CHAPTER V

NEOLITHIC CULTURE

Environment of the Area

Most of the sites are located near the banks of the tributaries rather than of the main rivers like Manjra-Karanja; in the undulating land with black cotton soil and reddish brown soil having scanty vegetation. As already detailed in the previous Chapters, fertile land perennial water source, fairly good rock materials etc., probably account for the comparatively large number of the sites i.e., 44 in number noticed so far.

Rock Material

In the region, Deccan trap is capped by black cotton soil and is exposed in the river beds near the habitation sites at Garchinholi, Bhalki, Mashlap, Salar. And the fine grained rock materials like veins of chert, crystalline and amorphous quartz association are abundantly found in the region. Besides, pebbles of
Decomposed trap and dolerite are found scattered in many of the ancient habitation sites.

Neoliths, parallel sided blades are found in various proportion in these sites. The neoliths from the sites are small in size produced from pebbles locally available. They are found in Khirki-Rafki, Makhalli, Kausa, Yemura, Surincholla, Bakara. Besides, parallel sided blades, fluted cores, microliths, stone fragments are sparsely found in 35 sites. In all the sites are found commonly grey ware pottery in varieties. As mentioned already above three sites of these are in the proximity of Neolithic sites. The microliths are produced on coarse chert jasper, flint, milky quartz, etc.

Neolithic Cultural Remains

In the ancient sites wherever neolithic cultural remains are found there are early historical remains also besides, late medieval remains in 10 of the sites. Regarding the Iron Age Megalithic remains it is rather difficult to distinguish the Megalithic black-and-red ware and the all-black ware from the corresponding early
historical fabrics that are apparently similar to the
Megalithic fabrics; unless some distinguishing Megalithic
types are found such as tulip-shaped bowl, elongated lids,
conoidae, etc. However, in two of the sites Megalithic
pottery could be identified. It is therefore, really note­
worthy that no site exclusively with neolithic remains
have been found. It appears, therefore, that there is
continuous habitation in this region at least from the
neolithic period. Now, consequently, on the surface
generally neolithic remains are moderately found. It is
because the neolithic cultural remains are subsequently
overlain by the Megalithic or early historic remains
etc., owing to some disturbance in course of time, these
neolithic remains are exposed here and there accounting
for their sparse occurrences on the surface. Hence my
explorations have yielded small number of neolithic
antiquities and they are not much varied. In view of the
limitations imposed by the conditions of the sites in two
sites Khinj-Hanjol and Yekura, where neolithic remains
are found in considerable quantities, two exploratory pits
were laid to establish the sequence and also certain
salient features of the culture under study. But
unfortunately in both the pits natural soil was struck
immediately below the layers containing the Megalithic and
the early historical remains indicating probably the
overlap between the two cultures. With these preliminary
remarks the selected neolithic remains from the surface
exploration are described below. The collected antiquities
are microliths, pecked and ground stone tools and
pottery. The microliths as mentioned above are found in
33 localities only.

Neolithic Tool Types and Their Characteristics
Plate 4; Fig. Nos. V, Va & Vb.

Among the collections the neolithic are very few
in variety in the form of axes and other types. They
are distinguished into three types in accordance with
their external form and sections across of the butt-end.
The stone axes are dominant and the others are shoe-last
celt or adzes. Most of them are manufactured on dolerite
and the others on trap. The smallest tool measures
among the collection 6.00 cm length, 8.2 cm (working
dge), 2.00 cm (butt-end) and the biggest, 25.00 cm
length, 8.2 cm (working edge), 2.5 cm (butt-end). The
neolithic are found sparsely in the sites which are near
the source of trap or dolerite rock. As the collections
are very sparse it is difficult to classify the stages of
manufacturing the tools. The neolithic tools and their
characteristics are described below:
A. Stone Axes

1. From Khint-km: An elongated well ground complete large stone axe; measures 23.5 cm length, 8.5 cm breadth (of the edge). Has straight sharp working edge and pointed butt-end. The section is ovaloid. The working edge is slightly mutilated. Dolerite.

(Fig. V, No.1). Analogous to Brahmagiri, Fig. 32, 30. A iii (Wheeler, R.E.M.; 1947).

1a. From Sangavi: A well ground complete stone axe of medium size measures 15 cm length, 6.5 cm breadth, 2.5 cm butt-end, and variant of type 1. Has pointed butt-end and straight pointed sharp working edge; little polished on both sides of the working edge; section ovaloid but indistinctly bevelled margin. Dolerite. (Fig. Vc, No.1). Comparable to Sangameshwar, Pl. XVIII, No. 3. (Subba Rao, R.; 1948), and Brahmagiri, Fig. 33, No. B.iii, (Wheeler, R.E.M.; 1947).

1b. From Kanají: Variant of type 1a. A complete small stone axe; measures 4 cm length, 4.5 cm breadth and 2 cm butt-end. Has slightly ground surface, rather blunted butt-end and straight but worn out working edge.
The working edge is blunted by grinding probably remaking the edge. Ovaloid section. Dolerite.
(Fig. Va, No. 2).

1 c. From Gorochnicholi: A complete small entirely well ground stone axe; measures length 9 cm, breadth of working end 5 cm and butt-end 2 cm. The surface is well ground that it amounts to some degree of polish. Has straight pointed working edge and pointed butt-end broken at the tip. The section is flattish with rounded margins. The working edge on one side is flaked off. Dolerite.
(Fig. Va, No. 3). Analogous to Naski, Pl.IXIV, No. 2, (Thaper, E.K.; 1957).

1 d. From Yenkur: A well ground stone axe, measures length 9.4 cm and breadth 5 cm. Variant of type 1c. Has roughly rectangular section and pointed butt-end broken at the tip and straight pointed much worn out working edge; a little polished. Rectangular section. Dolerite.
(Fig. Vb, No. 1). Comparable to Piklihal, Pl. 44, Es.5, (Allechin, F.R.; 1960).
B. **Wedge (Adze)**

2. From Mattimalkumia Wadi: A complete very short, squat wedge; or adze; variant of type 1c; measures length 6.5 cm, breadth 4 cm and 4 cm butt-end. Has roughly broad butt-end and slightly crescentic working edge with marks of removal of flake on one side and also on four sides on both sides of the margins; polished working edge and roughly parallel margins. Lenticular section. Dolerite. (Fig. Vb, No. 3). Comparable to Sangamakallu, Pl. XVII, No. 9, (Subbarao, 3.; 1948).

2 a. From Gorchinchollii: A broken part of stone axe, measures length 6.5 cm, breadth of the working edge 4.5 cm, and butt-end breadth 4.5 cm. The lower part of an axe with highly polished; straight sharp working edge. The margins are almost parallel; unusual. The sides are polished. The section is in between ovaloid and rectangular. Trap. (Fig. Vb, No. 2).

C. **Shoe-Last Celt**

3. From Gorchinchollii: An unfinished shoe-last
measures length 7.5 cm, breadth 3.5 cm; plano-convex section with bevelling across on convex side with sharp
crescentic working edge. The convex side retains almost its natural surface with undulations. Dolerite.
(Fig. Vb, No. 5). Comparable to Sanganakallu, Pl. III, No. 120, (Subbarao, B., 1946) and Brahmagiri, Fig. 35, (Wheeler, R.E.M.; 1947).

3 a. From Zklara: A tiny stone-lance measures 0.6 cm length, working end breadth 3.5 cm and 2 cm butt-end.

Variant/Type 3. Has roughly blunted butt-end and straight, polished and sharp working edge; one surface flattish and other convex, irregular percussions on both margins with slightly ground; retain their original surface considerably. (Fig. Vb, No. 4).

**Technique of Tool Production**

**Neoliths**

The physical characteristics of the neolithic tools indicate that they were manufactured more or less in the same way as noticed in Sanganakallu (Subbarao, B.; pp. 33-34) etc. The manufacture of such neoliths has been studied in detail. Four stages have been recognised in the course of the production, after the selection of pebbles of suitable form i.e. 1. Flaking, 2. Pecking,
3. Grinding and 4. Polishing. In Sider region there are no surface indications anywhere in the sites that the neoliths were manufactured locally. In almost all the sites fragments of rock material, flakes, unfinished tools etc., have been found. It is probable that they have been got from the southern region namely the Krishna—the Tungabhadra Doab where evidently the neoliths were produced (pp. 31-41). Among the tool types the axe especially of the ovaloid section is the most dominant type as it the case elsewhere in the Krishna and the Kaveri valleys.

**Mierolithic Tools and Their Characteristics**

Some of the select microlithic implements found in the habitation sites are described below.

A. **Fluted Cores**

1. **Type 1:** From Chota-Mitturu: An elongated thick fluted core with triple platforms. Has thick large flutings. The longitudinal opposite edges of the two flutings on one side have been utilised as platforms for the removal of short parallel sided blades. The platform
for the removal of long blades longitudinally is faceted. Oblique base. Agate. (Fig. VI, No. 1).

Type 2: Chisel end Core

2. From Chota-Nittur: A cylindrical short thick fluted core. Has more than five flutings, faceted striking platform, slightly pointed at the distal end. Cortex retained partially. Coarse white jasper. (Fig. VI, No. 2).

3. From Jamalpur: An elongated chisel shaped bladed fluted core, caused by oblique stroke resulting in a curving breakage. Has regular flutings on the dorsal with slight chipped marks from the ventral surface at one margin and at the distal end. Chert. (Fig. VI, No. 3).

Type 3: Cylindrical Core

4. From Chota-Nittur: A cylindrical fluted core tapering towards faceted striking platform, the lower end is obliquely cut. White Jasper.

5. From Nagur-Sabl: An elongated fluted core. Has more than three flutings, narrow faceted striking platform. Lower surface retained cortex. Lime quartz.
8. **Parallel Sided Blades**


8. From Chota-Nitiṭura: A short parallel sided blade broken at both the ends, slightly retouched from the ventral at one side and prominent ridge on the dorsal. Variegated chert.

9. From Tuljapur: A parallel sided blade with slight retouch marks from the ventral at one margin, bold ridge on the dorsal. Chalcedony. (Fig. VI, No. 4).

10. From Jumalpur: An irregular parallel sided blade with flutings on the dorsal. Chalcedony. (Fig. VI, No. 5).
11. From Hagaspalli: A parallel sided blade with slight retouch marks at the margins. Milky quartz. (Fig. VI, No. 6).

C. Backed Blade

12. From Vagur-Babli: Rather a large backed blade with one margin being thick. The thick margin is crescentically blunted and the opposite margin is sharp, ripple marks on the surface. Milky quartz.

Technique of Tool Production

Microliths

It has been pointed out in the earlier Chapter IV, Part I at the appropriate place that the Mesolithic culture is nearer to the subsequent chalcolithic culture of the Lower Deccan.

In the neolithic sites studied above fluted cores have been found in most of the sites and that to more than one in number on the surface. And they are neatly fluted having faceted striking platform. Although broken blades are more, the microliths are very few. The
fluted cores indicate that parallel sided blades were produced on a large scale for preparing blade tools such as backed blade etc., and microliths on blades as crescents, trapezes, points etc. There is yet another feature to be noticed regarding the microliths namely the rock material. The locally available cherty rock material used for preparing Middle and Upper Palaeolithic tools is coarse. On the other hand the rock material such as chert, milky quartz, chalcedony are indeed fine grained. Thus being different from the others. The source of the rock material is to be traced. As already indicated above the occurrence of parallel sided blades, microliths in very small number are due to the relative position of the cultural deposit in the sites overlain by the deposits of at least two cultures i.e., the early historic and medieval. The distribution of blades, cores, collected from the ancient habitation sites is given in table No. 4.

Pottery

An analytical study of the neolithic pottery from the surface collections reveals that there are two distinct pottery traditions. One of them is of course very well known both from the excavations and explorations particularly
of the Krishna-Tungabhadra Basin. The pottery is well known is essentially of two fabrics; the pinkish red and the ashy grey. The pottery of these fabrics are highly micaceous containing lot of white grit of uneven thickness made on Turn-Table or Slow-Wheel. Each of the fabric again has different slightly varying shades of the colour such as ashy grey, grey, greyish black, black as well as pinkish buff or brown or red etc. Usually vases with out-curved or out-turned rims or flaring rims, squat globular body and round bottom are the most dominant type. The other types generally found are dishes, platters, bowls, usually semi-spherical, lids etc.

The other tradition of the pottery appears to be a distinctive feature of the Manjra-Taranja valleys. The pottery is found to be dominant in the region occurring in larger proportions than the other. The pottery is either non-micaceous or less micaceous. Even the white particles serving as grit though present in the core of the pottery is less. The pottery is generally even in thickness and made into coarse core. It has slip generally dull black or dull dirty grey. A close examination of the pottery indicates that even interior seems to have washed. There are no irregular stain marks visible wherever the interior
is exposed. It appears that the pottery is wheel-
turned.

Among the types in these traditions vases with
out-turned rim having the flattened edge are the most
common. The other type frequently occurring is a
rimless vase with indistinctly beaded edge. Further
there are two other types that seem to be characteristic
of these traditions. One is vase with rimless, truncated
edge, sharp sloping shoulder, distinctly carinated body
having a sort of indistinct undercut and flaring round
bottom. The other type is not much different from the
one described just now; the edge tends to be a rim, at
the shoulder it is particularly noteworthy, is broadly
corrugated a feature that is hardly known in the other
pottery traditions of the neolithic cultures in Karnataka.
The body is distinctly carinated and squat and the base is
saggar; the presence of parallel grooves on the shoulder.
Thus the pottery of this tradition in fabrics and types are
distinct from the others known. It may be noted here
that this pottery occasionally occurs in Krishna Valley
(Information given by Dr. A. Sundara)*. But now it is

* My thanks are due to Dr. A. Sundara, Professor of
Ancient Indian History, Karnataka University,
Dharwad, for providing the information.
certain that the Nanjra-and-Karanja valleys appear to be the focus of these pottery. Thus the neolithic cultures of the region has its own distinctive feature in relation to those of Krishna-Zungabhadra and the Kauvery Valleys.

Technically the pottery appears to be superior to that of the other tradition. It is, therefore, likely that this pottery may belong to a late phase of the culture. Only excavations should shed light on the chronology and cultural importance of this pottery. Finally it may be remarked superficially that the pottery appears to be very similar to the medieval grey ware pottery. One may even mistake it to be of the medieval period. One has therefore, to be cautious in understanding this pottery.

Neolithic Pottery Types and Their Characteristics

Among the collections there are two distinct pottery traditions. For the sake of convenience these traditions are designated as A tradition and B tradition. The distribution of pottery of this culture is given in table No. 5.
A Tradition

The first tradition of the pottery is, as mentioned above, essentially of two fabrics namely the pinkish red and the ashy grey. Most of the types of the pottery are vases and the others dishes, bowls and lids, etc. The pottery types and their characteristics of the A tradition are described below.

a. Bowls: Lipped Bowl

1. From Nagoor: A featureless edge of a deep bowl probably having indistinct lip of dull ware. It is non-micaceous, of dull pinkish red slip slightly burnished, uneven thickness, black coarse core containing white particles as grit. (Fig. VII, No. 1). Comparable to Sangasakallu, Pl.VIII, No. XVa (Subbarao, 3.; 1948) and Piklihal: Pl. 26, No. 32 (Allchin, 7.B.; 1960) and Maski, Fig. 12, No. 20 (Thapar, 3.K.; 1957).

b. Vases

2. From Nagoor: A rim fragmentary vase of pinkish grey ware. The rim is thickening towards the edge. The slip is burnished. The piece has coarse core containing white particles as grit and non-micaceous.
3. From Nagoor: A rim of a vase of grey ware. It is variant of 2. It is an out-turned rim with flattened depressed edge and bevelled interior, of uniform thickness (Fig. VII, No. 2). Analogous to Piklihal: Pl. 28, No. 20a (Allchin, P.R.; 1950).

4. From Nagoor: It is variant of 2. A rim of a vase of brick red ware. It is out-turned rim thickening towards the truncated edge.

5. From Nagoor: It is variant of 2. A rim of a vase of pinkish grey ware. Comparable to Piklihal: (Pl. 27, No. 34a).

6. From Nagoor: Variant of 5. A rim of a vase 2 of pinkish red ware. The truncated edge is very thick. (Fig. VII, No. 4). Analogous roughly to Piklihal: (Pl. 26, No. 32).

7. From Nagoor: A rim of a vase of blackish grey ware. It is out turned rim with bevelling on the exterior near the pointed edge, of coarse core, slightly burnished, non-micaceous. (Fig. VII, No. 5). Analogous to Brahmagiri, Fig. 20; T. 35 (Wheeler, R.B.K.; 1947).
8. From Nāgoori: A rim of a vase of dull pinkish grey ware. It is out-curved with finger pinching decoration on the edge, non-micaceous. The slip is dull pinkish. The rim is of coarse core with white particles as grit, even thickness.

9. From Nāgoori: A rim fragment of a thick jar of red ware. Probably it is an out-curved of very thick section and has thicker truncated edge with deep depression. The core is coarse, has white particles as grit. The clip is slightly burnished. It is of non-micaceous. (Fig. VII, No. 5).

10. From Meṣṭimālkumā Wālī: Bottom part of probably three legged vase with one leg extant. It is unburnished red slip, of coarse core with white particles as grit, non-micaceous. Comparable to Piklihal: Pl. No. 34a (Alchin, P.R.; 1950).
e. **Shoulder Parts**

11. From Nagoor: A shoulder part of a vase of pale red ware. It has vertical shallow notches in row around the shoulder as decoration, unburnished. The surface is worn out. It is of non-micaceous. (Fig. VII, No. 6).

12. From Nagoor: A shoulder part of a vase of dull grey ware. It has rope like applique design around as decoration. It is unburnished, of thick section coarse core containing white particles as grit, non-micaceous.

f. **Toy**

13. From Mettisalconda Wadi: A tiny toy like a cup on stand of coarse red ware. It is slightly damaged at the bottom of the stand and at the top edge. Peculiarly it has a perforation at the centre up to the bottom, unburnished slip, coarse core, non-micaceous.

g. **Terracotta Rubber**

14. From Mettisalconda Wadi: A thick rectangular plain terracotta rubber. Has nice surface and finished truncated edge. It is pinkish red of medium core and micaceous. (Fig. VII, No. 7).
B. Tradition

The pottery of the other tradition is as described above essentially of three fabrics, namely, grey ware and its varieties, black ware and reddish ware. The second B tradition of the pottery types and their characteristics are described below.

a. Hemi-spherical Bowl

1. From Nagour: A fragmentary edge hemi-spherical deep bowl of blackish grey ware. The edge is truncated with depression on the top and thinning towards the bottom. Slightly burnished, non-micaceous, having black coarse core. The exterior is indistinctly corrugated.

b. Vase

2. From Yeypundia: A fragmentary rim of vase of dull black ware. It is out turned with flattened top, sloping shoulder. It has distinct carination on the interior at the neck. The exterior is indistinctly corrugation. The slip is very slightly burnished exterior. The shard is
non-micaceous, of coarse core containing white particles as grit. (Fig. VIII, No. 3).

3. From Raipalli: A rim of a vase of black ware. It is thickening towards the edge, out turned with depressed thickened truncated edge. It is slightly burnished, of coarse core containing white particles as grit, non-micaceous.

4. From Gorchinchollli: Variant of 3. A vase of dull greyish brown grey ware.

5. From Mandapur: Variant of 3, vase of dull grey ware. It is out-curved. The slip is unburnished, of coarse core containing profusely white particles as grit, slightly micaceous. (Fig. VIII, No. 2).

6. From Chintaki: Variant of 3, of black grey ware. It is out turned with internal carination, slightly burnished, non-micaceous. The rim is short.

7. From Gorchinchollli: Variant of 6, of dull grey ware.
8. From Manduapur: Rim of vase of pinkish grey ware. It is out-turned with truncated edge. The slip is slightly burnished. The sherd is of uniform thickness, coarse core containing white particles as grit. The section is comparatively thin.

9. From Mattimalkunda: Variant of 8, of dull dirty grey ware. The slip is slightly burnished, micaceous, of coarse core containing white particles as grit and of uniform thickness.

10. From Lakhangao: Rim of a vase of grey ware. It is variant of type 9. The slip is slightly burnished. The pot sherd is of uniform thickness coarse core containing white particles as grit, very slightly micaceous.

11. From Bhatambra: Rim of a vase of black ware. The pot sherd is thinning towards the edge, of black coarse core, non-micaceous. It is vertical and very short with depression on the top. The slip is slightly burnished.

12. From Bhalkit: Edge of a vase of black ware with indistinct vertical top, sloping shoulder, squar carinated body and round bottom. On the exterior of the
shoulder are parallel grooves. The pot sherd is thinning towards the edge and the bottom, of coarse core containing white particles as grit. The slip is slightly burnished. (Fig. VIII, No. 4).

13. From Wettimalkunda Wadi: Variant of 12, rim of a vase of grey ware. The edge is rather distinct. (Fig. VIII, No. 5).

14. From Malkhad (B): Variant of 12; of red ware, slightly micaceous. The edge tends to be a short truncated rim. The shoulder is corrugated. (Fig. VIII, No. 6).

15. From Yengunda: Variant of 12, of black ware. The edge is truncated. The slip is slightly burnished.

Shoulder Parts

16. From Itiyyali: A shoulder part of black ware.
The body is distinctly carinated. The slip is slightly burnished. The sherd is of coarse core containing white particles as grit, non-micaceous.

17. From Rippalgeon: A shoulder probably of Jar with flaring sides distinctly and prominently carinated
body and sagger base. It is of coarse core containing white particles as grit. The slip is slightly burnished.

General Observations

From the above survey of the cultural remains of essentially neolithic although from the surface collections, the following significant points emerge indicating the distinctive features of the culture.

1. The grey ware pottery in varying shades of colour and fabrics comprise two distinct traditions. One is intimately akin to the micaceous grey ware pottery of particularly the Krishna valley and the other is obviously distinctive of the Hāṅjra-Karanja valley. In the latter there are at least three types which have no parallels in the other river valleys in Karnataka in particular and in South India in general. The pottery tradition is, therefore, important in understanding the life of the people in these regards. It is further necessary to investigate if the tradition is of local origin or due to the impact from the probably eastern and north-eastern regions.
There is neither black-on-red painted pottery nor pottery with post-firing red ochre painting nor pottery with incised designs. It is in this respect that pottery of the tradition of the Manjra valley differs from the corresponding pottery of the Krishna valley in Karnataka.

There is only one thin small red ware sherd with worn out surface. It appears to be of Jorwe fabric. But the evidence is too slender, simple and fragmentary to postulate the possible intrusion of the Jorwe culture of the Godavari valley into this region.

2. The neolithic with axe elements as dominant tool type are of course more akin to Sanganakallu tradition.

3. The parallel sided blades and microliths essentially made on chaledony, agate, etc., are analogous to those of the Chalcolithic culture of the Upper Godavari, Bhima regions. The parallel sided blades are produced essentially by crested guiding ridge technique.

4. The culture therefore has essentially the neolithic features, but having the chalcolithic influence especially in the form of parallel sided blade industry.
Provisionally, therefore, the culture may be described as essentially neolithic having the chalcolithic impact. Excavations alone of a select site may clearly either confirm the present observation or correct it.

5. The culture having perhaps its indigenous characters has assimilated the influences both from the Krishna valley and the Gâdâwari, Bhûma valleys.

6. Regarding the dating the neolithic grey ware pottery type and the parallel sided blade industry seems to indicate the date range corresponding to the Upper Neolithic of Pîkîhal (Âllochin, F.R.; 1960, p.xvi), of Brahmagiri 1b (Wheeler, R.E.M.; 1947, pp. 202-203). Therefore, the culture may be dated between 1500 B.C. and 800 B.C.
Table No. 5: Distribution of Microliths Collected from the Ancient Habitation Sites of the Manjna and the Karanja Valleys in Bidar District

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of locality</th>
<th>Scrapers in variety</th>
<th>Blades in flakes</th>
<th>Parallel sided blades</th>
<th>Backed blades</th>
<th>Cored ridges</th>
<th>Fluted cores</th>
<th>Rejected</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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- d: Area
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- a: Base
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Fig. No. V: Nos. 1, Stone Axe (Kimni-Ranjol).
Fig. No. VI: Nos. 1 & 2, fluted cores (Chota-Sittur); 3, sladish core (Jamalpur); 4 & 5, Parallel sided blades (Nijipur & Nagur-Habla); 6, back blade (Malikhed (S)).
Fig. No. VII: Nos. 1, Dull red ware lipped bowl (Wâgoor); 2&4, Pinkish grey ware vase (Wâgoor); 3, Blackish grey ware vase (Wâgoor); 5, Red ware jar (Wâgoor); 6, Notches on red ware sherd (Wâgoor); 7, Terracotta Rubber (Meţimelkundan-Wâdi).
Fig. No. VIII: Nos. 1, Blackish grey ware Hemi-spherical bowl (Nagocr); 2, Dull grey ware vase (Wandapur); 3, Dull black ware vase (Yengunda); 4, Black ware vase (Shalki); 5, Grey ware vase (Nettimelkundawadi); 6, Red ware vase (Malliknud).