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THE ROLE
OF CULTURE
IN EARLY
EXPANSIONS
OF HUMANS

SENCKENBERG
world of biodiversity

Coastal adaptations on the Western Cape

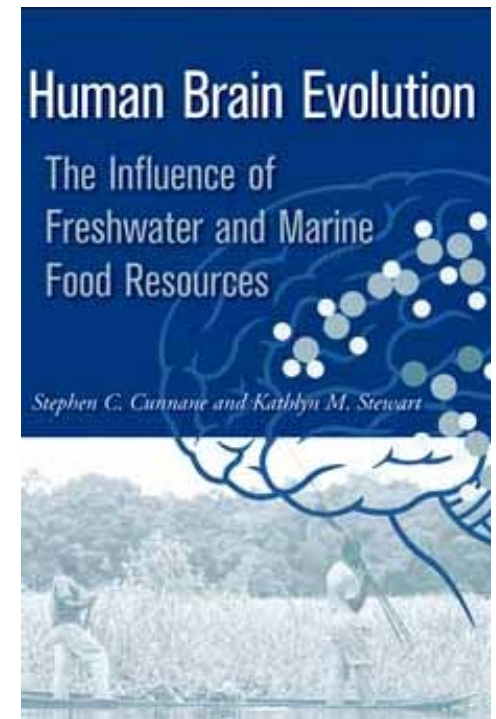
Nicholas Conard
Tübingen

Research Questions

- How did modern humans evolve?
- What role did coastal adaptations play?
- What do we know about MSA & LSA coastal adaptations?

Hypotheses

- Parkington's seafood model
- Marean's Pinnacle Point refugium model



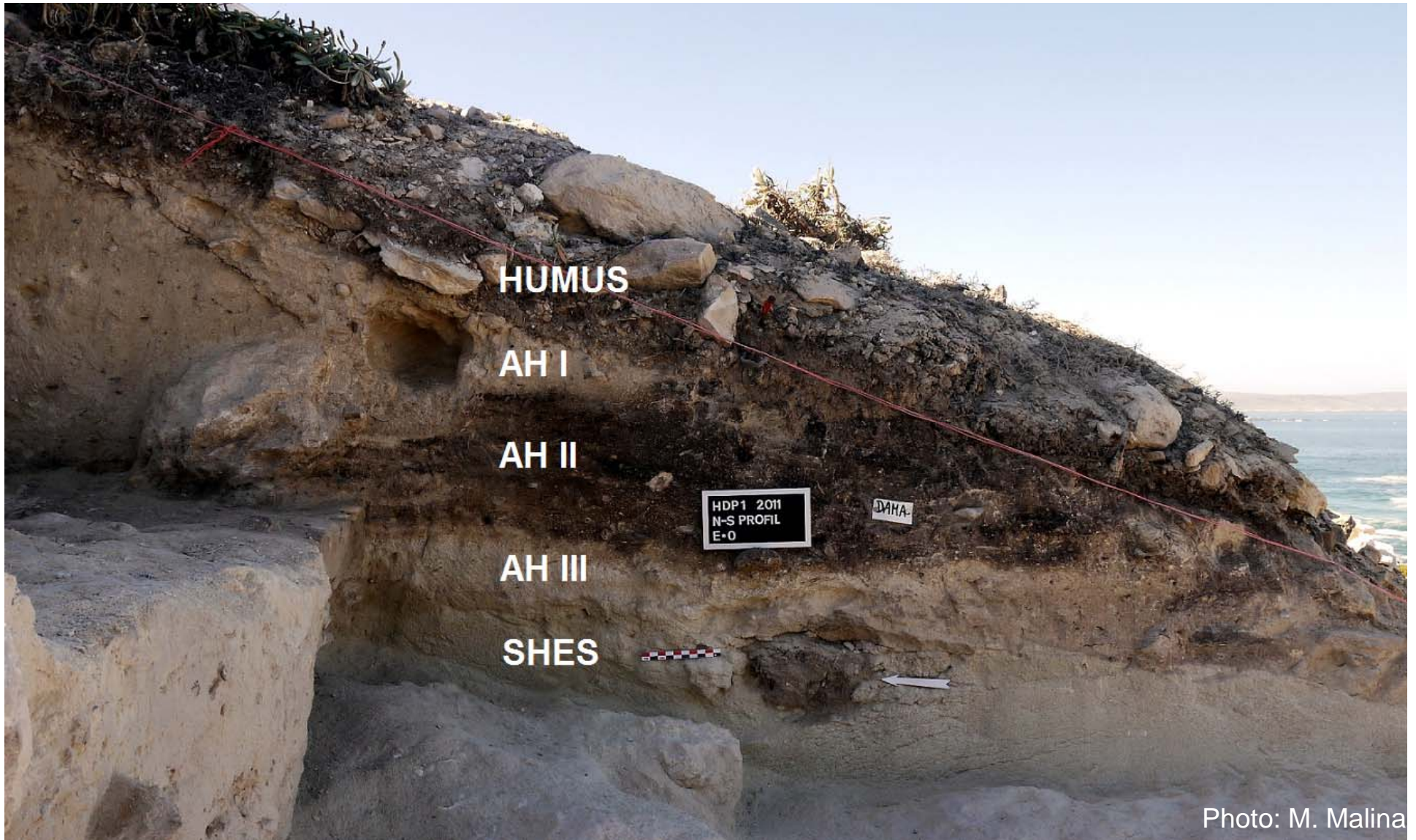
Cunnane & Stewart (Eds.) 2010

Coastal Adaptations

Earliest evidence: „shell middens“ MSA South Africa (beginning ~164 ka?)

How do we define shell middens?





Stratigraphy 2011



HDP 1 2011
L12 NOSA 2
Z 4,22



HDP 1 2011
L12 DAMA
Z 4,46

**“Shell midden“ or
a picnic on the beach**

Layer	PAT (kg)	PAT* (kcal)	CM (kg)	CM* (kcal)	Total (kg)	Total* (kcal)	% PAT
AH I	5.6	4760	2.5	900	8.1	5660	69%
AH II	2.2	1870	0.7	252	2.9	2122	76%
AH III	5.5	4675	0.8	288	6.3	4963	87%
TOTAL	13.3	11,305	4	1440	17.3	12,745	77%



*Cymbula
granatina*



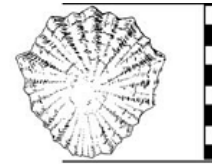
*Choromytilus
meridionalis*

Shellfish calories and densities

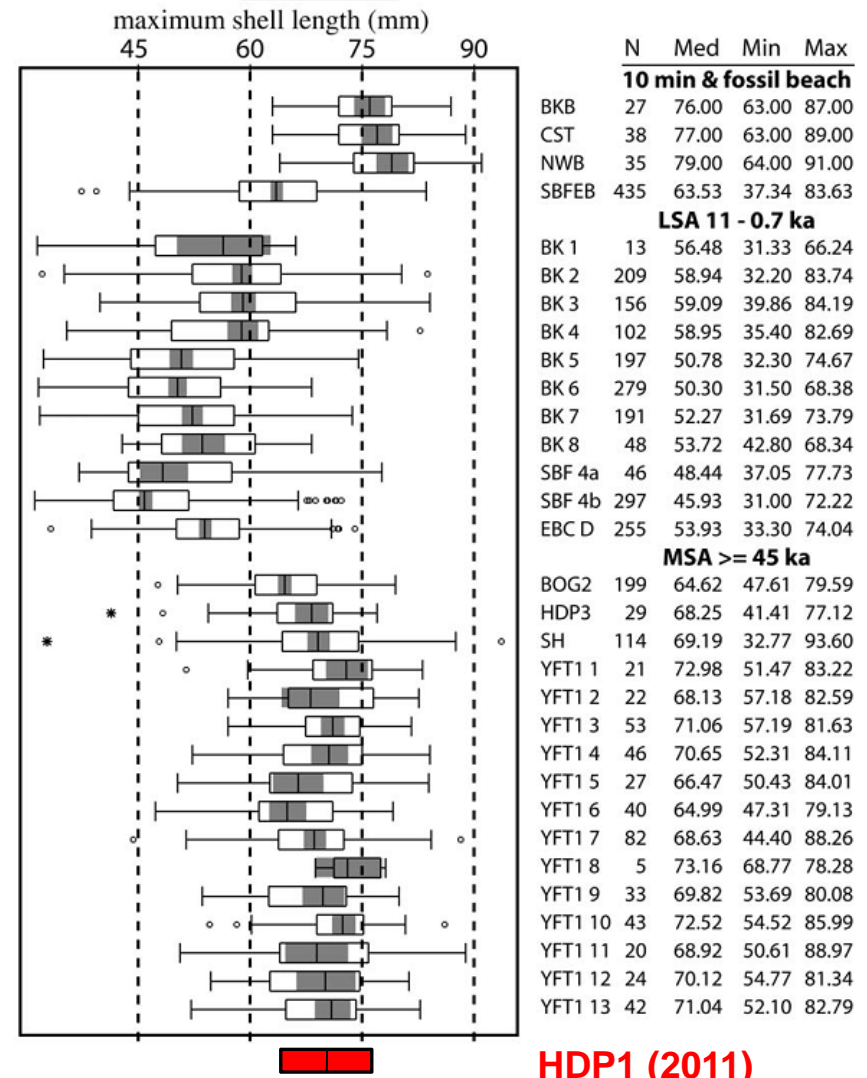
HDP1 Limpet sizes	
Valid <i>n</i>	60
Mean	69.8 mm
Median	71.2 mm
Maximum	84.6 mm
minimum	43.6 mm
Standard deviation	8.0 mm

Data by K. Kyriacou

Conform to the typical MSA pattern



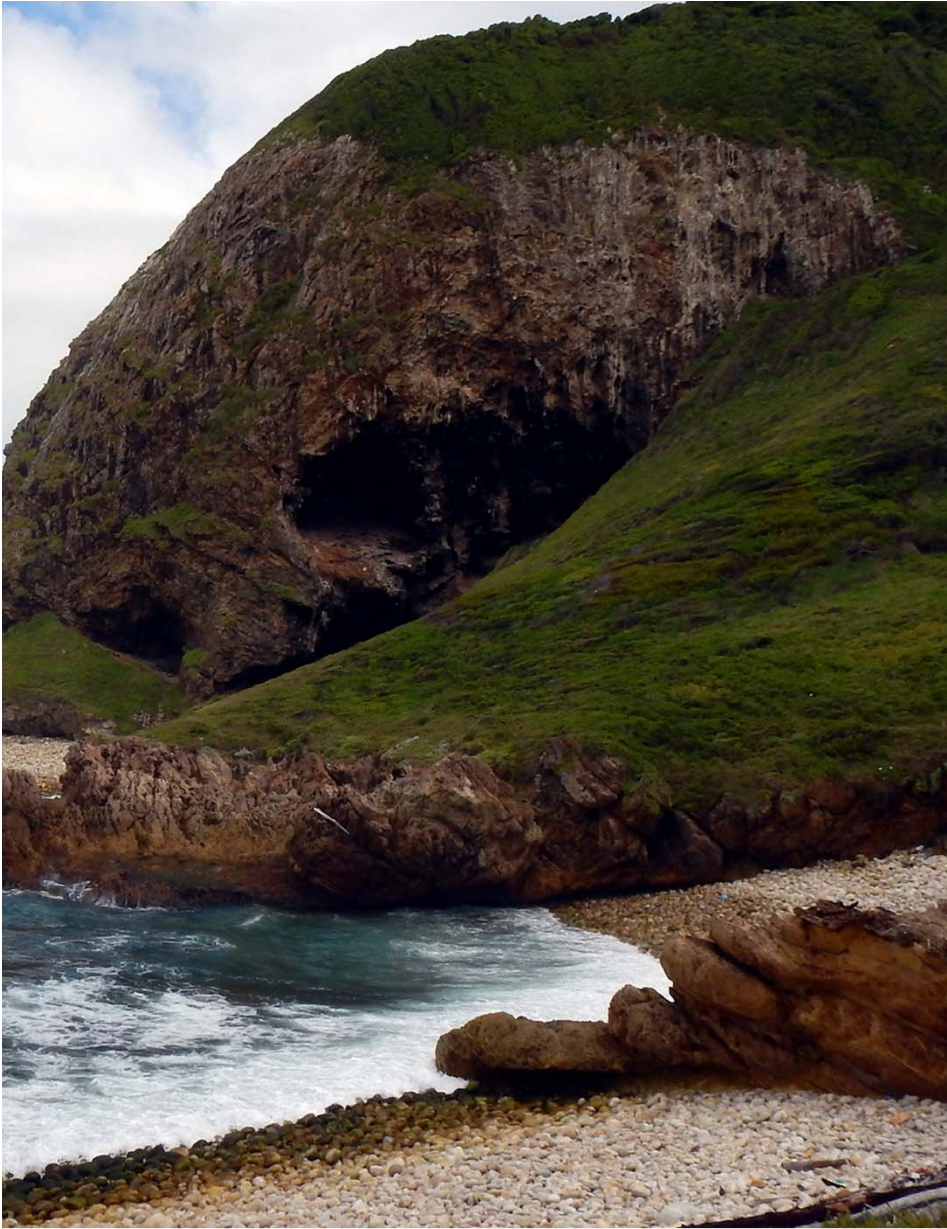
granite limpet
Patella (Cymbula) granatina



HDP1 (2011)

Avery et al. 2008

Shellfish dimensions



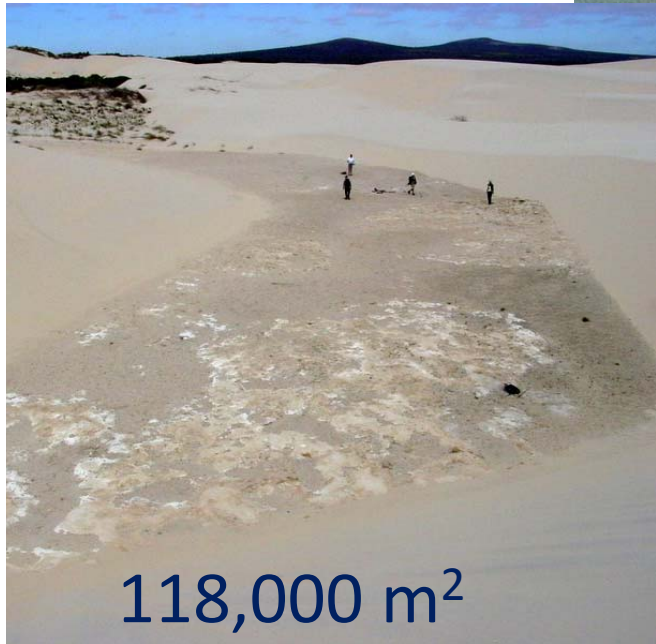
Photos S. Mentzer & C. Miller

Klasies River Mouth / variable at time high densities

Site	Density (kg/m ³)	Chronology
Pinnacle Point 13B	0.01 - 9	MIS 6 – 5c
Hoedjiespunt 1	11 - 13	MIS 5e
Klasies River	0.3 – 163	MIS 5d - 3
Blombos Cave	<10 – 164	MIS 5e – 5a
Elands Bay	289 – 302	LSA

Shell Middens ?

**Clast supported shell middens are rare in the MSA
and much more common in the LSA**

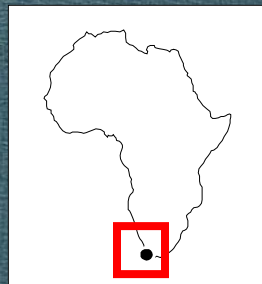


118,000 m²

Geelbek Dunes

Anyskop Blowout

1998 – 2002 (2007)



GEELBEK DUNES & DUNE MIGRATION

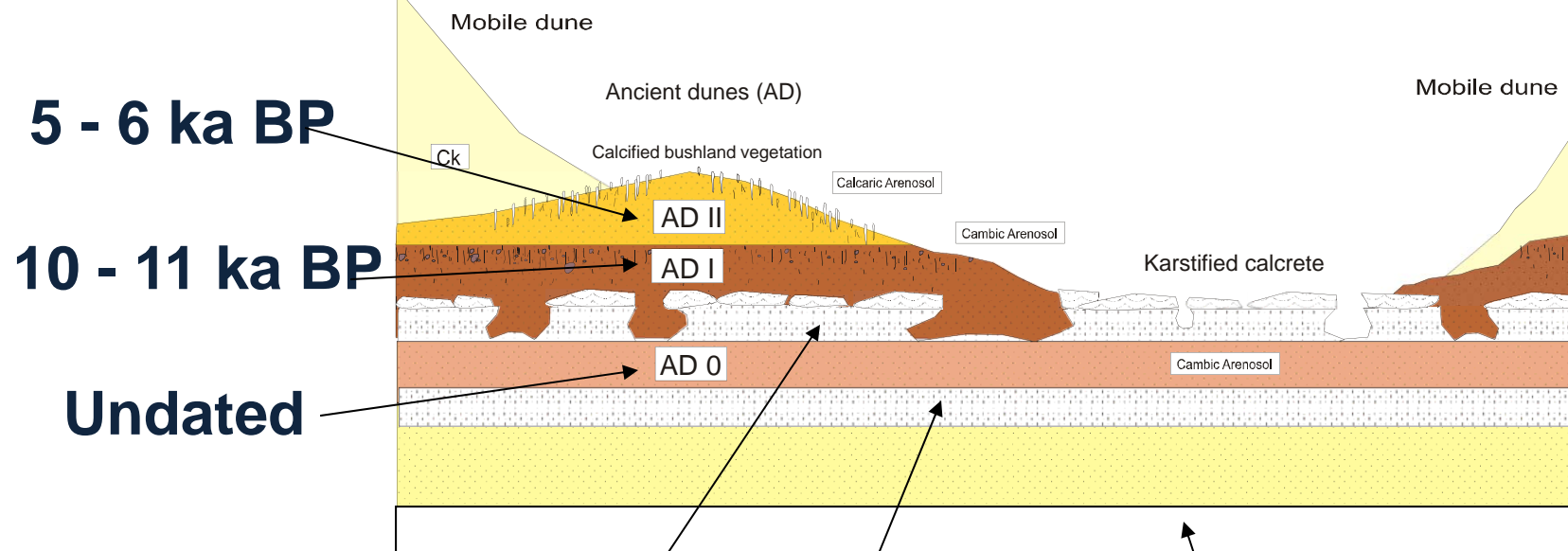




**Geelbek Geological setting
Letting nature do the digging...**

Geelbek Chronostratigraphy

3 sand units



5 - 6 ka BP

10 - 11 ka BP

Undated

3 calcrete units

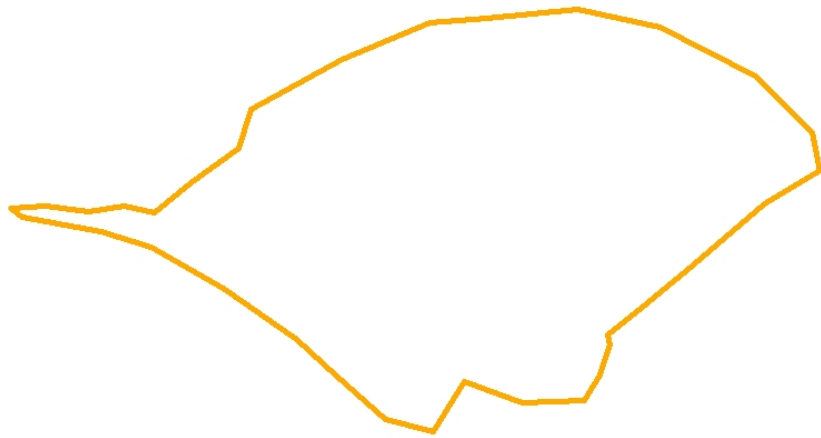
65 ka BP / 125 - 150 ka BP / 225 - 250 ka BP

Dune migration

1998

Stella

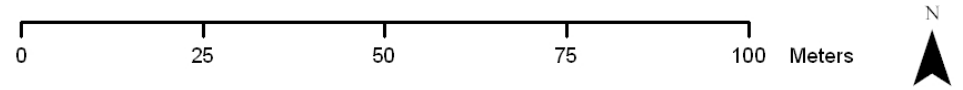
0 25 50 75 100 Meters



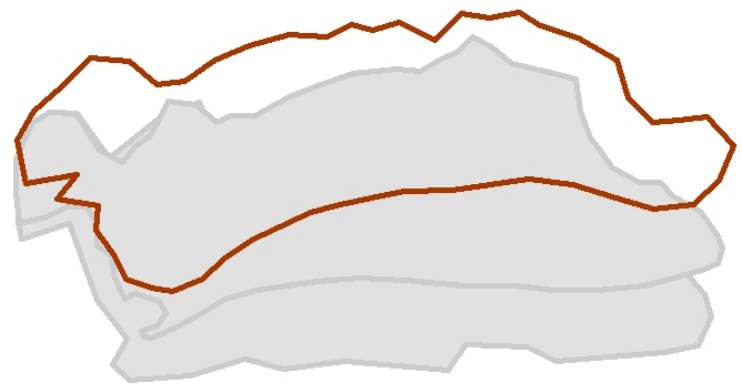
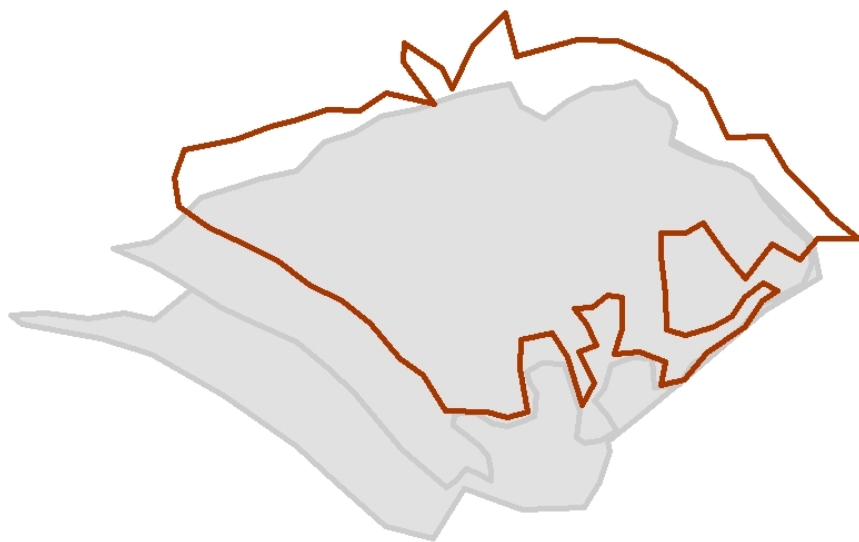
1999



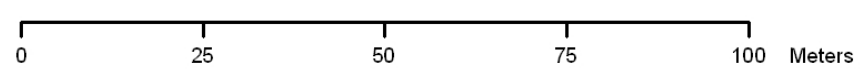
Stella



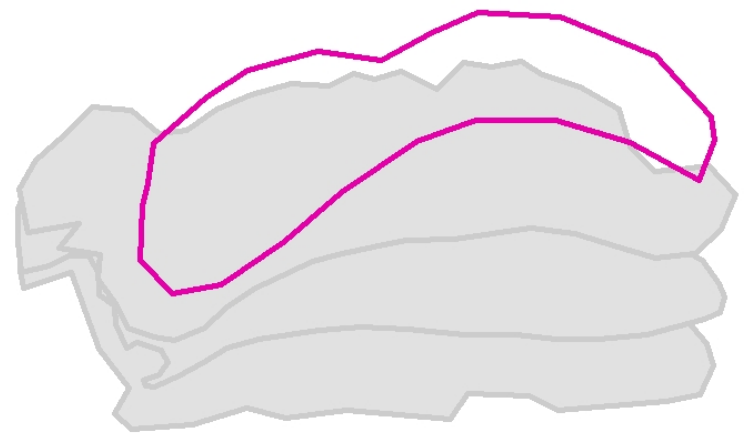
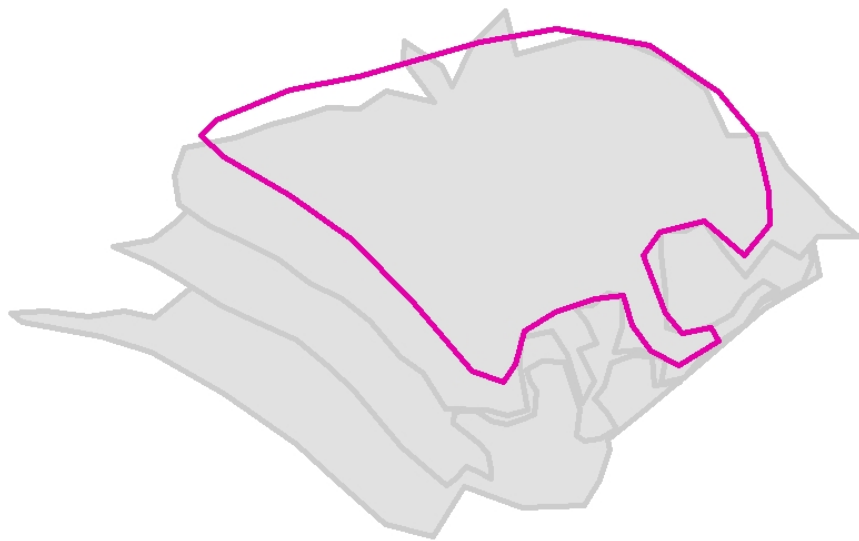
2000



Stella



2001

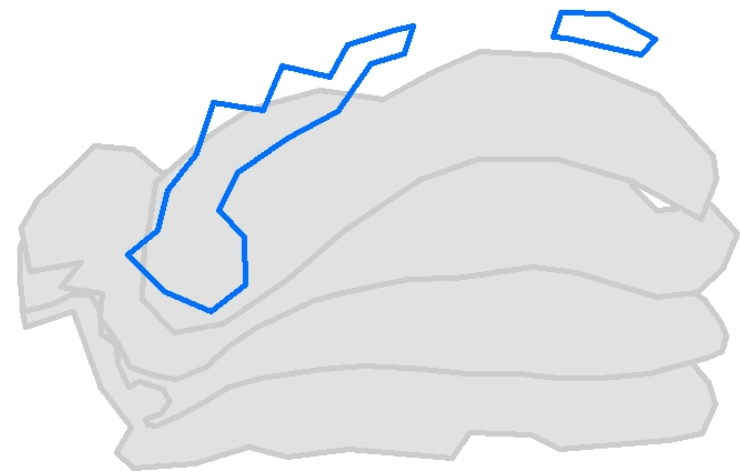
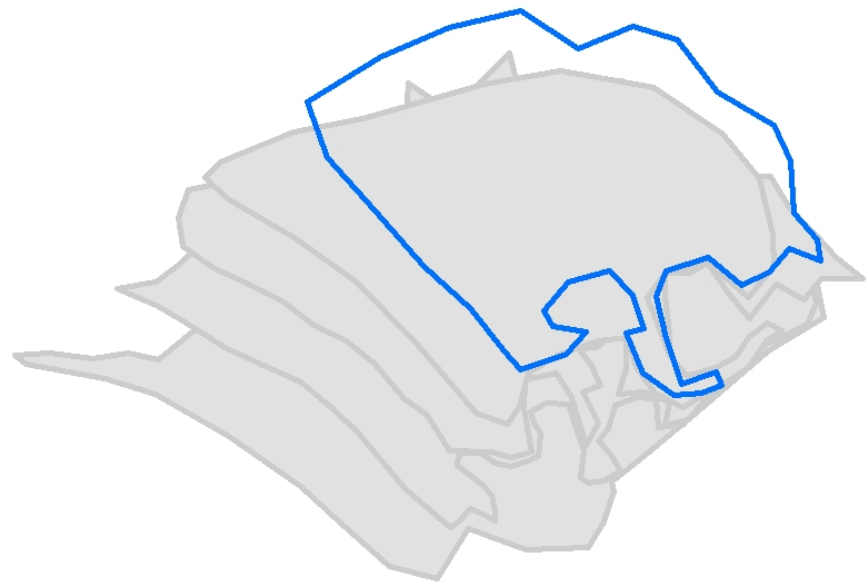


Stella

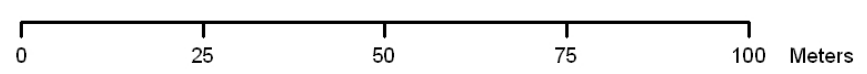
0 25 50 75 100 Meters



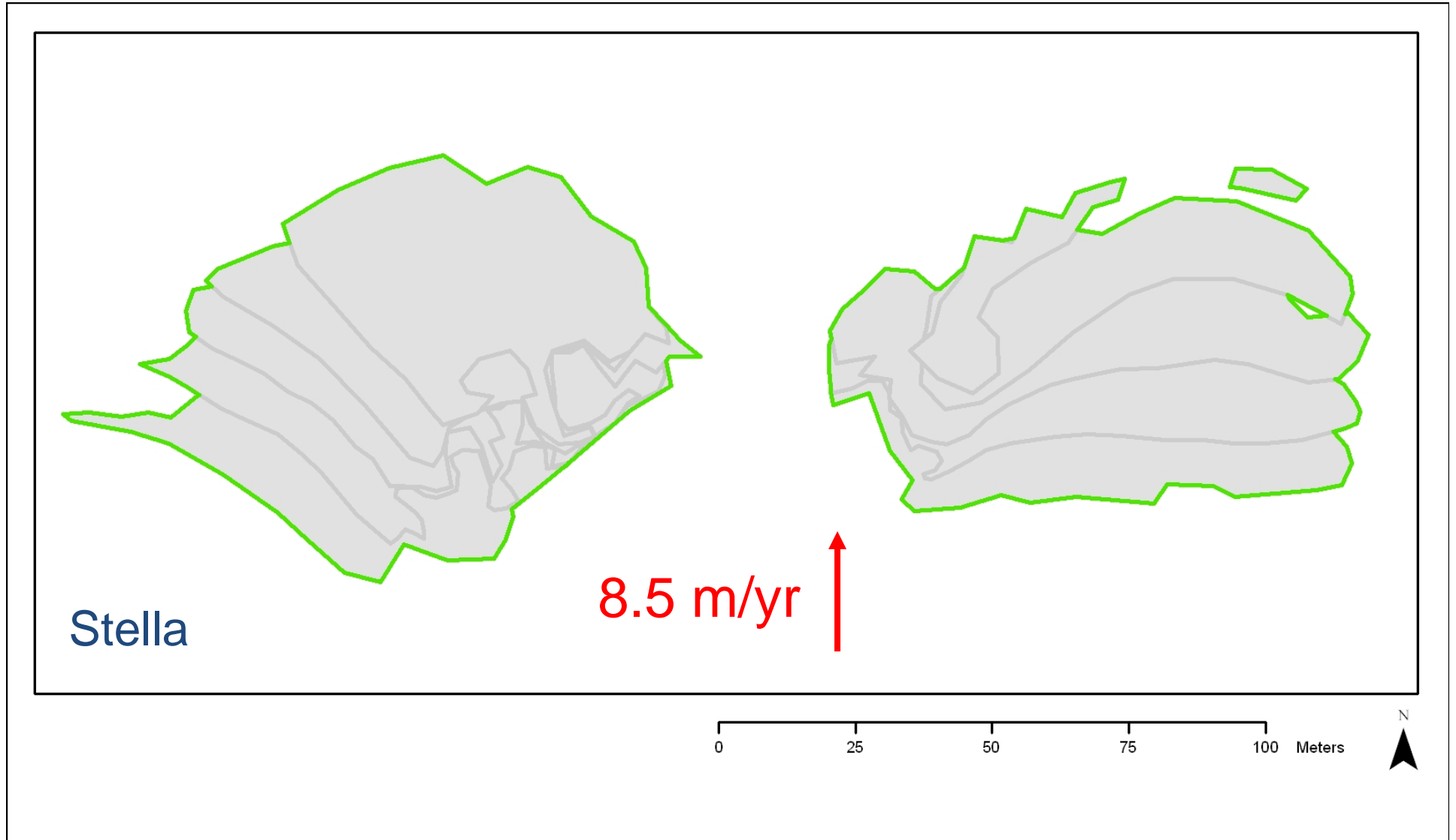
2002



Stella



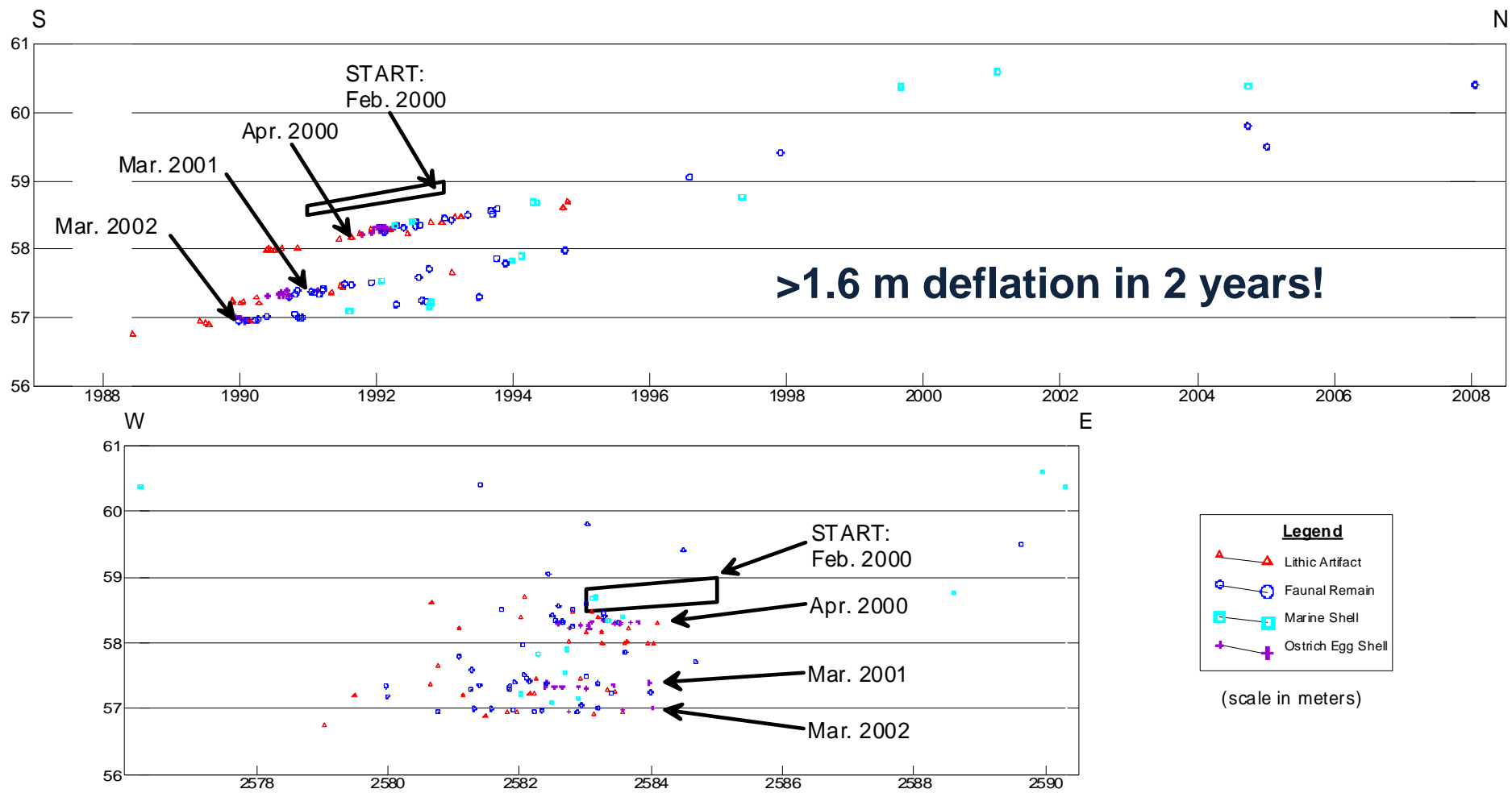
Dune movement samples complete landscape



Total surface area sampled at Geelbek > 118,000 m²



GOME B: Feb. 2000, compact brown sand



GOME A: loose dune sand

23 localities

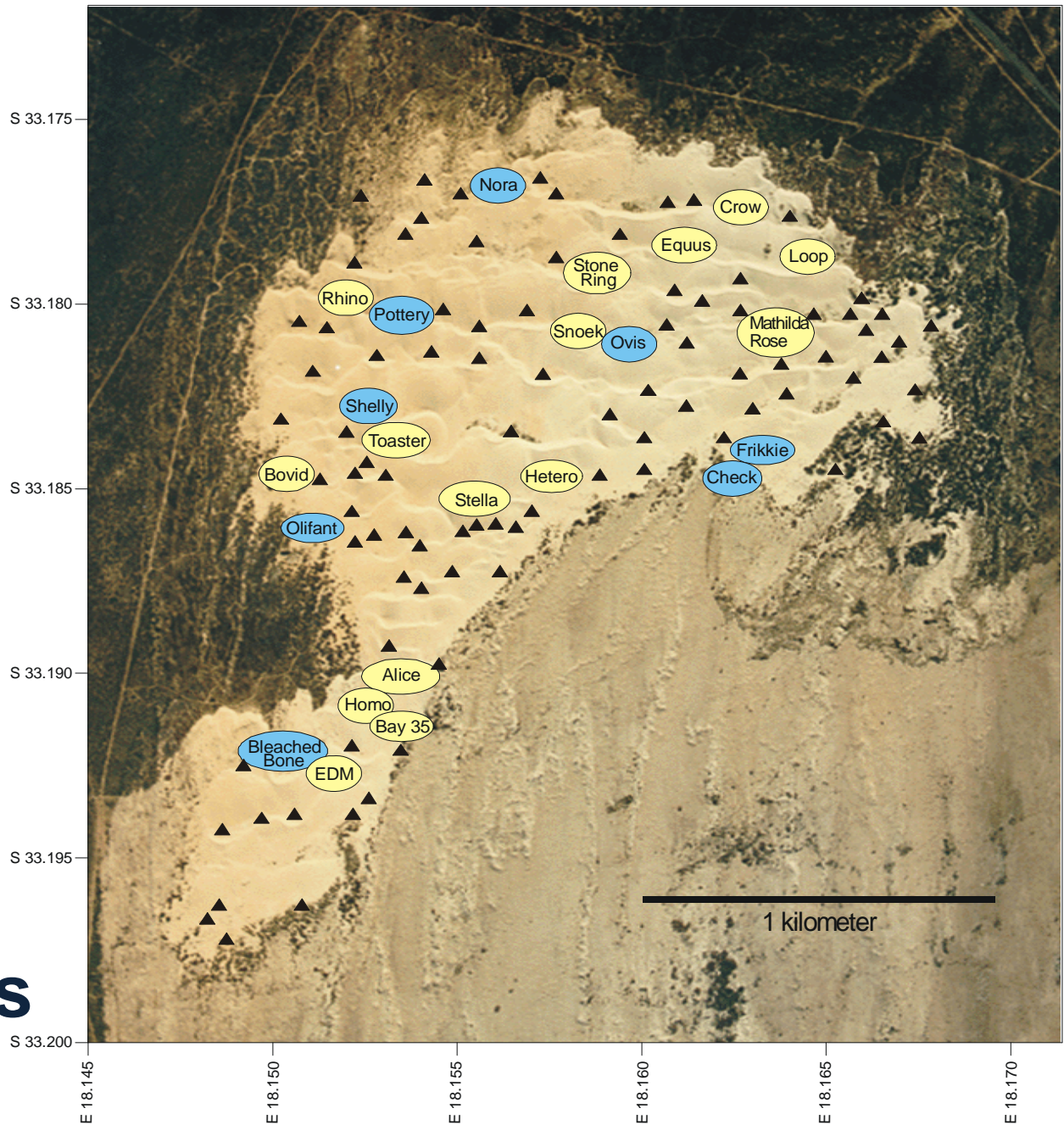
● LSA (n=8)

● LSA and MSA (n=15)

ESA (n=0)

118,000 m²

Geelbek Dunes



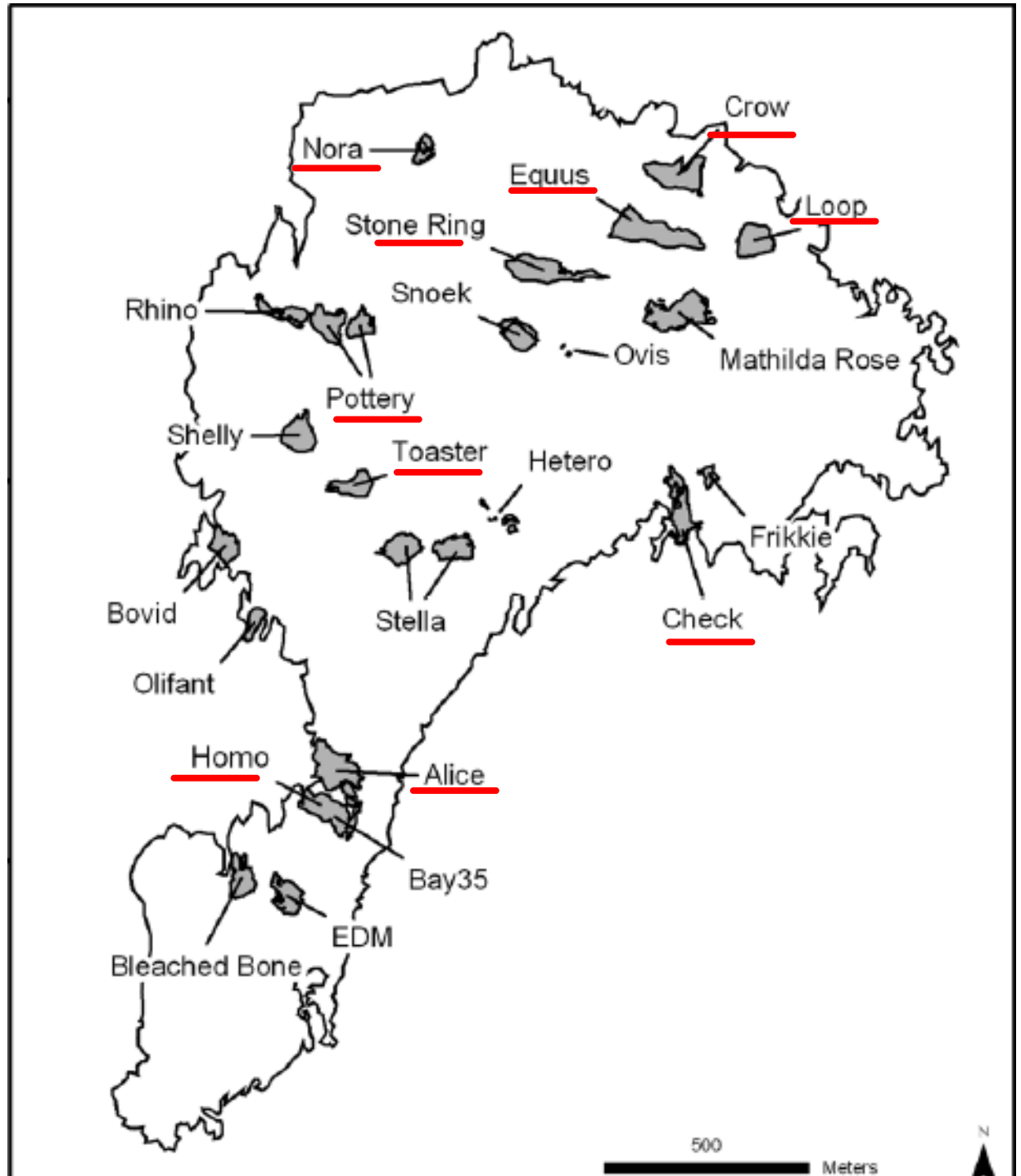
23 localities

- LSA (n=8)
- LSA and MSA (n=15)

ESA (n=0)

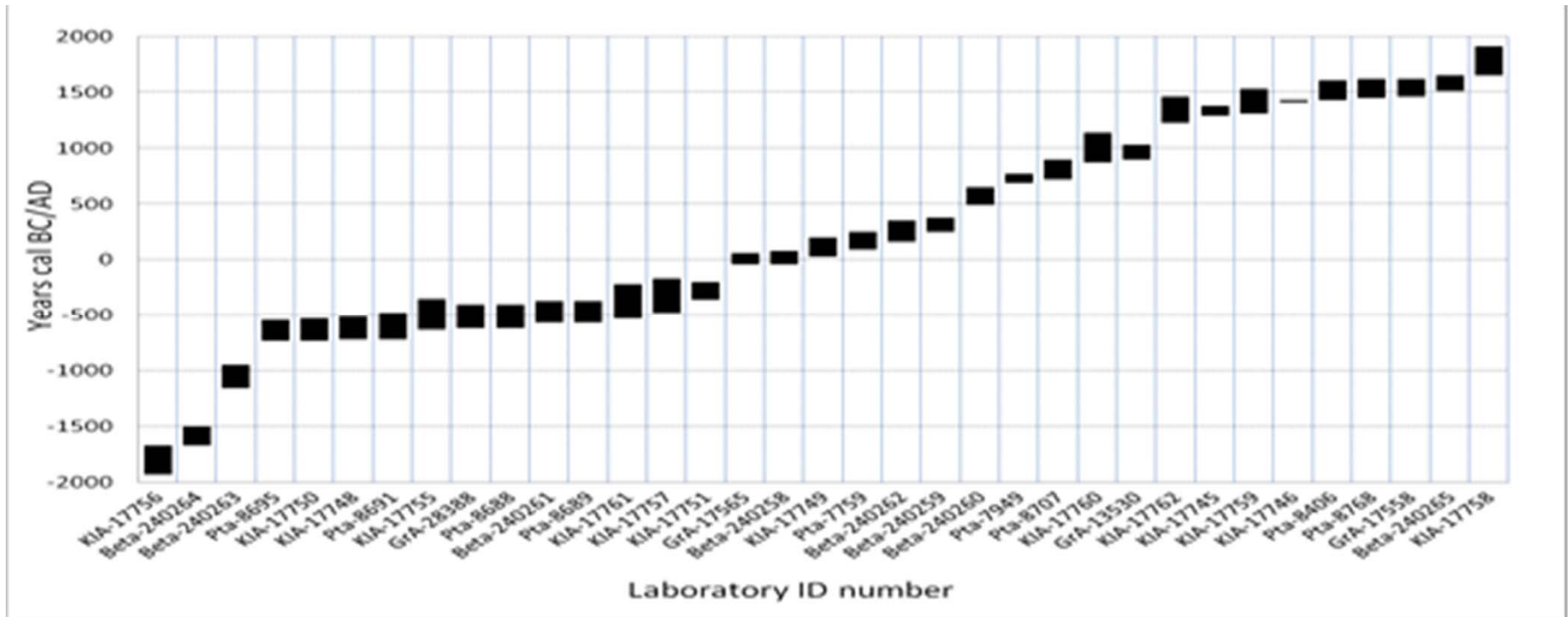
118,000 m²

Geelbek Dunes



Geelbek





Human bones:

Hetero 1450 – 1620 AD low marine component to diet
 Homo 900 – 1030 AD moderate marine component to diet
 Loop 40 BC -60 AD extremely high marine component to diet

Cattle

Alice 1700 – 1930 AD
 Check 250 – 380 AD

Sheep/Goat

Ovis modern

Geelbek, calibrated radiocarbon dates, the last 4000 years

Stone features



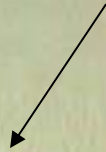
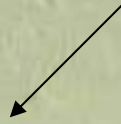
49 stone features

- hearths for cooking
- whale blubber rendering
- work spaces
- living areas

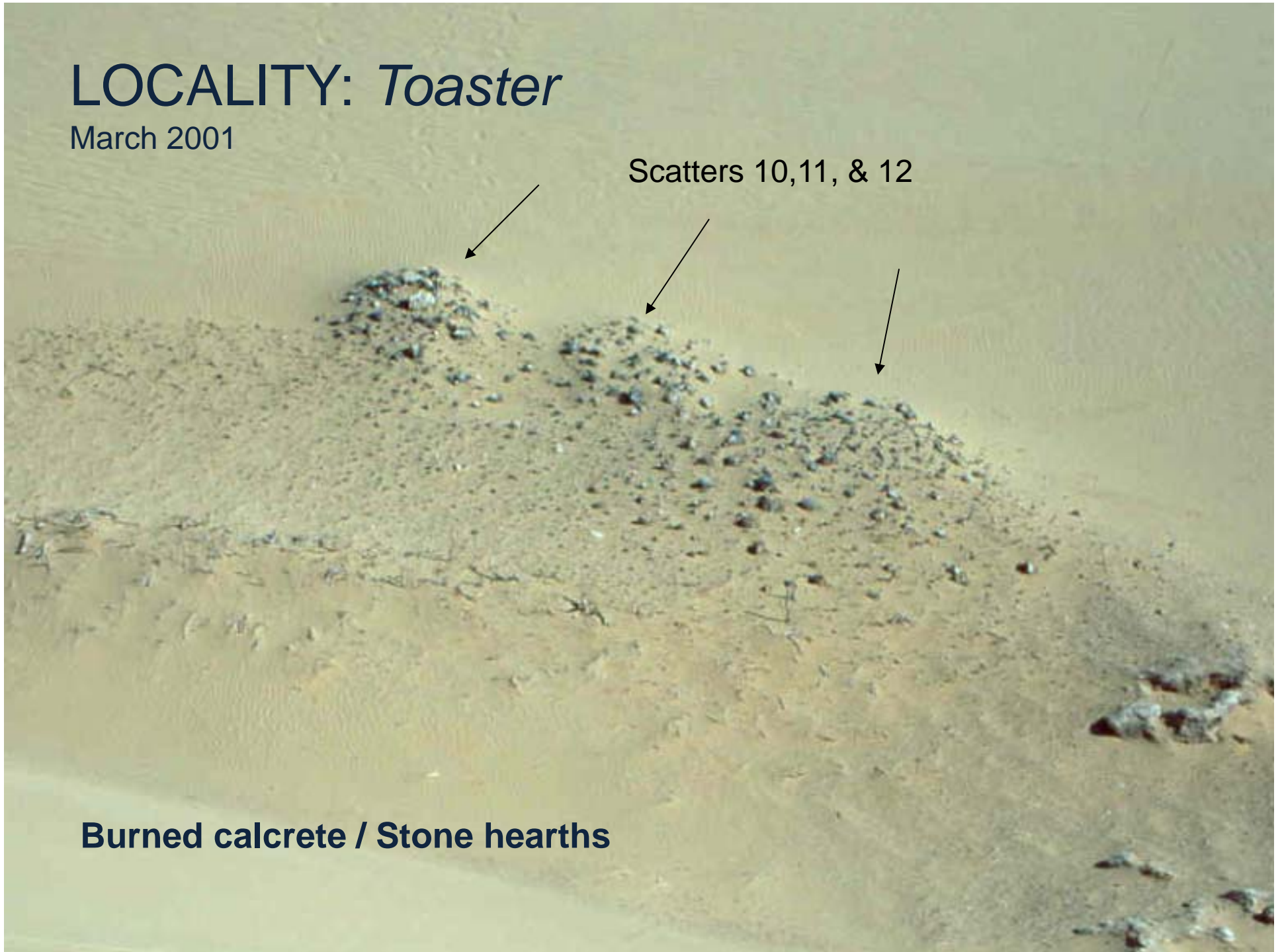
LOCALITY: *Toaster*

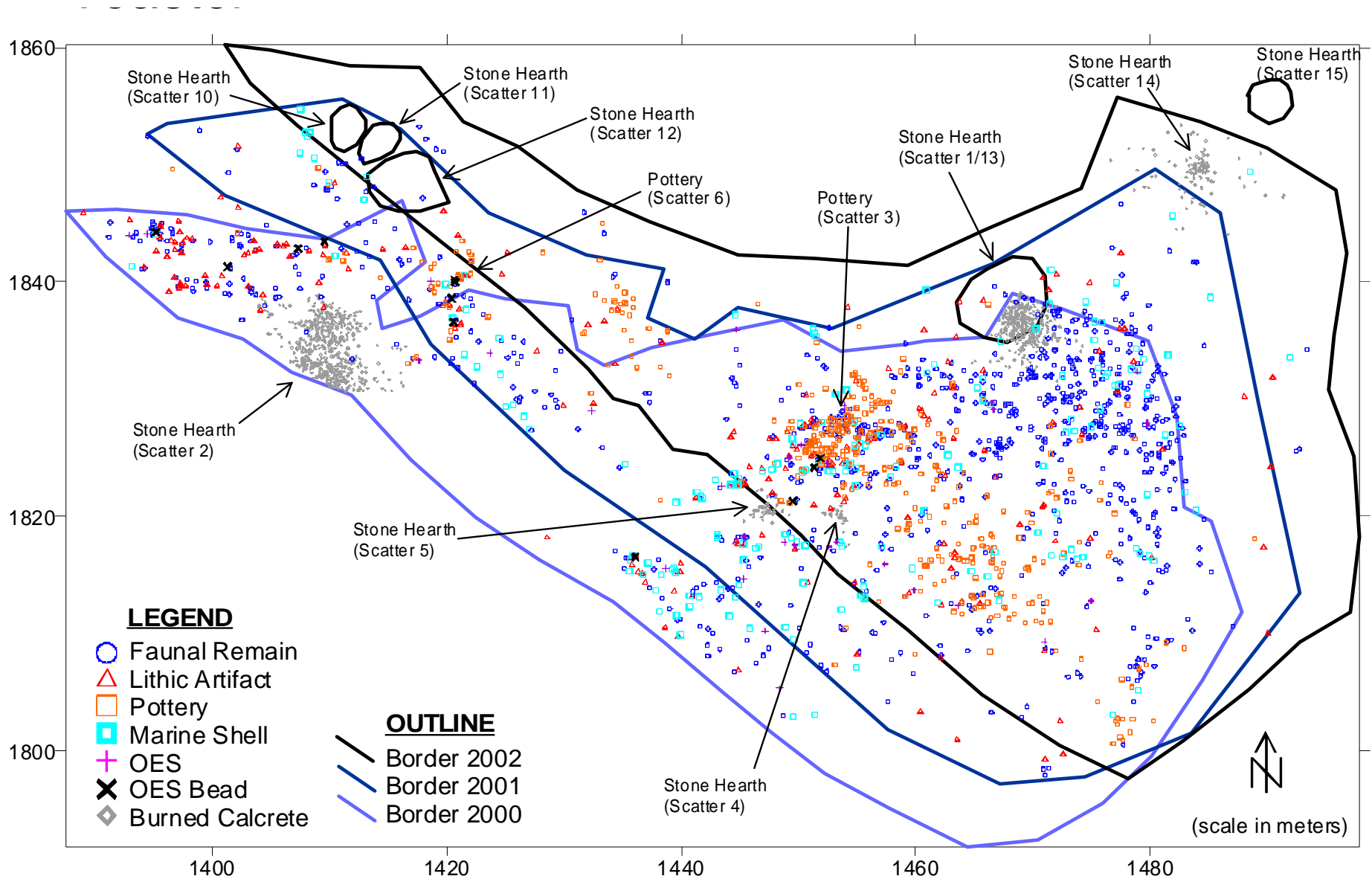
March 2001

Scatters 10, 11, & 12



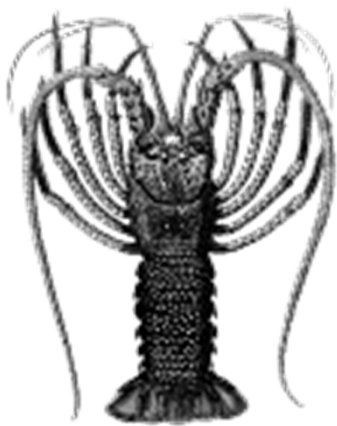
Burned calcrete / Stone hearths





Toaster 2000 -2003

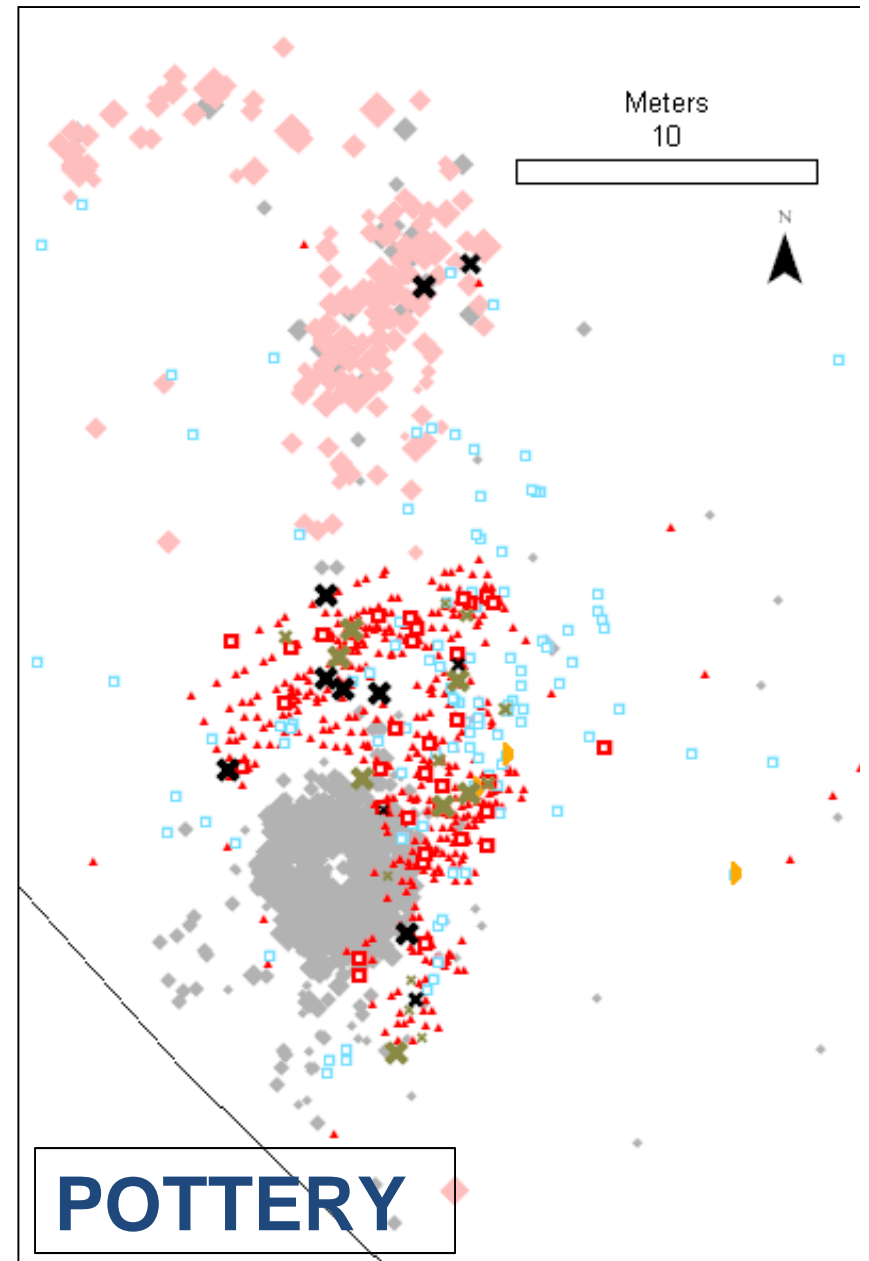
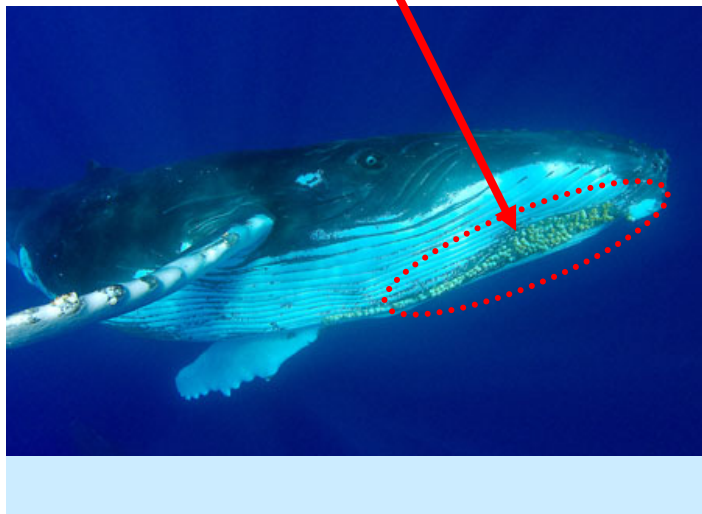
Coastal resources



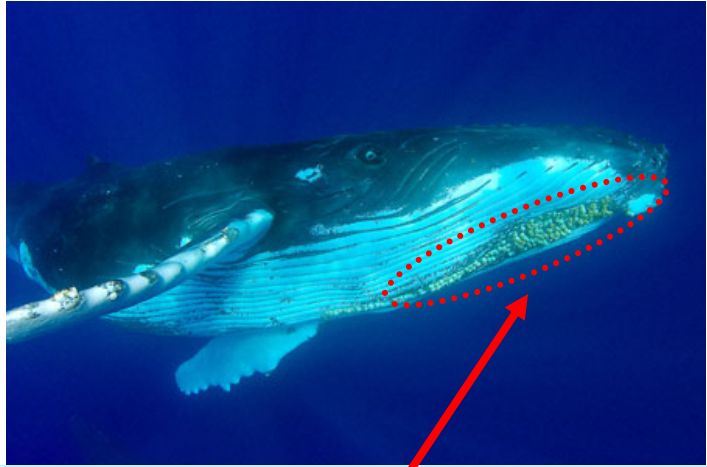
Whale scavenging (~2500 BP)



-  Whale barnacles
-  Shells
-  Ret. shells
-  Lithics
-  Beads
-  Calcrete



Marine resources



Buchanan (1988)

- Humpback whale: 650kJ / 100 g
- Average mass = 30,000 kg
- 40% usable nutritionally
- 78 M kJ ~ 19 M cal

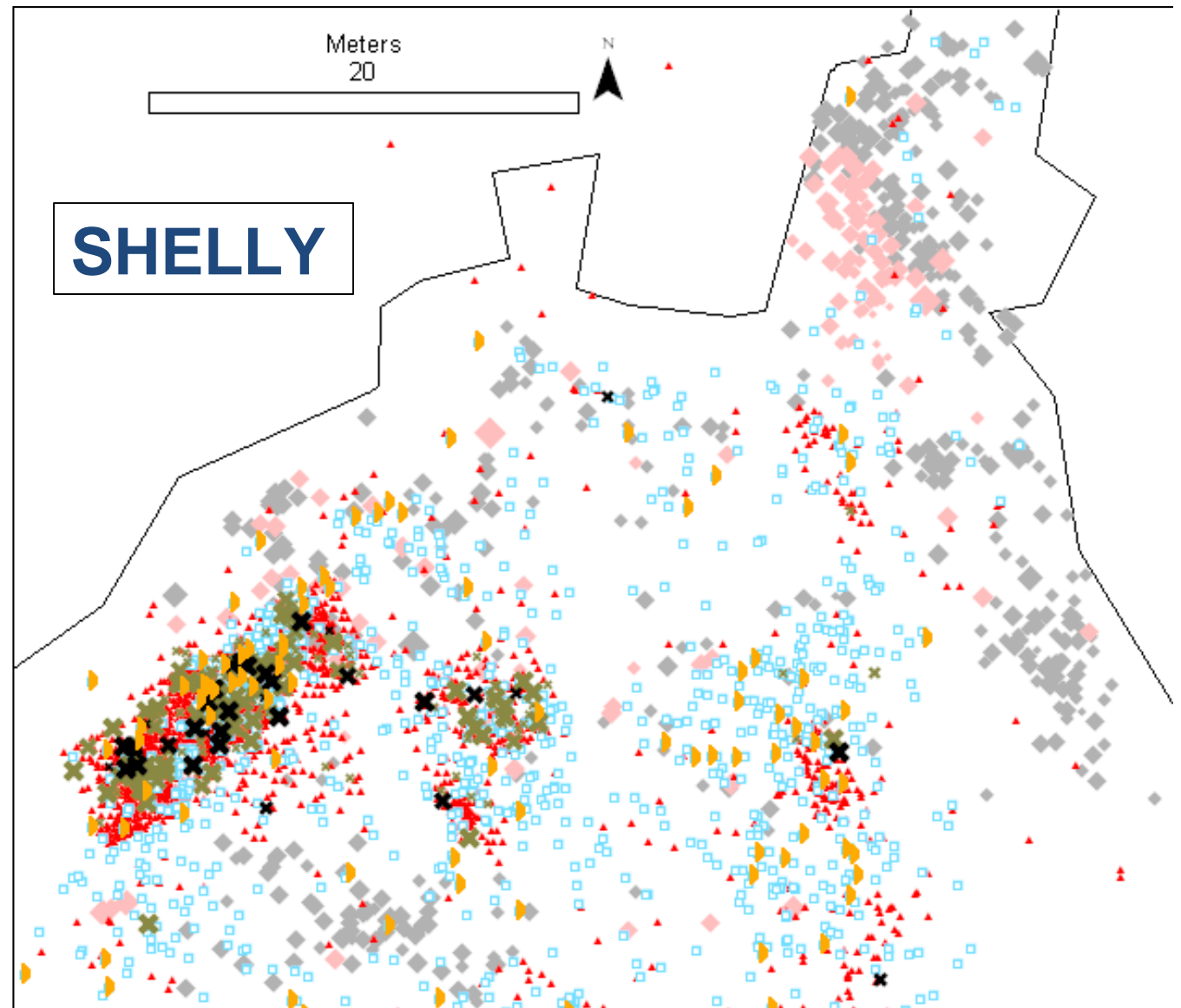
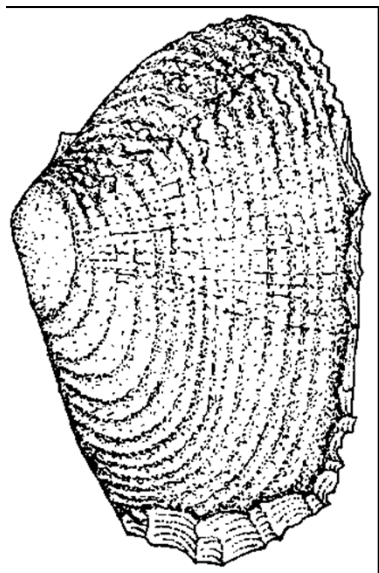


**2nd case in locality Nora
(~2600 BP)**



LSA spatial organization (~2500 BP)

- Shells
- ◐ Retouched shells
- ▲ Lithics
- ✕ ✕ Beads
- ◊ ◊ Calcrete



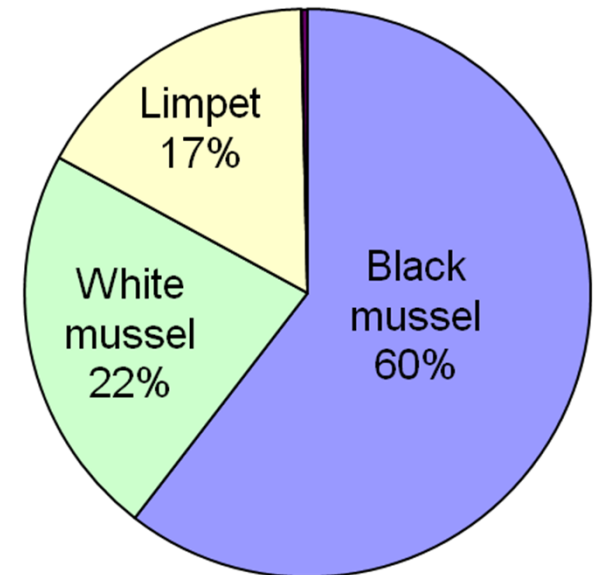
Locality SHELLY - caloric budget

Buchanan (1988)

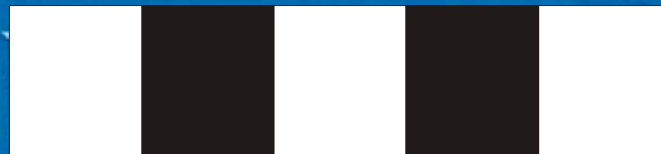
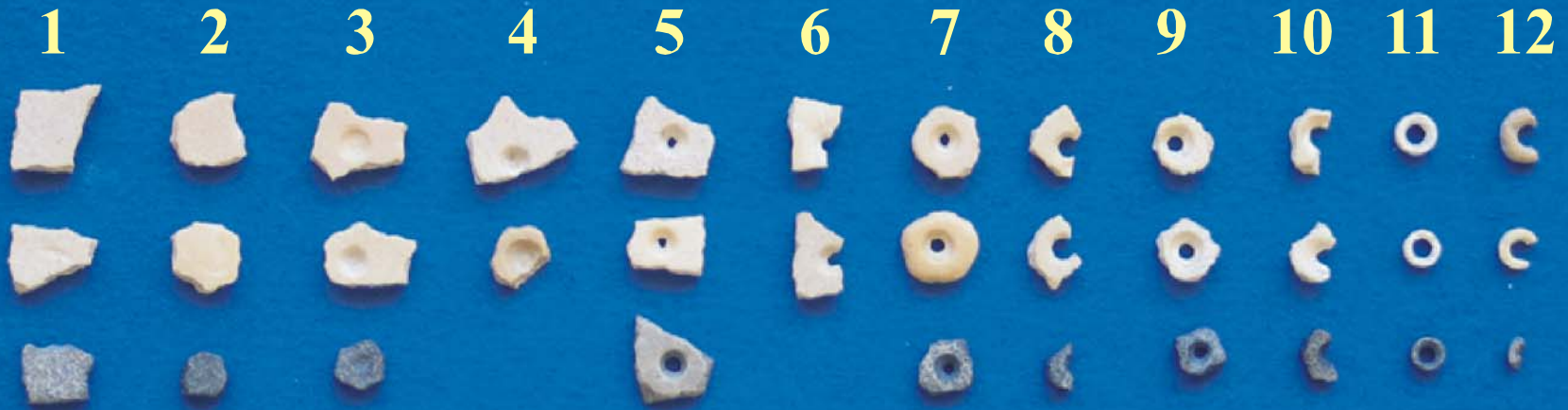
- Black mussels : 150kJ / 100 g shell
- Limpets: 350kJ / 100 g shell
- Total shell weight = 4.6 kg ~ 8360 kJ ~ 2000 cal



Shells
n=1091



Stages of bead production (1-12)



OES bead manufacture

Shelly



Toaster



Pottery



Nora



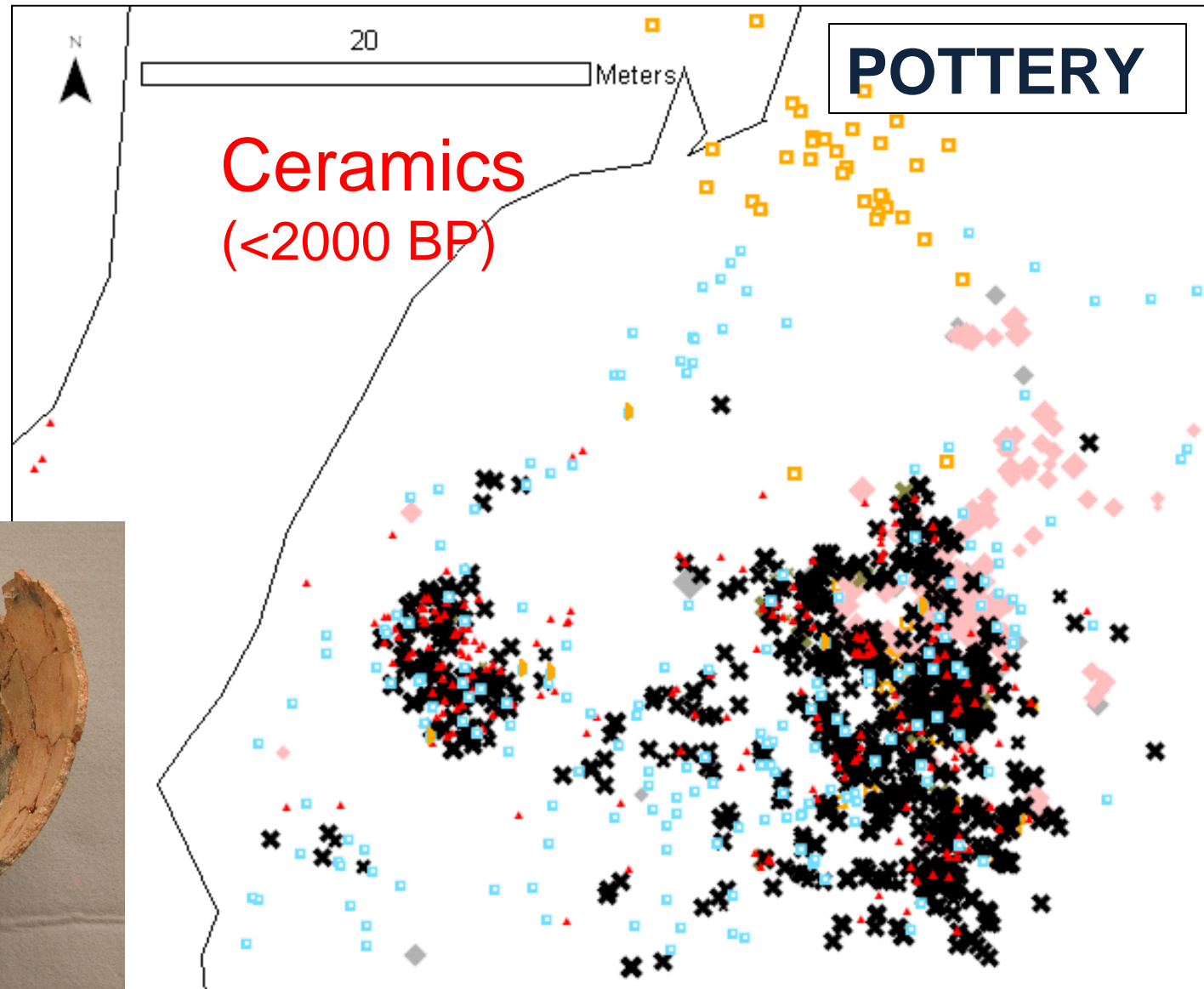
LOCALITY

- *Nora* 2,580 BP
- *Pottery* 2,500 BP
- *Shelly* 2,465 BP
- *Toaster* 1,260 BP

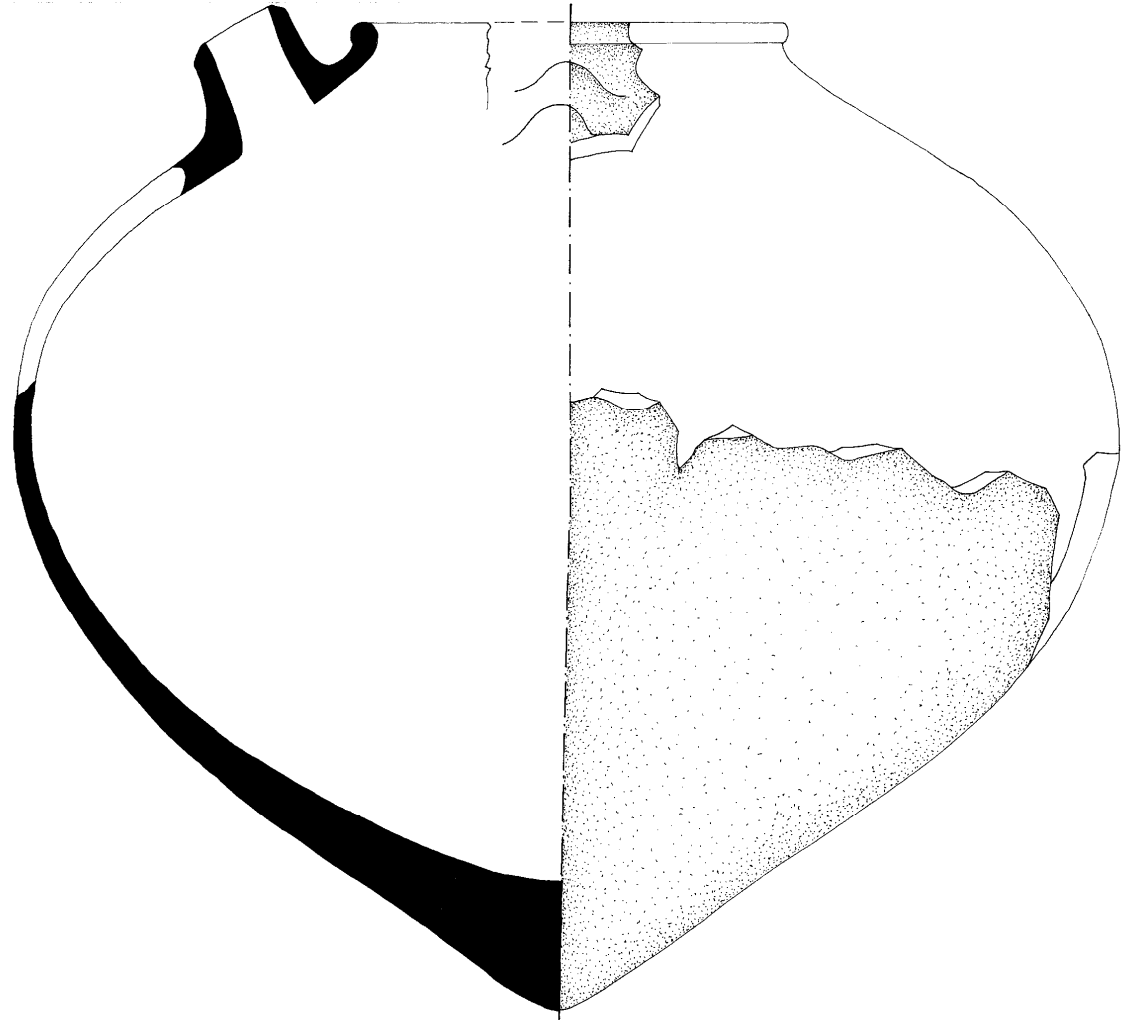
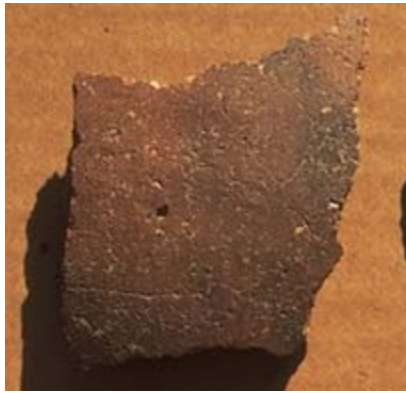
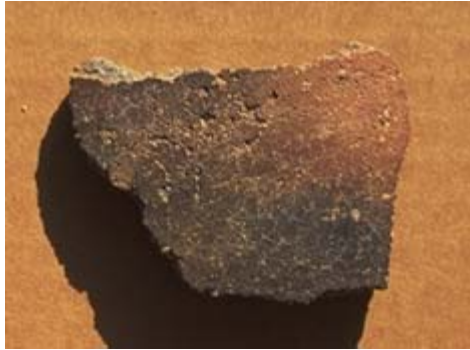
Bead making (~2500 BP)

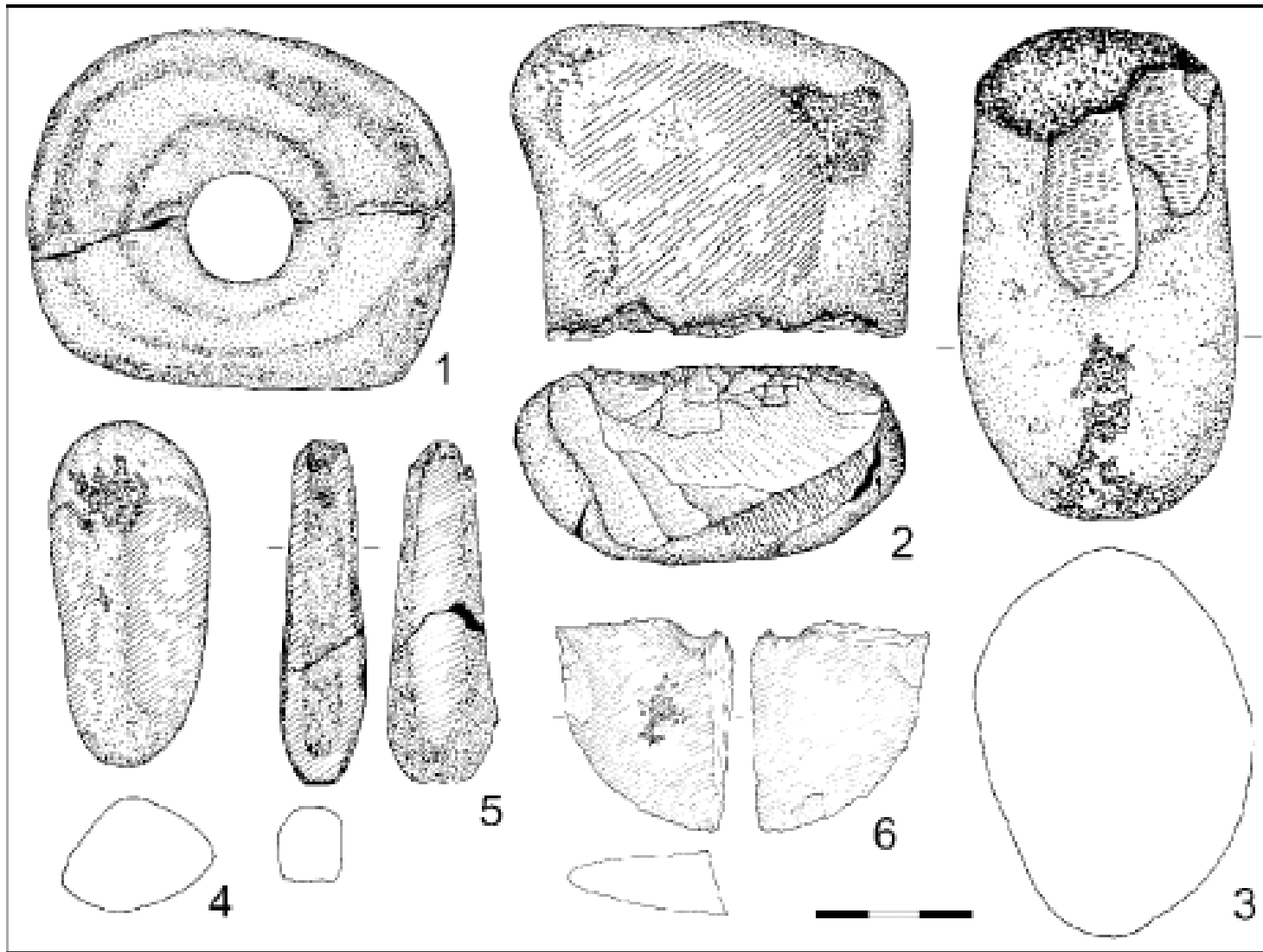


-  Ceramic
-  Shells
-  Ret. shells
-  Lithics
-  Beads
-  Calcrete



Stone Ring





Many ground stone tools

Localities: *Equus*, *Homo*, Pottery and Shelly

Bone tools



HO 136



SH 858.15



CR 917



CR 942



CR 943



CR 914



CR 915



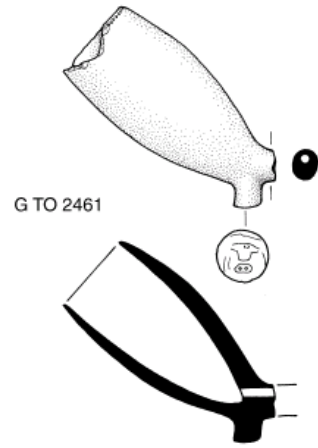
CR 916



LOCALITY
• *Crow* 1420 AD

Settlement Patterns in the Holocene LSA

- **Higher find densities than during the MSA reflect longer occupations and higher population densities**
- **Adaptable and varied subsistence strategies with marine and terrestrial resources**
- **Diverse material culture**
- **Symbolic artifacts common**
- **Human burials**



● Elephant

◐ Historic

◻ Ceramic

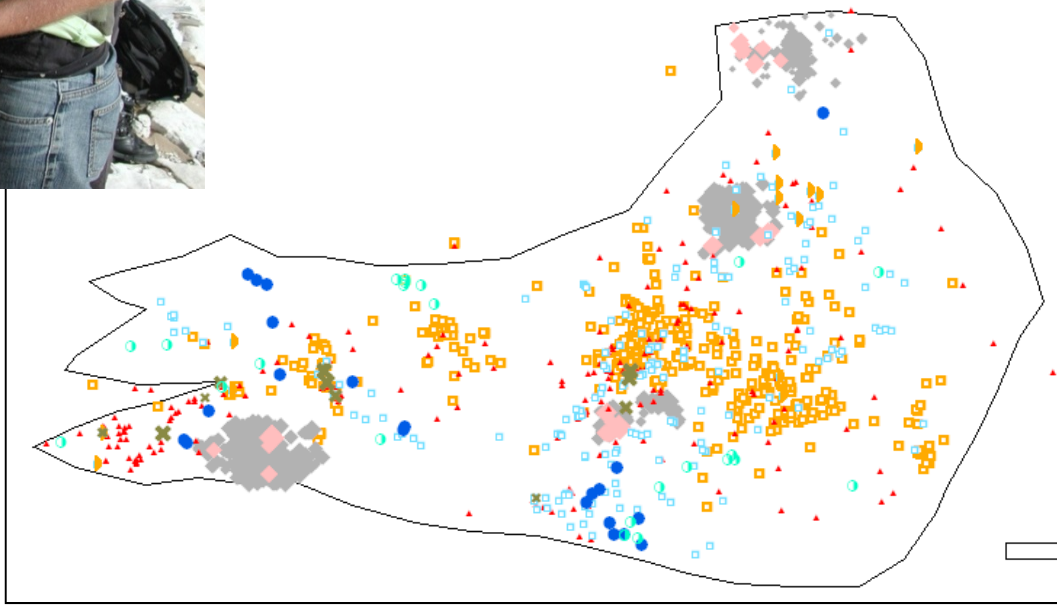
◻ Shells

▲ Lithics

× Beads

◊ Calcrete

TOASTER



**Elephant Hunting
Late 18th C**

8 bullets, 2 clay pipes, 1 gunflint, 1 iron hook

Conclusion Geelbek & Anyskop

- **Entire landscape provides important archaeological data**
- **Greatest strength: large surfaces expose new kinds of sites**
- **Greatest weakness: difficulty in establishing chronological control**

The Archaeology of the
West Coast of South Africa

Chapter 2

2013

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Stone Age economics and land use in the Geelbek Dunes

Andrew W. Kandel & Nicholas J. Conard