of rims that are unidentified in the Village Phase. Since all the contexts studied are from Hiregudda and they are all highly eroded, not much can be said about the surface finishing of a lot many of these sherds. Thus they are grouped as unidentified. Two perforated potsherds one each from contexts 3027 and 3153 and an appliqué decorated sherd and also a spout from the context 3153 have been grouped as unidentified.
10.1.5 The Post Ashmound Pitting Phase

In the Post Ashmound Pitting Phase, a great variability in the technological groups can be noticed. There are rims belonging to Groups A, B, C, D, E, G and J.a. A gradual shift can be seen in the technological groups can be seen in this phase. Although groups like A and B have not gone out of use, the number of sherds of these groups is gradually reducing. There is a shift in the incidence to technological groups D to M.

The rims belonging to the Group A are mostly of the restricted form type. This trend has remained the same throughout the occupation of Sannarachamma. The only diagnostic sherd belonging to Group A from the context 1105 is a spout.

Most of the rims belonging to the Group B from this phase are of the unrestricted form type like the other phases. Two flat base sherds belonging to Group B have been found from context 1014. These also suggest the unrestricted form of the
pottery. Two other base sherds from the context 1109 are also flat, which supports the unrestricted form of pottery belonging to Group B.

In the Group C of Post Ashmound Pitting Phase, both the rims are of the restricted form type. One flat base sherd has been found in the context 1147 of Post Ashmound Pitting Phase.

All the rims of Group D of this Post Ashmound Pitting Phase belong to the restricted form type. In Group E potsherds of this phase, the number of restricted forms is much more than the number of unrestricted forms. One flat base sherd of Group E has also been found from context 1014.

One sherd of Group G with a restricted form is present in this phase. The possibility of this group being a variability of Group E cannot be ruled out. One restricted form belonging to Gr. J. a was identified in this phase. This group denotes Red Slipped external and Black Slipped internal surface.

10.1.6 The Late Occupation Phase

![Late Occupation Phase - Technological Phase](image)

Fig. 10.6: Technological Groups in Late Occupation Phase
A great variability can be noticed in the technological groups of this Phase. Among the Group A sherds, majority of them belong to the restricted forms. 24 of the 40 rims of the unrestricted forms belong to Group B. There is an increase in the number of rims of restricted forms which belong to Group D. Although only few in number, the presence of rims of other Groups E, F, I, I.a, J, L is interesting in view of the greater variability in this Phase.

10.1.7 *The Terminal Occupation Phase*

The Terminal Occupation Phase sees the maximum diversity in the technological groups in a phase. There are sherds from almost all technological groups in this phase. In the Terminal Occupation Phase the sherds belonging to Group A are either of the restricted form or belong to the ‘other’ category of special finds. A potter’s tool and an appliqué decorated sherd were found in context 1146. Two spouts were found in context 1156 and a spout, a flat base sherd and a potter’s tool were found in the context 1158.

Like all other phases, even in this the number of Group B unrestricted forms is more than the restricted forms of the same group. A broken handle and a decorated sherd from the context 1146 and a broken spout from the context 1156 belong to this group. A spindle whorl from the context 1052 also belongs to this technological group.
Fig. 10.7: Technological Groups in Terminal Occupation Phase

Only one unrestricted rim sherd from the context 1146 of the Terminal Occupation Phase belongs to Group C. Among the sherds from Group D, most of them are from the restricted form type and only three belong to the unrestricted form. Of the three special finds from the context 1052, two have decorations (finger impressed and parallel incised lines) and one is apparently a knob although broken. The Group D special finds from the contexts 1156 and 1158 are perforated pottery and from the context 1146, is an appliqué decorated sherd.
While most of the Group E sherds from the Terminal Occupation Phase are of restricted form, seven are of unrestricted form and there is one perforated potsherd from the context 1146.

Both the special finds from the Groups F are sherds with incised lines as decoration.

The Group G sherds are of both restricted as well unrestricted type. There are two special finds of the Group H category. The one from 1158 is a spindle whorl and the decorated potsherd from the context 1052 has black painting with a soft brush.

There are many minor technological groups and they are all represented by a very few number of sherds in each technological group. There are only restricted forms in the technological Groups I, J and L. Of the special finds, two decorated rims of the Group J.a and one flat base sherd of the technological Group M is found in the context 1052 and a handle the technological Group of which could not be identified was recovered from the context 1156.

10.2 Technology at Other Related Sites

The amount of pottery from the other sites studied in this work is less in comparison to the material from Sanganakallu-Kupgal site complex. The rims from these sites are even fewer in number. The quantification of pottery from all other sites includes both body sherds and diagnostics. So, the following section should be seen with regard to the presence or absence of different technological Groups in various sites.
10.2.1 Rupanagudi

From the two trial pits excavated at Rupanagudi, pottery of 7 technological groups is found. The presence of the Groups P1, P2 and P3 of the Patapadu Ware along with the Groups B, I, I.a and K is significant as the Neolithic in the Kunderu basin is ascribed to the later stages of the Southern Neolithic culture. (See Table. 1.2)

![Technological Groups - RPG](image)

![Fig. 10.8: Technological Groups at Rupanagudi](image)

10.2.2 Hallur

Pottery from Hallur examined is from two different excavations. The following Table has material from both the excavations. A great diversity can be observed in the technological groups observed. It can be noticed that the in the earlier levels in the different trial pits from 1998, there is a marked absence of Groups E, F,
G, H, I, J.a and L. These groups are found only in the later levels and in the earlier levels Groups A, B and D dominate. Many decorated sherds were found in the pottery from the Layer 6 of the 1965 excavations. 6 of the 25 sherds examined bear decoration, of which 4 have incised lines and 1 each with an external ledge and impressed decoration.
Fig. 10.9: Technological Groups at Hallur
10.2.3 Kurugodu

Technological Groups - KRG

Table 10.10 gives a picture of the diversity in the technological groups at Kurugodu. Although the number of sherds belonging to Groups I.a and K, the number of sherds belonging Groups A and B are considerable and are more numerous in the earlier levels at the site.

Fig. 10.10: Technological Groups at Kurugodu
10.2.4 *Velpumadugu*

Many sherds from this site could not be identified. Like in other sites the lower levels have more sherds belonging to the Groups A and B.

Fig. 10.11: Technological Groups at Velpumadugu

10.2.5 *Surface Collection from Palavoy and Vidapanakallu*

Fig. 10.12: Technological Groups at Palavoy
Pottery from Palavoy and Vidapanakallu are from the surface. Groups B, I.a, J and F are identified from Palavoy and from Vidapanakallu, Groups A, B and E are identified. In both the sites there is a predominance of Group B.

![Technological Groups - VKL Surface](image)

Fig. 10.13: Technological Groups at Vidapanakallu

### 10.2.6 Balijapalle

![Balijapalle - Technological Groups](image)

Fig. 10.14: Technological Groups at Balijapalle
A large number of sherds, mostly Patapadu Ware belonging to Group PI were recovered during Section Cleaning. Sherds belonging to Group B are considerably greater in proportion to Group D Sherds in both A-2 and B-3 levels from which pottery were analysed.

10.3 Technological Groups through Phases

It is interesting to observe the different technological groups through the Phases of occupation at Sanganakallu-Kupgal site complex. In this section, rims belonging to various technological groups are quantified through the Phases of occupation and an attempt is made to understand the pattern of their occurrence.

10.3.1 Group A

![Graph showing assemblages of Group A pottery through the phases of occupation]

Fig. 10.15: Assemblages of Group A pottery through the phases of occupation
Group A appears in the Initial Ashmound Phase and continues to be present throughout the occupation, although its percentage decreases in the later phases. The restricted forms are greater in number than the unrestricted forms in this Group.

10.3.2 Group B

![Graph showing Group B pottery through the phases of occupation](image)

Fig. 10.16: Assemblages of Group B pottery through the phases of occupation

Group B begins to occur from the Main Ashmound Phase and continues to occur throughout the occupation. The unrestricted forms are more than the restricted forms in this group. This group decreases in later Phases, when more diversity in the groups can be observed.

10.3.3 Group C

Group C is a minor technological group. There are few sherds that are ascribed to this group available at the Sanganakallu-Kupgal site complex. There are only

197
sporadic occurrences of the sherds of this group and no pattern can be observed in its occurrence.

**Fig. 10.17: Assemblages of Group C pottery through the phases of occupation**

**10.3.4 Group D and D.a**

**Fig. 10.18: Assemblages of Group D pottery through the phases of occupation**
Group D.a is considered to be a variant of Group D and the two groups are observed together. Although this group occurs in the Initial Ashmound Phase, it is only in the later Phases that it is more predominant. The number of sherds of this group gradually increases during the Main Ashmound and Late Ashmound Phases and are very predominant in the Post Ashmound Village and the Late Occupation Phases. Like Group A, the restricted forms are more numerous than the unrestricted forms in this group.

10.3.5 Group E

![Graph showing the distribution of Group E pottery through the phases of occupation.](image)

Fig. 10.19: Assemblages of Group E pottery through the phases of occupation

The number of sherds of Group E is very few in the Main Ashmound Phase when it begins to occur. The group is dominant in the Post Ashmound Phase onwards. Like Group A, this group has more restricted forms than the unrestricted ones. The more prominent presence of this group in the later phases is interesting to note. Group G is considered to be a variant of Group E and the pattern is similar to the main group. Group G is found in the Post Ashmound Village, Post Ashmound Pitting and Terminal Phases.
10.3.6 Group F

Group F is found only in the Late Occupation and Terminal Occupation Phases and in very small numbers.

Fig. 10.20: Assemblages of Group G pottery through the phases of occupation

Fig. 10.21: Assemblages of Group F pottery through the phases of occupation
10.3.7 Group H

Pottery belonging to Group H appears in the Post Ashmound Village and Terminal Occupation Phases and in very small numbers.

10.3.8 Group I and I.a

Group I.a is a variant of Group I and therefore examined together. These groups occur in the Early Iron Age levels of Late Occupation and Terminal Occupation Phases. The only example of the Group I.a is that of the restricted form from the Late Occupation Phase. There are no examples of unrestricted form in this group.
10.3.9 Group J and J.a

Group J.a is a variant of the main Group J and is examined together. 1 restricted form and 6 restricted forms of this group occur in the Post Ashmound Pitting and Terminal Occupation Phases respectively. Rims belonging to the Group J
occur in the Late Occupation Phase. This group is also an Early Iron Age technological group.

10.3.10 Groups K, L, and M

Group L has single representations of the unrestricted and restricted forms in the Late Occupation and Terminal Occupation Phases respectively. 2 rims of restricted forms and 1 base of Group M occur in the Terminal Occupation Phase. Although there are no rims which can be ascribed to Group K, the group is represented by body sherds in Terminal Occupation Phase.

10.3.11 Patapadu Ware

The Patapadu Ware is represented only in the Post Ashmound Village Phase by two neck sherds suggesting a restricted form.