

Figure 1. Map of the cluster of hills under investigation as part of the Sanganakallu-Kupgal Project. Some of the major archaeological sites are highlighted. Ashmound sites are represented with circles (filled circle indicates extant ashmound; empty circle destroyed ashmound; and half filled circle a partially destroyed mound).

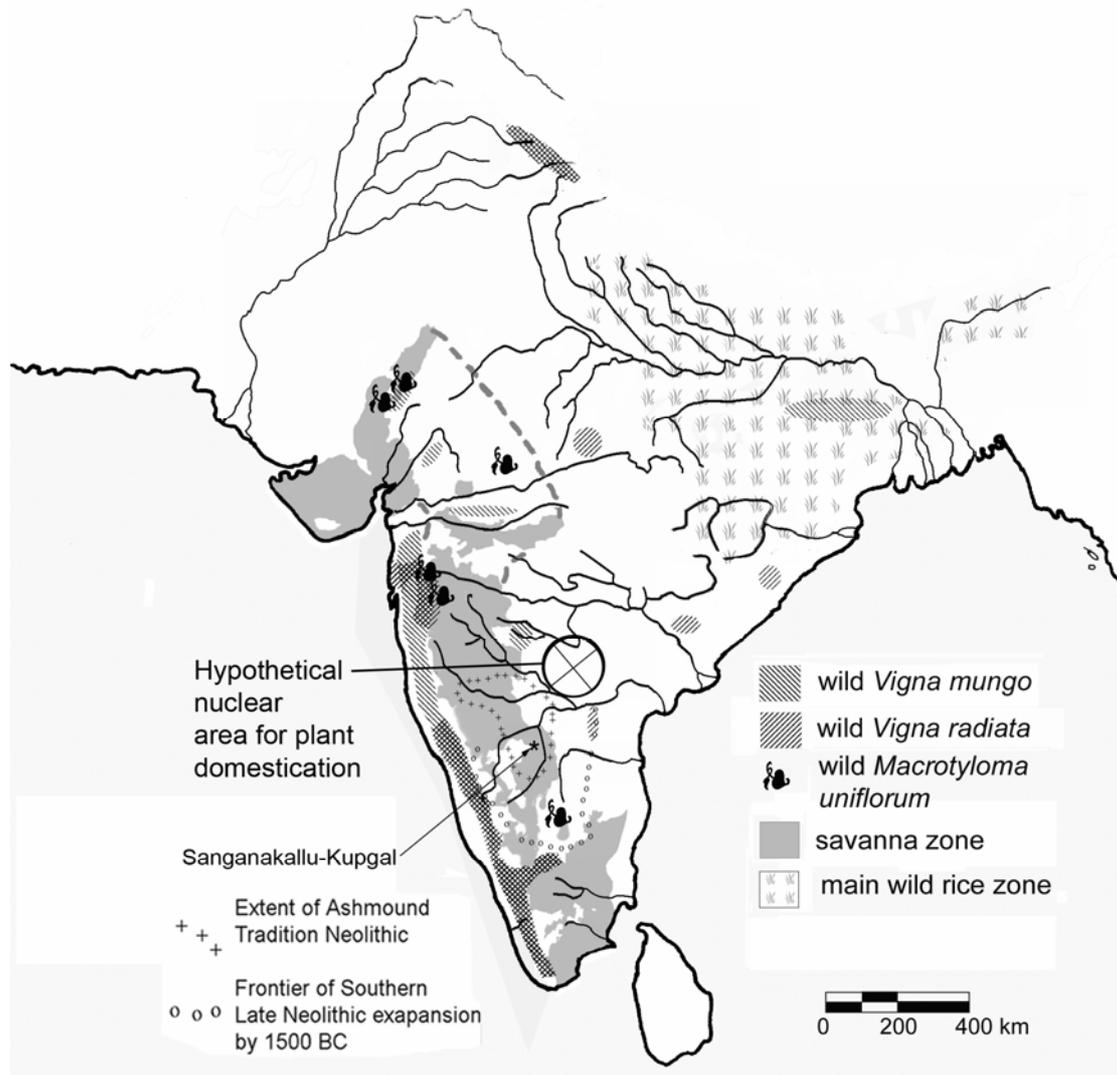


Figure 2. Map of selected wild crop progenitors in India in relation to the hypothetical south Indian centre of plant domestication and the Southern Neolithic. Indicated is the savannah-scrub vegetation zone where wild horsegram can be expected to have been more widely distributed in the past. The wild millets would have ranged from this zone into the moister woodlands with the wild *Vigna* pulses. Wild pulse distributions from Fuller and Harvey (2006), with additional reference to Tomooka et al. (2003).



Figure 3. An example of a rock-bruising on dolerite depicting a bull at Hiregudda (Kupgal Hill). The theme of the bull dominates rock art associated with Southern Neolithic sites. (Photograph by J. A. Soldevilla).

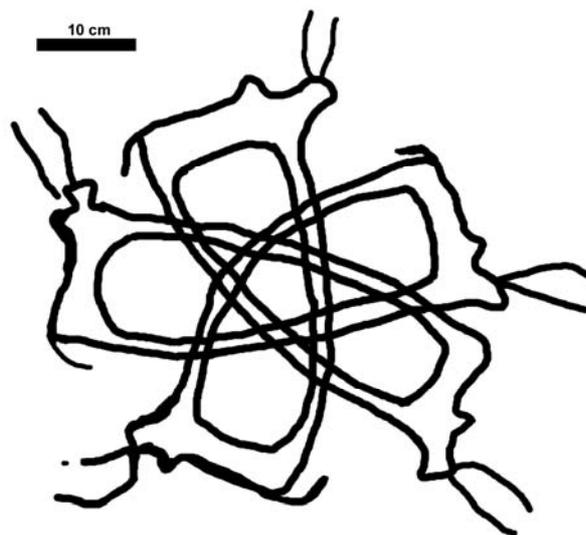


Figure 4. A tracing of a dolerite rock bruising from Hiregudda (Kupgal Hill). The interlocking bull motif may indicate a herd of cattle, or may make more symbolic reference, perhaps to the coming together of neighbouring clans during communal rituals such as those potentially carried out at the group of 3 large ashmounds on the plain immediately below the site. (Tracing by D. Robinson).

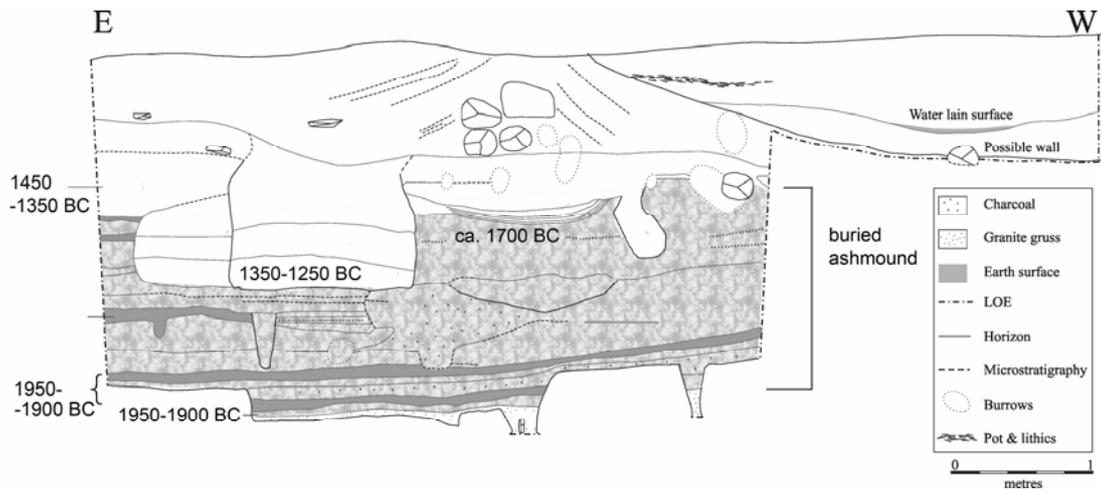


Figure 5. A drawing of the main stratigraphic sequence on Sanarachamma Hill, showing the lower ash deposits of a buried ashmound, sealed beneath later Neolithic settlement layers. Dates indicated from calibrated AMS-radiocarbon data (Fuller et al., in press).

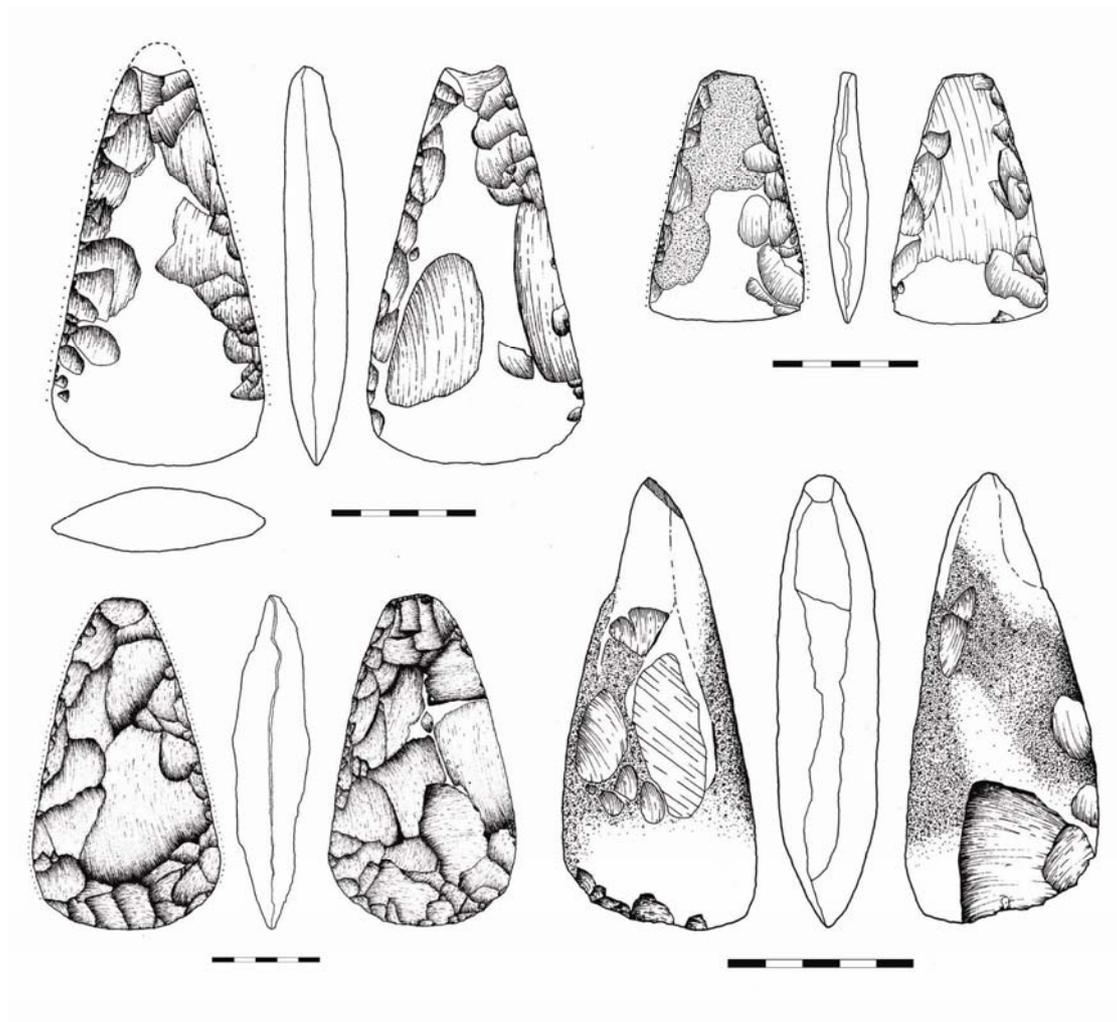


Figure 6. Examples of dolerite stone axes produced at the site of Hiregudda during the Neolithic period. (Drawings by Adam Brumm).

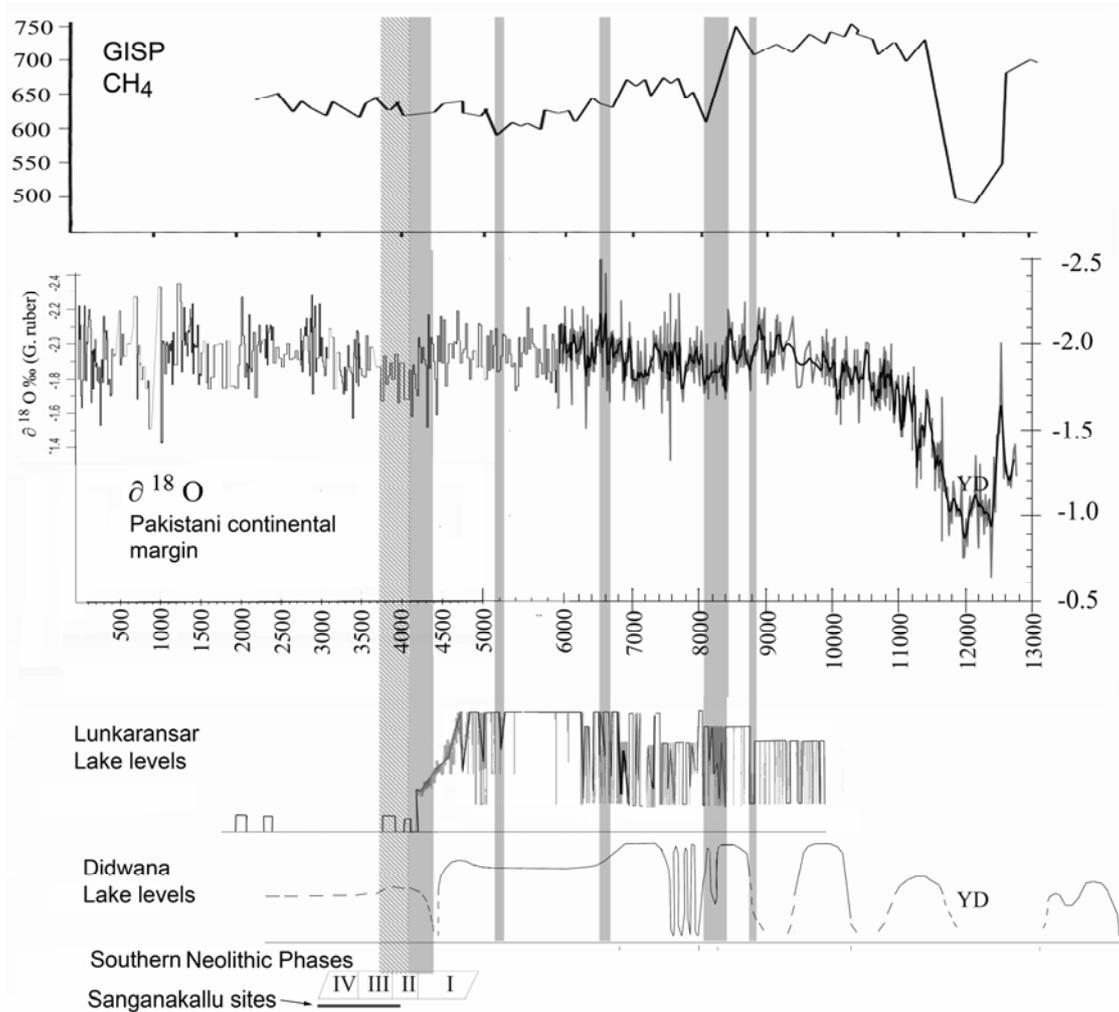


Figure 7. A summary of Holocene palaeoclimatic patterns, indicating major dry periods correlated across datasets in grey and the prolonged dry-spell at the end of the third millennium indicated in diagonal hatching. Data sets have been correlated based on recalibration of radiocarbon data (after Madella and Fuller 2006). From top: the global pattern represented by methane levels in the Greenland ice core (Blunier et al 1995); patterns in monsoonal rainfall in the western Himalayas inferred from oxygen isotopes in foraminifera from the sea bed in the north Arabian sea south of the Karachi Delta (from Staubwasser 2002 & 2003); lake level data from Lunkaransar Lake, Rajasthan (from Enzel et al. 1999); lake level data from Didwana (from Singh et al. 1990). These are compared to the Southern Neolithic chronological phases and the occupation span of Sannarachamma Hill and Hiregudda Area A.



Figure 8. A plan of Hiregudda Area A, indicating stone features of Neolithic occupation, 1700-1500/1400 BC, and placement of an ashmound (destroyed since 1998 by quarrying). This area was a focus on intensive 'industrial' scale axe dolerite manufacture, ca. 1400-1200 BC. (Plan by Paul Masser).

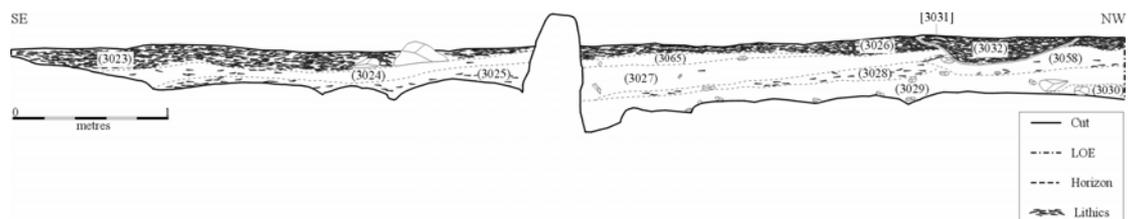


Figure 9. Stratigraphic section through Feature 1 of Hiregudda Area A, illustrating the high concentration of dolerite flakes and debitage from axe manufacturing.