

An Investigation of Ostrich Eggshell Bead Size Variability and the Introduction of Cup Morphology

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Nicola Wells

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(Hons) Curatorship

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Supervised by:

Associate Professor Deano Stynder
& Dr Wendy Black

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ABSTRACT

Ostrich eggshell beads are valued not only as decorations but also as important social and cultural symbols by those who create and use them. Originating in the Middle Stone Age (MSA), OES beads are still produced by several African communities. Early investigations of OES beads recovered from archaeological sites provided only rudimentary descriptions. Subsequent research has investigated more advanced aspects, including methods of bead production, patterns of use wear and isotopic provenancing. Despite many advances over the years, studies focusing on measurements continue to aid in the interpretation of the findings from these new and novel methodologies. This thesis follows the tradition of earlier metric studies by investigating variability in bead diameter, aperture diameter and cup diameter measurements, as well as cup percentage measurements in OES bead assemblages from sites along South Africa's western, south-western and southern coasts. Furthermore, the study examines variations in the shapes of bead cups. The results of the study show that there was a significant increase in average bead diameter size and variability, during the last 2 000 years. This provides support for the idea that migrant herders introduced large beads to the region and that their beads could be separated from the much smaller beads made by local hunter-gatherers by referring to a threshold of "boundary" bead size. However, a definitive bead size that allows for a complete separation of OES bead assemblages made by the two groups, could not be identified by this study. Before 2 000 BP, size changes in OES beads were more likely influenced by environmental factors rather than human migrations. A greater number of larger beads were made during periods when resources were abundant, while more smaller beads were made when resources were scarce. However, this pattern is more defined along the western and south-western coasts compared to the southern coast. Technical, functional and cultural factors influenced the size of bead apertures and the shapes of cups. Late Holocene social transformations introduced a large amount of variability, while improvements in manufacturing precision and standardisation of bead sizes accompanied the introduction of microlithic stone tool technologies.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS STUDY

Bead – Any OES bead that is categorised by Orton's (2008) Stage VII "Completely ground bead".

Preform – Any piece of OES that is categorised by Orton's (2008) Stages III-VI "completely drilled hole – partly ground bead".

Bead Diameter – The average external diameter of an OES bead ($\text{Min} + \text{Max} / 2$).

Point of Restriction – Narrowest point of the aperture.

Aperture Diameter – The average diameter of the aperture of an OES bead measured at the point of restriction. This is measured on both sides (cuticle and mammillary) of the OES bead. The minimum and maximum measurements from each side are averaged before the overall aperture diameter is established ($\text{Ave Min} + \text{Ave Max} / 2$).

Cup – The part of the OES bead/preform that is worn away during drilling.

Cup Diameter – The average diameter of the cup of an OES bead ($\text{Min} + \text{Max} / 2$).

Cuticle Surface – The external layer of an ostrich eggshell.

Mammillary Surface – The internal layer of an ostrich eggshell.

Palisade – The layer between the cuticle and mammillary layers.

Cup Attributes:

Aperture Shape – The shape of the aperture that can be circular, oval, triangular, a combination (e.g. oval-triangular), or irregular.

Cup Shape – The shape of the cup that can be circular, oval, triangular or a combination (e.g. oval-triangular).

Cup Perimeter – An evaluation of whether the perimeter is a clear line termed "even" or if the perimeter is jagged termed "uneven".

Cup Irregularities – The presence (or not) of irregularities on the cup walls.

Cup Slope – An evaluation of the angle of the cup walls (steep or shallow) and the consistency of this angle.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Ostrich eggshell beads are important artefacts in the Later Stone Age (LSA) record of southern Africa. They have been interpreted as cultural and social markers and therefore, a measure of the organisation of the people who made and used them. While most OES beads are found in the Holocene LSA record, the earliest go back to the Middle Stone Age (MSA) in some parts of Africa (Miller & Willoughby 2014). Their importance was noted early on by archaeologists; however, systematic investigation of OES beads started only in the 1980s. The first investigations concerned basic characteristics like weight; however, later research investigated more complex issues like production stages and diameter (Plug 1982; Jacobson 1987).

In the 1990s and early 2000s, archaeologists became interested in why there were so many large OES beads in the post 2 000 BP archaeological record compared to earlier times. It was assumed, that these large beads were made by herders who entered the region during this period. To formalise this idea, Jacobson (1987) proposed the concept of a 'boundary' bead size, which is a theoretical bead size used to distinguish between beads made by herders and those made by hunter gatherers. Many of the beads used to establish the concept of the "boundary" bead came from very few sites. These studies also relied on averaged measurements which may have ignored important variations in beads. Later work by Kandel and Conard (2005), and Orton (2008) expanded the focus beyond bead size and examined bead apertures and production methods. More recently, there was a further shift from conventional measurements to more novel investigations such as use-wear and residue analysis, isotopic provenancing, experimental work on bead production, and taphonomic analysis of beads (Wilmsen 2015; Dayet *et al.* 2017; Werner & Miller 2018; Collins *et al.* 2020; Stewart *et al.* 2020; Sherwood & Forssman 2024). Regardless of these advances in research methods, there is still a place for studies using conventional measurements, as they provide the context(s) in which to interpret the outcomes of these novel approaches.

In this thesis I examine how the bead, aperture and cup diameters of OES beads changed over the last 13 000 years at sites along South Africa's western, south-western and southern coasts, and their coastal forelands. I further introduce a single, new derived metric: cup percentage. I also combine cup percentage data with non-metric indicators of cup shape to shed light on production techniques and usage patterns. I use individual

measurements to uncover detailed patterns of variability, in contrast to most previous studies that relied on averages.

This study seeks to ascertain whether the sizes and styles of OES beads that people produced were influenced by ecological, technical, and/or cultural dynamics. And if that was the case, then precisely how? Through the investigation of these meaningful factors, this study tries to make a contribution to the wider discussions concerning human behaviour along with resilience when confronted with major change.

People typically used beads for personal decoration in the archaeological record. While the manner in which they did this is fascinating, their symbolic value, along with their social value, warrants a greater degree of attention from researchers. This study provides insights into these and related questions concerning the lives of the creators and people who used OES beads. It also provides novel information on OES beads and offers new perspectives on the social and cultural contexts of LSA South Africans. The thesis consists of the following chapters:

Chapter 2: An Overview of Ostrich Eggshell Bead Research in Southern Africa.

This chapter examines bead research in southern Africa and points out current knowledge gaps. A detailed explanation of the early research concerning bead diameter size is provided initially, followed by a description of the current research on use-wear, residue analysis, as well as isotopic provenancing. The text also covers several ethnographic accounts detailing OES bead manufacture, their use, along with their value.

Chapter 3: Archaeological and Environmental Context.

This chapter details the archaeological and ecological contexts of the regions and specific sites that yielded the OES beads that are examined in this thesis.

Chapter 4: Materials and Methods

This chapter describes the OES bead samples used in this study. It also details the procedures for selecting beads, doing measurements and using high-definition photography. Statistical techniques that were employed in the analysis of metric and non-metric traits are also presented.

Chapter 5: Results

This chapter offers a detailed presentation of the results. These are presented in order of measurement type, region and time period.

Chapter 6: Discussion

This chapter explains the results in context. A thorough examination of the implications of the observed patterns in bead dimensions, coupled with their morphology, is undertaken to achieve this objective. A summary of the study's shortcomings are discussed and areas that require further investigation are delineated.

Chapter 7: Conclusion

This chapter presents conclusions to the questions about OES beads investigated in this thesis.

CHAPTER 2: AN OVERVIEW OF OSTRICH EGGSHELL BEAD RESEARCH IN SOUTH AFRICA

2.1 EARLY RESEARCH INTO OSTRICH EGGSHELL BEADS

The earliest examples of OES beads date to ~ 50 ka in eastern Africa and ~40 ka in southern Africa, making them one of the oldest known standardised ornaments in Africa (Miller 2012; Miller & Willoughby 2014; Miller & Wang 2021). Given this, numerous studies have examined their value as archaeological objects. Earlier research focused mainly on basic attributes like weight and completeness (Miller 2019) and it was only in the 1980s that systematic studies of OES beads commenced. During the 1980s and early 2000s, research tried to answer more complex questions focused on the meaning of bead diameter size and the value of OES beads as cultural markers.

Beck (1928) needs to be recognised for his early but important work on beads as a category of archaeological artifact before I move on to a survey of OES bead research. This study looked at a variety of bead types from a wide range of contexts in order to create uniform definitions that apply to all sorts of archaeological beads. Beck (1928) combined terminology and classifications with thorough descriptions and illustrations that catered to multiple categories, providing a foundation for a range of definitions. However, Beck's approach has hardly been utilised in contemporary bead examinations because of its intricacy and excessive level of detail.

Plug's (1982) OES bead research introduced important concepts later researchers developed and expanded on. Plug's (1982) study examined beads from Bushman Rock Shelter (BRS), its principal goal being to provide details on bead manufacturing techniques at that location. She determined that beads and bead preforms demonstrably followed two special manufacturing processes, contingent upon the layer of discovery: some were drilled before being trimmed, while others were trimmed before drilled. Nine manufacturing stages were identified by Plug (1982); these are, eggshell fragments (unworked), fragments that are broken as well as perforated, perforated fragments, blanks that are broken in addition to trimmed, trimmed blanks, beads that are broken and trimmed, trimmed beads, beads that are broken or ground and ground beads (Plug 1982). She also investigated the side that apertures were drilled from and found that most were started on the inside (Plug 1982). Further, her examination showed that trimming was limited to the outer surface. Plug (1982)

made one of the earliest attempts to measure OES bead apertures. This involved placing beads onto drill tips of varying dimensions. She then attempted to measure the external diameter of beads, focusing on achieving the highest possible degree of accuracy. Plug's (1982) study is, therefore, amongst the earliest investigations into the complexities of OES bead manufacture.

Jacobson (1987) only dealt with the external diameters in his study of OES beads from central Namibia. This author was the first to notice that the OES beads found closer to the surface (and in association with pottery and glass beads) at these sites are larger than those found further down the sequence. Jacobson (1987) confirmed his observations by studying 18 samples derived from seven archaeological sites for which he measured completed and broken beads along their longest axis. The first type, "Type I", was related to pre-2 000 BP microlithic stone tool collections such as the Wilton Industry. The second type, "Type II," contained microlithic tools and pottery. The third type, "Type III," was distinguished by the virtual absence of formal stone tools, with the exception of scrapers, but it did contain pottery (Jacobson 1987).

Jacobson (1987) observed a significant increase in average bead diameter from the "Type I" to "Type III" assemblages (Jacobson 1987). Specifically, beads that were larger than 7.5 mm in diameter were very rare in the early assemblages, but such beads became more common in assemblages from the last 2 000 years. Jacobson's (1987) observation led him to infer that beads larger than 7.5 mm in diameter were associated with herder groups, while those measuring less than 7.5 mm were associated with hunters-gatherers. This marked the introduction of the concept of the "boundary" bead size. This concept has since become a central issue in OES bead research and is one of the major topics to which I give attention in this thesis, particularly with regards to how this "boundary" size changed over time. Jacobson's (1987) proposal of a "boundary" bead size is supported by ethnographic accounts of groups from the Okavango, who practiced horticulture and fishing but traded with the Kalahari San, who made large beads for trade and small beads for their own use. Jacobson (1987) also briefly discussed the possibility that OES beads were produced in spaces controlled by women rather than men. He further suggested that OES beads were likely not produced in areas intended for specific need-based practices, such as food preparation (Jacobson 1987).

Smith *et al.* (1991) supported Jacobson's (1987) conclusion that the size of OES beads held cultural importance, and created a model to distinguish hunter-gatherer and herder archaeological sites using this. Data for this study were obtained from three sites located on the South African western coast: Witklip, Kasteelberg and Paternoster. Smith *et al.* (1991) found that hunter-gatherer sites contained a characteristic cultural assemblage which included many microliths, *Donax* shell scrapers, non-domestic bovids, "small" OES beads and no pottery. Herder sites, however, featured an informal stone tool industry, evidence of domestic stock, ceramics, and large "OES" beads. These findings indicated that herders created larger beads, while hunter-gatherers created smaller ones. The "boundary" bead size was reduced by Smith *et al.* (1991) from 7.5 mm to 5.5 mm, based on data from the Witklip site.

Contrary to Jacobson's (1987) view, Smith *et al.* (1991) did not believe that trade in cultural materials or resources occurred between cultural groups. These authors argued that a "one-way entry of cultural material" occurred; herder cultural items or production techniques were adopted by hunter-gatherers. At Witklip, for instance, considerably larger beads appeared with increased frequency, while the occurrence of smaller beads noticeably diminished. Smith *et al.*'s (1991) analyses relied upon average bead diameters derived from a limited geographical sample. This approach might have yielded excessively simplistic interpretations that fail to consider the important complexity of bead size variation across the Holocene and/or across a substantially larger geographical area.

Yates (1995) re-looked at the OES beads from Geduld, Namibia, last examined by Jacobson (1987). His findings were similar to those of Jacobson (1987), in that he found a significant increase in the average diameter of beads with the arrival of herders. However, he also noticed a trend where beads increased in size over time. Yates (1995) reduced the "boundary" bead diameter once more from the 5.5 mm, determined by Smith *et al.* (1991), to 5 mm. In addition, he performed a more detailed analysis of aperture diameter and found it also increased over time. According to Yates (1995), this was either due to a change in technology or an increase in reaming, rather than a shift in drill size.

While Yates' (1995) work did not produce new information on OES bead diameters, it marked the first time since Plug (1982) that apertures were analysed. In contrast to Plug (1982), Yates (1995) used digital callipers to measure apertures, the same tool he used for measuring external bead diameters. Although an advancement on earlier methods, this is

not always the most accurate means of measurement as some apertures are so small that it can be very difficult to line up the callipers correctly. We now have access to high resolution photography and computer programs that allow for more accurate measurements.

Smith *et al.* (2001) followed up their 1991 model, suggesting that it could also be applied to open sites in the Northern Cape. This paper did not introduce new findings on OES bead research, it simply repeated what had been done before, applying it to a different region. It concluded that the analysis of the archaeological signatures could be used to distinguish between “different economic and social groups and changes that occurred to this over time” (Smith *et al.* 2001). This paper also included new information in the form of aperture measurements; these were measured using digital callipers in a very similar way to Yates (1995). Additionally, the paper supported the “boundary” size of Yates (1995), saying that, “...beads with external diameter measurements of less than 5 mm are found on sites characterised by a hunting and gathering economy, both pre- and post-dating the introduction of domestic stock and ceramics. In contrast, bead assemblages with mean diameter values larger than 5mm are associated with herder sites after 2 000 BP” (Smith *et al.* 2001: 30). Like previous studies, Smith *et al.* (2001) made broad generalisations about hunter-gatherer and herder communities without making a comprehensive comparison of multiple sites studied across a wide region. My study aims to address this limitation and evaluate the validity of the concept of a “boundary” bead size.

Some later studies have been critical of the concept of a “boundary” bead size and other aspects of Smith *et al.*'s (1991) model. These issues were examined at Kasteelberg and other Vredenburg Peninsula sites by Sadr *et al.* (2003). They looked at OES beads and found no clear difference in bead diameters from herder and hunter gather sites as all fell in the 6 mm to 7 mm range. Ostrich eggshell beads with averages of less than 5 mm were only found in pre-herder sites/layer (Sadr *et al.* 2003). At worst, this renders the use of bead size as a cultural or economic identity marker completely inaccurate. However, Sadr *et al.* (2003) continue to use averages which conceal the more nuanced understanding of variability that they observed.

Later research began to focus on how OES beads were made. Kandel and Conard (2005) investigated samples from the Geelbek Dunes on South Africa's west coast to determine the methods used to crush ostrich eggshells, whether intentionally or accidentally and how

the resulting fragments were sorted and reduced into "preforms" or "blanks." They expanded on Plug's (1982) earlier research, proposing two possible sequences for bead production: (1) trimming the blanks to shape after drilling the apertures or (2) drilling the apertures first and then shaping the blanks. Plug's initial nine-stage system was substantially expanded upon by Kandel and Conard (2005), who developed a considerably more thorough twelve-stage framework (Table 1). This framework depicts the entire production process. The system employs at least two specific descriptive terms, such as "blank" and "bead", to improve comprehension. To simplify and standardise the entire process, a "production value" (PV) was assigned to the production phases.

Definitions of the 12 production phases of ostrich eggshells beads identified in this paper, keyed to the photograph in Fig. 3	
Code	Bead production phase
0	Indeterminate
1	Angular blank
2	Rounded blank
3	Complete, partially drilled blank
4	Broken, partially drilled blank
5	Complete, perforated blank
6	Broken, perforated blank
7	Complete, perforated, slightly formed bead
8	Broken, perforated, slightly formed bead
9	Complete, perforated, almost bead form
10	Broken, perforated, almost bead form
11	Complete, finished bead
12	Broken, finished bead

Table 1: Production phases of OES beads as proposed by Kandel & Conard (2005: 1714).

Using this newly introduced "pv", the beads and blanks of Geelbek Dunes were measured using digital callipers with values produced for bead diameter, aperture diameter and shell thickness, after which each piece was assigned a "pv". This made it possible to identify and analyse likely bead production locations at the site (Kandel & Conard 2005). This paper also used average bead diameters and applied a "boundary" measurement of 5 mm when speculating about the cultural affiliations of site occupants. However, the authors do note that one of the largest beads found at Geelbeck had a radiocarbon date that pre-dated the herder period, which brings into question the validity of the 5 mm "boundary" measurement. It is worth noting that this paper also investigates the burning of OES beads, which can

occur at any point during production. Experiments were subsequently conducted to understand the range of colours that could emerge from burning (Kandel & Conard 2005). However, it is difficult to determine whether or not burning was intentional at Geelbeck since the beads and blanks could have been exposed to hearths, post-burial.

Orton's (2008) classification system resembled Kandel and Conard's (2005) system, but was not structured the same. He examined many samples from sites in the Northern Cape of South Africa, which he referred to as "[OES] bead factory sites". Two methods of bead production, as outlined by Kandel and Conard (2005), were formalised by Orton (2008) through the assignment of specific names to each. He classified two types of blanks. He referred to blanks that were drilled before being trimmed to a rounded shape as "Pathway 1," while blanks that were trimmed to a rounded shape before drilling were labelled "Pathway 2." Four manufacturing activities - blank preparation, drilling, trimming and grinding - were organised into seven production stages (see Table 2). An important distinction between this system and those of both Plug (1982) and Kandel and Conard (2005) is that the complete and broken pieces are each indicated by the use of the letters "a" and "b", respectively. These letters are located under a single stage, in contrast to several individual stages. The term "blanks" is used to describe all stages prior to Stage III in which perforation has occurred; after Stage III, the pieces are then described by the term "beads" (Orton 2008).

Pathway 1 stages of manufacture of OES beads ('a' denotes an unbroken bead and 'b' a broken one)		
Stage	Description	Kandel and Conard (2005)
I	Irregular OES fragment	
	Modified OES fragment	1
IIa, IIb	Partly drilled hole but not yet pierced	3, 4
IIIa, IIIb	Completely drilled hole	5, 6
IVa, IVb	Partly trimmed edge	7, 8
Va, Vb	Completely trimmed edge	9, 10
VIa, VIb	Partly ground	
VIIa, VIIb	Completely ground	11, 12
The equivalent stages as recognised by Kandel and Conard (2005) are indicated for comparative purposes. Note that my Stage VI was not recognised by them.		

Table 2: Stages of manufacture of OES beads as proposed by Orton (2008: 1766).

Orton (2008) went beyond only explaining the stages of OES bead manufacture and also analysed production techniques. Concerning the drilling process, it was previously believed that stone tools, known as borers, were used to create the apertures in the beads. However, these tools are rarely found at sites identified as bead factories and are mostly limited to the mid-Holocene (Orton 2008). The material of the tools that were used for drilling was previously thought to be primarily quartz or coarse-grained quartzite. However, based on Orton's (2008) experience, borers from western South Africa are more commonly made from fine-grained materials like silcrete. Unfortunately, for the most part, ethnographic records usually mention metal instruments for bead-making and until further experimentation is conducted with stone tools, we remain uncertain of the material used to make OES beads before the introduction of metal.

Orton (2008) also separated OES bead diameters into three size groups; small beads (those < 5 mm), large beads (those ≥ 6 mm) and medium beads (those 5 mm - 6 mm). He asserted that employing a range of approximately 5 - 6 mm provided a more suitable approach than using a precise 5 mm threshold for the definition of cultural differences. Orton (2008) demonstrated the important flaw in Jacobson's (1987) proposition that OES beads were manufactured at specific-purpose localities over extended periods. He asserted that preforms were probably carried around and finished whenever a suitable opportunity arose. Therefore, settlements with short occupations, as well as settlements with longer occupations, saw bead manufacture (Orton 2008).

Orton's (2008) study showed that unfinished beads had smaller apertures with rough edges, unlike the smooth edges of finished beads. He proposed that this difference may have arisen from the wear and tear on beads strung together for grinding, since there was no evidence that any apertures were enlarged after drilling. Orton (2008) also observed that use-wear can substantially change the form of a bead's aperture; this observation is important for a complete comprehension of a number of post-production modifications (Orton 2008). This helpful work considerably assists my research by providing a thorough analysis of the manufacturing process, along with identifying a "medium bead" size. Orton's (2008) revised sequence is used as a primary framework by a number of researchers.

All of the studies mentioned above made a contribution to our knowledge of OES beads, while also revealing gaps. Most of these studies were conducted on OES beads from a single site or a number of sites in a limited area, and the conclusions drawn from them were

extended to all hunter-gatherer and herder societies. This begs the question: does variability in OES bead size increase when samples from multiple sites and from a larger geographical area are considered? These studies also relied on average bead measurements which may have concealed important variability and structure in the data. Averages are a smoothing function that can hide important individual differences and cultural detail. Averages can also be affected by outliers that can result in misleading information about overall size distributions. By treating each bead and preform as a data point, I hope to uncover the sorts of structures or anomalies that are ignored by averages, to quantify the diversity of cultural practices of hunter-gatherer and herder societies, and to offer a more nuanced perspective on when and why OES beads were created and used.

Earlier studies mostly concentrated on locations from the past 3 000 years, particularly those around the 2 000 BP “boundary”, when livestock herding began in the area. In contrast, the objective of this research is to investigate variability in the sizes of OES beads across a large temporal range, extending from the Pleistocene/Holocene boundary to the post-2 000 BP period. Finally, whereas previous studies have focused predominantly on external bead diameters and briefly addressed aperture diameters, this research will examine those diameters, plus other internal bead attributes, more thoroughly.

2.2 RECENT ADVANCES IN RESEARCH OF OSTRICH EGGSHELL BEADS

In the 2010s, research expanded to include new topics such as the materiality of beads (use-wear and residue sources), the reason for the absence of certain data (taphonomic processes bearing on bead preservation), and the function of beads in exchange networks. This shift was accompanied by the adoption of new methodological approaches including experimental studies, use-wear and residue analysis and strontium isotope analysis in order to generate more accurate information about the production and distribution of beads. Despite this shift, stages of production remained a focal point in OES bead research, with bead diameter, aperture diameter and shell thickness continuing to be important attributes included in ongoing studies.

The first shift in research focus was already apparent in the work of Wilmsen (2015). This study of samples from sites in Botswana found that bead thickness was determined both by the environment in which the egg was laid, and by the forces that were applied to create the bead (Wilmsen 2015). Additional experimentation on OES beads examined how soil acidity

influences shell degradation; the findings showed that higher acidity reduced shell thickness and bead diameter but increased aperture size (Wilmsen 2015).

Before presenting his data, Wilmsen (2015) devoted time critiquing the early work on OES beads, specifically the focus on a "boundary" bead size to distinguish hunter-gatherers from herders, and the reliance on averages in statistical analyses. Wilmsen (2015: 98) made an important statement with regards to past data, noting that: "no data of individual measurement distributions were offered by any of the authors, although several include graphs from which individual measurements may be partially estimated. Without such data statistical displays can be misleading." This comment affirms the importance of using individual data points. Wilmsen (2015) also pointed out that past studies were performed on relatively small sample sizes. Wilmsen's (2015: 99) most significant conclusion related to bead diameters, where he stated that "...the major determinant of an OES bead's diameter is the purpose for which it was intended by its maker. Thus, bead size, however measured, cannot serve as a criterion for relative dating nor as a stylistic marker for distinguishing herder and pre-herder or hunter-gatherer archaeological sites." While I partly disagree with this conclusion, since I believe that there is a point where bead diameters increased coincident with the arrival of herders, I also acknowledge that bead size can vary greatly depending on the maker's intentions.

A similar work based on experimentation is that of Werner and Miller (2018), who investigated how different drilling techniques affected the cup of OES beads. The cup is the part of the bead that is worn away during drilling (Figure 1), and the effects of drilling techniques can be seen on the walls of the cup (Werner & Miller 2018). This paper compared two drilling techniques: (1) manually turning the drilling implement with one's hand, and (2) spinning a stone attached to a handle (hafted drilling) between both hands (Figure 2) (Werner & Miller 2018). The experiment was carried out by students who produced 254 OES beads, 114 of which were drilled through incomplete rotation or hand drilling, and 140 through complete rotation or hafted drilling (Werner & Miller 2018). Hand drilling was generally done by holding the OES preform in one hand and pressing into it with the stone tool while twisting it in a key-turn type motion; whereas hafted drilling was generally done by aligning the tip of the stone tool perpendicular to the preform and rolling the dowel (or stick) between the hands at a rapid pace (Figure 2) (Werner & Miller 2018).

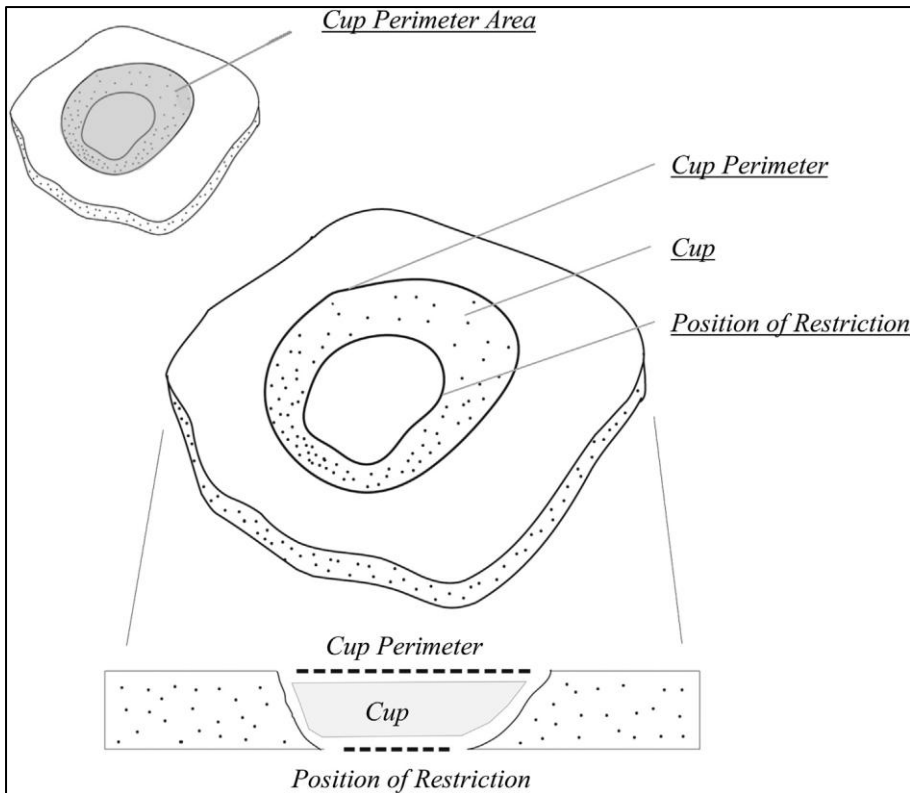


Figure 1: Ostrich Eggshell bead terminology from Werner & Miller (2018: 109).

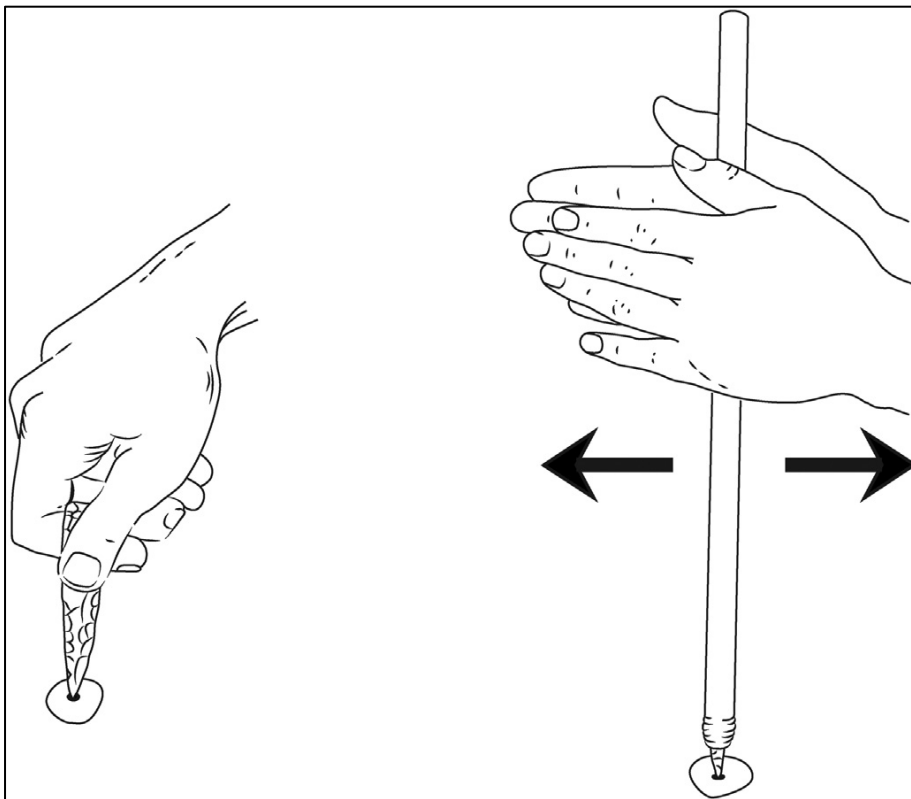


Figure 2: Drilling techniques depicting incomplete rotation or hand drilling (left) and complete rotation or hafted drilling (right) from Werner & Miller (2018: 110).

Werner and Miller (2018) also analysed the cups of the 254 OES beads according to attributes that could be seen in binary terms of either being present (assigned a value of “1”) or absent (assigned a value of “0”), with the hope of determining whether incomplete or complete rotations had occurred. The attributes examined included: whether the cup perimeter was circular (1) as opposed to oval or triangular (0); whether the cup perimeter was uneven, crenelated or rough and/or there were striations visible (1) as opposed to even (0); whether the cup walls were wavy or undulating, or featured irregularities (1) as opposed to no irregularities (0); whether the slope of the cup walls were at equal angles towards the point of restriction (1) as opposed to the slope of the cup walls not being equal towards the point of restriction (0) and finally, whether the cup walls exhibited shallow, parallel striations that encircle the entire cup (1) or a portion of the cup (0) (Werner & Miller 2018).

There was an observed tendency that complete rotation drilled beads had crisp, circular perimeters with few irregularities, equal slope angles of the cup walls and parallel striations, as opposed to incomplete rotations that were often uneven, oval or triangular perimeters with many irregularities, unequal slope angles and non-parallel striations (Werner & Miller 2018). Statistical analyses using these binary values revealed that this attribute-based system was able to identify the drilling technique used in 74% of cases, with an accuracy of 79.1% for identifying complete rotations and 67.9% for identifying incomplete rotations (Werner & Miller 2018). It was noted however that from the documented characteristics, there was not a singular variable that could accurately predict the drilling method, since the characteristics are not mutually exclusive to drilling type. However, the combination of these attributes could give a good idea of the method used (Werner & Miller 2018). This was the first piece of research to go into such depths with regards to cup analysis and as such, I make use of these cup attributes in my analysis of cup morphology of the OES beads analysed in my research.

Dayet *et al.* (2017) shifted away from experimental work in their re-examination of OES beads from the site of BRS, previously studied by Plug (1982). The aim of this study was to conduct a comprehensive technological and functional analysis of bead samples from both previous and current excavations at BRS, using classical technological and use-wear studies, as well as chemical analyses to identify raw materials, processing steps, wear patterns and pigment recipes. These authors introduced an extended processes of manufacture that matched the stages suggested by Orton (2008). However, they included more detailed descriptions of each stage and introduced the term "preform," which

corresponds to what Orton referred to as "unground bead" in his Stage V (Dayet *et al.* 2017). These processes of manufacture included new features such as edge profile, edge circumference, striations on the edge and faces. For the purposes of my research, I make use of Dayet *et al.*'s (2017) term "preform", however I prefer the breakdown used by Orton (2008) and apply those terms in this thesis.

Using a binocular microscope, the use-wear analysis of Dayet *et al.* (2017) revealed that the ostrich eggshell beads had been smoothed with facets and striations, and had a lustrous surface. Because it was expected that some smoothing of the edges and/or the faces of OES beads would be visible due to grinding during the manufacturing process, the research was focused on beads with entirely lustrous surfaces whether from use or some treatment applied just before use (Dayet *et al.* 2017). Beads that the authors thought were sewn onto items were identified by depressions on either side of the bead (Dayet *et al.* 2017).

Dayet *et al.*'s (2017) study examined 15 beads using Raman micro-spectroscopy. A chemical analysis uncovered two types of residue on the bead surfaces; the first possessed adhesive properties and the second contained pigment (Dayet *et al.* 2017). It was observed by them that a minimum of three colours of OES beads from BRS were present; however, a determination could not be made regarding whether this presence resulted from accidental or intentional burning (Dayet *et al.* 2017). Furthermore, residue analysis revealed that some OES beads and *Nassarius* beads, displayed red residue deposits that consisted of uncommon and unusual minerals. This finding strongly indicates that wide-ranging long-distance transport, along with trade, was likely undertaken, considering that the coast is situated approximately 240 km from BRS. This compelling evidence supports the concept of gift exchange and the existence of wide-ranging networks of interaction (Dayet *et al.* 2017). This research innovated the development of advanced strategies for the analysis of use-wear attributes and demonstrated the potential of chemical analysis for the study of residues.

Collins *et al.* (2020) looked at the technological aspects of the OES bead assemblage from Grassridge Rockshelter in the Eastern Cape through bead size, shape and manufacturing stages. This study also presented results of a Raman micro-spectroscopy analysis of a subset of OES and gastropod shell beads to identify visually observed residues on the bead surfaces (Collins *et al.* 2020). The occupation sequence of this site is ~45 – 28 ka (late

Pleistocene), ~13.5 – 11.6 ka (terminal Pleistocene) and ~7.3 – 6.7 ka (mid-Holocene) (Collins *et al.* 2020).

Ostrich eggshell beads were found in the terminal Pleistocene and mid-Holocene layers and were recorded according to attributes that had now become standard as data points, namely colour, manufacturing stage [according to Orton (2008)], maximum diameter, maximum aperture, maximum thickness, manufacturing pathway, use-wear, and the presence of residues (Collins *et al.* 2020). It is not made clear how bead diameter and aperture diameter were measured; however, it is noted that high-resolution, microscopic images were taken of the beads (Collins *et al.* 2020). Stages VI and VII beads were classed as “beads” while stages II-V were classed as “preforms” (Collins *et al.* 2020). I use the same demarcations in my research; however, in contrast to Collins *et al.* (2020) where only aperture measurements for finished beads (and those that were broken but still more than 50% of the original) were provided, my research records aperture diameters of both beads and preforms (Collins *et al.* 2020). Use-wear analysis was conducted using a hand lens (20x) and the same criteria of smoothed facets and striations mentioned in Dayet *et al.* (2017), with some beads undergoing more detailed examination under a microscope (Collins *et al.* 2020).

The analysed sample consisted of 450 OES beads and preforms (37 from the terminal Pleistocene and 413 from the mid-Holocene). This suggests that manufacturing at Grassridge took place in both the terminal Pleistocene and the mid-Holocene. The results of the average bead diameters revealed that OES beads were smaller in the terminal Pleistocene (average = 3.5 mm) than in the mid-Holocene (average = 4.2 mm) (Collins *et al.* 2020). This trend was also observed in the aperture diameters with averages of 1.7 mm and 2.1 mm respectively (Collins *et al.* 2020). This change in bead size may be related to the shift in lithic technology from the Oakhurst Industry to the Wilton Industry (Collins *et al.* 2020), although one may have expected smaller beads in the mid-Holocene considering the microlithic aspects of the Wilton. It was also observed that ~ 80% of the OES beads showed signs of being altered by heat; however, similar features could develop after burial, as there were many combustion features at the site (Collins *et al.* 2020).

Collins *et al.* (2020) concurred with the conclusions of Dayet *et al.* (2017) that use-wear is difficult to identify and suggested that facets on the face and margin of finished beads should be tentatively regarded as the result of post-manufacture use. Additionally, they

identified examples of indented depressions, suggesting that the beads had been sewn onto items (Collins *et al.* 2020). The presence of marine shells at Grassridge also implied that the site was part of a greater, regional social network as the site is roughly 200km inland from the coast (Collins *et al.* 2020). This paper formalised a set of attributes recorded for the analysis of OES beads which I partially make use of in my research; however, it also makes use of averages in its statistical analysis but, does publish the individual data points.

Dayet *et al.* (2017) and Collins *et al.* (2020) alluded to the idea that social networks were important in connecting communities across southern Africa, but this idea was solidified in the work of Stewart *et al.* (2020). This paper stresses the meaningful role of social relationships and networks within small societies for acquiring resources, and uses the example of !haxaro gift-giving practices among some ethnographic San populations. These exchanges encouraged mutual partnerships between different bands and served several key societal functions, most notably providing Ju/'hoānsi individuals and families with alternative residences and foraging opportunities when resources in their own territories become scarce (Stewart *et al.* 2020). The exchange of OES beads was therefore seen as a clear form of interpersonal and intergroup signalling and is widely considered a significant milestone in the evolution of human behaviour (Stewart *et al.* 2020).

Stewart *et al.* (2020) analysed OES beads from Lesotho's Maloti-Drakensberg Mountains using strontium isotopes. Their investigation confirmed suspicions that these beads originated from other areas. The fact that ostriches inhabit arid and semi-desert environments absent from the Maloti-Drakensberg Mountains (Stewart *et al.* 2020), indicate that the beads in the sample came from eggs laid outside of highland Lesotho – most probably in the Beaufort, Stormberg and Ecca-Dwyka regions (Stewart *et al.* 2020). Evidence from OES beads show that hunter-gatherer groups were linked by social networks spanning hundreds of kilometers (Stewart *et al.* 2020). Although this paper's primary focus was not OES bead measurements, evidence from these measurements indicates that, in certain instances, groups traded OES beads. Herders and farmers engaged in this trade spanning a wide geographic area, as did hunter-gatherer groups. These wide-ranging social and trade networks, likely developed for the purpose of survival.

Miller's (2012, 2019) highly influential work, along with key studies by Sawchuk (2019) and Wang (2021), has played a meaningful role in the standardisation of OES bead research terms. These scholars have pointed out the meaningful role of bead measurements, along

with their attributes, in exploring the social and cultural aspects of OES beads. Miller's foundational contribution began with her 2012 Master's thesis in which she analysed OES beads from the Mlambalasi Rock Shelter in Tanzania. She examined previous studies, then compiled a thorough table summarising the ethnographic uses of OES beads. Miller (2012) took high-resolution photographs of beads to reveal characteristics exceeding standard metrics such as outer diameter and aperture diameter. A photographic record of several of these beads was completed by her, both before and after cleaning, when it was deemed appropriate. This method enabled her to identify important additional features which could clarify regional or chronological distinctions (Miller 2012). Miller's work also systematised several previously unstandardised terms. She identified the three structural layers of ostrich eggshells - cuticle, mammillary and palisade - and she detailed four specific bead features: the aperture, the bead surface, the outer rim and the position of restriction. Importantly, a precedent for the utilisation of consistent terminology sets in the study of OES beads was created by Miller (2012).

Miller (2012) was not only the first to attempt to standardise terminology to the extent used commonly today, but she also described 31 variables for analysis. These include: percentage cemented (surface of the bead covered by hardened sediment); minimum, maximum and average bead diameter; aperture diameter (using digital callipers); minimum and maximum shell thickness; weight; bead shape; Munsell colour; aperture shape and point of restriction (which side of the bead has been drilled); aperture attributes (such as location on the bead and other attributes which she then changes in her 2019 thesis to be part of the cup); outer rim attributes (similar to how Dayet *et al.* (2017) examined use wear); outer and inner surface signs of wear; and finally production value (according to both Kandel and Conard (2005) and Orton (2008)) (Miller 2012). Miller (2012) averaged the minimum and maximum diameter of the beads in her study, which is an approach that I follow here. Additionally, she argued that digital callipers were not accurate enough to measure bead aperture diameter and an alternative measurement method needed to be used (Miller 2012). The aperture attributes mentioned were reworked in her paper with Werner (Werner & Miller 2018) to be part of the cup attributes that I use in my study. Miller's (2012) thesis represents a crucial "first step" in standardising definitions and highlighting the potential for extracting additional information from OES bead attributes beyond just external bead diameter.

Building on her PhD work, Miller (2019) investigated 2 570 OES beads and preforms from the MSA and LSA of eastern and southern Africa. Miller (2019) explained thoroughly in the form of a “how to” manual, approaches to the analysis. This greatly influenced my own work. Miller (2019) provided diagrams depicting the structure of the ostrich eggshell (Figure 3) and new terms for the various components of OES beads (Figure 4). These revisions included new information about the characteristics of OES beads that were first revealed in her drilling study (Werner & Miller 2018), as well as clarifications of previously established definitions. These definitions are used in this thesis.



Figure 3: Structure of Ostrich Eggshell from Miller (2019: 53).

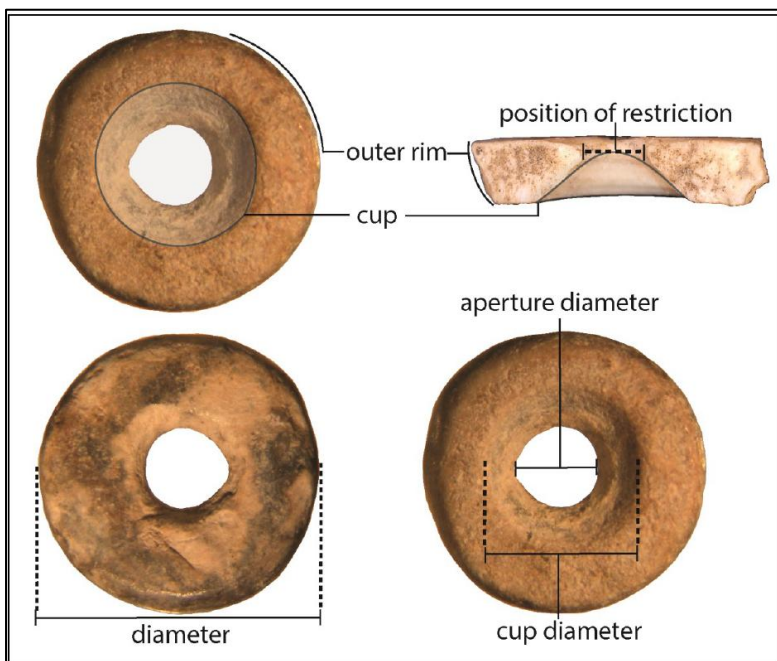


Figure 4: Ostrich Eggshell bead terminology from Miller (2019: 53).

Miller (2019) used digital callipers to measure the diameters (average of minimum and maximum measurement per bead) of OES beads falling in Orton’s (2008) Stage VII and

between Kandel & Conard's (2005) phases 11 and 12. The diameters of broken beads were also measured where >50% of the bead was present, and a single measurement was used as opposed to an average, which is a practice that I also use in this study (Miller 2019). Miller (2019) stressed that digital calipers should not be used to take measurements of apertures and cups. Rather, these measurements should be done off high-resolution images that include scale bars. The computer software ImageJ was recommended for the purpose of accurately measuring these diameters. Miller (2019) also recorded other variables such as Munsell colour, outer rim profile shape and the presence of "pinching", while photographs were taken of the cuticle surface, mammillary surface and shell profile.

Miller's (2019) study supported the use of individual bead measurements to reveal patterns and trends that may be lost when using averages. She also found for the southern African beads in her sample, that the oldest beads were the largest (>5mm) and that bead size decreased through time until ~2 000 BP when bead sizes increased again with the arrival of herding in the region. In contrast, bead diameters in eastern Africa remained relatively constant throughout the pre-herding and herding phases (Miller 2019). However, there are similarities in OES bead diameters between 30 ka and 40 ka in eastern and southern Africa, which may indicate a connection between the two regions. It should be noted that there was a gap in Miller's (2019) samples of southern African OES bead data of about 20 - 30 ka. Nevertheless, Miller's (2019) study represents the first to examine OES bead dimensions at an individual bead level across several locations in both eastern and southern Africa since the early 2000s.

Miller and Sawchuk's (2019) study affirmed that the arrival of herders in eastern Africa did not lead to a change in OES bead diameters. However, there was a significant shift in bead diameters in southern Africa as herding was introduced. This study also showed that before the arrival of herding in southern Africa, there was little variation in OES bead sizes and that the beads that were produced were relatively small, with a small range of variation, compared to the post-2 000 BP sample. It was further confirmed that small beads did not vanish after herding was introduced in southern Africa; instead, they co-occurred with large beads, a finding that earlier researchers had also made. This raises numerous questions about the social processes that may have sustained the small bead tradition alongside the large bead tradition, which was possibly introduced by herders from eastern Africa (Miller & Sawchuk 2019). Individual bead measurements were also emphasised in this paper as the analysis of the averaged bead sizes would have concealed the fact that small beads were

still being produced in large quantities after the introduction of large beads. While Miller & Sawchuk (2019) supported the idea of a “boundary” OES bead size, they also argued that there was much more variability in bead sizes than previously thought.

Miller and Wang (2021) analysed stylistic similarities between eastern and southern African OES beads. According to their results, these regions were possibly part of a large social network that existed for almost 50 000 years. To find trends and relationships throughout time, they divided this period into five phases: Phase I (50–33 ka), Phase II (33–19 ka), Phase III (19–11.6 ka), Phase IV (11.6–2 ka) and Phase V (2 ka to present), then compared characteristics like bead diameter, aperture diameter and shell thickness between these different phases.

Their findings indicate that in Phase I, OES beads in both eastern and southern Africa were stylistically similar, which means that despite 3 000km separating these regions, social exchanges occurred between the populations. Ostrich eggshell beads were, however, found in eastern Africa ~10 000 years before they appeared in southern Africa, and to date, there is no evidence of bead production in southern Africa as far back as this time. OES beads appear to have been absent from the southern African record during Phase II, until they reappear ~19 ka. The disappearance of OES beads in southern Africa during Phase II is thought to show a disruption in the network between these regions; this could have been because of drier conditions in eastern Africa and the simultaneous flooding of the Zambezi River which would have been a physical barrier. The next phase of matching bead diameters occurred during Phase V with the onset of herding in southern Africa, which has been connected with populations arriving in this region from eastern Africa.

The works of Miller, Sawchuk and Wang, have enhanced our knowledge of OES bead characteristics. The defined framework for OES bead research that they established, and which I employ in my study, has been particularly influential. However, the value of their contributions, as well as those of others before them, can be improved on by consulting ethnographic studies that explore the use and manufacture of OES beads.

2.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC ACCOUNTS THAT MENTION OES BEADS

Ethnographic data has been used in archaeology for decades to help interpret the cultural remains of archaeological populations (Deacon & Deacon 1999; Wadley 1989). It should be remembered however that modern cultures are not exact copies of their ancestral pasts,

but their practices and traditions could be cautiously used to gain insights into the past. Ethnographic accounts have used a variety of terms when referring to their participants, that are no longer acceptable. As a result of this, where necessary, I have replaced terms such as Bushman and Hottentot with the linguistic groups San and Khoe respectively, and where these two groups cannot be distinguished, the term Khoesan is applied. As Miller (2012: 38) states: “My intent is not to promote any stereotypes which may be present, especially in early publications, but to focus on the descriptions of OES bead making.”

Ethnographic accounts of OES beads can give valuable insights into three key areas: (1) their use, (2) the methods used to manufacture them, and (3) the meanings or values attributed to them. Below I examine ethnographic accounts from southern Africa based on these three areas. I present these in chronological order, and provide a straightforward structure for the various accounts. I list these accounts in Table 3 and include the communities studied, as well as the regions where they live(d).

Author/s	Population and region of study
Stow 1905	Abwata of Damaraland (near western coast of Namibia), Namibia
Bleek 1928	Naron of Central Kalahari, Namibia
Schapera 1930	Khoesan of Central and northern Kalahari Desert, Namibia
Dunn 1931	San of southern of the Orange River, southern Africa
Anonymous 1935 (Drury)	San (and possibly Khoesan) of Namibia
Hahn <i>et al.</i> 1966	Berg Damara of Hereroland, Namibia
Marshall 1976	Ju/'hoānsi of Nyae Nyae, Namibia
Silberbauer 1965, 1981	G/wikhwena of the Central Kalahari Desert, Botswana
Lee 1984	Ju/'hoānsi of Dobe area, border of Namibia and Botswana
Van der Post & Taylor 1984	!Kung, Kua and !Xõ of the Kalahari Desert, Botswana
Tapela 2001	D'kar in Kalahari, Botswana
Wingfield 2003	D'kar in Kalahari; Bakgalagadi and !Xõ of the Kgalagadi District, Botswana

Table 3: Ethnographic accounts and their population and region of study

2.3.1 Ethnographic accounts of OES beads: use

According to ethnographic records, beads were often made from broken ostrich eggshell water containers (Hahn *et al.* 1966; Lee 1979; Marshall 1976; Silberbauer 1981). These

containers often had designs scratched on to their surfaces which served as identifiers (Marshall 1976). Once the OES beads were created, they served a variety of decorative and adornment purposes. The list of uses of OES beads is extensive. Therefore it is easier to list the decorative articles and the groups associated with their use.

The most typical usage of OES beads was probably as components of necklaces (Schapera 1930; Anonymous 1935; Hahn *et al.* 1966; Tapela 2001). Other uses include being strung in hair, on headbands, on armbands and on bracelets (Stow 1905; Bleek 1928; Schapera 1930; Anonymous 1935; Marshall 1976; Van der Post & Taylor 1984; Tapela 2001). Moreover, OES beads were used to decorate bags (Silberbauer 1981; Van der Post & Taylor 1984; Tapela 2001), skirts and aprons (Stow 1905; Schapera 1930; Hahn *et al.* 1966; Silberbauer 1965, 1981; Van der Post & Taylor 1984), and belts (Stow 1905; Schapera 1930; Dunn 1931). The most intriguing usage of OES beads is as decorative pieces on baby harnesses. In addition to allowing children to be carried out of reach of danger, these harnesses assisted in teaching children to walk. Lastly, it is interesting to note that crushed OES was used therapeutically as it was believed to have had medicinal value (Tapela 2001).

2.3.2 Ethnographic accounts of OES beads: manufacture

With regards to how ethnographic accounts address the topic of OES bead manufacture, there are some commonalities in what is mentioned with regards to the makers of the beads, the source of the beads, which manufacturing pathway was taken, how drilling occurred and with what tool, the stringing of the beads, the grinding process and the end product. While outlining each account, I describe the process in this specific order.

Stow (1905)

Stow's (1905) study of the Damaraland Abwata people in Namibia offers the only description of men making OES beads. While it is not explicitly stated whether beads were fabricated from recycled water containers, a process involving the boiling of a number of fragments before their submersion in cold water is described. This process was undertaken to render the hard shell more pliable for manipulation. Workers used a sharp lithic tool of flint or agate to drill the fragments, thus following Pathway 1 in the manufacturing process. The subsequent steps were not explained in great detail, only that the drilled pieces were "rubbed into small rings like beads and polished, which were afterwards threaded" (Stow

1905: 139). The most interesting aspect of this short statement is that beads were individually ground before they were strung together.

Bleek (1928)

Bleek (1928) studied the Naron of the Central Kalahari in Namibia and noted that OES beads were not only the oldest San ornamentation, but that they were created by women. An eggshell was broken with a stone to produce small pieces that were pierced by an iron awl, thus following Pathway 1. In a slight deviation from normal practice, the perforated pieces were strung onto sinew, and trimmed with a horn while the string lies on the thigh of the maker. Once the pieces were trimmed, the maker twisted tree fibres between the beads to make the string taut before grinding the beads down on a grooved stone. The OES beads were subsequently worn as decoration by women, children and young men.

Schapera (1930)

Schapera (1930) researched the Khoesan of the central and northern Kalahari Desert, Namibia, where he also noted that women were the creators of OES beads. Similar to Stow's (1905) account, this work also notes that OES fragments were first placed in water to soften before following Pathway 1, after which the fragments were pierced with an iron borer or small stone. Following the same process described by Bleek (1928), the perforated pieces were strung on sinew and trimmed using a horn before soft, tree bark fibres were twisted in-between each piece making a tight string. Schapera's (1930) account then deviates from Bleek's (1928), as it describes the string of OES being rubbed by a soft stone so as to smooth the edges. The completed OES beads were then used decoratively as chains or were worked into other ornaments.

Dunn (1931)

Dunn (1931) made a study of the San who lived south of the Orange River, South Africa, in late 19th to early 20th century, noting that OES beads were created by women. Pathway 1 was followed as drilling occurred using small, often black shale lithic drills, however there was no mention of trimming. There is also no mention of the material used to string the beads, only that once strung, they were ground on a grooved stone until the desired size and shape were reached. This is not the most informative account of OES bead making, but it is one of few that mentions using a lithic drill.

Anonymous (1935) – Drury

This account discusses the research conducted by Drury while he was affiliated with the (Iziko) South African Museum. Drury travelled to Namibia in 1919, focusing on central and northern Namibia, and again in 1921, concentrating on central and southern Namibia, to study the San communities in the region, as well as potentially some Khoesan groups. This account identifies women as the makers of OES beads, who began the process by breaking an egg and then using their teeth to break the pieces to approximately half an inch in size. They then followed Pathway 1, as they drilled the pieces using a 20-inch stick fitted with an iron point drill. The drilling technique entailed having the fragment of OES rest on a piece of skin before rapidly twirling the stick between their hands and when the piece was almost fully perforated, it was turned over and drilled from the other side until perforation was complete. The aperture was enlarged and edges smoothed out using a reamer or piece of sharp iron, also attached to a wooden stick. A hammerstone and anvil were then used to trim the perforated pieces into discs. Afterward, the discs were strung onto gut, with fibre twisted between each bead to ensure the string was taut. The strung pieces were laid on skin or wood and then ground with a rough-grained stone, much like in Schapera's (1930) account. It is noted that contrary to previous assumptions, it is the stone that rubs against the beads, not the beads against the stone. Once completed, the OES beads were removed from the string for cleaning and then restrung to the desired length for use. The women observed during this research took approximately three months to craft a 12-foot-long string of OES beads. This represents a more in-depth account than those preceding it and includes greater detail on the drilling process.

Hahn et al. (1966)

This work conducted between the late 19th and early 20th centuries, discusses various groups, but places particular emphasis on the Berg Damara from Hereroland, Namibia. Their account on OES bead manufacture is extremely short as there is only one sentence that describes the use of Pathway 1 as OES beads were drilled, threaded onto sinew, covered in animal fat and then trimmed and ground with a stone. There is no commentary on the purpose of the fat, but Miller (2012) suggested that it could have been used either to soften the eggshell or to add colour and polish to the OES beads.

Marshall (1976) and Lee (1984)

Marshall (1976) researched the Ju/'hoānsi of the Nyae Nyae region, Namibia, while Lee (1984) studied the Ju/'hoānsi from the Dobe region which lies on the border between

Namibia and Botswana. Although both researchers concentrated on the same group, their documentation of OES bead manufacture was limited to imagery. Based on Miller's (2012) interpretation of these images, OES beads were created by women, using Pathway 1. In Marshall (1976), a metal borer attached to a stick was rubbed between the palms to drill a fragment of OES, resting on a smooth stone between the creator's legs. The caption of the image reveals that post perforation, the pieces were threaded tightly together on a cord and a stone rubbed on the pieces until they were round. In the case of Lee's (1984) image, it is unclear if trimming occurred; however, the OES pieces had been perforated and threaded onto some kind of string where they were rubbed with a stone while resting on the maker's thigh. While these are not detailed accounts, they still provide insight into the OES bead making processes of the Ju/'hoānsi.

Silberbauer (1965 & 1981)

Both works are based on study of the G/wikhwena of the central Kalahari Desert in Botswana, but they differ slightly in their descriptions of the OES bead manufacturing process. Silberbauer (1965) explains that women were the makers of OES beads, and that they drilled OES fragments before stringing them onto a thong, after which they were rubbed against a grooved stone. This is not a very detailed account. In contrast, he explains in his later work that OES beads were made from fragments of broken water containers (Silberbauer 1981). Pathway 1 was followed, as a metal awl was used to drill the piece by twirling it between the hands of the maker. This process took approximately 30 seconds to complete. Once drilled, the pieces were threaded onto sinew and positioned on a hard surface. A soft stone was used to rub this string of beads for about 20 minutes, until all the beads were uniformly rounded. The beads were then used to manufacture a variety of objects, including aprons. One example measured 22 cm by 28 cm and was made using 4 000 OES beads, taking approximately 200 hours to complete (Silberbauer 1981).

Van der Post & Taylor (1984)

This research was based on three San groups who lived in the Kalahari Desert, Botswana, namely the !Kung, Kua and !Xõ. It describes women creating OES beads from broken water containers whose fragments were broken into smaller pieces ($\sim 1\text{cm}^2$) before following Pathway 1. A metal awl was attached to a wooden handle then rolled between the maker's hands to drill the fragments. Many of these perforated pieces were strung onto sinew then

trimmed using horn, before being placed in a grooved piece of wood and rubbed by a soft stone to create finished beads measuring <0.5cm.

Tapela 2001

Tapela's (2001) study described how people make beads in Botswana's D'kar settlement in the Kalahari. He conducted interviews with approximately a dozen people, whose ages ranged from 24 to 70. It is further specified by this account that a meaningful number of beads were produced by some women. Initiation of the process occurred through the forceful fracturing of OES into a number of fragments. This was typically accomplished using fingers, teeth, or pincers. Once all the components were prepared, Pathway 1 was followed. Using a wooden tool with a wire tip, the maker carefully drilled the piece using a rolling motion with both hands. After they drilled most of the way through the piece, an awl finished the job. Then, the maker trimmed the piece with a stone or a horn until rounded. Next, it was threaded onto sinew, with plant fibers twisted between each of the individual pieces. Once taut on the string, they were carefully ground to a smooth finish. This account is more recent than several others; however, it does not contain considerably greater detail, importantly in relation to tool use.

Wingfield 2003

The final account is by Wingfield (2003), who documented OES bead manufacture in the D'kar, Ngwatle, Monong and Ncang communities in the Kgalagadi, Botswana. In the D'kar community, women were the creators of OES beads. Ostrich eggshells were sourced from a nearby craft shop and then broken into smaller pieces using the makers' thumbs. The process followed Pathway 1, where, while sitting on a carpet, the OES fragments were placed on the surface and drilled using a "nail-sized piece of flattened metal" attached to a wooden handle. The maker twirled the tool until the hole was nearly finished then they punched through the rest with a metal awl. The maker then strung the fragments onto plastic strings from maize sacks. Afterwards, a nail clipper was used to trim the edges of the fragments. With a firm pull, the string was tightened, enabling the careful rubbing of the OES fragments against a sharpening stone. Water from a cup was applied to the fragments as frequently as required during this process. This resulted in the formation of a white paste consisting of ground eggshell and water. After the completion of the beads, the maker cleaned them with a small amount of washing powder and then allowed them to dry. Water use in the process is infrequent, especially during the grinding stage. Next, the OES beads

were strung together on a length of twine. The ends were then fastened to complete the necklace.

Ngwatle, Monong and Ncang people made OES beads in slightly different ways to the D'Kar. The text does not definitively state that the OES bead creators here were women. The creators obtained the OES in the wild. Then, they carefully broke it into smaller pieces before proceeding along Pathway 1. While the description does not say what the drill is made from, it clearly states that a large amount of animal fat was used to lubricate it to ease smoother operation within the hands. They continued this process until they approached perforation. Then, an awl was used to complete the piercing process. Subsequently, the OES fragments were strung by makers onto strands of animal sinew. Afterward, these fragments were trimmed using a horn as a substitute for nail clippers. Stone grinding then followed (Wingfield 2003). Saliva was used for lubrication during the grinding process.

2.3.3 Ethnographic accounts of OES beads: meaning and/or value

Earlier sections showed the many uses and different ways that OES beads can be made. This section will investigate several potential shared aspects of people's thinking about OES beads. Miller (2012: 40) states that "None of the ethnographic accounts ... discuss the intrinsic value of OES bead ornaments to the participants, or the personal significance of wearing them". However, I think these accounts offer valuable insights that have deeper significance. I will elaborate on this while providing insights from Mitchell & Stewart (2024), who explore this subject in great detail, especially in relation to !hixaro gift exchange.

In the previously examined accounts, one key indicator of the value of OES beads is the relationship between mothers and daughters. In some examples, mothers would leave their OES beads to their daughters as part of an inheritance (Bleek 1928). Additionally, when daughters married, older women would gift them valuable items, including OES beads, as part of their "good things" (Anonymous 1935: 93). It is also speculated that OES beads could be related to status, as more distinguished women were seen to wear more OES beads (Hahn et al. 1966). As such, it is no surprise then that on the occasion that threads break and beadwork comes apart, OES beads are re-used and not discarded (Silberbauer 1981). An important aspect to remember, is the significant amount of time and effort it takes to create OES beads. Anything that needs that much time and attention must be of importance and value to the maker.

One of the key uses of OES beads that underscores their value which was not previously discussed, is their role in the practice of !hxaro gift exchange. This practice was originally recorded among the Ju/'hoānsi (!Kung) San from the Kalahari (Wiessner 1982). However, this tradition was also observed among other San groups, while some have been recorded as not participating in the practice at all (Mitchell & Stewart 2024). The !hxaro gift-exchange practice is described as a "system of reciprocity ... which is used to keep a wide range of contacts and possibilities open in the face of a highly variable environment" (Wiessner 1982: 62). The benefit of having these contacts, is that the network created allowed for access to additional food resources, access to resources that could not be obtained locally, larger groups from which to create marriage alliances, access to alternative living locations when areas become uninhabitable and access to regional information (Mitchell & Stewart 2024).

According to Lee (1984), OES beads were the most traded items in !hxaro exchanges. They could travel hundreds of kilometres over the course of two years, and may have been given as gifts several times over. The significance of OES beads as a trade item is clear, both in !hxaro exchanges and in trade with other groups, such as pastoralists. Drury's investigation (Anonymous 1935: 97) found that beads were traded for assegais (spears) with "Bantu tribes" and Schapera (1930: 14) reported that San groups in the Okavango wetlands traded OES beads for tobacco, marijuana and iron with "interdwelling Bantu." Horticulturalist-fishers in the Okavango acquired OES beads - which were about twice as large as the beads worn by the San - through trade with the Kalahari San, according to anthropological accounts quoted by Jacobson (1987). Personal letters from Wiessner, who recorded the account, served as the basis for these stories. Jacobson further recalls Wiessner's remark that "no San woman would ever consider wearing such large beads herself, although they do make them as large as this for trade purposes" (Jacobson 1987: 56).

As noted earlier, OES beads were also thought to have important therapeutic qualities. Ostrich eggshell was ground up, combined with water and taken as a pain reliever, as stated by Tapela (2001). Furthermore, among southern African herders and hunter-gatherers, it was regarded as "the most widespread" medication (Low 2011: 308). Since OES beads were thought to have therapeutic qualities, they were placed on infants to strengthen them and shield them from disease (Low 2011). Furthermore, the Ju/'hoānsi held the belief that OES beads symbolise San identity and humanity, serving as a means

for individuals to become appealing to the spirits they seek to communicate with by adorning themselves with these beads (Dowson 1989). There were also instances where people were not allowed to wear OES beads such as during initiation or when women gave birth (Marshall 1999). In contrast, during a young girl's initiation (known in some populations as the Eland Dance), adult women in attendance would wear strings of OES beads down their backs and buttocks. These beads symbolised the tails of eland cows. Once the initiation was concluded, the girl was adorned with as many OES ornaments as she could carry (Marshall 1999). Mitchell & Stewart (2024) and Low (2009, 2011) go into great detail on the predominance and importance of ostriches themselves in San folklore and the various accounts which speak to their presence in myths that explain the world's creation. But, with regards to creation, it is even more notable that amongst the Ju/'hoānsi, it is understood that people gained the knowledge of OES bead making practices from the Gemsbok People of legend, who themselves invented the practice when time first began (Marshall 1999).

Given that the archaeological populations that created the OES beads studied in this thesis no longer exist, their value and meaning to their makers may never be fully understood. However, ethnographic accounts and the archaeological record provide hints. Future research on OES beads would benefit from additional ethnographic work on Khoesan groups in areas other than the Kalahari, as well as non-Khoesan groups from across Africa.

2.4 DIRECTION AND AIMS OF THIS STUDY

Archaeologists have had an enduring interest in OES beads because they reveal the beliefs and actions of ancient people. Researchers are reconsidering several of the old ideas about these beads as more research is conducted. Simultaneously, a lot of discussion is arising concerning the continued appropriateness of the methods traditionally used to study them.

1. Early studies introduced the concept of the 'boundary' bead diameter to distinguish OES beads made by hunter-gatherer populations (which are smaller than the 'boundary') from those produced by herder populations (which are equal to or larger than the 'boundary'). This boundary has been readjusted over time; from 7.5mm (Jacobson 1987) to 5.5mm (Smith *et al.* 1991) to 5mm (Yates 1995; Smith *et al.* 2001) and finally it was suggested a range of 5 – 6 mm would be most accurate (Orton 2008). Can a clear cut 'boundary' bead

diameter be identified? Or, more appropriately, is the concept of a boundary bead inherently flawed?

2. Researchers typically compare the average diameters of OES beads. This approach has the problem of ignoring variability in bead samples. Analysing bead diameters as individual data points will allow us to reveal more subtle patterns of variation.

3. Previous studies have been rather limited in that they have, for the most part, been confined to the study of OES beads from a specific region or a certain point in time. What if we analysed beads from a bigger area or wider time frame? Would we be able to detect more nuanced patterns?

4. Previous studies have widely used digital calipers. While they are accurate for measuring bead diameters, this might not be the case for apertures and cups. In these cases, would using computer software improve accuracy?

5. Finally, what additional information could be obtained by analysing the relatively ignored characteristic of the bead 'cup'?

These related questions collectively shape the aims of this thesis which are to:

- a) Compare the sizes of beads (bead diameter, aperture diameter and cup diameter) from sites located on South Africa's western, south-western and southern coasts (incorporating their forelands), and which range in age from the terminal Pleistocene to the recent past.
- b) Build on the work of Werner and Miller (2018) by investigating the cup morphology of beads in my study sample.

CHAPTER 3: THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXTS OF THIS STUDY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This thesis centres on South Africa's western, south-western and southern coasts, and their forelands. This chapter offers a summary of the archaeological records, along with the ecological records, from these regions during the terminal Pleistocene and Holocene. This research includes eleven sites: Grootrif G (GFG), Hail Stone Midden (HSM), Dunefield Midden (DFM), Klipfonteinrand (KFR), Pancho's Kitchen Midden (PKM), Paternoster North A/B (PNNA/B), Atlantic Beach (AB), Smitswinkelbaai (SWB), Byneskranskop (BNK), Oakhurst D.O.G (Oakhurst) and Nelson Bay Cave (NBC). The next section will provide a thorough description of each site. Much of the variability observed in the archaeological records of these sites reflects the variability in the climatic and ecological conditions of their regions (Mitchell 2002). GFG, HSM, DFM, PKM, along with PNNA/B - sites situated on the western coast - lie within the Fynbos Biome. This biome is distinguished by a Mediterranean climate featuring wet winters and dry summers. Strong coastal winds characterise this region, along with its nutrient-poor soils. Shrubland and dune fields dominate its landscape. Conversely, KFR lies inland from the west coast, in a region receiving considerably less annual rainfall, leading to harsher, drier climatic conditions than those of the coastal region. This area supports a low density of vegetation, comprised mainly of succulents and grasses characteristic of the Succulent Karoo Biome. BNK's location is on the south-western coast, a region similar to the western coast in its climate and plant life. Oakhurst and NBC are located on the southern coast. This area has a climate that changes to a more temperate regime with increased annual rainfall. This increased rainfall supports a mixed vegetation community of coastal fynbos and forest taxa (Rutherford *et al.* 2006).

3.2. THE LATE PLEISTOCENE TO HOLOCENE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD OF THE WESTERN CAPE

3.2.1 25 000 – 12 000 BP

Environmental conditions during this period were generally cold and dry as the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) (~ 26 500 to ~19 000 years ago) took effect. However, there was some

variability as conditions remained mild in the winter rainfall zone (Mitchell 2002). On the southern coast, conditions were harsher; but there was an increase in living space as a drop in sea level exposed a large coastal plain (Clarke *et al.* 2009). This area, which is now submerged, is known as the Agulhas Shelf. The LGM affected human populations negatively, as their numbers showed a significant decline (Mitchell 2002). As climatic conditions began to improve around 16 000 BP, human population numbers started to recover (Deacon & Deacon 1999; Mitchell 2002). This recovery was interrupted by a short cold and dry phase - the Younger Dryas - which affected the southern coast around 12 000 BP and the western and south-western coasts around 10 000 BP (Mitchell 2002).

The earliest lithic industry of this period, called the “Early” Later Stone Age (ELSA) by Beaumont and Vogel (1972), represents the shift from the MSA to LSA. The ELSA is characterised by unretouched bladelets, bipolar cores (replacing the earlier prepared cores), an abundance of scrapers among formally retouched tools and the presence of bone artifacts and OES beads (Mitchell 2002). The Robberg replaced the ELSA initially in the Fynbos Biome at the end of the LGM (Klein 1974; Deacon 1984a). It was distinguished from the ELSA mainly by the presence of bladelets and few other technological differences (Mitchell 2002).

The Robberg Industry was originally named on the basis of its discovery at NBC, where it was present from roughly 18 000 BP (Deacon 1984b). It is also present at Boomplaas (Deacon 1984b) and possibly Elands Bay Cave (EBC) (Parkington 1992) at this time. Like the ELSA, the Robberg is characterised by a rarity of retouched tools and an abundance of scrapers, most of which were made of fine-grained raw materials (Mitchell 2002; Deacon & Deacon 1999). Backed microliths and adzes are present in this industry, although they are not as standardised as those that occur in the Holocene (Deacon 1984a). The characteristic that stands out most about this industry is its bladelets, which were likely hafted for use, given their small size (Mitchell 2002).

Non-lithic artefacts were also relatively common in archaeological assemblages at this time. This could indicate the presence of complex social networks. Bone points were found alongside Robberg lithics at Boomplaas and NBC. A partial tortoise shell bowl, which may have been used as a container, was also found at Boomplaas (Deacon 1984a). At BNK, OES fragments and beads were found in levels dated to ~13 ka (Schweitzer & Wilson 1982). Terminal Pleistocene populations may also have been quite mobile. This is indicated

by the presence of artifacts made from exotic raw materials which were found at several sites (Stewart *et al.* 2021). At Boomplaas for instance, a large number of silcrete artifacts were recovered from the Robberg levels, despite this raw material not being present in the area (Deacon 1983). Similarly at EBC, tools made from hornfels were recovered despite the absence of a local source (Parkington *et al.* 1987). An increase in mobility is also indicated by the presence of bone beads at both Boomplaas and NBC during the Robberg period (Deacon 1984a). According to Mitchell (2002), the movement and distribution of jewellery items across South Africa grew substantially in scale and intensity after 12 000 BP.

An increase in mobility in terminal Pleistocene populations may have been related to a subsistence strategy focused on the hunting migratory grazers which were common on the landscape at the time (Deacon 1972). This hypothesis is supported by an abundance of faunal remains and a rarity of plant remains in stratigraphic levels dating to this period. However, it should be remembered that faunal remains are more likely to preserve than plant materials, making it difficult to assess the importance of plants in the diets of terminal Pleistocene populations (Mitchell 2002).

Despite various lines of evidence which indicate significant levels of mobility, some researchers have questioned whether terminal Pleistocene populations were particularly mobile. These researchers argue that people who lived during this period may have been "patch-bound," and that they relied instead on plant and animal resources in their immediate surroundings (Deacon 1993; Sealy 2006). While the bones of grazing animals dominated archaeological assemblages, these authors question whether the animals that they came from were in fact were migratory (Deacon 1984b; Deacon 1995).

Marine resources may also have been consumed in relative abundance during this period. However, fluctuating sea levels and the mobility of populations occupying coastal rock shelters have left limited evidence of this before 12 000 BP (Mitchell 2002).

3.2.2 12 000 – 7 000 BP

The start of this period was marked by the Younger Dryas, which resulted in a brief return to colder dryer climatic conditions. The number of archaeological sites which had been increasing up to this point, showed a decline in numbers between 12 000 and 10 500 BP, and then again after 8 500 BP (Mitchell 2002). Mitchell (2002: 154) states that due to the Younger Dryas and the resulting drop in temperatures, rainfall increased in the winter rainfall zone but decreased across the summer rainfall zone. The presence of relatively

moist conditions at EBC between 12 000 and 8 000 BP provides evidence of these shifts (Cartwright & Parkington 1997). While conditions at Boomplaas were wetter from 14 000 BP to 12 000 BP, drier conditions emerged by 10 000 BP (Deacon *et al.* 1984). As a result of these climatic changes, grass was displaced by fynbos in the winter rainfall zone (Klein 1978). Additionally, by 9 000 BP, the sea level had increased along South Africa's southern and south-west coasts, which drowned the previously exposed continental shelf (Van Andel 1989).

Shifts in climatic and environmental conditions were accompanied by changes in lithic technology. The emergence of a new lithic tradition, known initially as Smithfield A, but later renamed the Oakhurst Industry, consisted of non-microlithic, coarse-grained stone material which were fashioned into flakes and scrapers. These were broader and longer than those made during previous (or future) traditions. The Oakhurst industry was also characterised by a distinct lack of bladelets (Mitchell 2002; Deacon & Deacon 1999; Sampson 1974). Its scraper category included D-shaped scrapers and some sidescrapers, but retouch on them was not common. Lithics which Parkington (1984) named "naturally backed knives", were also present. The later Oakhurst saw the introduction of end-retouched scrapers that were similar to adzes found in the southern Cape sites and at BNK (Deacon 1984b; Schweitzer & Wilson 1982). This industry is also known as the Albany Industry in the Cape Fold Mountain Belt and its coastal forelands (Deacon 1984b).

The Oakhurst industry showed an increase in the types and quantities of bone and shell artifacts at BNK and NBC, compared to previous times. It is possible that this reflects an increase in the importance of social networks (Mitchell 2002). The burial of bodies became more prevalent during this period. An increase in the number of human burials in rock shelters on the southern coast and at sites such as EBC on the western coast, supports this (Mitchell 2002). With an increased in human population numbers, material culture like OES beads, may have been used as a form of cultural identification, as a way of claiming ownership of resources or territory, or as a way to construct alliance networks (Mitchell 2002).

This period sees a significant shift in subsistence strategies, which were likely the result of environmental changes, particularly in the Fynbos Biome. Small browsing antelope gradually replaced large grazers in human diets due to extinctions brought on by a reduction in graze at the start of the Holocene (Klein 1980). After 12 000 BP, plant remains

also became more common in archaeological assemblages (Mitchell 2002; Schweitzer & Wilson 1982). This suggests that humans were increasingly focussing their diets on plant foods. The shift in sea-levels, which was mentioned previously, also affected marine food resources as seen at EBC, where there was a shift from limpets to black mussels (which prefer colder waters) at roughly 10 000 BP. This coincided with an upwelling of the cold Benguela Current (Parkington 1986; Deacon & Deacon 1999). Also at NBC, black mussels were replaced by brown mussels (which prefer warmer waters). This coincided with the strengthening of the warmer Agulhas Current at the same time as the change at EBC (Klein 1972; Deacon & Deacon 1999).

Archaeologists commonly view this period as a time when people shifted towards the use of more predictable animal resources, especially those with high reproduction rates and stable populations. This included marine food sources such as seabirds, shellfish, fish and rock lobsters (Mitchell 2002). Small packages of terrestrial foods, such as ostrich eggs and tortoises were also consumed at EBC from ~ 11 000 BP to 9 000 BP (Parkington 1990) and BNK at 9 800 BP (Schweitzer & Wilson 1982). It is also possible that seasonal exploitation strategies were used, as is evident at EBC (Parkington 1992).

3.2.3 7 000 BP – 4 000 BP

This time period included the warmest phase of the Holocene, which began around 6 000 BP. At the time, temperatures increased by one to two degrees above what they are today. This resulted in an increase in sea levels to approximately one meter above what they are today (Deacon & Deacon 1999). Chase and Meadows (2007) named this period the "Holocene Altithermal". Conditions became very dry along the western region of southern Africa and moister conditions only returned again around 4 000 BP (Chase & Meadows 2007). The southern region was also affected by aridity during this period, but occasional summer rains, particularly in the Forest Biome, brought relief. By ~ 4 500 BP, forests began to recover, as wetter conditions returned (Chase & Meadows 2007).

This period saw changes in lithic technology and non-lithic artefacts once again, as the Wilton Industry appeared. This industry was characterised by the use of finer-grained materials to make lithics and an increase in the use of formal tools, which included small, standardised scrapers that were in the shape of a thumbnail (thumbnail scraper), as well as backed microliths (Mitchell 2002; 1984b; Sampson 1974). The tools in this industry resembled those in the Robberg industry in terms of size, but included more backed

bladelets and points (i.e. more retouch than Robberg), as well as segments and small scrapers (Mitchell 2002; Deacon & Deacon 1999). There was also an increase in the number and variety of artefacts made from wood, bone, shell and OES (Mitchell 2002). These materials were commonly used in the manufacture of grave goods at sites like NBC and Oakhurst (Inskeep 1986; Hall & Binneman 1987).

3.2.4 4 000 – 2 000 BP

The early part of this period was characterised by a decline in temperatures (Jerardino 1995; Chase and Meadows 2007). Because of this, the availability of food resources improved, which caused groups to leave behind the rock-shelters that they were occupying in the interior and move to large open-air sites on the western coast (Mitchell 2002; Jerardino 1996). Jerardino (1996) named these open-air sites “megamiddens”. By ~ 2 200 BP, aridity increased once again and populations abandoned the “megamiddens” and moved back to the rock-shelters in the interior (Jerardino 1996). The southern coast, also began to experience arid conditions at ~ 2 700 BP, before there was a return to wetter conditions by ~ 1 800 BP (Chase & Meadows 2007). Generally speaking, from ~ 4 000 BP the number of archaeological sites, especially along the coasts, began to increase. This suggests that there was a marked increase in human population numbers compared to earlier in the mid-Holocene (Stynder 2007).

Regarding technology, this period saw the emergence of the Post-Classic Wilton. While it was similar in many respects to the Wilton Industry, the Post-Classic Wilton contained more points, backed bladelets and adzes (Mitchell 2002). Silcrete became the most popular material from which lithic tools were manufactured (Mitchell 2002) and it was often traded. From 3 500 BP, groups started to use more local silcrete as seen at sites such like Tortoise Cave, which suggests that population mobility had begun to decrease (Jerardino 1996). From 3 500 BP, there was a decline in the number of human burials in general as well as a decrease in their complexity (Mitchell 2002; Hall & Binneman 1987).

Subsistence strategies changed significantly during this period. From 4 000 BP, there was an increase in the exploitation of aseasonal foods, as home ranges decreased (Mitchell 2002). On the southern coast, at sites like Oakhurst and NBC, large game animals became scarce. However, the remains of fish, shellfish, seals and sea birds increased at these sites due to their location close to the sea (Inskeep 1987; Mitchell 2002). Byneskranskop displays evidence of changes in subsistence strategies, as inhabitants switched from large

grazers to smaller browsers. Various sites also record an increase in the remains of shellfish and fish, as well as fruits and geophytes (Schweitzer & Wilson 1982). The exploitation of terrestrial and marine resources can also be seen at the site of Paternoster (Robertshaw 1977). As indicated by the presence of “megamiddens”, the use of shellfish, seabirds, fish and small mammals also increased dramatically along the western coast (Jerardino 1996). At Boomplaas, people were increasing their usage of storage pits. On the western coast, people were drying shellfish and burying sea mammals in order to preserve them (Mitchell 2002). A rise in the importance of complex social networks, assisted in the survival of communities through exchanges with other groups when environmental conditions deteriorated (Mitchell 2002). An increase in the use of local resources suggest that groups became more sedentary or even territorial, which are lifestyles that are not typically associated with hunter-gatherers (Sealy 2006). The expansion in the variety of food resources that were consumed, can also be explained by growing population numbers, as more food was required to sustain larger numbers of people (Parkington *et al.* 1988).

The final element that needs to be considered about this time period, is that of biological changes in the populations who lived on the coasts. Pfeiffer & Sealy (2006) and Stynder *et al.* (2007) examined human remains from these coastal regions, with the former focusing on post-crania and the latter on crania. Both studies found that skeletal dimensions of people who lived before 4 000 BP and after 3 000 BP were similar. However, body size (Pfeiffer & Sealy 2006) and cranial size (Stynder *et al.* 2007) dropped between this period. This pattern is also present in craniofacial allometric shape changes (Stynder *et al.* 2007). It is not clear what caused these biological changes. However, it is interesting that these changes affected populations who lived across the study region and that average body size returned to pre - 4 000 BP levels just after 3 000 BP (Pfeiffer & Sealy 2006). Black (2014) also found a shift in dental trait frequencies, but these occurred at 3 000 BP, which is after the shifts in post-cranial and craniofacial size. Nevertheless, it is clear that there were significant biological changes in hunter-gatherer people who lived on the coast of South Africa from 4 000 BP – 3 000 BP and that this coincided with the growth in population size.

3.2.5 2 000 BP - present

This period saw the introduction of livestock, pottery and herding practices into southern Africa (Mitchell 2002). The first domesticated animal to arrive was the sheep. The oldest evidence for sheep in the region comes from Blombos Cave on the southern coast (1 960 ±

50 BP and $1\,880 \pm 55$ BP) (Henshilwood 1996) and Spoegrivier on the western coast ($2\,105 \pm 65$ BP) (Sealy & Yates 1994). Various models that explain the movement of herding into southern Africa have been proposed (Cooke 1965; Elphick 1985). However, what matters most for this study, is that that researchers have associated sheep bones and pottery with large OES beads (Jacobson 1987; Smith *et al.* 1991). Microlithic stone tools continued to be used up until the late 18th century (Close and Sampson 1998), while metal was only introduced to southern Africa around 1 000 AD, with the arrival of Bantu-speaking farmers. However, metal remained rare in areas that were not occupied by these farming communities (Mitchell 2002). Notably, there are no Iron Age sites in the study region as its mostly winter rainfall regime does not support the growing of summer rainfall crops, that were the staple of farming communities. For this reason, metal work had to be traded into the region (Mitchell 2002).

3.3 THE BACKGROUNDS TO THE SITES DISCUSSED IN THIS THESIS

As mentioned, the OES samples that are analysed in this study come from archaeological sites located on the western, south-western and southern coasts and adjacent forelands of South Africa (Figure 5). These sites are Grootrif G (GFG), Hail Stone Midden (HSM), Dunefield Midden (DFM), Klipfonteinrand (KFR), Pancho's Kitchen Midden (PKM), Paternoster North A/B (PNNA/B), Atlantic Beach (AB), Smitswinkelbaai (SWB), Byneskranskop (BNK), Oakhurst D.O.G (Oakhurst) and Nelson Bay Cave (NBC). A brief overview of each site follows.



Figure 5: Map indicating the locations of the sites that provided the OES bead samples analysed in this study.

3.3.1 Grootrif G (GFG)

The site of Grootrif G (GFG) is located above EBC, 8km south of the town of Lamberts Bay (Jerardino 2007) (Figure 5). It is an open shell midden that suffered immense damage as a result of the construction of a road in the 1970s, between Elands Bay and Lamberts Bay (Jerardino 2007). Grootrif G has undergone multiple excavations, first in 1986, then 1994 and finally in 1998. All excavated material found below the surface was sieved through stacked 3.3 mm and 1.5 mm mesh sieves (Jerardino 2007).

The stratigraphy of the site consists of four layers located beneath a surface layer of thin grey-brown sand, which was root-infested and contained scattered shell fragments (Jerardino 2007). Layer 1 “Patella Capping”, is located immediately under the surface (therefore some roots also reach it) and consists of a 10 -15cm thick shell lens, which contains different types of limpet shells, bones (tortoise, small bovid, Cape Fur Seal, small mammals and marine birds) and ceramic fragments. Layer 1 has been dated to 690 ± 40 BP (Jerardino 2007). Layer 2 “Dark Grey Sand”, is located immediately below Layer 1. It

consists of a 5 cm to 12 cm thick lens of dark grey sand that contains many small and dispersed charcoal fragments, some bone, and shell which could have come from the layer above (Jerardino 2007). The next layer consists of two lenses - Layer 3 “Megamidden” on top, and below it, Layer 3 “Grey Soil/Sand” (Jerardino 2007). “Megamidden” is a 5 cm to 10 cm thick shell lens containing black mussel fragments and charcoal, as well as very few bone fragments, stone artefacts and shell fragments of other shellfish. It has been dated to $2\,380 \pm 60$ BP (Jerardino 2007). “Grey Soil/Sand” is 8 cm to 10 cm thick and is a semi-sterile sandy deposit with some marine shells, which likely comes from the “Megamidden” located above it (Jerardino 2007). Finally, Layer 4 “Lower Patella Lens”, is 40 cm to 50 cm below the surface and is highly dispersed with mostly limpets present. It has been dated to $3\,125 \pm 20$ BP (Jerardino 2007).

Marine shellfish and tortoises are the most abundant food resources at the site, followed by Cape fur seals (*Arctocephalus pusillus*) and other terrestrial animals (Jerardino 2007).

Layer 1 “Patella Capping” contains the most stone and non-lithic artefacts, which include Wilton-like tools made of quartz and quartzite (although the most common pieces are waste, followed by some cores, a few formalised tools and utilised pieces), fragments of grind stones and hammer stones, as well as worked bone, marine shells, finished OES beads, some OES fragments and some pottery fragments (Jerardino 2007). The artefacts and stratigraphy indicate that the site was occupied at roughly 3 100 BP, 2 400 BP and 700 BP, with activities in Layer 3 (~2 400 BP) indicating shellfish collection and processing, as well as domestic activities based on the presence of bone remains, formal lithic tools and debitage from the creation of stone tools (Jerardino 2007). Although OES beads and fragments were found at the site, the fragments are not preforms, therefore there is no evidence to indicate that they were manufactured there. The site experienced a hiatus from ~2 200 BP to ~700 BP, which coincided with people moving to other sites like EBC, Borrow Pit Midden, Tortoise Cave, DFM and PKM (Jerardino 2007).

3.3.2 Dunefield Midden (DFM)

Dunefield Midden is a collection of sites located 2km north of the mouth of the Verlorenvlei river and 600m inland from the present shoreline. The first excavations at DFM began in 1988 (Parkington *et al.* 1992). There were shells present on the surface, but most of the archaeological layers (yellow sand with quartz pebbles) were covered by up to 2 m of pale aeolian sand (Parkington *et al.* 1992). The excavation strategy was different from the usual

approach, as it focused on uncovering a large, continuous area of the living surface by removing the overburden and mapping as much archaeological material as possible. Fine, 1.5 mm mesh sieves were used to process the excavated sand, ensuring thorough recovery of debris (Parkington *et al.* 1992). All of the ashy features visible at the site were mapped and removed separately. These were identified as hearths, large *in situ* processing fires, roasting pits and ashy patches which appeared to be secondary disposal heaps (Parkington *et al.* 1992).

The spatial patterning of the site is interesting, as it includes distinct episodes of what Parkington *et al.* (1992) refer to as "dumping." Shellfish remains were distributed unevenly across the site's 426m² area, rather than randomly scattered. In the northern part of the site, 80% of all the shellfish waste was concentrated, mixed with significant amounts of ash and bone. The spatial patterning of other materials was also noted, such as the lithics which were mostly flaked quartz pieces and bipolar cores as well as small, pitted quartzite anvils. Almost all of the retouched tools were tiny, backed microliths, while scrapers were rare, and no adzes were found (Parkington *et al.* 1992). Quartz chips probably indicate toolmaking locations which were generally found near hearths, while retouched pieces and fragments of awls were more widely distributed across the site (Parkington *et al.* 1992). Ceramics were not very common, but when they occurred, they were tightly distributed in domestic and dump areas near hearths and not at the same locations as the quartz chips. Ostrich eggshell fragments and beads were also found in domestic areas and dump spaces, but were not found in bare zones. The presence of enough fragments to reconstruct whole eggs suggests that entire ostrich eggs were present at the site (Parkington *et al.* 1992).

Regarding subsistence strategies, the previously mentioned shellfish evidence is mostly made up of limpets, that likely came from the Verlorenvlei river mouth. Mussels and barnacles were probably washed ashore during storms along the nearby coastline, while the remains of rock lobsters were also likely washed up (Parkington *et al.* 1992). With regards to terrestrial fauna, in order of most to least common were the remains of seals, tortoises, smaller bovids, birds, eland (*Tragelaphus oryx*), rock hyraxes (*Procavia capensis*), fish and microfauna. Virtually no domesticated animal bones were found (Parkington *et al.* 1992).

Dates indicate that the sites were occupied around 650 years ago (Parkington *et al.* 1992). It has been hypothesised that the sites were occupied between 10 days and 2 months,

probably from March to October, which indicate a relatively brief period of habitation (Parkington *et al.* 1992).

3.3.3 Klipfonteinrand (KFR)

Klipfonteinrand (KFR), also called CAR 2, was originally excavated in 1969 by John Parkington, and then much later in 2011/2012 by Alex Mackay (Mackay *et al.* 2019). The site is situated in a cave, which is located 240 km north of Cape Town and 120 km inland from the Atlantic coast (Thackeray 1977). Aside from an Honours thesis by Thackeray (1977), the excavations conducted in 1969 were not extensively documented (Mackay *et al.* 2019, 2023).

The cave floor has an upper deposit that was disturbed by the farm owner who collected dung, as the cave had been used as a kraal in more recent times. Also, a general lack of clear stratigraphic distinctions, resulted in the excavation being conducted in 10 cm spits (Thackeray 1977). The excavators used a grid measured in feet, with each square measuring 4 ft by 4 ft. Each square was also assigned a letter, and then subdivided into 16 sections consisting of one square foot each, which were then grouped in sets of four. References were made by indicating the square letter and the corresponding section (e.g. A.1,2,5,6; A.3,4,7,8; A.9,10,13,14; A.11,12,15,16) (Thackeray 1977). In the 1969 excavation, squares A, B, C, V, W, X, Y were dug until bedrock, while E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, S, T, U were dug to the base of Spit 3 (Thackeray 1977). The stratigraphy included a surface deposit of dung crust that ranged from 2 cm to 15 cm in thickness, which transitioned into either grey ashy soils or brown soils that contained dung and charcoal fragments, depending on the area of the cave. As a result, most squares were excavated as a single unit referred to as "Dung Crust and Grey Ash." Generally, the horizons that contained surface deposits were designated as "Horizons Above Spit 1" (HAS1) (Thackeray 1977). Beneath this layer was roughly one meter of unstructured brown sandy soil, which was excavated in 10 cm spits. At spits 4 and 5, depending on the square, a discontinuous black breccia crust was observed. Above this crust were small stone tools made from various materials, including quartz, quartzite, shale, chalcedony, silcrete and chert. Additionally, the artefacts found here included ostrich eggshell beads, pendants, fragments, water bottle spouts, marine shells and faunal remains (Thackeray 1977). The horizontal units within the spits were divided into: Brown Soil, Gritty Brown Soil, Smooth Brown Soil

and Dark Brown Soil. There were also three hearth features found across the site in squares L, G/W and E (Thackaray 1977).

Two human burials were discovered in the site. The first was that of a young adult male that was dated to $3\,540 \pm 60$ BP. This burial did not contain any burial goods. The second burial was that of a small baby that was surrounded by OES beads (Thackaray 1977). In general, the site also contained a few worked bones and molluscs, as well as marine shells, which implied a connection to coastal communities (Thackaray 1977).

Nackerdien (1989) reviewed Thackaray's (1977) stone tool discoveries and found that scrapers were the most common type of tool. Many bipolar cores along with adzes were also found, though they occurred less frequently, while backed pieces were exceptionally scarce. As the sequence progressed, the use of quartzite and hornfels decreased considerably, while the use of silcrete, quartz, along with crypto-crystalline silica increased. A date of $5\,570 \pm 70$ BP was determined for HAS1, whereas a date of $8\,680 \pm 110$ BP was determined for Spit 3. Mackay *et al.* (2019, 2023) acquired several additional dates during their research; however, these dates are outside the timeframe of the 1969 excavations from which my OES beads originated.

3.3.4 Hail Stone Midden (HSM)

This site is located in Elands Bay, on the top of a dune by the town's southern shore. It was first excavated by Horwitz in 1979; however, the original sections of this excavation were destroyed by erosion and the excavation plans were not available (Noli 1988). The site was re-excavated in 1986 using a grid of six, 1m x 1m squares and the excavated sediment was sieved using a 3 mm mesh sieve (Noli 1988). The site is mainly a shell refuse dump that also contained some charcoal (ashy patches suggest small hearths), artefacts and bone, but no plant food remains (Noli 1988). There were five main units in the stratigraphy that went down to a depth of 670 mm, followed by sterile dune sand (Noli 1988). Layer 1, which was located at the surface, consisted mostly of loose, white sand and shell. Layer 2 contained two features. ML, situated in squares H10 and I10, was a dense shell lens that was located within dark, humidified soil, and contained the highest concentration of stone artifacts, shell, Cape Rock lobster and pottery. While SS, was composed of dark soil with less shell material and contained mostly charcoal and OES. Layer 3 (GB) had a gritty, brown appearance with shell throughout and a hearth was evident in square F9. Layer 4

(GBS/PS) also had gritty, brown soil with some shell, but had a more sandy consistency than the layer above. This layer contained the greatest concentration of bone (Noli 1988).

The artifacts from the site include formal lithics, such as backed quartz pieces and a unifacial quartz point, as well as a quartz hammerstone. In addition, several waste materials, including chips, cores, chunks and flakes were present. At least one MSA silcrete point of uncertain origin was recovered as well as two bone artifacts and several pottery fragments (Noli 1988). Beads and fragments of a water container comprised the OES; however, no preforms were present at the site (Noli 1988). The fauna was varied and included the remains of fish, birds, mammals, reptiles, along with shellfish, mainly limpets (Noli 1988). This site has three dates. Horwitz obtained the first date of 990 ± 60 BP from a depth of 100 mm within the stratigraphic sequence. Noli (1988) obtained a slightly more recent of 910 ± 40 BP from the base of Layer 4 (GBS/PS). An additional date of 970 ± 20 BP was obtained for Layer 2 (ML) as communicated by Jerardino (pers. comm.). These dates indicate that the occupation of the site was around 950 BP.

3.3.5 Pancho's Kitchen Midden (PKM)

The site of Pancho's Kitchen Midden is a small rock shelter located south of Elands Bay, that was excavated between 1990 and 1992 (Jerardino 1998). The team dug in squares that were 1 x 1 m. Three squares (L7, M7, N7) were excavated all the way down to bedrock, while three others (J5, K5, L6) were only dug about 20 to 30 cm deep. Most of the materials were sifted using a 3.3 mm mesh, but smaller shell samples were sifted with a finer 1.5 mm mesh (Jerardino 1998). The stratigraphy consisted of a sequence of relatively dense shell middens, interspersed with sandier layers, that created distinct stratified units. A total of six dates were obtained from these layers (Jerardino 1998). Layer 1 (Unit: Latina; 570 ± 20 BP) consisted of subsurface sand and dense shell, while Layer 2 (Unit: Misterio; 880 ± 50 BP) also contained subsurface sand and dense shell. Layer 3 (Unit: Temprano; $2\ 640 \pm 60$ BP) was a moderately dense layer of highly fragmented shell within dark brown sandy sediment. Layer 4 (Unit: Shellier Gringo; $2\ 940 \pm 20$ BP) was characterised by a thick, dark and dense shell layer. Layer 5, which is undated, consisted of sandy, light brown sediment with small shell lenses. Layer 6 (Unit: Penco; $3\ 060 \pm 60$ BP) contained a grey lens of dense shell and Layer 7 (Unit: Shellier Panco II; $3\ 570 \pm 60$ BP) marked the basal occupation with two shell lenses located within light brown sand and gravel sediment (Jerardino 1998).

The food residue from the site is varied. Bones of small to medium sized bovids were discovered in Layers 1 and 7, although they were quite rare in Layer 3. Cape Dune mole rat bones were found in Layers 4 to 7, while the remains of some carnivores and rabbits were present in Layers 5 to 7. Cape Fur seal bones were identified in Layers 1, 5 and 6, but this sample was very small. Notably, tortoise remains were found throughout the sequence, and outnumbered the previously listed mammals (Jerardino 1998). The remains of estuarine fish remains were present, especially in Layer 4. Black mussels were found throughout the sequence, while limpets, whelks and barnacles were found in Layers 1 and 2, along with some crayfish (Jerardino 1998). The lithics of the site consist of Wilton, flaked stone artefacts (scrapers, adzes, backed pieces and retouched pieces) as well as a large amount of waste and some cores (Jerardino 1998). Utilised pieces were common in Layers 5 through 7, with the lowest number in Layer 1. The favoured material was quartz, although silcrete increased in popularity in Layers 3 and 4. Grindstones, anvils and hammerstones were generally made from quartzite (Jerardino 1998). The non-lithic material consisted of two small fragments of worked bone, some shell tools in Layer 1, OES beads, preforms and pendants throughout the sequence, as well as pottery fragments on the surface and in Layer 1 (Jerardino 1998).

3.3.6 Paternoster North A and B (PNNA/PNNB)

These shell middens are located on either side of a stream that flows into the Eerste Mosselbank, 1km northeast of Paternoster Village (Smith 2006). Due to their partial excavation by the local municipality, rescue excavations were carried out to retrieve any remaining material (Smith 2006). Both PNNA and PNNB had two 1 m x 1 m squares that were excavated, which revealed slightly different stratigraphic characteristics (Smith 2006). PNNA consisted of five occupation layers interspersed with sterile beach sand. The surface layer consisted of a fine soil containing few shells and featured light and dark patches along with humic matter and roots (Smith 2006). Approximately 20 cm below the surface, a 20 cm to 30 cm thick layer known as Compacted Shell ($2\,590 \pm 50$ BP) was found. It consisted of whole, large shells that were embedded in an ashy, dark grey loam. Beneath this layer was sterile beach sand which contained some charcoal flecks, that was referred to as White Sand 1. Below that was Compacted Shell 1 ($2\,880 \pm 60$ BP), which measured 30 cm to 40 cm and consisted of brown soil with sparse shell fragments that were notably denser at the south wall. This was followed by White Sand 2, another layer of beach sand that contained a few large shells and some charcoal fragments. Next was Compacted Shell 2 ($2\,850 \pm 60$

BP) which was located at a depth of 55 cm and consisted of dark soil that contained highly fragmented shells in places. Below this was Compacted Shell 3, which was similar in composition, but represented as a thinner lens of dark soil with fragmented shells. The basal layer, White Sands 3, consisted of sterile beach sands that had been disturbed by a burrow which brought down shell and bone from the layers above (Smith 2006). In contrast, PNNB consisted of a layer of white beach sand that overlaid a grey occupational deposit which varied in depth from 10 cm to 50 cm. Beneath this, a grey sandy matrix and a shell-rich deposit were present, followed by sterile beach sands (Smith 2006). The excavation, that covered an area of two square meters, was conducted using arbitrary spits of 10 cm. Two dates were obtained from Spit 6, at a depth of 50 cm to 60 cm ($2\,810 \pm 60$ BP), and from Spit 7, at a depth of 70 cm to 80 cm ($2\,860 \pm 60$ BP). Based on these dates, it was suggested that the sites may be considered extensions of each other, as they correspond with the lower-level dates at PNNA (Smith 2006).

Since the sites are seen as extensions of each other, the cultural material from both will be discussed together. The stone material was not mentioned; however, it is noted that there were not many stone tools and generally very few showed formal retouch (Smith 2006). There were OES beads and preforms present at both sites which indicates manufacture was occurring at this site (Smith 2006). Finally, the fauna of the site includes Cape dune mole rat, caracal, small and small-medium bovids, shellfish (mussels), crayfish and Cape fur seal (only at PNNB not PNNA), reflecting the small food package lifestyle of coastal middens (Smith 2006).

3.3.7 Atlantic Beach (AB)

The sites of Atlantic Beach, AB1, AB2 and AB3 are all located on Blouberg Hill in Table Bay (Sealy *et al.* 2004). Sites AB1 and AB2 were excavated in 1998, and sites AB1 and AB3 in 1999. These excavations revealed that only site AB1 had an *in situ* shell lens that was substantially preserved (Sealy *et al.* 2004). The stratigraphy at site AB1 was clarified in 1998 after 18 m² was excavated, and deposits were found 70 cm down. In the upper layer, the excavation was first carried out using spits until the shell lens was reached. This was identified as “Mussel and Limpet 1” (Sealy *et al.* 2004). The excavation carried out in 1999 discovered three distinct shell lenses which were named “Top Midden,” “Lower Midden” and “Lowermost Midden.” These are considered extensions of “Mussel and Limpet 1” (Sealy *et al.* 2004). A date of $1\,800 \pm 50$ BP was obtained for “Top Midden” in square H4, which was

located roughly 0.6m below the surface. A second date of $1\,825 \pm 15$ BP was obtained for “Lowermost Midden” in square H6, which was located roughly 0.8 m below the surface. These dates suggest that deposition occurred relatively rapidly (Sealy *et al.* 2004).

As the excavation at AB2 was not well-documented, most of the information on it came from field notes and a few photographs. What is clear is that 12 m² were excavated and three unit uncovered, “Surface,” “Below Surface” and “Spits 1 through 6”. All deposits were sieved through 3 mm mesh (Sealy *et al.* 2004). No clearly recognisable *in situ* material was found, but photographs of the sections do appear to show patches of dense shell. However, this could not be confirmed and for the sake of continuity between the 1998 and 1999 excavations, the “Surface” unit was renamed “Layer 1” and the subsequent unit, “Layer 2” (Sealy *et al.* 2004).

Finally, the 1999 excavation of AB3 was conducted over an area of 15 m², and utilised 50 mm spits, with all deposits sieved through 1.5 mm mesh (Sealy *et al.* 2004). The stratigraphy was grouped into layers as follows: “Layer 1” (including the surface and spit 1), “Layer 2” (spits 2 - 4), Layer 3 (spits 5 - 11, although spits 9 - 11 were excavated in square B14 which had a thin shell lens dated to $1\,490 \pm 50$ BP) and finally “Layer ?” which contained a small amount of material from areas of section collapse and unknown spits (Sealy *et al.* 2004). It is worth noting that the dates from AB1 and AB3 are from layers that were near the bottom of the deposits. As such, much of the materials recovered are likely younger than these dates. Samples from higher up in the stratigraphy were not dated because they had been bioturbated (Sealy *et al.* 2004).

Lithics recovered during excavations, include chunks, chips, flakes, manuports, grindstones, hammerstones and cores (Sealy *et al.* 2004). The only formal tools are single scrapers from AB2 and AB3. The majority of lithics were made from quartz, followed by silcrete, shales, sandstone, siltstone, granite and finally quartzite (Sealy *et al.* 2004). Based on the dates of the sites, it is not surprising that fragments of pottery were also found at the sites, along with some bone artifacts, marine shell scrapers and pendants (Sealy *et al.* 2004). There was also evidence of OES flask mouths and a whole flask at AB3, possible OES pendants as well as OES beads and preforms with most of the beads coming from AB3 (Sealy *et al.* 2004). The faunal remains from the sites were mostly of tortoises, along with some small and small-medium bovids and seals. Shellfish, primarily mussels and

limpets, are present throughout the sequence, while whelks are found in the upper layers. Although crayfish and fish were rare, they were still present (Sealy *et al.* 2004).

3.3.8 Smitswinkelbaai (SWB)

The cave at Smitswinkelbaai (SWB) is located on the eastern side of the Cape Peninsula (Poggenpoel & Robertshaw 1981). In 1977, the first excavation was conducted in an alcove on the south side of the cave. Thirty stratigraphic units were identified which were later grouped into nine distinct layers. One square was excavated down to bedrock, while the others were dug to the base of Layer 6. All excavated materials were sieved using 12 mm and 3 mm mesh sieves (Poggenpoel & Robertshaw 1981). All of the layers were considered shell middens, except for Layers 7 and 9 which did contain shell, but were greyish, damp deposits with decomposed charcoal (Poggenpoel & Robertshaw 1981). There were two dates obtained for the site, one from Layer 4 ($1\ 175 \pm 35$ BP) and another from Layer 9 ($1\ 420 \pm 35$ BP). These indicate rapid accumulation of deposits, which is common with shell middens (Poggenpoel & Robertshaw 1981).

The archaeological materials discovered at the site were quite varied. Pottery was found throughout the sequence except in Layers 5 through 7, which had very few artefacts in general (Poggenpoel & Robertshaw 1981). No formally flaked stone tools were found, which is possibly linked to the lack of quartz and silcrete in the area. Rather, the most common raw materials were sandstone and quartzite (Poggenpoel & Robertshaw 1981). The majority of the stone materials were chips, chunks and flakes, with a few utilised pieces, hammerstones and grindstones. It has been suggested that bone and shell artefacts were used in place of stone tools at this site (Poggenpoel & Robertshaw 1981). A notable number of bone awls, worked ribs and beads or tubes were uncovered, along with OES beads, preforms and fragments. This is interesting, if one considers that there were relatively few formal stone tools found at the site (Poggenpoel & Robertshaw 1981). Finally, the faunal assemblage included shellfish (mussels and limpets), fish, Cape fur seal, small and small-medium sized bovids, as well as sheep and tortoises (Poggenpoel & Robertshaw 1981; Marean 1985).

3.3.9 Byneskranskop (BNK)

The cave of Byneskranskop (BNK) is located near the top of a limestone ridge, 6.5 km southwest of the Uikraals River mouth (Schweitzer & Wilson 1978). In 1973, a test pit was dug roughly in the centre of the cave and a burial was discovered 0.7 m below the surface.

The original 1 m x 1 m square was subsequently widened to 1.5 m x 1 m to remove the remains. Bedrock was discovered at a depth of 3 m and in 1974, an additional 5-meter-long trench was dug. This trench was extended in 1976, and resulted in two additional 1 m² squares being excavated down to bedrock and four more 1 m² squares reaching a depth of 0.25 m (Schweitzer & Wilson 1978). The stratigraphic units were consolidated into 19 layers, with most of the deposit consisting of undifferentiated, fine, dark grey soil.

The site's radiocarbon dates were initially published by Schweitzer & Wilson (1978) and again in Schweitzer & Wilson (1981), but the site has also subsequently been redated using AMS dating of collagen by Loftus *et al.* (2016). The table below (Table 4) summarises the dates of these two papers for the 19 layers at BNK.

Layer	Uncalibrated Dates BP from Schweitzer & Wilson (1978: 137) *(Schweitzer & Wilson 1981: 22)	Uncalibrated Dates BP from Loftus <i>et al</i> (2016: 377)
Layer 1	(Top): 255 ± 50 (Top): 535 ± 50 (Middle): 1 880 ± 50 (Bottom): 3 220 ± 45	1 891 ± 27 1 891 ± 28
Layer 2	3 400 ± 55	N/A
Layer 3	N/A	N/A
Layer 4	N/A	3 599 ± 28
Layer 5	3 900 ± 60	5 428 ± 33
Layer 6	N/A	5 684 ± 32
Layer 7	N/A	5 263 ± 33
Layer 8	N/A	5 589 ± 34
Layer 9	(Upper): 6 370 ± 90 (Lower): 6 100 ± 140	6 048 ± 33
Layer 10	6 540 ± 55	N/A
Layer 11	N/A	N/A
Layer 12	7 750 ± 90*	N/A
Layer 13	N/A	N/A
Layer 14	9 760 ± 85	N/A
Layer 15	N/A	10 015 ± 45
Layer 16	N/A	N/A
Layer 17	N/A	12 250 ± 55

Layer 18	N/A	N/A
Layer 19	12 730 ± 185	13 565 ± 60 13 945 ± 65

Table 4: Dates obtained for the stratigraphy of Byneskranskop by Schweitzer & Wilson (1978: 137; 1981: 22) and Loftus *et al.* (2016: 377).

Material was sifted using 13 mm and 3 mm mesh sieves (Schweitzer & Wilson 1978). Researchers found a total of 166 000 stone artifacts. A majority (97.4%) were waste or unmodified pieces. A small percentage (0.8%) showed evidence of utilisation or modification. Only a minor portion (1.8%) were formal stone tools. Quartz and silcrete comprised the most common materials; some artifacts were made from limestone, quartzite and shale (Schweitzer & Wilson 1978). Layers 19 through 10 mainly contained Pre-Wilton stone tools; a scarcity of microliths and a complete absence of backed pieces characterised these layers. Layers 9 through 1 contained Wilton stone tools, showing a prevalence of small, convex scrapers, backed microliths, segments and borers, in addition to adzes (Schweitzer & Wilson 1978). The non-lithic materials included bone artifacts (worked bone pieces) and perforated marine shells, in addition to OES fragments - some of which were engraved, and some of which were portions of containers - along with many OES beads and preforms (Schweitzer & Wilson 1978). The Pre-Wilton Layers (19 through 10) were characterised by large grazers, such as wildebeest and hartebeest, whereas the Wilton Layers (9 through 1) contained small browsers or mixed feeders like grysbok and steenbok (Schweitzer & Wilson 1978). Layer 13 and subsequent layers had snake bones. All layers contained a large quantity of tortoise bones, with the most in Layer 14. Many fish remains were found in the Wilton Layers 9 through 1. Marine shells were present in all layers, but the abundance rose substantially in Layers 9 and 10. It was further noted that a very high percentage (98.6%) of all marine shells were concentrated in Layers 9 through 1 (Schweitzer & Wilson 1978).

3.3.10 Oakhurst D.O.G (Oakhurst)

Oakhurst is located on the southern coast between the towns of George and Knysna, and is a rock shelter that is cut into a cliff (Patrick 1989). The site was first excavated between 1932 and 1935, and initially objects were labelled according to the depth (in inches) at which they were found (Schrire 1962). The stratigraphy consists of deposits which contained well preserved shell and wood-ash. There were also large, white layers of carbonates and charcoals which some have suggested were evidence of forest fires

(Patrick 1989). The site lacks a formalised stratigraphy, as previously mentioned, and materials were recorded based on depth measurements, including ranges like "36 to 54 inches," "36 to 45 inches" and "40 to 54 inches." This variability complicates the creation of a comprehensive stratigraphic profile. As a result, we must refer to Goodwin's initial stratigraphic explanation (Goodwin 1938, in Schrire 1962), which outlines the basic stratigraphy as comprising MSA levels, Smithfield B (259–335 cm / 132–102 inches), Smithfield C (150–90 cm / 59–35 inches), Wilton (90–22 cm / 35–8 inches) and Pottery Wilton (22 cm to the surface / 8 inches to the surface).

Patrick (1989) identified two key shifts in lithic technology at the site. The first occurred between 335 and 259 cm where there was a change from MSA to LSA artefacts. This change is associated with dates of $8\,950 \pm 90$ BP (burnt bone at 259 cm) and $8\,270 \pm 55$ BP (charcoal at 335 cm). The next change occurred between 150 cm and 90 cm, where large implements were discovered and raw materials changed from chalcedony and fine-grained quartz to quartzite. These changes are associated with the following dates: $7\,910 \pm 70$ BP (charcoal at 137 cm) and $3\,450 \pm 55$ BP (charcoal at 91 cm). A further change occurred between 80 cm and 22 cm, where stone crescents, small convex scrapers and shell ornaments were found. The final change occurred from 22 cm to the surface, where pottery was found as well as an increase in shell artifacts and ornaments, which included black mussel crescents, OES beads and pendants, bone tools (such as awls) and arrow points.

Schrire (1962) also briefly discussed the lithics found at the site, and noted that they were primarily made of quartz, with some tools made of chalcedony and river pebbles. She mentioned that the most common tool type was the convex flake scraper, with larger scrapers predominantly found in the lower levels and smaller scrapers in the upper levels. Additionally, backed bladelets were only found above 36 inches and crescents above 60 inches with an increase after 36 inches, while drills were found above 60 inches (Schrire 1962). Non-lithic items include bone points (found throughout the sequence but increasing after 36 inches), bone awls (above 36 inches but increasing from 9 inches) and shell crescents (from 36 inches). Ostrich eggshell beads and preforms were common from 54 inches upwards, but rare below this point (Schrire 1962). Patrick (1989) described the fauna as consisting mostly of small browsing antelope and ground game as well as some fish, shellfish and a large amount of tortoise.

A large number of graves were found at Oakhurst and many contained grave goods. Some of the goods found in these graves included bored stones, OES beads, marine shell beads, tortoise shell bowls, ochre and ivory artifacts (Patrick 1989). Interestingly, many graves dated to the mid-Holocene, during the Holocene Altithermal.

3.3.11 Nelson Bay Cave (NBC)

Nelson Bay Cave (NBC) is a large cave that is located on the southern side of the Robberg Peninsula, Plettenberg Bay, roughly 550 km east of Cape Town. The site was first excavated in 1964 followed by four additional seasons until 1979, with the primary focus on the Holocene levels. Separate excavations conducted between 1970 and 1972 investigated earlier deposits (Inskeep & Vogel 1985). Unfortunately prior to formal excavation, there had been unrecorded digging at the site which disturbed the uppermost layers. Despite this, the following sequence was established: Units 22 to 30, 2 to 21 and 31 to 148 with units 22 to 98 consisting of shell middens and associated hearths and ash. All layers below this were more ash-based with shell contaminants (Inskeep & Vogel 1985). While Deacon (1978) initially described the site's units in his study, I focus on Inskeep and Vogel's (1985) more recent description, as it provides the context for the OES beads included in my study. The units were dated as follows: Unit 22 (455 ± 30 BP/ $1\,500 \pm 35$ BP), Unit 23 (850 ± 50 BP), Unit 24 (650 ± 50 BP), Unit 28 ($2\,560 \pm 60$ BP), Unit 29 ($1\,930 \pm 60$ BP), Unit 30 ($2\,085 \pm 35$ BP), Unit 6 ($2\,450 \pm 60$ BP), Unit 18 ($2\,540 \pm 50$ BP), Unit 31 ($2\,950 \pm 80$ BP), Unit 42 ($2\,925 \pm 35$ BP), Unit 43 ($2\,970 \pm 60$ BP), Unit 49 ($3\,020 \pm 35$ BP), Unit 59 ($3\,190 \pm 50$ BP), Unit 62 ($3\,270 \pm 70$ BP), Unit 63 ($3\,600 \pm 50$ BP), Unit 64 ($3\,350 \pm 60$ BP), Unit 78 ($4\,520 \pm 60$ BP), Unit 105 ($5\,300 \pm 220$ BP), Unit 129 ($5\,860 \pm 70$ BP) and Unit 148 ($5\,890 \pm 70$ BP) (Inskeep & Vogel 1985). These dates are equivalent to the uppermost levels of the 1970 to 1972 excavations, which aimed to uncover the terminal Pleistocene levels of NBC. The topmost levels from this period were dated to approximately 5 000 BP, which are similar to the dates obtained from Units 105, 129 and 148 in the earlier excavations (Deacon & Volman 2023).

The material culture of the site is extremely varied. The lithics found in the early levels were mainly made of quartzite, quartz and chalcedony. This assemblage includes classic Wilton-backed pieces, small scrapers, and a limited number of reamers and bored stones. Then in Units 124 to 64, there was a shift to quartz and chalcedony dominated Wilton backed pieces and small scrapers. A significant shift in raw material occurred around $\pm 3\,300$ BP

(Units 62 to 22), at which time quartzite became the dominant material. This shift resulted in the production of small scrapers, bored stones and reamers (Inskeep & Vogel 1985). Pendants, engraved bone, tortoise carapace bowls, bone tools, OES beads and pottery were also present (Inskeep & Vogel 1985; Deacon & Volman 2023). Possible sheep bones were found in Units 22 to 24, 27 and 29, small bovids in the Wilton levels, and shellfish, small bovids, fish and seals in the Post-Wilton levels (Inskeep & Vogel 1985; Deacon & Volman 2023). Finally, there were six burials recovered from the site with one dating to 2660 ± 150 BP, three that were younger than ± 3300 BP and two dating between ± 5500 and 5800 BP (Inskeep & Vogel 1985).

CHAPTER 4: MATERIALS AND METHODS

4.1 MATERIALS

The OES beads included in this study are housed in the collections of the Iziko South African Museum. From August 2023 to April 2024, I located and completed measurements of 1 612 OES beads and preforms from the following sites: Grootrif G (GFG), Hail Stone Midden (HSM), Dunefield Midden (DFM), Klipfonteinrand (KFR), Pancho's Kitchen Midden (PKM), Paternoster North A/B (PNNA/B), Atlantic Beach (AB), Smitswinkelbaai (SWB), Byneskranskop (BNK) and Oakhurst D.O.G (Oakhurst). I also included measurements from Nelson Bay Cave (NBC) which were originally published by Miller & Wang (2021). I give a detailed breakdown of the OES beads and preforms that I analysed, the sites that they came from, the archaeological layers that they were found in, and any dates associated with them, in Table 5. Two sample totals are included for relevant sites in which dates could not be identified. The first is the overall sample total while the second is the "Data Total" which represents the number of beads (and preforms) which were included in the later statistical analyses because they have associated dates.

SITE	Layers within Site	No. Beads	No. Preforms	Associated Dates
Paternoster North (PNNA/PNNB) Beads: 53 Preforms: 35 Total: 88	PNNA Square A1: Spit 1	1	0	2 500 – 2 999 BP
	PNNA Square A1: Spit 2	1	0	2 500 – 2 999 BP
	PNNA Square A1: Spit 3	1	1	2 500 – 2 999 BP
	PNNA Square A1: Spit 5	6	0	2 500 – 2 999 BP
	PNNA Square A1: Spit 6	5	9	2 500 – 2 999 BP
	PNNA Square A1: Spit 7	2	2	2 500 – 2 999 BP
	PNNA Square A1: Spit 8	1	0	2 500 – 2 999 BP
	PNNA Square A1: Spit 10	7	9	2 500 – 2 999 BP
	PNNA Square B: Surface	1	0	2 500 – 2 999 BP
	PNNA Square B: Compacted Shell	2	1	2 590 ± 50 BP
	PNNA Square B: White Sand 1	1	1	2 500 – 2 999 BP
	PNNA Square B: Compacted Shell 1	4	2	2 880 ± 60 BP
	PNNA Square B: Compacted Shell 2	2	0	2 850 ± 60 BP
	PNNB Square A1: Spit 1	1	0	2 500 – 2 999 BP
	PNNB Square A1: Spit 2	0	1	2 500 – 2 999 BP
	PNNB Square A1: Spit 3	1	1	2 500 – 2 999 BP
	PNNB Square A1: Spit 4	1	0	2 500 – 2 999 BP
	PNNB Square A1: Spit 6	1	3	2 810 ± 60 BP
	PNNB Square A1: Spit 7	1	0	2 860 ± 60 BP
	PNNB Square B1:30 – 40cm	1	1	2 500 – 2 999 BP
	PNNB Square B1:40 – 50cm	4	2	2 500 – 2 999 BP
	PNNB Square B1:50 – 60cm	6	1	2 500 – 2 999 BP
	PNNB Square B1:60 – 70cm	3	0	2 500 – 2 999 BP
	PNNB Square B1:78 – 80cm	0	1	2 500 – 2 999 BP
Klipfonteinrand (KFR) Beads: 27 Preforms: 6 Total: 33 (Data total: 30)	Brown Clayey soil, no dung	2	1	
	Brown soil, no dung Spit 2	1	0	
	Dung crust (HAS 1)	1	0	5 570 ± 70 BP
	Brown soil with dung (HAS 1)	3	0	5 570 ± 70 BP
	Brown soil with flakes of charcoal (HAS 1)	9	4	5 570 ± 70 BP
	Brown clayey soil, some dung (HAS 1)	7	1	5 570 ± 70 BP

	Brown soil, Spit 3	2	0	8 680 ± 110 BP
	Brown soil, stone horizon Spit 4	2	0	8 680 ± 110 BP
Pancho's Kitchen Midden (PKM) Beads: 17 Preforms: 2 Total: 19	Layer 2	1	0	880 ± 50 BP
	Layer 3	3	0	2 640 ± 60 BP
	Layer 4	3	0	2 940 ± 20 BP
	Layer 5	4	0	2 500 – 2 999 BP
	Layer 6	6	0	3 060 ± 60 BP
	Layer 7	0	2	3 570 ± 60 BP
Oakhurst D.O.G (Oakhurst) Beads: 778 Preforms: 31 Total: 809 (Data total: 503)	4 – 5"	2	1	
	18 – 27"	5	0	
	0 – 36"	7	2	
	36 – 45"	9	0	
	40 – 45"	79	0	
	36 – 54"	186	15	
	36 – 40"	1	1	3 450 ± 55 BP
	54 – 60"	16	0	7 910 ± 70 BP
	64 – 68"	1	0	8 000 – 9 000 BP
	54 – 84"	3	0	8 000 – 9 000 BP
	45 – 50"	179	10	7 910 ± 70 BP
	74"	1	0	8 000 – 9 000 BP
	Grave 1	9	0	6 180 ± 70 BP
	Grave 2	17	1	7 120 ± 60 BP
	Grave 6	0	1	4 870 ± 210 BP
	Grave 10	105	0	5 450 ± 70 BP
	Grave 12	51	0	4 995 ± 215 BP
	Grave 14	107	0	5 330 ± 60 BP
Atlantic Beach (AB1, 2, 3) Beads: 64 Preforms: 38 Total: 102 (Data total: 96)	AB1: Surface	2	0	
	AB1: Spit 1	0	1	1 490 ± 50 - 1 825 ± 15 BP
	AB1: Spit 2	0	1	1 490 ± 50 - 1 825 ± 15 BP
	AB1: Spit 3	1	3	1 490 ± 50 - 1 825 ± 15 BP
	AB1: Spit 4	0	3	1 490 ± 50 - 1 825 ± 15 BP
	AB1: Spit 5	2	3	1 490 ± 50 - 1 825 ± 15 BP
	AB1: Spit 6	1	1	1 490 ± 50 - 1 825 ± 15 BP
	AB1: Spit 10	0	1	1 490 ± 50 - 1 825 ± 15 BP
	AB1: Spit 13	1	0	1 490 ± 50 - 1 825 ± 15 BP
	AB1: M + L	1	0	1 490 ± 50 - 1 825 ± 15 BP
	AB1: M + L III	1	0	1 490 ± 50 - 1 825 ± 15 BP
	AB1: Spit C	1	0	1 490 ± 50 - 1 825 ± 15 BP
	AB1: Spit E	0	1	1 490 ± 50 - 1 825 ± 15 BP
	AB2: Spit 1	1	0	1 490 ± 50 - 1 825 ± 15 BP
	AB2: Spit 4	1	0	1 490 ± 50 - 1 825 ± 15 BP
	AB2: Spit 5	1	0	1 490 ± 50 - 1 825 ± 15 BP
	AB3: Surface	3	1	
	AB3: Spit 1	9	7	1 490 ± 50 - 1 825 ± 15 BP
	AB3: Spit 2	6	2	1 490 ± 50 - 1 825 ± 15 BP
	AB3: Spit 3	8	1	1 490 ± 50 - 1 825 ± 15 BP
	AB3: Spit 4	6	3	1 490 ± 50 - 1 825 ± 15 BP
	AB3: Spit 5	8	4	1 490 ± 50 - 1 825 ± 15 BP
	AB3: Spit 6	5	4	1 490 ± 50 - 1 825 ± 15 BP
	AB3: Spit 7	3	1	1 490 ± 50 - 1 825 ± 15 BP
	AB3: Spit 8	3	1	1 490 ± 50 - 1 825 ± 15 BP
Smitswinkelbaai (SWB) Beads: 42 Preforms: 3 Total: 45	Craig	4	0	1 175 ± 35 and 1 420 ± 35 BP
	Donkey	6	0	1 175 ± 35 and 1 420 ± 35 BP
	Godfrey	1	0	1 175 ± 35 and 1 420 ± 35 BP
	Harry	4	0	1 175 ± 35 and 1 420 ± 35 BP
	Heizer	2	1	1 175 ± 35 and 1 420 ± 35 BP
	Herschel	4	0	1 175 ± 35 and 1 420 ± 35 BP
	Lacaiue	1	0	1 175 ± 35 and 1 420 ± 35 BP
	Moore	5	0	1 175 ± 35 and 1 420 ± 35 BP
	Mule	4	0	1 175 ± 35 and 1 420 ± 35 BP
	Nightingale	1	0	1 175 ± 35 and 1 420 ± 35 BP
	Overburden	1	0	1 175 ± 35 and 1 420 ± 35 BP
	Pete	5	1	1 175 ± 35 and 1 420 ± 35 BP
	Rouse	1	1	1 175 ± 35 and 1 420 ± 35 BP
	Smith	1	0	1 175 ± 35 and 1 420 ± 35 BP
	Tony	1	0	1 175 ± 35 and 1 420 ± 35 BP
	Tramlings	1	0	1 175 ± 35 and 1 420 ± 35 BP
Grootrif G (GFG) Beads: 4 Preforms: 0 Total: 4	Patella Capping	3	0	690 ± 40 BP
	Dark Grey Sand	1	0	2 380 ± 60 BP

Hailstone Midden (HSM) Beads: 8 Preforms: 0 Total: 8 (Data total: 4)	Spit 1	4	0	
	Layer 2 (SS)	1	0	970 ± 20 BP
	Layer 3 (GB)	1	0	± 900 BP
	Layer 4 (PS/GBS)	2	0	910 ± 40 BP
Dunefield Midden (DFM) Beads: 174 Preforms: 1 Total: 175 (Data total: 131)	ANN	3	1	600 ± 40 BP
	ELA	5	0	690 ± 50 BP
	FRA	67	0	590 ± 50 – 640 ± 40 BP
	JAC	7	0	
	JAC (30)	1	0	590 ± 50 – 630 ± 35 BP
	JAC (57, 61)	2	0	630 ± 35 BP
	KIR	10	0	640 ± 40 BP
	MIT (70)	15	0	640 ± 40 BP
	NIC	37	0	
	PET	15	0	570 ± 50 BP
Byneskranskop (BNK) Beads: 261 Preforms: 68 (Layers 2 – 8 did have but were not measured) Total: 329 (Data total: 318)	SHA	10	0	510 ± 40 – 590 ± 50 BP
	ZUK (21)	2	0	590 ± 50 – 630 ± 35 BP
	Surface:	8	0	
	Layer 2	30	0 (were present but not measured)	3 400 ± 55 BP
	Layer 3	9	13	3 400 ± 55 – 3 599 ± 28 BP
	Layer 4	30	0	3 599 ± 28 BP
	Layer 5	30	0	5 428 ± 33 BP
	Layer 6	30	0	5 684 ± 32 BP
	Layer 7	30	0	5 263 ± 33 BP
	Layer 8	30	0	5 589 ± 34 BP
	Layer 9	30	29	6 048 ± 33 BP
	Layer 10	10	13	6 540 ± 55 BP
	Layer 11	3	4	5 872 ± 33 BP
	Layer 12	4	0	7 750 ± 90 BP
	Layer 13	0	1	7 750 ± 90 – 9 760 ± 85 BP
	Layer 14	2	1	9 760 ± 85 BP
	Layer 15	2	1	10 015 ± 45 BP
	Layer 16	2	0	10 015 ± 45 - 12 250 ± 55 BP
	Layer 18	1	0	12 250 ± 55 - 13 565 ± 60/ 13 945 ± 65 BP
	Layer 19	10	6	13 565 ± 60 - 13 945 ± 65 BP
NELSON BAY CAVE (NBC) Beads: 529 Preforms: 0 Total: 529	Betty	116	0	± 455 BP
	Alex	1	0	± 650 BP
	Bill	27	0	± 850 BP
	Babs	13	0	± 1 000 – 1 200 BP
	Brett	87	0	± 1 500 BP
	Brett/Bonnie	8	0	± 1 930 BP
	Bonnie	4	0	± 2 085 BP
	Derek/ Desmond/ Cedrick/ Charles	30	0	± 2 400 BP
	EIII A.3	1	0	± 2 450 BP
	Patella-Bob/ EIV.2/ EV.13/ EV.16	4	0	± 2 500 BP
	EIII A.4	1	0	± 2 540 BP
	Bob	15	0	± 2 560 BP
	EIV.9	1	0	± 2 660 BP
	Chris/ Cyril/ Dick/ Clara/ Carmel	24	0	± 2 800 BP
	Dan/Bert	64	0	± 2 925 BP
	David	23	0	± 2 970 BP
	Garth	3	0	± 3 020 BP
	Guy	2	0	± 3 100 – 3 300 BP
	Edward	11	0	± 3 100 BP
	Upper Geoff/ EIV.12/ EIII A.1/ EIII A.2/ EIII A.8	8	0	± 3 190 BP
	Ione	1	0	± 3 300 BP
	Mark	2	0	± 3 350 BP
	Louis/ EIV.14	5	0	± 3 500 BP
	Mary (and Burial)/ EIV.15	10	0	± 4 000 BP
	Muriel/ Nel/ Peter/ Pat	5	0	± 4 500 BP
	Ray Paul	1	0	± 4 520 BP
	Reg/ Revil/ Brown-Nose	6	0	± 5 200 BP
	Valda/ Vance, Vera, Vadim	9	0	± 5 320 BP
	Tina	1	0	± 5 600 BP
	Valerie	1	0	± 5 860 BP

	Xerxes	1	0	± 5 890 BP
	Una	2	0	± 6 000 BP
	Val	7	0	± 6 200 BP
	Veronica/ Wilma	4	0	± 6 400 BP
	Verity/ Wade/ Wotan/ Whiskey/ Wheeler/ Willey/ Vanessa/ Wilfred/ Wispy/ Werner	31	0	± 6 700 BP
Total All Sites: 2 141 (1 612 without NBC)		1 957	184	
Data Total All Sites: 1 766 (1 237 without NBC)		1 603	163	

Table 5: Summary of OES beads and preforms measured per site with associated layers and dates (material without accurate dating marked in green). NBC is marked as blue since it originated from Miller & Wang (2021).

The dates assigned to the layers (and thus the beads contained in them) in Table 5, are published dates. In some cases, I provide bracketed dates where layers have not been directly dated, but are located between layers with established dates. Any layers (and thus OES beads and preforms) which did not have accurate dates, or whose bracket were too large, were excluded from the analysis and have been highlighted in green.

Additionally, two sites had such overwhelming quantities of OES beads and preforms, that time did not allow for the analysis of every bead. Oakhurst and BNK in certain layers (Oakhurst: Grave 10 and 36 – 54” and BNK: Layers 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9) contained OES beads in the hundreds if not thousands, and due to time constraints, I laid out the beads from these layers on the sorting tray and selected representative samples from these sites, including some of the smallest (n= 20 for Oakhurst, n= 10 for BNK), some of the largest (n= 20 for Oakhurst, n= 10 for BNK) and some that appeared to be of average size (n= 20 for Oakhurst, n= 10 for BNK). Figure 6 shows an example of this sampling approach.

Unfortunately, BNK was the last site measured in this study, resulting in a smaller selection of beads analysed from it. Again, due to time constraints, I was unable to measure preforms found in Layers 8 through 2 (excluding Layer 3), despite their presence. The selections were completed using the naked eye and the images of the entire samples can be found in Appendix A.

A total of 2 141 OES beads and preforms from 11 sites, and spanning a time period of approximately 13 000 years, were successfully measured and analysed. This total includes data published by Miller & Wang (2021) for NBC.



Figure 6: Complete OES bead sample of Oakhurst Grave 10, bag 6 – 1 785 beads.

4.2 METHODS

This project included a large sample size that needed systematic organisation. Using the spreadsheet from Miller & Wang (2021) as a foundation, I developed a database for this project that closely resembles their format. In an Excel spreadsheet, I used the following headings: **General Site** (name of the site); **Identifier** (information listed on the bag or box from which the sample was obtained, typically including the square and/or layer associated with the sample. If the sample was a preform, the stage number was also provided. In cases where multiple samples belonged to the same stage, unique numbers were assigned to each); **Specific Site Location** (the square or site designation or year of excavation); **Additional Info** (site name, possible bag descriptions that were too long for the identifier, stage of manufacture, cup description); **Uncal Date** (associated layer date where applicable); **Approx Date** (the bracketed date range for the sample); **Stage** (stage of manufacture of the sample according to Orton (2008)); **Bead Diameter** (in mm); **Aperture Diameter** (in mm); **Cup Diameter Side 1** (cuticle surface, in mm); **Cup Diameter Side 2** (mamillary surface, in mm); **Shell Thickness** (in mm) and **References** (Appendix B). The purpose of collecting this information is twofold: it serves not only for my own statistical

analysis but is also the start of a larger database of archaeological OES bead and preform data. This resource could be valuable for future researchers conducting studies on this topic.

Each of the OES beads and preforms I sampled were recorded according to the information above. The NBC data has not been added to this spreadsheet, as it exists as part of the larger spreadsheet generated by Miller & Wang (2021) which is available to the public (under the section “Supplementary Information” [here](#)). Similar to the summary table above, samples without accurate associated dates are highlighted in green in the spreadsheet. With a clear understanding of how and where all the information is organised, I now explain how this data was collected.

4.2.1 Standard practice of selecting samples and measurement protocols

At the beginning of the process, after retrieving boxes from the collection, I sorted through each one while wearing nitrile gloves to locate OES beads and preforms. If unsuccessful, a note was placed on the box stating that there were no OES beads or preforms present in the box. If successful, I removed the OES beads and/or preforms from their respective bags or boxes and placed them in separate plastic bags. They were then moved to a designated area in the room for measuring. Once measurement was completed, I returned them to their original bags or boxes, along with plastic bags labelled with a paper tag. This tag provided information on the number of OES beads and preforms sampled, verified that they had been measured and photographed, indicated that the data had been recorded and included the date on which sampling was completed. A note was placed on the outside of the box stating the same information and the box was then returned to the collection.

After the samples were collected for measurement, they were assessed to determine if accurate measurements could be completed. It was decided that OES preforms could be measured if 50% or more of their aperture was intact, while OES beads could be measured if 50% or more of their diameter was present. Any OES beads and preforms that were deemed unmeasurable, were returned in a smaller plastic bag to keep them separate from those that had been measured. Selected samples were placed on the work tray to keep them contained and were handled with tweezers while wearing nitrile gloves. The shell thickness of OES preforms, and the shell thickness and external bead diameter of OES beads were measured using digital callipers and entered onto the spreadsheet under each sample’s identifier (Figure 7). Any measurements done on a “diameter” consisted of

measuring the minimum diameter and the maximum diameter from which an average was determined, and entered as the final measurement (i.e. $\text{Min} + \text{Max} / 2$). This was the case for external bead diameter, aperture diameter and cup diameter (Figure 7). If samples were broken (but had 50% or more present as required), then a single measurement was taken.

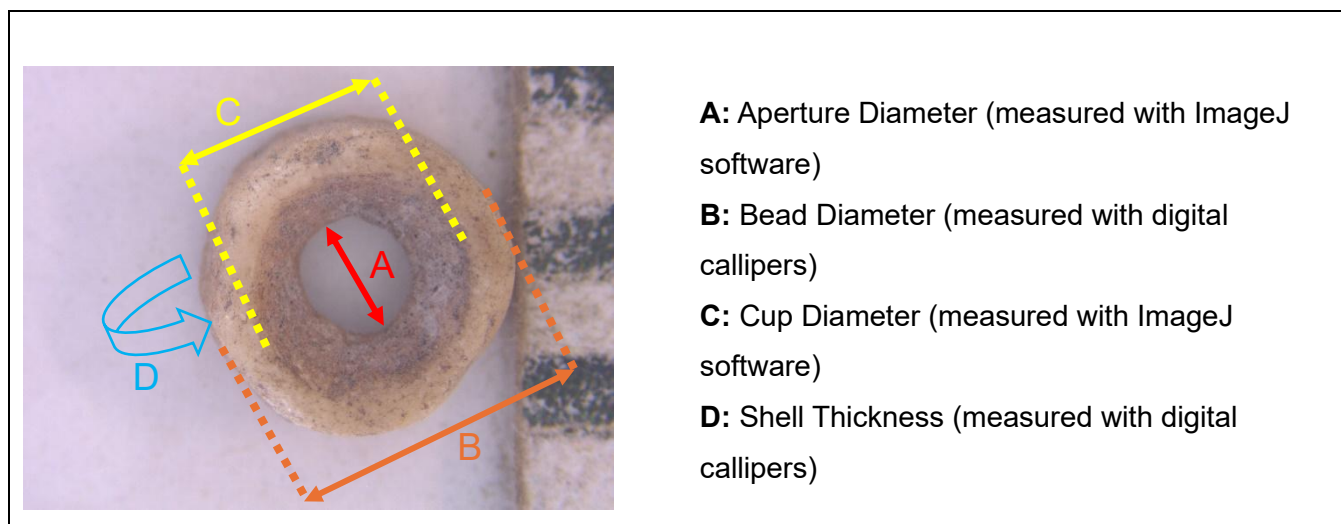


Figure 7: Example of OES bead measurements (BNK1 Layer 9 (26)_SAMAA 8743_Side 2)

Once the digital calliper measurements were made, the sample would be photographed using the ZEISS SteREO Discovery.V8 stereomicroscope which was connected to a laptop with the Zeiss program installed allowing for images to be captured. Any OES beads with an external diameter of less than 3.6 mm were photographed at a magnification of 1.25x (noted on the spreadsheet), while those greater than 3.6 mm were photographed at a magnification of 1x. The cuticle surface (Side 1) and mammillary surface (Side 2) were photographed next to a scale bar and saved as PNG files named according to: site, identifier, accession number and “side”. For example, a completed OES bead from Byneskranskop, found in Layer 2 and photographed on the cuticle surface, would be labelled “BNK1 Layer 2 (1)_SAMAA 8743_Side 1,” with the bracketed “1” indicating that it is the first of many. Similarly, a broken Stage IV preform from the same site, found in Layer 3 and photographed on the mammillary surface, would be labelled “BNK1 Layer 3 SIVb (3)_SAMAA 8743_Side 2,” with the bracketed “3” denoting that it is the third Stage IVb preform sampled. After photography, the samples were returned to their plastic bags and larger boxes, before being returned to the collection.

High-resolution images were used for the next set of measurements. I used the computer program “ImageJ” to quantify features difficult to measure with callipers, following the

methodology created by Miller (2019). This program allowed me to create a scale by calibrating it with the scale bar in the images, thus enabling precise measurements of aperture diameters as well as cup diameters of OES beads and preforms; these measurements were then recorded in a spreadsheet.

4.2.2 Cup Morphology Attributes

These high-resolution images were also used to analyse the cup attributes following the criteria first introduced by Werner and Miller (2018). The attributes assessed included **aperture shape** (only noted if not circular, i.e. oval, triangular, or irregular forms); **cup shape** (which could be circular, oval, occasionally triangular, or combinations such as oval-triangular); **cup perimeter** (evaluating whether it is even or uneven); **irregularities** (noting the presence of any irregularities on the cup walls); and **slope** (determining whether the angle of the cup walls is steep or shallow, as well as whether it is consistent around the entire cup). A shape was classified as "oval" if there was a difference of more than 0.1 mm between the minimum and maximum measurements used to determine the average, or if the shape clearly appeared oval. These attributes, along with the burned colour (red/brown/burned to black/grey) of the OES bead or preform if present, were recorded under **Additional Info** in the spreadsheet.

I explain how each attribute was defined and evaluated below. The frequency with which each of these attributes occurred within each OES bead sample was calculated and then compared across samples. The results of this analysis are presented along with the measurement results in Chapter 5.

Standard Cup (“Standard”)

The OES bead in Figures 8 and 9, shows an example of standard cup morphology. There is no cup on Side 1 (Figure 8), but there is on Side 2 (Figure 9). The aperture is circular and therefore was not noted in the description. The cup is circular, the perimeter is even, there are no irregularities present on the cup walls and the slope is shallow and equal.



Figure 8: BNK1 Layer 2 (26)_SAMAA 8743_Side 1



Figure 9: BNK1 Layer 2 (26)_SAMAA 8743_Side 2

Cups on both sides of the bead/preform (“Cups both Sides”)

In some instances, drilling occurs on both sides of the bead/preform and therefore two cups are produced, such as in the images in Figures 10 and 11. In these cases, the descriptions of both cups are noted (and the diameters measured). For this example, both cups are circular, the perimeters are even, there are no irregularities on the cup walls and the slopes are slightly shallow and equal.

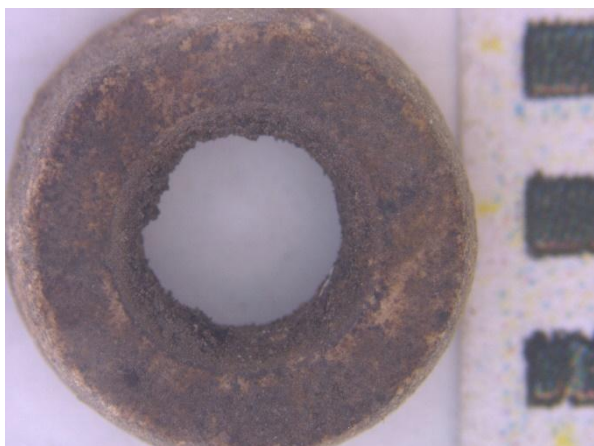


Figure 10: PKM N7 Temprano_SAMAA 9073_Side 1

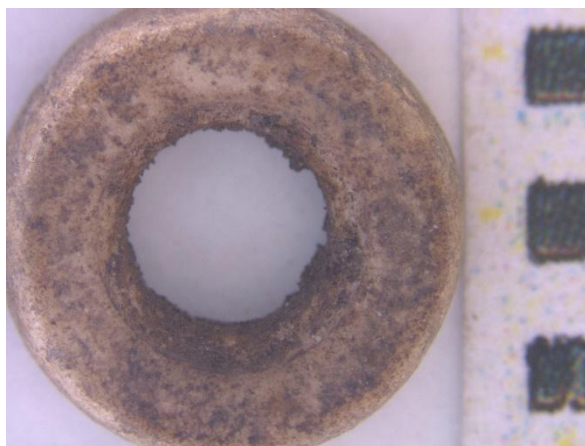


Figure 11: PKM N7 Temprano_SAMAA 9073_Side 2

Cup perimeter uneven and irregularities on cup walls (“Uneven and/or Irregularities”)

In some examples, the cup perimeter appears slightly uneven, and irregularities can be seen on the cup walls which can seem to affect the shape of the aperture. The example in Figures 12 and 13 shows both of these characteristics as the aperture is oval, the cups on both sides are oval, the perimeters on both sides are slightly uneven, there are irregularities

on the cup walls of side 2, and the slopes of the cup walls on both sides are fairly shallow and equal. This example is noted as “sides unclear” in its description, which means that it was not possible to determine which surface was the mammillary surface and which was the cuticle surface, as both sides have worn down to the palisade layer. This example is also noted as having a square external shape which is rare but does occur.



Figure 12: Oakhurst B5.45-50 (140)_SAMAA 6990_Side 1



Figure 13: Oakhurst B5.45-50 (140)_SAMAA 6990_Side 2

Slope walls shallow on one side and steep on the other side (“Slopes Unequal”)

With this type of description, the word “side” is applied to a single surface indicating that the cup walls have a shallow end and a steep end. An example of this can be seen in the burned preform with an oval aperture shown in Figures 14 and 15. The cup shape is actually circular with an even perimeter and no irregularities, but the slope makes it appear oval. For the most part, the slope of the cup wall is shallow, but one side is steeper than the other.

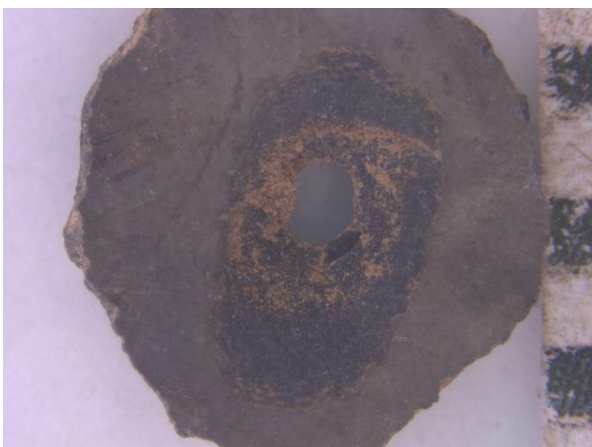


Figure 14: CAR 2 A.3.4.7.8 SVa_SAMAA 8992_Side 1

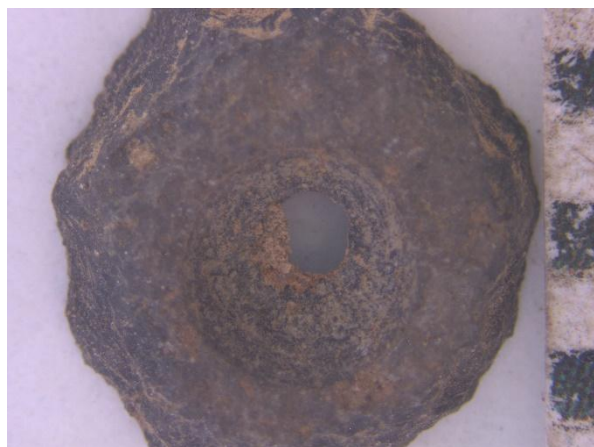


Figure 15: CAR 2 A.3.4.7.8 SVa_SAMAA 8992_Side 2

Sheer and steep slope walls ("Sheer and Steep")

As mentioned in the previous section, sometimes there are beads with no visible cup as the walls are sheer with very steep slopes. In these instances, the cup diameter was measured as being the same as the aperture diameter. The description of the burned bead example in Figures 16 and 17, would therefore be as follows: the aperture is the same as the cup, the cup is circular, the perimeter is even, there are no irregularities, the slope is steep and equal. In some examples I would attempt to measure the very thin cup that can be seen, resulting in very small percentages.

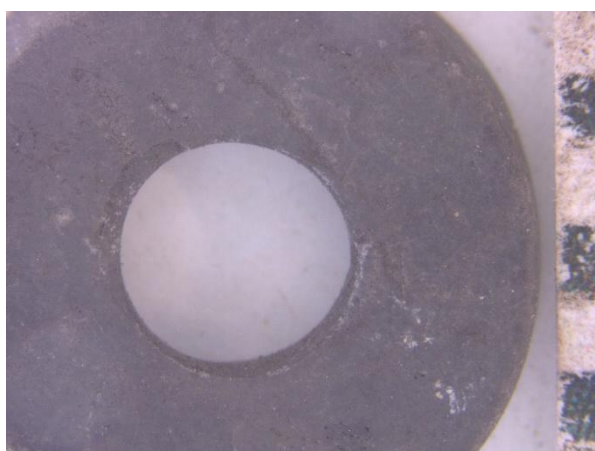


Figure 16: Atlantic Beach 3 Spit 1 N1 (1)_SAMAA 5476_Side 1

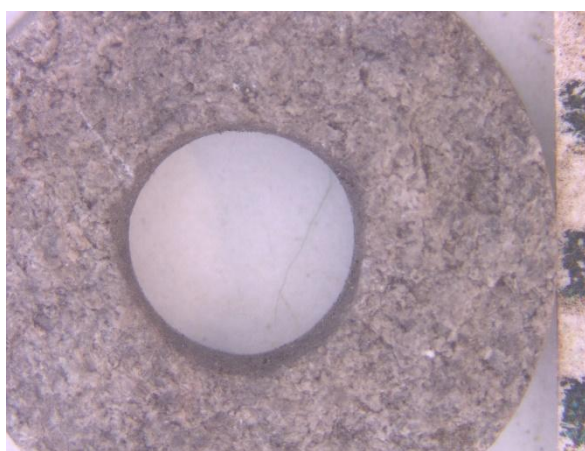


Figure 17: Atlantic Beach 3 Spit 1 N1 (1)_SAMAA 5476_Side 2

Aperture shape ("Irregular Shape")

The aperture shape is only noted in the descriptions if it is not circular, as that is the standard shape. In some cases, the aperture is oval and in other cases, it can be an entirely obscure shape, especially with preforms which had not yet been strung. The two examples in Figures 18 to 21 originate from the same site and illustrate obscure aperture shapes. The aperture shape of the preform in Figures 18 and 19 is described as "aperture is almost rectangular, Side 1 cup is oval, Side 2 cup is circular, the cup perimeter of Side 1 is slightly uneven, Side 2 is even, there are some possible irregularities on the cup walls, the slope of the cup walls on Side 1 are more shallow while on Side 2, the cup walls slope is more steep". The aperture shape of the preform in Figures 20 and 21 is described as "aperture is triangular, cup shape on Side 1 is oval and Side 2 is circular, the cup perimeters are even, there are no irregularities on the cup walls and the slopes of the cup walls are fairly shallow and even."

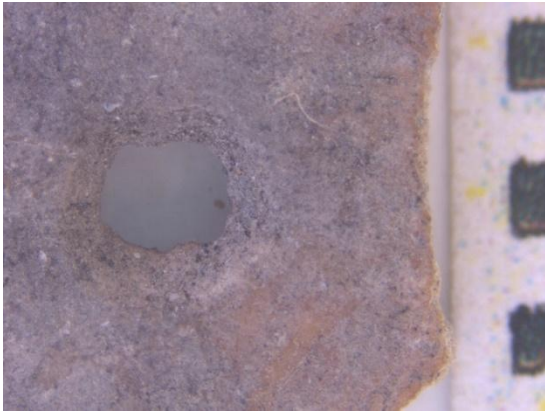


Figure 18: PNNA1 Spit 10 SIVa (4)_SAMAA 9114_Side 1

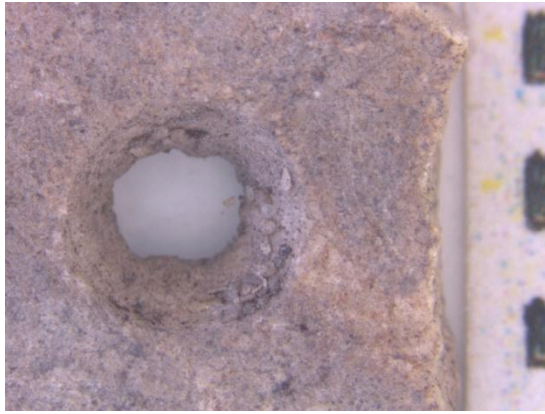


Figure 19: PNNA1 Spit 10 SIVa (4)_SAMAA 9114_Side 2

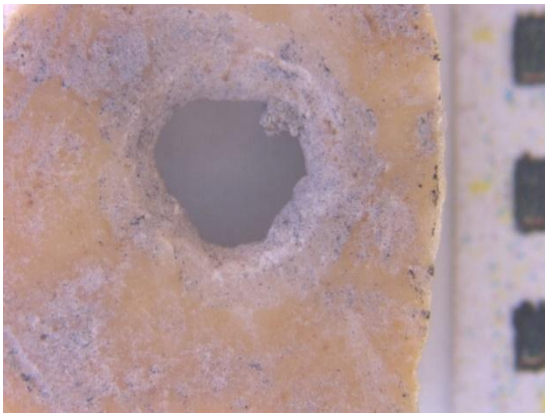


Figure 20: PNNA1 Spit 7 SIVa (2)_SAMAA 9114_Side 1



Figure 21: PNNA1 Spit 7 SIVa (2)_SAMAA 9114_Side 2

The apertures of beads, similar to preforms, can be triangular or partly triangular (e.g. circular-triangular or oval-triangular) even after stringing and grinding. The example shown in Figures 22 and 23 exhibits a distinctly triangular aperture, an oval cup shape, an evenly formed cup perimeter, a complete absence of irregularities on the cup walls and shallow, consistent cup wall slopes. There is some wear from drilling on Side 1, but it is not a cup.



Figure 22: DFM FRA 94 (19)_SAMAA 9049_Side 1



Figure 23: DFM FRA 94 (19)_SAMAA 9049_Side 2

Possible String Wear (“String Wear”)

In some cases, beads appeared to have two cups on the same side - one shallow and the other steep and sheer near the point of restriction/aperture. Upon inspection, I realised that what I was looking at, was actually the result of wear. As a result, along with the general cup description, I would include the term “wear” to indicate that something had occurred in the aperture of the bead which resulted in an additional, smooth surface in the cup. Figures 24 and 25 show an example; a description might be “cup is circular, perimeter is even, no irregularities are present, slope is shallow with steep side, wear is present.”

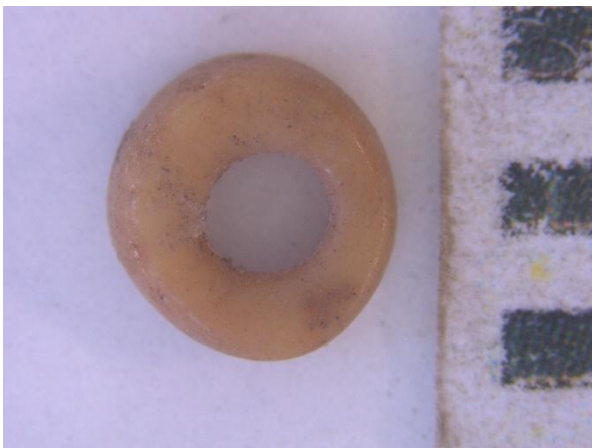


Figure 24: Oakhurst B6 40-45 (15)_SAMAA 6990_Side 1

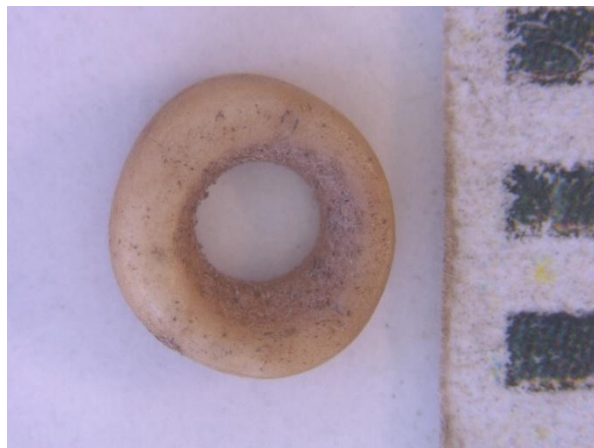


Figure 25: Oakhurst B6 40-45 (15)_SAMAA 6990_Side 2

4.2.3 Statistical Analyses and Visualisation

It is necessary to determine whether there are patterns in the variability that we see in OES bead assemblages, in order to be able to explain the reasons for this variability. This needs accurate analytical methods and procedures to enable the identification of any patterns. If we are able to identify patterns, we would need to compare them with data from climate, environmental, and archaeological records. By doing this, we may be able to determine which of these variables, if any, were responsible for the differences that we see.

All measurements were first sorted into their respective bracketed date ranges and then analysed using the statistical program PAleontological STatistics (PAST). Summary statistics were calculated for OES bead diameters, aperture diameters and cup diameters, and scatter plots with overlaid box-and-whisker diagrams were produced for each measurement type. The summary statistics included the number of beads in the sample, minimum measurements, maximum measurements, mean measurements, standard deviation, median measurements, quartiles 1 and 3 measurements and the interquartile range. Mean and median values are included as a means by which to compare data and patterns as the standard convention of statistical analysis and to compare against past data which used these values. However, they are included in conjunction with the individual data points displayed on the scatterplots with overlaid box-and-whisker diagrams. Bead samples from the western and south-western coasts, and the southern coast were analysed separately. This was carried out because climatic and environmental conditions were different between these regions and so it is reasonable to expect that climatic and environmental differences would have had an impact on cultural practices and behaviours in distinct ways. It is also important to note that since the NBC database does not include cup measurements, the analysis of cup diameters for the southern coast was restricted to Oakhurst measurements.

The following formula was used to calculate the 'cup percentage':

$$\text{Cup Percentage} = \frac{\text{Area of cup} - \text{Area of aperture}}{\text{Area of bead} - \text{Area of aperture}} \times 100$$

This represents the proportion of each bead which is occupied by the cup. Results were presented in a similar manner to the diameter measurements.

CHAPTER 5: RESULTS

5.1 OES BEAD MEASUREMENTS

5.1.1 Bead Diameter

Table 6 shows summary statistics of diameter measurements of bead samples from western and south-western coast sites. It needs to be pointed out that the small size of the sample from the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene transition (13 999 BP to 8 000 BP), might skew the characterisation of diameters for this period. Nevertheless, it is clear that a large number of the available beads have relatively large diameters, that exceed 5 mm. Among the sub-samples, the oldest one contains the largest mean and median bead diameters (mean = 6.07 mm; median = 6.03 mm). Towards the close of the early Holocene, an important reduction in mean and median diameters becomes apparent. The sub-sample from 8 999 BP to 8 000 BP contains the smallest values (mean = 3.97 mm; median = 3.98 mm). The minimum bead diameter values fall within the range of 3.88 mm to 5.34 mm, while the maximum bead diameter values fall within the range of 4.04 mm to 6.78 mm. These measurements suggest that there was variation in how beads were manufactured. However, the low standard deviation is indicative of a relatively consistent production process, with a demonstrable preference for larger beads. The relatively small interquartile ranges (IQRs) indicate that a limited number of bead sizes were present. Most bead diameters were large; nevertheless, some variation exists. While interesting, the trends in bead diameters from this time require a substantially larger sample size for definitive confirmation.

Mid-Holocene (7 999 BP to 2 000 BP) mean and medians are generally lower than those of the earlier time period, usually measuring between 4 mm and 5mm (except between 6 999 BP and 6 500 BP). The maximum bead diameters in the mid-Holocene sample are approximately the same as those from the earlier time period; however, a smaller proportion of large beads are present in the mid-Holocene sample. In contrast, a meaningful reduction in minimum diameters is observed, with the majority of measurements consistently falling below 4 mm. A reduction in minimum bead diameters clearly shows in the large increase in standard deviations. Analysis of the mid-Holocene sample reveals an increase in the IQRs of certain sub-samples. This suggests that a wider range of bead sizes were made during the mid-Holocene period, compared to the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene period. It is possible that this observation could be a result of the considerably greater amount of

material that was available for analysis for the mid-Holocene. The results indicates a transition from a more restricted, standardised bead-making tradition that favoured larger beads, to a tradition characterised by greater diversity. A comparison of bead diameters from the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene period along with the mid-Holocene period reveals a discernible preference for smaller beads during the latter period.

The late Holocene sample (1 999 BP to 500 BP) displays much larger mean and median bead diameters than the mid-Holocene sample, with both values being greater than 6 mm. Extremely large maximum bead sizes, coupled with a notable increase in the production of large beads, caused this change. In contrast, the minimum diameters showed very little difference compared to the mid-Holocene sample. This suggests that extremely large beads and extremely small beads were produced in similar quantities. The three late Holocene sub-samples display the largest standard deviations in the dataset (except for the 6 999 BP to 6 500 BP sub-sample). The IQRs of the three late Holocene subsamples are among the highest values in the dataset. The sample from the late Holocene therefore, diverges markedly from those of earlier time periods. This period shows considerably larger average sizes, and displays a substantially greater degree of bead diameter variability.

Ostrich Eggshell Bead External Diameters																	
WESTERN AND SOUTH-WESTERN COAST AND ADJACENT FORELANDS SITES																	
Date BP (uncal)	500	1000	1500	2000	2500	3000	3500	5000	5500	6000	6500	7000	8000	9000	10 000	12 000	13 000
	999	1499	1999	2499	2999	3499	3999	5499	5999	6499	6999	7999	8999	9999	10 999	12 999	13 999
No. of beads	138	43	69	1	65	36	39	60	84	36	14	4	4	3	2	1	13
Min	3.80	4.19	2.67	4.22	3.68	3.33	3.40	3.17	3.30	3.57	3.55	3.78	3.88	3.90	4.84	5.08	5.34
Max	11.55	8.81	11.68	4.22	6.39	5.62	6.69	5.62	6.25	6.53	7.88	4.79	4.04	5.59	5.36	5.08	6.78
Mean	6.46	6.18	6.51	4.22	4.71	4.47	4.39	4.45	4.37	4.69	5.20	4.35	3.97	4.85	5.10	5.08	6.07
Standard Deviation	1.55	0.96	2.11	0.00	0.57	0.60	0.71	0.76	0.60	0.71	1.20	0.45	0.08	0.86	0.37	0.00	0.46
Median	5.99	6.25	6.43	4.22	4.63	4.56	4.33	4.51	4.36	4.63	4.81	4.41	3.98	5.05	5.10	5.08	6.03
Quartile 1	5.46	5.62	4.64	4.22	4.34	3.93	3.86	3.65	3.92	4.06	4.46	3.89	3.89	3.90	4.84	5.08	5.67
Quartile 3	6.83	6.89	8.08	4.22	5.03	4.93	4.89	5.07	4.84	5.13	6.30	4.74	4.04	5.59	5.36	5.08	6.49
IQR	1.37	1.27	3.44	0.00	0.69	1.00	1.03	1.42	0.92	1.07	1.84	0.85	0.15	1.69	0.52	0.00	0.82

Table 6: Summary Statistics of the OES bead diameter measurements from the western and south-western coast and adjacent forelands samples. Number of beads is highlighted in blue.

The box-and-whisker diagram in Figure 26 represents visually the changes in OES bead diameters summarised in Table 6. Plots reveal notable variability in median bead diameters throughout the Holocene. The samples from the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene on the far right of the diagram, indicate that median values were initially high during the terminal Pleistocene, but gradually reduced toward the end of the Early Holocene. While the small sample size for this period considerably limits the ability to draw reliable conclusions,

importantly narrow IQRs, particularly within the 13 999 BP to 13 000 BP sub-sample, strongly suggest consistent production of large beads of a similar size. A small amount of variability was indicated by a few outliers. However, a large portion of the data points were tightly clustered around the median value. This suggests that a heavy emphasis was placed on the creation of large beads.

Mid-Holocene samples in the diagram's centre show lower median values, a trend starting at the end of the early Holocene. Around the mid-point of the mid-Holocene, an important alteration happens as the trend reverses and the median values begin a slow, steady increase. Mid-Holocene sub-samples are considerably more varied than late Pleistocene/early Holocene sub-samples. This is obvious in their higher IQRs. This variability is also reflected by the presence of outliers. We must exercise caution when comparing these periods because the small, perhaps insufficient, sample size from the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene may not fully reflect the actual variability in bead diameters during that time.

The plots on the far left display consistently high median values for the late Holocene. Although median diameters considerably exceeded those of any other period, the production of many small beads continued unabated. The late Holocene sub-samples also display the largest IQRs in the study sample, clearly showing a large degree of variation in bead diameters during that time. Outliers, coupled with the exceptionally high variability observed during this period, strongly indicate that the beads produced at this late stage were the least standardised of the entire Holocene.

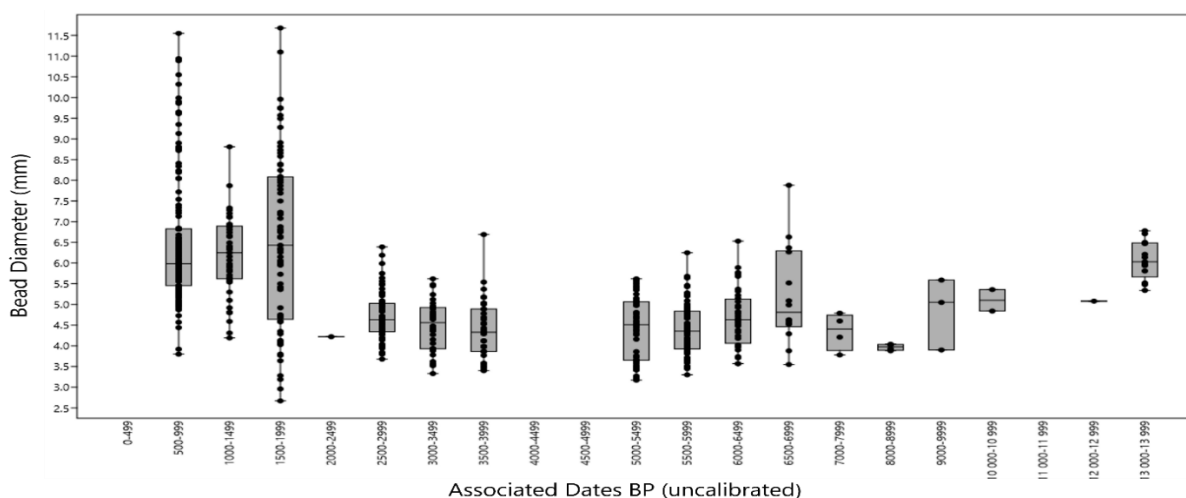


Figure 26: Scatterplot with overlaid box and whisker diagram showing the individual bead diameter sizes (mm) of OES beads from the last $\pm 13\ 000$ years from western and south-western coast and adjacent foreland sites.

Table 7 shows summary statistics of bead diameter measurements from southern coast sites. Despite wide-ranging efforts to recover beads from the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene transition, only five of average dimensions (mean = 4.67 mm; median = 4.92 mm) from the 8 999 BP to 8 000 BP period were found. Because only one sub-sample was available, it was not possible to identify a definitive trend in diameter sizes.

Most beads from the mid-Holocene period cluster around 4 mm in diameter. This pattern shows a meaningful difference from the west and south-west coast sample. In that sample, bead diameters initially decreased and subsequently increased gradually toward the end of the mid-Holocene. Some variability in bead production techniques is strongly suggested to have occurred during this time period. This is supported by the range of maximum (7.29 mm to 4.28 mm) and minimum diameters (4.41 mm to 2.78 mm). Low standard deviations, with the exception of the period from 2 499 BP to 2 000 BP, consistently point to a marked preference for the production of smaller beads. Moderately dispersed IQRs support this observation. Generally, these results indicates that a relatively uniform bead-making tradition, distinguished by the persistently smaller size of the beads produced, flourished along the southern coast during the mid-Holocene period.

The production of smaller beads remained important into the late Holocene period, unlike the western and southwestern coasts, where both large and small beads were made. Southern coast maximum bead diameters show an increase; however, this was smaller than the increase on the other two coasts. The southern coast saw a reduction in the production of large beads as the late Holocene progressed. Minimum diameters closely resemble those of the mid-Holocene sample. Standard deviations peaked at their highest levels between 1 999 BP and 1 000 BP. Subsequently, there was a decrease to the levels that were observed during the mid-Holocene period. The IQRs display a similar pattern. These values indicate that, like the western and south-western coasts, very large beads appeared approximately 2 000 years ago. Subsequently, a gradual process of replacement was observed as a bead-making traditions shifted back toward a preference for smaller beads.

Ostrich Eggshell Bead External Diameters																
SOUTHERN COAST AND ADJACENT FORELANDS SITES																
Date BP (uncal)	0	500	1000	1500	2000	2500	3000	3500	4000	4500	5000	5500	6000	6500	7000	8000
	499	999	1499	1999	2499	2999	3499	3999	4499	4999	5499	5999	6499	6999	7999	8999
No. of beads	116	28	13	95	35	132	29	5	10	57	227	3	22	31	219	5
Min	3.16	3.55	3.00	3.19	3.00	3.15	3.37	3.56	3.19	3.30	2.78	4.38	3.58	4.41	2.88	3.82
Max	8.00	6.48	8.15	8.30	7.29	5.79	5.62	4.28	4.85	4.53	6.07	4.66	5.04	5.12	6.32	5.65
Mean	4.31	4.66	4.98	4.99	4.51	4.50	4.51	3.84	4.44	4.09	3.89	4.49	4.47	4.79	4.31	4.67
Standard Deviation	0.66	0.71	1.42	1.31	0.81	0.50	0.50	0.28	0.56	0.25	0.52	0.15	0.38	0.19	0.62	0.78
Median	4.23	4.54	4.58	4.57	4.43	4.53	4.55	3.73	4.65	4.12	3.91	4.42	4.48	4.82	4.26	4.92
Quartile 1	3.85	4.26	4.09	3.87	4.02	4.21	4.10	3.62	4.27	3.96	3.47	4.38	4.31	4.64	3.91	3.87
Quartile 3	4.67	4.89	5.63	6.17	4.71	4.81	4.85	4.11	4.82	4.25	4.24	4.66	4.75	4.91	4.74	5.35
IQR	0.82	0.63	1.54	2.30	0.69	0.60	0.75	0.49	0.55	0.29	0.77	0.28	0.44	0.27	0.83	1.48

Table 7: Summary Statistics of the OES bead diameter measurements from the southern coast and adjacent forelands samples. Number of beads is highlighted in blue.

The box-and-whisker diagram in Figure 27, shows visually, the shifts in southern coast OES bead diameters which are summarised in Table 7. In comparison to Figure 26, variability in bead diameters was low, and shifts in median diameters across the Holocene were relatively minor. It is regrettable that only the final phase of the early Holocene (8 999 BP to 8 000 BP) is represented in the dataset. Like the equivalent sub-sample from the western and south-western coasts, this one also falls within the overall range of variation observed in the mid-Holocene.

Bead diameters averaged around 4 mm throughout the mid-Holocene period. This suggests a preference for small beads. Median diameters do not show meaningful upward or downward trends, contrary to diameters in the western and south-western coast sample. The lengths of the whiskers and the density of data points that fall outside the IQRs are constrained across most of the time intervals. Broad consistency in bead diameters strongly suggest that bead production methods were standardised during this period. The IQRs indicate limited spread in diameter measurements. This uniform adherence to a limited range of bead sizes supports the idea that bead production kept to established size preferences. While a small number of outliers are noticeable, their influence is insufficient to considerably change the trend of relative uniformity in OES bead diameters during this period.

The diagram shows the late Holocene OES bead samples plotted on the far left. The median bead diameters show a modest upward trend during the initial portion of this period, subsequently reverting to the median values characteristic of the pre-late Holocene. Although some larger beads were present, a preference for smaller beads is observed during the late Holocene period. From 1 999 BP to 1 000 BP, the IQRs show a greater

spread. This indicates that the manufacturers produced a wider variety of bead sizes. This is in contrast to the considerably narrower IQRs of earlier periods, along with marking a departure from previously standardised bead diameters. Following 1 000 BP, IQRs revert to the levels that were present during the mid-Holocene period.

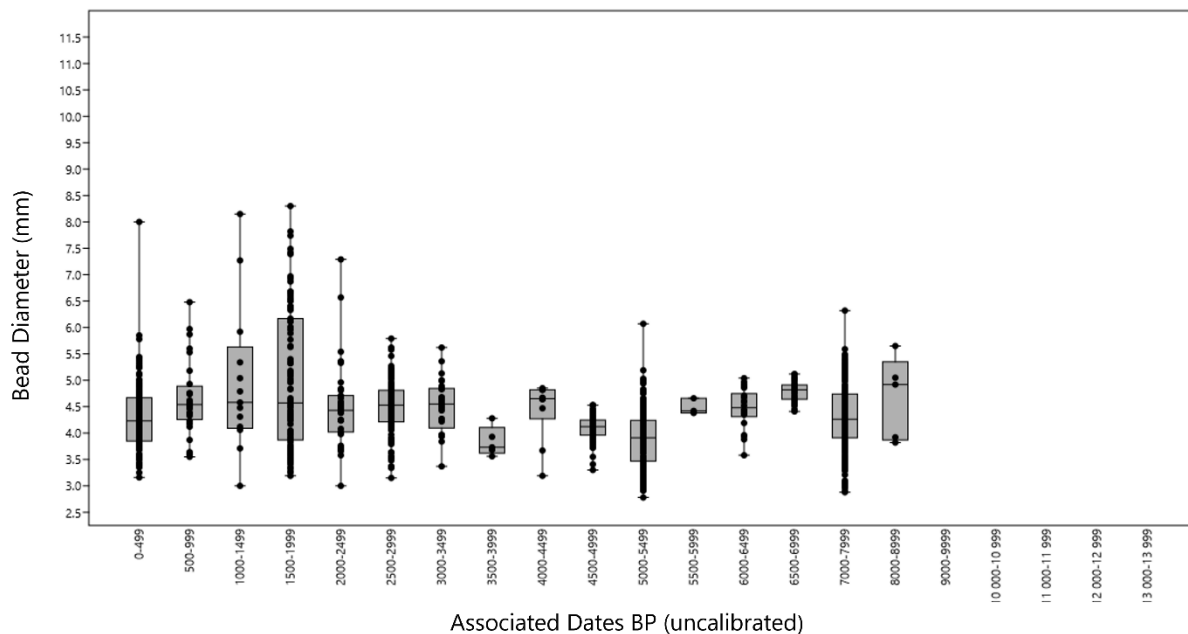


Figure 27: Scatterplot with overlaid box and whisker diagram showing the individual bead diameter sizes (mm) of OES beads from the last $\pm$ 13 000 years from southern coast and adjacent forelands sites.

5.1.2 Aperture Diameter

Aperture diameter data for the western and south-western coasts are summarised in Table 8. The sample for the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene transition is small and results should be interpreted with caution. The mean and median values of the aperture diameters are greatest in the earliest time period (13 999 BP to 13 000 BP). These values then gradually decrease through the rest of the early Holocene. The maximum diameter is 2.44 mm, and the minimum diameter is 1.00 mm. Aperture sizes had relatively moderate variability throughout this time interval; standard deviations ran from 0.21 mm to 0.67 mm. Most of the IQRs were narrow; but, there were notably wider ranges in the 10 999 BP to 10 000 BP and 9 999 BP to 9 000 BP sub-samples.

The mean and median aperture diameters are continuous from the end of the early Holocene through to the mid-Holocene. There is no significant drop in the mean and median aperture diameters in the middle of the mid-Holocene which was apparent in the

bead diameters. Notable is the variability in maximum aperture diameters which are spread out rather widely from 1.5 mm to 3.24 mm. The minimum diameters have a smaller range of 1.5 mm to 0.74 mm. This means that there is greater consistency in the smallest apertures. Although some extreme maximum aperture diameters exist, standard deviations reveal a relatively moderate level of variability. Similarly, IQRs show moderate variability in general. The lower end of the IQRs indicate that some sub-samples have tighter groupings, and the upper end has more variability; however, there is no extreme variability indicated.

The bead sample from the late Holocene period (1 999 BP to 500 BP) shows considerably larger mean and median aperture diameters than the mid-Holocene sample, with all sub-samples over 2 mm. This is mainly because the maximum aperture diameters are consistently larger while minimum diameters are similar to the mid-Holocene period. The production of more large beads resulted in larger aperture diameters, whereas the consistent production of a meaningful quantity of smaller beads accounts for the similarity in smaller apertures. The late Holocene shows considerably higher standard deviations and IQRs of aperture sizes. This increase in variability results from a greater number of larger apertures being included. The late Holocene shows a big shift overall, exhibiting a major increase in average bead apertures along with a heightened degree of size variation.

Ostrich Eggshell Bead Aperture Diameters																	
WESTERN AND SOUTH-WESTERN COAST AND ADJACENT FORELANDS SITES																	
Date BP (uncal)	500	1000	1500	2000	2500	3000	3500	5000	5500	6000	6500	7000	8000	9000	10 000	12 000	13 000
	999	1499	1999	2499	2999	3499	3999	5499	5999	6499	6999	7999	8999	9999	10 999	12 999	13 999
No. of beads	139	45	102	1	97	36	54	60	92	59	23	4	4	3	3	1	16
Min	1.39	1.74	0.83	1.50	0.92	0.74	0.93	0.98	0.92	0.80	1.24	1.15	1.29	1.22	1.00	1.76	1.43
Max	3.80	3.14	3.82	1.50	3.24	2.57	3.22	2.43	2.37	2.91	2.37	2.23	1.76	2.44	2.27	1.76	2.38
Mean	2.53	2.51	2.26	1.50	1.85	1.62	1.58	1.73	1.73	1.60	1.64	1.65	1.60	1.77	1.76	1.76	1.98
Standard Deviation	0.53	0.32	0.62	0.00	0.38	0.35	0.43	0.30	0.26	0.37	0.30	0.49	0.21	0.62	0.67	0.00	0.28
Median	2.46	2.48	2.29	1.50	1.82	1.63	1.60	1.71	1.73	1.56	1.70	1.61	1.68	1.66	2.02	1.76	2.07
Quartile 1	2.16	2.29	1.70	1.50	1.65	1.42	1.25	1.50	1.61	1.33	1.32	1.20	1.38	1.22	1.00	1.76	1.78
Quartile 3	2.86	2.72	2.76	1.50	2.07	1.79	1.86	1.91	1.88	1.85	1.84	2.14	1.74	2.44	2.27	1.76	2.20
IQR	0.70	0.43	1.06	0.00	0.42	0.37	0.61	0.41	0.27	0.52	0.52	0.93	0.36	1.22	1.27	0.00	0.42

Table 8: Summary Statistics of the OES bead aperture measurements from the western and south-western coast and adjacent forelands samples. Number of beads is highlighted in blue.

The box-and-whisker diagram in Figure 28 visually represents the changes in OES aperture diameters listed in Table 8. It shows the strong variability in aperture diameters and shifts in average values throughout the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene, mid-Holocene and late Holocene. On the far right, where the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene samples are plotted, the median values were initially large, but tended to decrease towards the end of

the period. Apart from the 10 999 BP to 10 000 BP and 9 999 BP to 9 000 BP sub-samples, IQRs are moderate during this time. In addition, several outliers are present which may indicate that some extreme values in the dataset could affect the interpretation.

The mid-Holocene samples are shown in the centre of the diagram. Median aperture diameters are similar to those towards the end of the early Holocene. The IQRs are narrower than the IQRs for the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene, which suggests more uniform apertures. However, the presence of outliers reveals that there was more variability than is suggested by the IQRs alone. It is important to note that the small size of the sample from the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene may not accurately reflect true aperture variability; thus, it should be borne in mind when comparing the results..

The plots for the late Holocene OES bead samples are on the far left of the diagram and show consistently high median aperture diameters across the period. However, small apertures were still present. Therefore, IQRs for this period are broader than those of the mid-Holocene, showing this increase in variability.

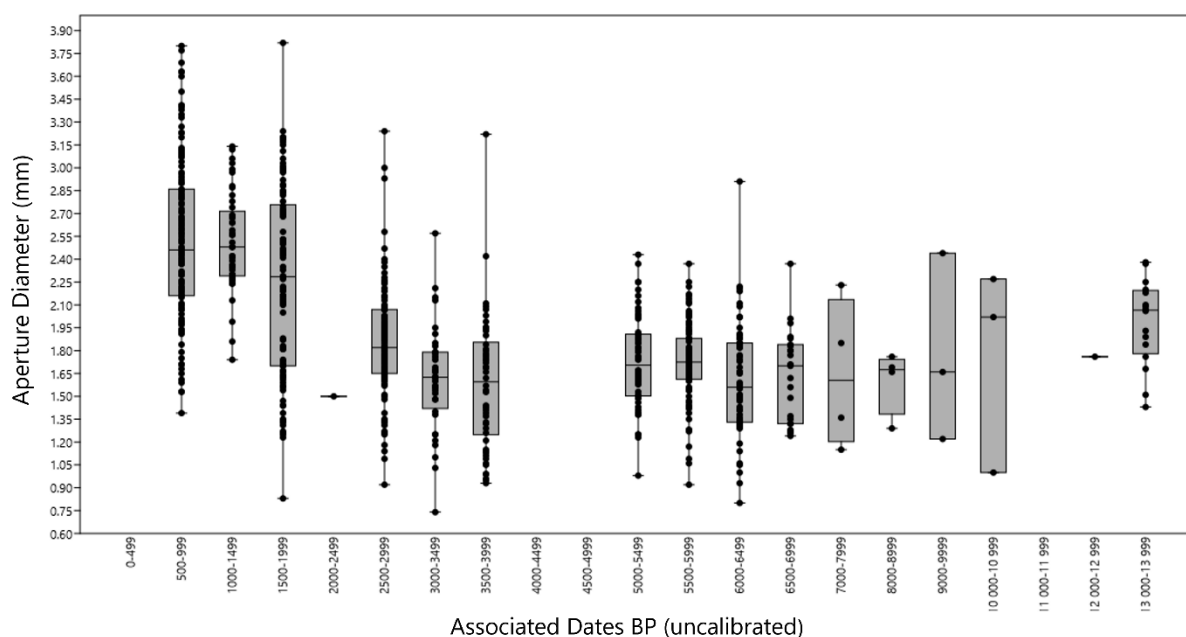


Figure 28: Scatterplot with overlaid box and whisker diagram showing the individual aperture diameter sizes (mm) of OES beads from the last $\pm$ 13 000 years from western and south-western coast adjacent forelands sites.

Table 9 shows a summary of bead aperture diameter measurements from southern coast sites. Unfortunately, I was unable to locate beads dating to the early part of the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene period. The five beads from the end of this period (8 999 BP to

8 000 BP) that were found, have aperture diameters similar to those of beads in the early middle Holocene sample (mean = 1.74 mm; median = 1.78 mm).

During the mid-Holocene, aperture diameters are more varied than bead diameters. Bead samples from the first part of the Holocene (7 999 BP to 5 500 BP) have mean aperture diameter values that remain relatively stable. However, there are substantial increases in the variability of aperture diameters from 5 499 BP to 3 000 BP. Then, there is a return to consistency in mean and median aperture diameters from 3 499 BP to 2 000 BP, with values consistently above 1.70 mm. The mid-Holocene maximum aperture diameters range from 3.16 mm to 1.47 mm, and the minimum diameters from 1.6 mm to 0.87 mm. This indicates a lot of variability between sub-samples. However, within sub-sample variability remains moderate as can be seen by the narrow standard deviations and IQRs.

Beads from the late Holocene period show renewed variability within sub-samples, matching the pattern seen on the western and south-western coasts. A big increase in the mean and median values is observed. The maximum aperture diameters are quite large, ranging from 3.56 mm to 3.12 mm. In contrast, the minimum aperture diameters are only slightly different to the mid-Holocene values, and range between 1.36 mm and 1.04 mm. Standard deviations reach their highest values in the late Holocene. This pattern is also observed in the IQRs, with the exception of the sub-sample spanning from 999 BP to 500 BP. A comparison with the bead diameter measurements revealed that, while a large increase in aperture sizes was observed from the beginning of the late Holocene period, the bead diameters remained approximately the same size as, or slightly larger than, those observed during the mid-Holocene period. Furthermore, as bead diameters showed reduction in size between 999 BP and 500 BP and again between 499 BP and the present, aperture diameters simultaneously increased to their maximum values between 999 BP and 500 BP before experiencing a meaningful decrease between 499 BP and the present.

Ostrich Eggshell Bead Aperture Diameters																
SOUTHERN COAST AND ADJACENT FORELANDS SITES																
Date BP (uncal)	0 - 499	500 - 999	1000 - 1499	1500 - 1999	2000 - 2499	2500 - 2999	3000 - 3499	3500 - 3999	4000 - 4499	4500 - 4999	5000 - 5499	5500 - 5999	6000 - 6499	6500 - 6999	7000 - 7999	8000 - 8999
No. of beads	116	28	13	90	35	130	29	5	10	58	225	3	22	31	223	5
Min	1.04	1.07	1.36	1.24	1.02	1.27	1.20	1.04	1.25	1.10	0.87	1.60	1.25	1.48	1.06	1.53
Max	3.44	3.34	3.12	3.56	2.51	2.40	2.34	1.47	1.89	2.15	3.16	1.99	2.18	2.31	2.53	2.08
Mean	1.82	2.41	2.00	1.94	1.72	1.75	1.74	1.32	1.59	1.63	1.45	1.79	1.69	1.86	1.77	1.74
Standard Deviation	0.46	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.31	0.24	0.28	0.17	0.21	0.24	0.27	0.20	0.22	0.17	0.32	0.23
Median	1.70	2.50	1.95	1.90	1.73	1.74	1.73	1.39	1.52	1.67	1.43	1.78	1.64	1.85	1.76	1.78
Quartile 1	1.48	2.37	1.48	1.52	1.53	1.60	1.53	1.15	1.46	1.44	1.27	1.60	1.55	1.73	1.52	1.54
Quartile 3	2.13	2.65	2.43	2.24	1.85	1.90	1.90	1.45	1.80	1.78	1.59	1.99	1.89	1.98	2.02	1.94
IQR	0.66	0.28	0.96	0.72	0.32	0.30	0.38	0.30	0.34	0.34	0.32	0.39	0.34	0.25	0.50	0.40

Table 9: Summary Statistics of the OES bead aperture measurements from the southern coast and adjacent forelands samples. Number of beads is highlighted in blue.

The box-and-whisker diagram in Figure 29 is a visual representation of the metrical changes in OES aperture diameters summarised in Table 9. On the far right of the diagram are the aperture diameters of the only terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene sample, which is continuous with the early mid-Holocene samples.

There is quite marked variability in the mid-Holocene sub samples. This is most obviously reflected in fluctuating means from 5 999 BP to 3 000 BP. The IQRs are relatively narrow throughout the mid Holocene, which suggests that there is relatively little variation within sub-samples.

The medians of aperture diameters increased in the late Holocene period particularly between 999 BP and 500 BP. There is a considerable rise in IQRs compared to the mid-Holocene, which means that there is very high variability of aperture diameters within sub-samples. This is because there is a big increase in the maximum aperture diameters compared to mid-Holocene levels. On the other hand, the minimum aperture diameters show minimal variability.

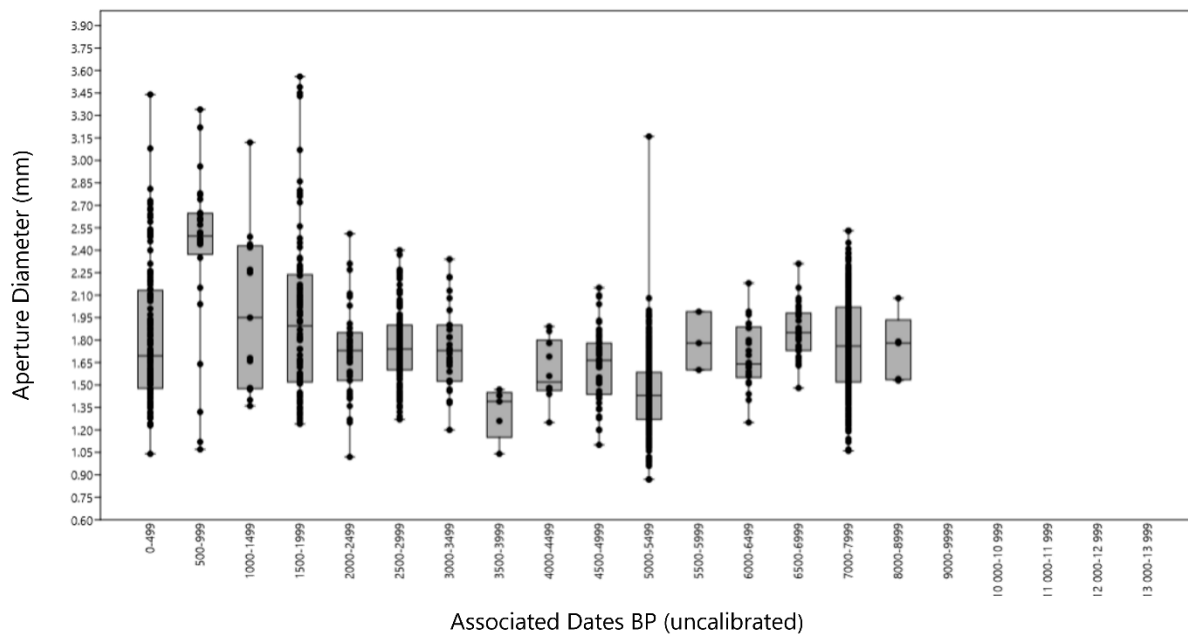


Figure 29: Scatterplot with overlaid box and whisker diagram showing the individual aperture diameter sizes (mm) of OES beads from the last $\pm$ 13 000 years from southern coast and adjacent forelands sites.

5.1.3 Cup Diameter

Table 10 summarises the cup diameter measurements from the western and south-western coastal samples. A meaningful number of cup diameters are larger than 2.4 mm. The mean and median cup diameters of the earliest sub-sample are the largest, measuring 3.1 mm and 3.02 mm, respectively. Later sub-samples show a decrease in both the mean and median values of cup diameters. This pattern is similar to patterns of bead and aperture diameters at this time. The maximum cup diameters in the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene sample have a range of 3.94 mm to 2.48 mm. Minimum cup diameter range from 2.49 mm to 2.22 mm. The standard deviations are relatively small (except for the earliest sub-sample) as are the IQRs.

The mean and median cup diameters for the mid-Holocene sub-samples are very similar to those of the late Pleistocene and early Holocene. Some fluctuations are present but they are not considerably exaggerated. There was initially a reduction in the mean, and the median cup diameters; then, there was an increase toward the end of the mid-Holocene. This is difficult to confirm because the record from this period is discontinuous. Variations exist in cup diameter values as maximum and minimum values closely track the temporal shifts in the mean as well as median values. Analysis of the cup diameter values within

most sub-samples reveals remarkably narrow standard deviations and IQRs. This shows high uniformity and standardization (with the exception of the 7 999 BP to 7 000 BP sub-sample).

Cup diameters increased considerably in the late Holocene period, following similar increases in aperture and bead diameters. Mean and median cup diameter values increase to more than 3 mm, apart from the 1 499 BP to 1 000 BP sub-sample which shows a median of 2.98 mm. Exceptionally large maximum values, exceeding 4.4 mm, heavily influence this upward trend. Even so, the minimum cup diameter measurements approximate the mid-Holocene sample measurements. This closely mirrors the pattern in the bead diameters and aperture diameters of that time period. Standard deviations, along with IQRs closely resemble those in the mid-Holocene, with the exception of the 1 999 BP to 1 500 BP sub-sample. The aperture and bead diameters show the same trend. One explanation is that a significant number of larger beads arrived at that time. The data from the late Holocene period indicate a meaningful shift toward larger cup diameters and a substantially heightened degree of variability. This pattern shows similarity to the pattern observed in the aperture and bead diameters.

Ostrich Eggshell Bead Cup Diameters																	
WESTERN AND SOUTH-WESTERN COAST AND ADJACENT FORELANDS SITES																	
Date BP (uncal)	500 - 999	1000 - 1499	1500 - 1999	2000 - 2499	2500 - 2999	3000 - 3499	3500 - 3999	5000 - 5499	5500 - 5999	6000 - 6499	6500 - 6999	7000 - 7999	8000 - 8999	9000 - 9999	10 000 - 10 999	12 000 - 12 999	13 000 - 13 999
No. of beads	139	45	102	1	98	36	54	60	92	59	23	4	4	3	3	1	16
Min	2.30	2.26	1.64	1.94	1.92	1.70	1.64	1.80	1.66	1.88	2.03	1.15	2.35	2.22	2.29	2.48	2.49
Max	4.47	4.50	4.62	1.94	4.09	3.26	3.72	3.45	3.51	3.91	3.68	2.91	2.75	2.75	2.66	2.48	3.94
Mean	3.12	3.06	3.06	1.94	2.94	2.56	2.48	2.68	2.60	2.65	2.84	2.28	2.53	2.47	2.50	2.48	3.10
Standard Deviation	0.40	0.44	0.68	0.00	0.44	0.36	0.43	0.35	0.34	0.40	0.49	0.82	0.19	0.27	0.19	0.00	0.37
Median	3.06	2.98	3.07	1.94	2.91	2.54	2.45	2.68	2.62	2.62	2.79	2.53	2.51	2.44	2.56	2.48	3.02
Quartile 1	2.86	2.81	2.57	1.94	2.68	2.30	2.18	2.46	2.39	2.40	2.41	1.41	2.36	2.22	2.29	2.48	2.87
Quartile 3	3.35	3.31	3.51	1.94	3.24	2.88	2.71	2.93	2.77	2.88	3.20	2.90	2.72	2.75	2.66	2.48	3.38
IQR	0.49	0.50	0.94	0.00	0.56	0.58	0.53	0.47	0.38	0.48	0.79	1.49	0.35	0.53	0.37	0.00	0.51

Table 10: Summary Statistics of the OES bead cup measurements from the western and south-western coast and adjacent forelands samples. Number of beads is highlighted in blue.

The box-and-whisker diagram in Figure 30 is a visual representation of the changes in OES cup diameters as presented in Table 10. At the far right of the diagram, where the late Pleistocene/early Holocene samples are shown, the plots of the median values are highest in the earliest sample. They then drop markedly in the following sub-samples and remain so. Even though the small sample size for this period may restrict how reliable the

conclusions are, narrow IQRs indicate consistency in cup diameters within the sub-samples.

Early mid-Holocene cup diameters are about the same size as those from the end of the late Pleistocene/early Holocene. Although a continuous record for this period is not available, a slight, noticeable decrease in median cup diameters is indicated during the early mid-Holocene and subsequently, an increase is observed toward the end of that time period. Variation in cup diameter values is clear in both the maximum and minimum diameters. A large number of these measurements consistently show changes in median values over time. The IQRs are observed to display relatively narrow ranges during the majority of the mid-Holocene period, with the exception of the sub-sample from 7 999 BP to 7 000 BP. This shows a meaningful degree of uniformity and a large level of standardisation.

The plots of the late Holocene OES bead samples on the far left of the diagram, show consistently high median values throughout that time. Despite considerably larger average diameters than in any other Holocene period, the large increase in cup size did not lead to the complete disappearance of smaller cups. This pattern closely reflects the trends observed in aperture and bead diameters. Meaningful diversity in cup diameters during the late Holocene is shown by the large IQRs. Outliers highlight significant variability in bead production during this period.

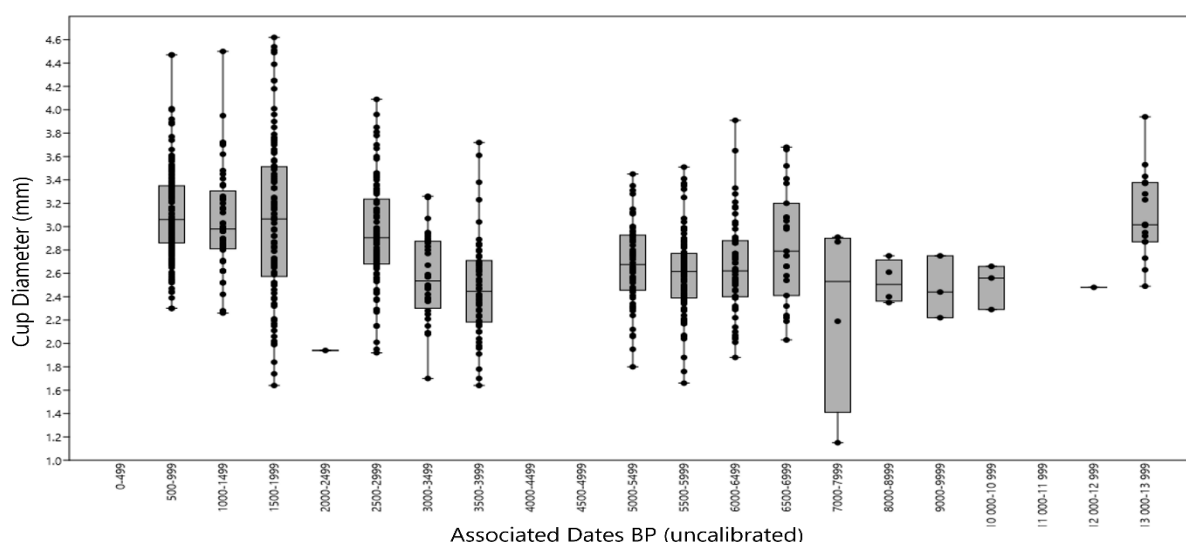


Figure 30: Scatterplot with overlaid box and whisker diagram showing the individual cup diameter sizes (mm) of OES beads from the last $\pm$ 13 000 years from western and south-western coast and adjacent forelands sites.

The southern coast sample is unfortunately quite small because there are no NBC beads. Consequently, the late Holocene sample is absent and the number of mid-Holocene samples has also diminished. Even so, noticeable trends in cup diameter persist (Table 11). The early part of the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene transition shows a continued absence of beads, whereas the sub-sample from 8 999 BP to 8 000 BP includes a few beads. Because only a single sub-sample is represented throughout this period, a thorough identification of trends preceding the mid-Holocene is demonstrably impossible.

The median and mean cup diameters are similar for the late Pleistocene/early Holocene and early mid-Holocene samples. These values then decrease slightly towards the middle of the mid-Holocene. During the later part of mid-Holocene, a reversal of this trend was observed, with an increase in both the mean and median values. Mid-Holocene cup diameter values show a maximum range of 3.43 mm to 2.95 mm. Likewise, minimum diameters show a range of 2.3 mm to 1.35 mm. The standard deviations and IQRs show relatively narrow spreads. These spreads are approximately equal across all sub-samples in this study.

Ostrich Eggshell Bead Cup Diameters						
SOUTHERN COAST AND ADJACENT FORELANDS SITES						
Date BP (uncal)	3000 - 3499	4500 - 4999	5000 - 5499	6000 - 6499	7000 - 7999	8000 - 8999
No. of beads	2	52	211	9	223	5
Min	2.30	1.79	1.35	1.94	1.53	1.99
Max	2.95	3.04	2.99	3.02	3.43	2.84
Mean	2.63	2.46	2.27	2.36	2.53	2.53
Standard Deviation	0.46	0.27	0.32	0.37	0.36	0.33
Median	2.63	2.45	2.25	2.22	2.51	2.56
Quartile 1	2.30	2.28	2.05	2.05	2.26	2.26
Quartile 3	2.95	2.64	2.49	2.65	2.80	2.80
IQR	0.65	0.35	0.44	0.60	0.54	0.54

Table 11: Summary Statistics of the OES bead cup measurements from the southern coast and adjacent forelands samples. Number of beads is highlighted in blue.

The box-and-whisker diagram in Figure 31 is a visual representation of the changes in OES cup diameters as presented in Table 11. The median values are similar across the early Holocene/mid Holocene boundary. There is also overlap in the IQRs throughout this transitional period. Median cup diameters slowly decrease to their lowest level in the middle of the mid-Holocene. They then rise gradually again. There is no sample that stands out in terms of IQR and there is broad consistency over all the samples.

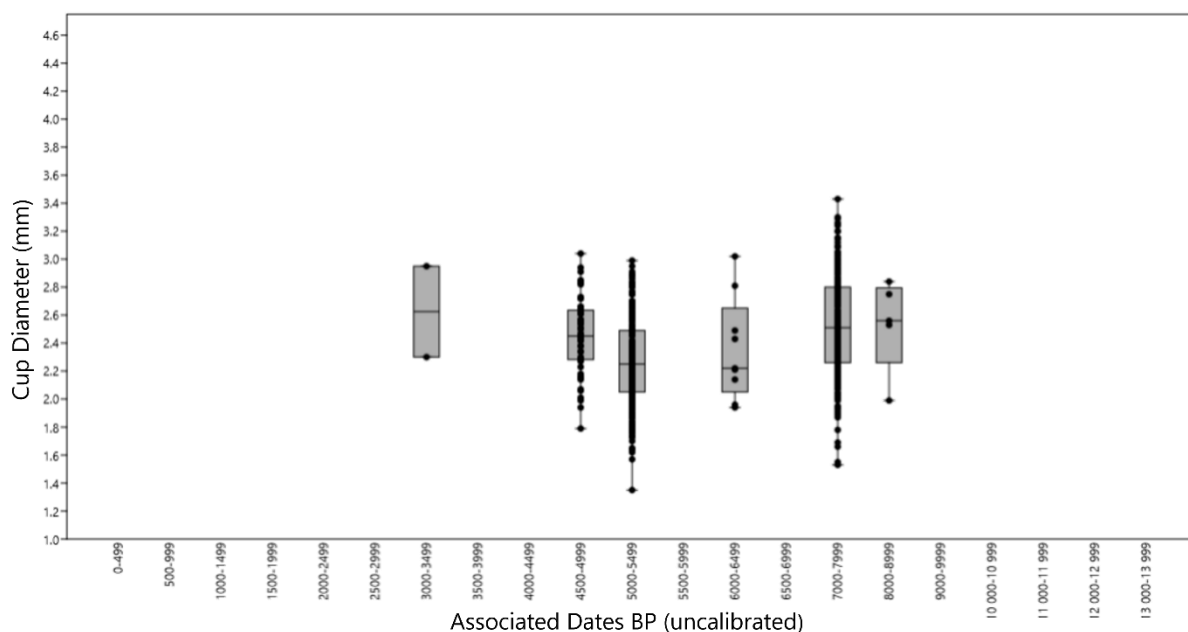


Figure 31: Scatterplot with overlaid box and whisker diagram showing the individual cup diameter sizes (mm) of OES beads from the last $\pm$ 13 000 years from southern coast and adjacent forelands sites.

5.1.4 Cup Percentage

Table 12 shows the summary statistics for cup percentage measurements from sites along the western and south-western coasts. Cup percentages indicate a pattern of gradual decrease in the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene sample, excluding the sub-sample from 8999 BP to 8000 BP. This decrease indicates a shift toward steeper cup walls, with aperture diameters nearing the dimensions of cup diameters. Maximum cup percentages range from 40.5% to 12.22%, while minimum cup percentages range from 20.28% to 0%. This shows the presence of some variability, which is also obvious in the standard deviations and IQRs of these sub-samples. Generally, the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene cup percentages are very small, meaning very narrow cups with steep walls.

Mean and median cup percentages increase steadily throughout the entire mid-Holocene sample, with values coming to rest within the range of 19 - 27% (except for the 7 999 BP to 7 000 BP and 6 999 BP to 6 500 BP samples which are slightly smaller). The minimum cup percentage range decreases compared to the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene, now spanning from 9.69% to 0%, while the maximum cup percentage range expands, ranging between 82.08% and 9.69%. This shows that variability in the mid-Holocene is extensive, as more samples have similar minimums while the maximums have drastically expanded.

This is supported by the standard deviations, which are large for most of this period. The IQRs are similar to those of the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene, except for the 6 499 BP to 6 000 BP sub-sample, further supporting increasing variability. In summary, the cups of the mid-Holocene are a mix of narrow cups with steep cup walls (aperture diameter is similar to cup diameter) and larger cups with more gently sloping cup walls (aperture diameter is smaller than cup diameter). This is also evident in the presence of a higher percentage of large cups on the mammillary surface, where more of the bead is covered by the cup.

As with the other measurements there is a noticeable shift in the late Holocene. Unlike previous periods where cup percentages increased, there is a decrease in the late Holocene. This decrease corresponds with an increase in both aperture diameters and cup diameters, where in many cases, the aperture diameter closely matches or equals the cup diameter, leading to lower cup percentages. The mean cup percentages decrease to below 12%, while the medians decrease to below 10% across the late Holocene. The maximum cup percentage values decrease from the mid-Holocene values, while the minimum cup percentage values are all 0% for the late Holocene. The standard deviations are all below 10% for the entire period, which means that there was a higher level of standardisation of cup percentages. In contrast to this, are the IQRs which are similar to the mid-Holocene, which means there was some variability in cup percentages. This is not surprising, given that there was an increase in variability of the other measurements during the late Holocene. The shift to smaller cup percentages in this period indicates that there was a predominance of narrow cups with steep walls, and apertures that had enlarged to match the cup size. This change is likely due to wear along the cup walls, but this needs confirming.

Ostrich Eggshell Bead Cup Percentage																	
WESTERN AND SOUTH-WESTERN COAST AND ADJACENT FORELANDS SITES																	
Date BP (uncal)	500 - 999	1000 - 1499	1500 - 1999	2000 - 2499	2500 - 2999	3000 - 3499	3500 - 3999	5000 - 5499	5500 - 5999	6000 - 6499	6500 - 6999	7000 - 7999	8000 - 8999	9000 - 9999	10 000 - 10 999	12 000 - 12 999	13 000 - 13 999
No. of beads	138	43	69	1	65	36	39	60	84	36	14	4	4	3	2	1	13
Min	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.69	0.00	8.86	3.06	3.55	3.55	4.15	6.07	0.00	20.28	0.00	7.78	13.40	8.24
Max	41.26	26.81	55.67	9.69	82.08	59.68	74.74	71.10	67.04	39.07	35.88	34.27	40.50	25.29	12.22	13.40	30.43
Mean	11.21	9.78	11.72	9.69	27.76	24.34	23.92	27.62	23.23	19.60	17.06	15.50	28.54	10.95	10.00	13.40	16.30
Standard Deviation	8.58	6.74	9.87	0.00	12.90	12.55	16.31	15.06	10.70	8.21	9.58	14.57	9.32	12.98	3.14	0.00	6.25
Median	9.07	8.04	8.61	9.69	26.63	19.83	20.95	23.88	23.56	19.14	15.82	13.86	26.69	7.55	10.00	13.40	15.50
Quartile 1	4.72	4.71	5.60	9.69	21.23	16.60	11.71	16.62	14.67	15.44	8.61	2.36	20.73	0.00	7.78	13.40	12.38
Quartile 3	16.81	14.47	16.72	9.69	32.93	31.08	30.02	33.94	30.20	24.09	24.10	30.27	38.20	25.29	12.22	13.40	18.03
IQR	12.09	9.76	11.13	0.00	11.70	14.49	18.31	17.32	15.54	8.66	15.50	27.91	17.48	25.29	4.44	0.00	5.66

Table 12: Summary Statistics of the OES bead cup percentage measurements from the western and south-western coast and adjacent forelands samples. Number of beads is highlighted in blue.

The box-and-whisker diagram in Figure 32 is a visual representation of changes in OES bead cup percentages as presented in Table 12. The planar representation of the data reveals the presence of significant variability in cup percentages, as well as shifts in median percentages during the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene, mid-Holocene and late Holocene. On the far right of the diagram, where the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene samples are displayed, the plots show that median values were initially fairly small, before decreasing even more towards the end of the period. Judging from the wide IQRs (especially for the 13 999 BP to 13 000 BP sub-sample), it is clear that there was considerable variability in cup percentages. Some variability is also shown by the few outliers.

The mid-Holocene samples in the diagram's centre, show a slow increase in average values. Mid-Holocene IQRs show a large spread in cup percentages, thereby reflecting a greater degree of variability than that observed during the terminal Pleistocene or early Holocene period. This variability is further supported by a number of outliers. Comparisons between these periods require caution since the limited sample size for the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene might not fully represent the variability in cup percentages for that time. This could lead to an underestimation of the range of cup sizes produced.

The samples from the late Holocene period, shown on the diagram's far left, have consistently low median values. This period demonstrably shows an important change in production styles, as indicated by a lack of outliers which causes cup percentages to decrease to a below 35%. All of the IQRs for this period, while remaining comparatively wide, are less than 17%. This indicates a pronounced shift toward narrower cups during the late Holocene. These cups increasingly possessed steeply sloped walls, with aperture diameters closely approximating the cup diameters. This strongly implies that bead production, or at least the drilling and wear processes, were becoming considerably more standardised in the late Holocene, in contrast to other parameters.

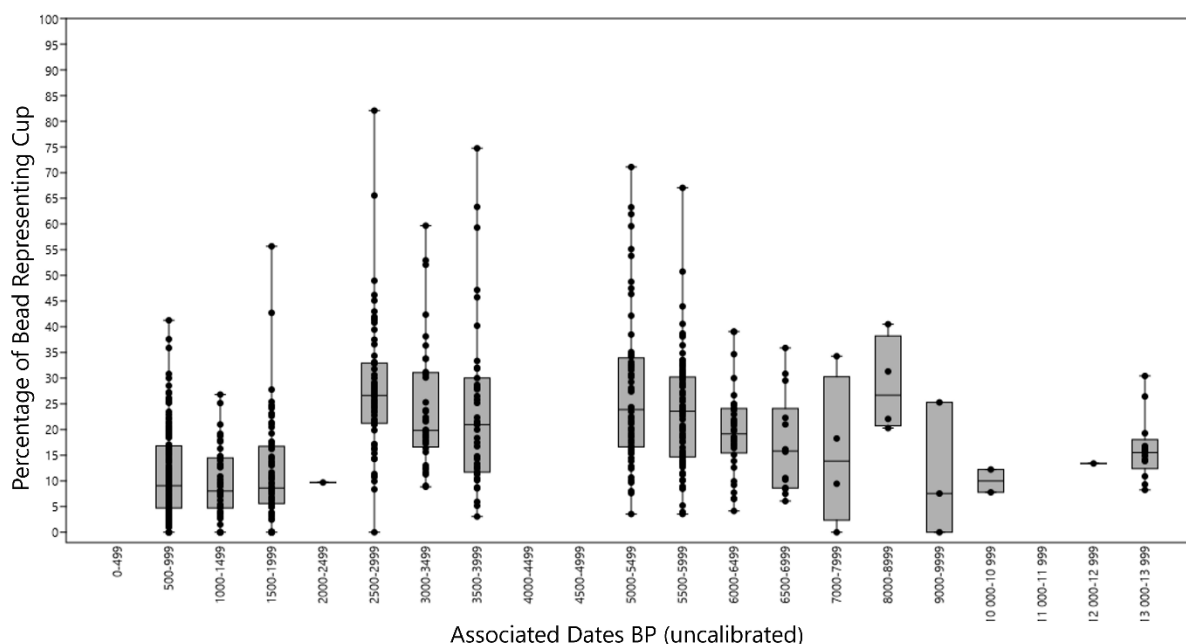


Figure 32 Scatterplot with overlaid box and whisker diagram showing the individual cup percentages measurements of OES beads from the last $\pm$ 13 000 years from western and south-western coast and adjacent forelands sites.

Table 13 presents the summary statistics for cup percentage measurements from Oakhurst on the South coast. The earliest beads in the sample are a small number of beads dating to the end of the early Holocene (8 999 BP to 8 000 BP). It is therefore not possible to identify trends prior to the mid-Holocene.

There is broad continuity in bead cup percentage values between the early Holocene mid-Holocene (7 999 BP to 3 000 BP) samples. Overall, there is little variation in cup percentage values during the Mid-Holocene with means sitting between 20% and 24% and medians between 19% and 25% (except for the 3 499 BP to 3 000 BP sub-sample). The maximum cup percentage values range from 55.67% to 20.66% and minimum diameters, from 8.55% to 0%. The interquartile ranges are slightly smaller than their West and South-West coast counterparts (except for the 6 499 BP to 6 000 BP sub-sample) but are still fairly wide, indicating some variability in cup percentages.

Ostrich Eggshell Bead Cup Percentage						
SOUTHERN COAST AND ADJACENT FORELANDS SITES						
Date BP (uncal)	3000 -	4500 -	5000 -	6000 -	7000 -	8000 -
	3499	4999	5499	6499	7999	8999
No. of beads	2	51	210	9	219	5
Min	8.55	5.80	0.00	5.56	0.00	13.32
Max	20.66	47.82	55.67	35.23	55.59	27.65
Mean	14.61	24.33	24.98	20.11	21.59	18.45
Standard Deviation	8.56	8.30	8.42	10.62	9.72	5.55
Median	14.61	24.20	24.84	19.16	21.40	17.47
Quartile 1	8.55	18.37	19.60	10.78	15.33	14.20
Quartile 3	20.66	29.21	30.57	30.52	27.61	23.20
IQR	12.11	10.84	10.97	19.74	12.28	9.00

Table 13: Summary Statistics of the OES bead cup percentage measurements from the southern coast and adjacent forelands samples. Number of beads is highlighted in blue.

The box-and-whisker diagram in Figure 33 is a visualisation of the changes in OES cup percentages summarised in Table 13. A single early Holocene sub-sample shows a degree of overlap with several mid-Holocene sub-samples. A degree of variability is observed in the median values among the mid-Holocene sub-samples; however, no important differences are detected between any individual sub-samples. With the exception of the 6 499 BP to 6 000 BP sub-sample, the IQRs are demonstrably narrow, suggesting a remarkably limited degree of variation within samples.

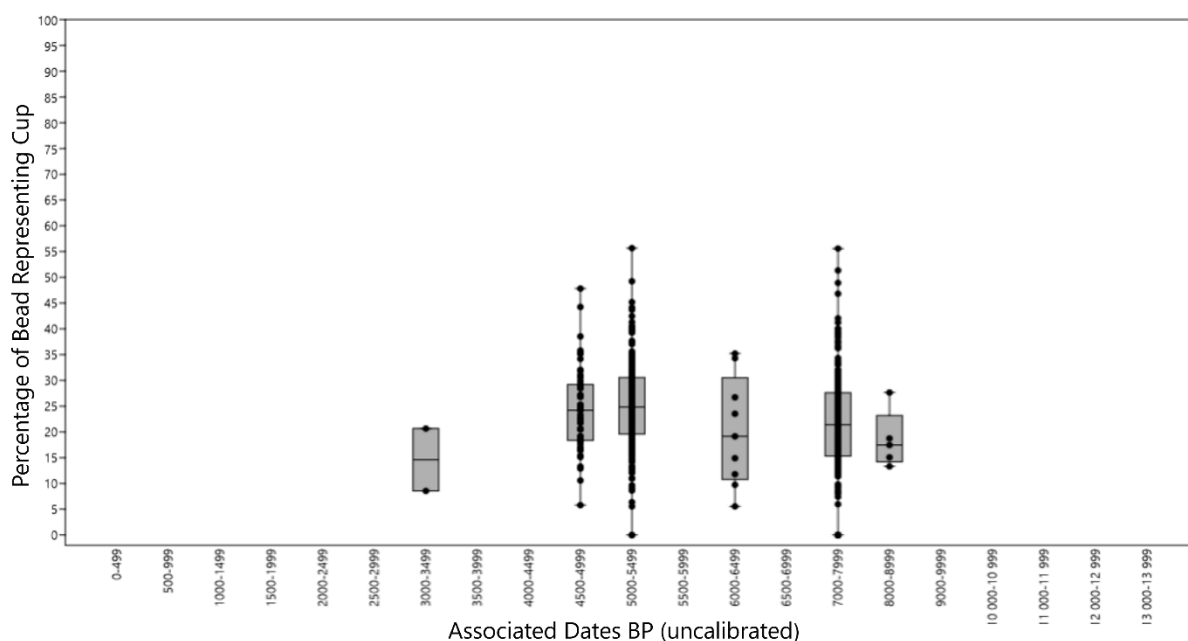


Figure 33: Scatterplot with overlaid box and whisker diagram showing the individual cup percentage measurements of OES beads from the last $\pm$ 13 000 years from southern coast and adjacent forelands sites.

5.2 PATTERNS OF CUP MORPHOLOGY

I examined variation in cup morphology for the western and south-western coasts for the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene, mid-Holocene and late Holocene. For the southern coast, since only Oakhurst is represented in the sample, I grouped the data sets together. For summarisation purposes, all beads and preforms with non-circular aperture shapes, including oval apertures, were categorised as “Irregular Shape.” String wear and cups that are present on both sides, are noted in the table summaries for the cup morphology, but are not included as part of the total as they are not of as much value in understanding the intricacies of the cup morphology. Cups filled with residue, which prevented identification of their morphology, are labelled as “residue” and included in the overall total.

The sample size for the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene is limited and so the beads and preforms are grouped together to display the general patterns of this period (Table 14). Those that have cups with irregular shaped apertures make up the majority, closely followed by standard cups. There are a few beads and preforms with cup walls that are characterised by slopes that are shallow on one side and steeper on the other, and only a single bead was identified as having sheer and steep cup walls. The morphology of a few beads could not be identified as they had cups filled with residue. Very few beads have cups on both surfaces.

Cup Morphology of the western and south-western coast and adjacent forelands during the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene (13 999 BP to 8 000 BP)									
	Standard	Uneven and/or Irregularities	Slopes Unequal	Sheer and Steep	Irregular Shape	Residue	String Wear	Cups both Sides	Total
Number of Beads and Preforms	8	0	6	1	9	3	0	4	27

Table 14: Summary of the cup morphology types in the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene bead sample from the western and south-western coasts and adjacent forelands.

Figure 34 illustrates the variability in cup morphology for the western and south-western coasts during the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene. The majority are represented by irregular shaped apertures, closely followed by standard cup morphologies. Unequal slopes are moderately represented, while sheer and steep cup walls are minimally present. Residue has also impacted this sample.

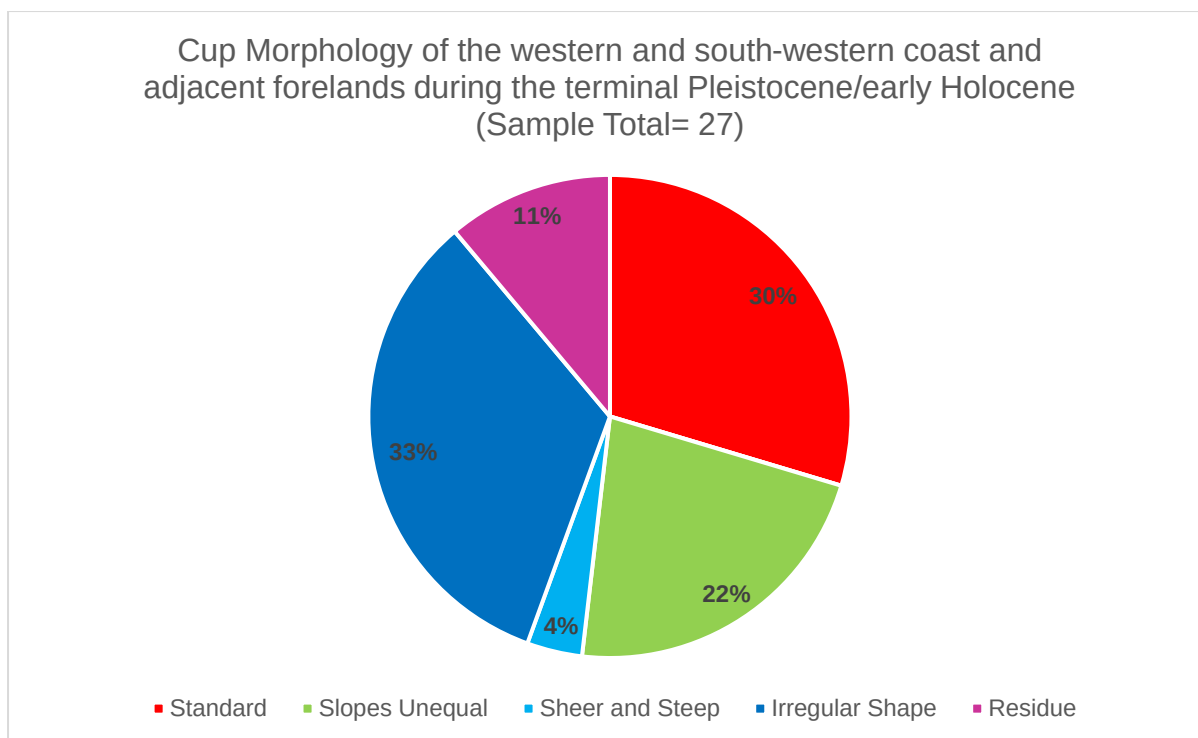


Figure 34: Proportions of cup morphology types in the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene bead and preform sample from the western and south-western coasts and adjacent forelands (Sample Total = 27).

Table 15 shows that standard cup morphology is most common across the mid-Holocene. Peaks in abundance are evident in the 5 999 BP to 5 500 BP and 2 999 BP to 2 000 BP sub-samples. Cups with irregularly shaped apertures are second-most abundant in this sample, with sub-samples displaying the highest incidences focused midway through this period. In contrast to the earlier sample, the mid-Holocene sample has a small percentage of beads and preforms with uneven perimeters and irregularities, however this could be the result of a larger sample size as opposed to a new trend. There is also a similar percentage of cups with unequal slope angles in the mid-Holocene compared to the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene. The occurrence of sheer and steep cup walls is not common in the mid-Holocene except for the 2 999 BP to 2 000 BP sub-sample. There are more incidents of residue filling the cups in the mid-Holocene, but this could again be explained by a larger sample than the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene. String wear in the cups only begins to become common from 2 999 BP to 2 000 BP, while cups on both sides of the beads occurs throughout the mid-Holocene.

Cup Morphology of the western and south-western coast and adjacent forelands during the mid-Holocene (7 999 BP to 2 000 BP)									
	Standard	Uneven and/or Irregularities	Slopes Unequal	Sheer and Steep	Irregular Shape	Residue	String Wear	Cups both Sides	Total
2 999 BP to 2 000 BP	33	5	33	16	5	6	13	24	98
3 499 BP to 3 000 BP	16	0	9	0	11	0	0	4	36
3 999 BP to 3 500 BP	23	1	7	1	21	1	1	7	54
5 499 BP to 5 000 BP	11	6	15	3	24	1	0	13	60
5 999 BP to 5 500 BP	36	7	15	5	26	3	1	29	92
6 499 BP to 6 000 BP	14	1	16	1	27	0	0	9	59
6 999 BP to 6 500 BP	12	2	2	0	6	1	0	3	23
7 999 BP to 7 000 BP	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	4
Total	145	22	97	26	124	12	15	90	

Table 15: Summary of the cup morphology types in the mid-Holocene sample from the western and south-western coasts and adjacent forelands. Values under each category represent absolute counts.

The variation in cup morphology of the mid-Holocene sample is visualised in Figure 35. There is a slightly greater proportion of standard cups in the mid-Holocene sample than in the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene. We also see the first appearance of beads and preforms with uneven perimeters and irregularities. There is a similar representation of unequal sloped walls but a larger representation of sheer and steep cup walls in the mid-Holocene compared to the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene. There is a smaller overall representation of both irregular shaped apertures and cups filled with residue in the mid-Holocene when compared with the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene, but this could be attributed to differences in sample sizes.

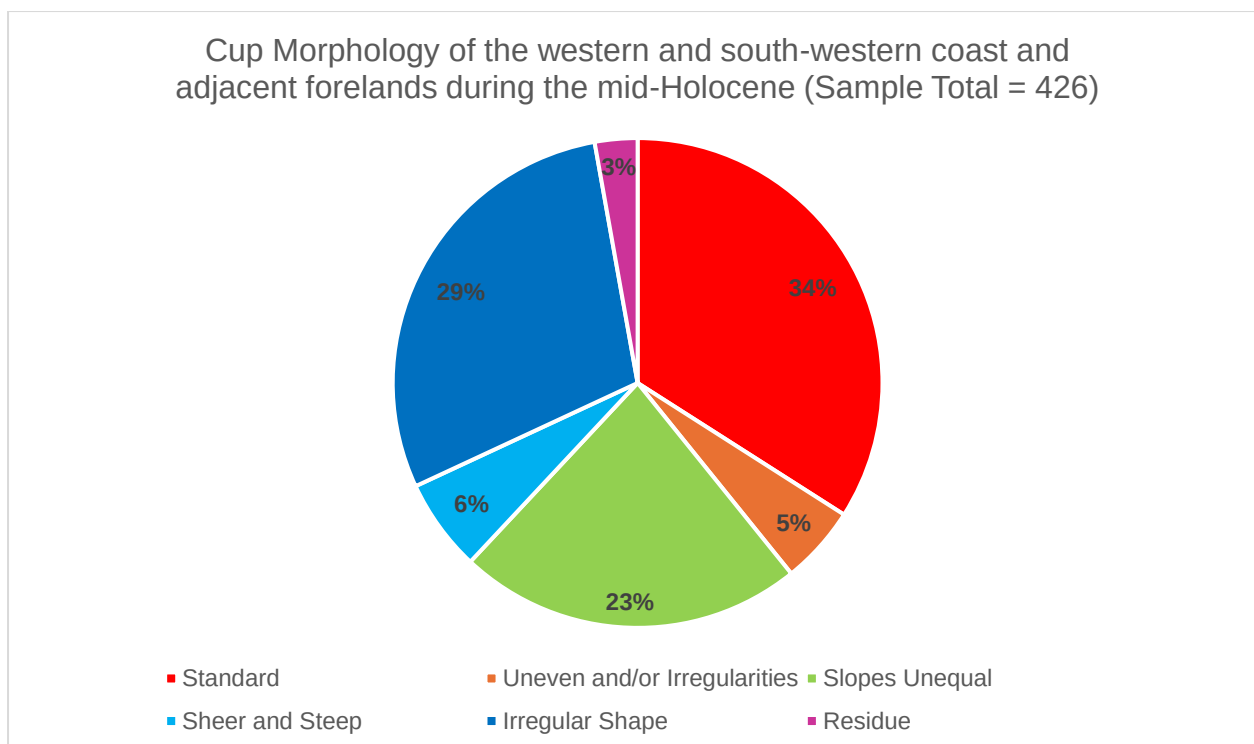


Figure 35: Proportion of cup morphology types in the mid-Holocene bead and preform sample from the western and south-western coasts and adjacent forelands (Sample Total = 426).

There are significant shifts in cup morphology in the western and south-western coast samples during the late Holocene (1 999 BP to 500 BP) as summarised in Table 16. The standard cup is now the third most common shape. The irregular shaped aperture beads and preforms remain a common feature as with the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene and mid-Holocene samples, but the sheer and steep wall cups increase drastically in abundance. Unequal slopes remain a feature, but are not as common. Beads and preforms with uneven perimeters and irregularities also become less common. None of the beads and preforms in these samples had residue or evidence of string wear, but there are greater occurrences of cups on both sides.

Cup Morphology of the western and south-western coast and adjacent forelands during the late Holocene (1 999 BP to 500 BP)									
	Standard	Uneven and/or Irregularities	Slopes Unequal	Sheer and Steep	Irregular Shape	Residue	String Wear	Cups both Sides	Total
999 BP to 500 BP	16	1	25	59	38	0	0	38	139
1 499 BP to 1 000 BP	6	4	3	13	19	0	0	12	45
1 999 BP to 1 500 BP	26	8	9	18	41	0	0	23	102
Total	48	13	37	90	98	0	0	73	

Table 16: Summary of the cup morphology types in the late Holocene sample from the western and south-western coasts and adjacent forelands.

Figure 36 shows how the shapes of cups from the late Holocene period vary. In this period, a considerably smaller number of standard cup are evident compared to the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene and the mid-Holocene. There is a large decrease in the number of cups with uneven perimeters and irregularities. A similar circumstance applies to walls with a meaningful number of uneven slopes. Conversely, irregular shaped apertures remain common throughout the Holocene period. Compared to the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene and mid-Holocene, an important characteristic of the late Holocene is the considerably greater presence of sheer and steep cup walls. This trend is reflected in cup percentages too.

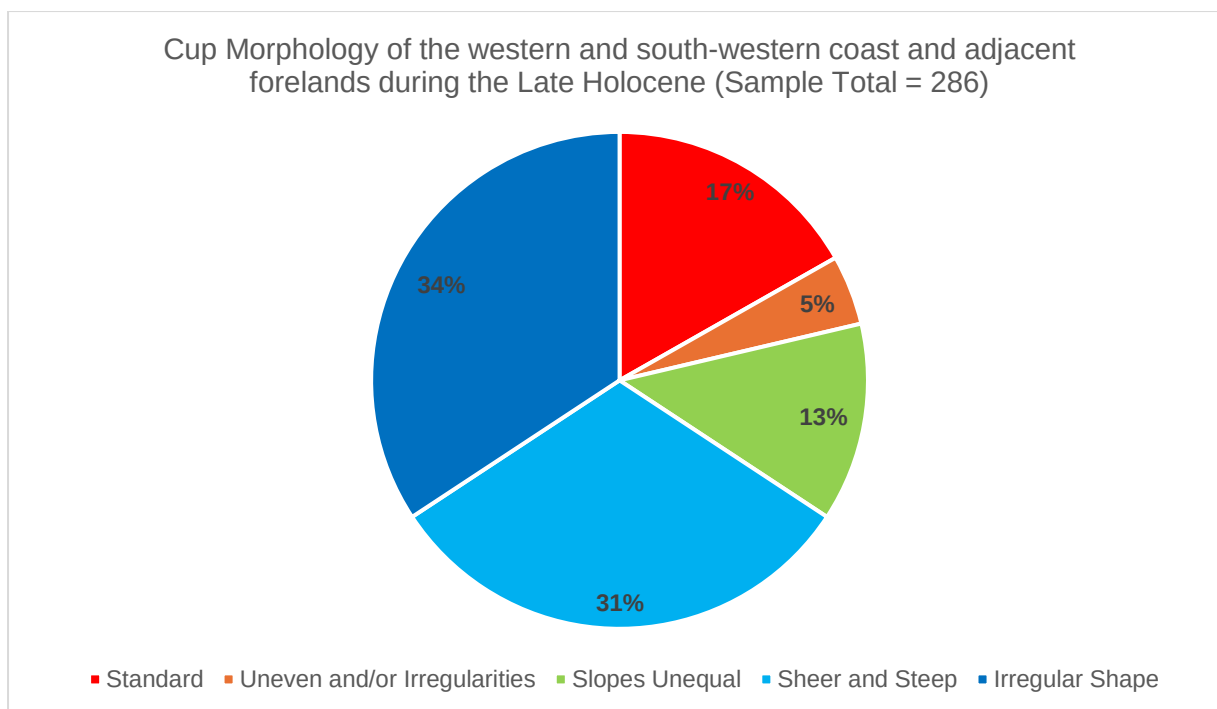


Figure 36: Proportion of Cup morphology types in the late Holocene bead and preform sample from the western and south-western coasts and adjacent forelands (Sample Total = 286).

The cup morphology from the southern coast is exclusively represented by the site of Oakhurst, as detailed in Table 17. The terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene (8 999 BP to 8 000 BP) sample at Oakhurst is very small and should be viewed with caution as it could be underrepresenting the variability of cup morphology that may have existed. Throughout the mid-Holocene (7 999 BP to 3 000 BP) there is a high prevalence of the standard cup which is also the most common (except for the 5 499 BP to 5 000 BP and 4 999 BP to 4 500 BP sub-samples). There is a limited occurrence of uneven cup perimeters and irregularities throughout the mid-Holocene, less than was seen in the western and south-western coast samples. The presence of unequal sloped walls, sheer and steep walls and residue are fairly similar to the occurrences of these descriptions at the western and south-western coast sample. There is also a great prevalence of irregular shaped apertures and some cups with string wear. Cups on both sides are also present, resembling those found during the mid-Holocene on the western and south-western coasts.

Cup Morphology of the southern coast and adjacent forelands (Oakhurst)									
	Standard	Uneven and/or Irregularities	Slopes Unequal	Sheer and Steep	Irregular Shape	Residue	String Wear	Cups both Sides	Total
3 499 BP to 3 000 BP	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
4 999 BP to 4 500 BP	18	5	8	0	21	0	2	6	52
5 499 BP to 5 000 BP	73	4	19	3	107	6	3	13	212
6 499 BP to 6 000 BP	4	0	0	0	2	3	1	1	9
7 999 BP to 7 000 BP	98	7	22	14	79	3	1	24	223
8 999 BP to 8 000 BP	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	5
Total	195	17	51	17	211	12	7	44	503

Table 17: Summary of the cup morphology of the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene and mid-Holocene from the southern coast and adjacent forelands samples.

The variation in cup morphology of the southern coast mid-Holocene sample is depicted in Figure 37. In this sample, there is a higher frequency of the standard cup and irregular aperture shape in the mid-Holocene than in the equivalent western and south-western coast samples. On the other hand, such characteristics as uneven perimeters, irregularities, unequal slopes, and sheer, steep cup walls are rare in the southern coast sample. The frequency of cups containing residue is similar in both.

Cup Morphology of the southern coast and adjacent forelands during the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene and mid-Holocene (Sample Total = 503)

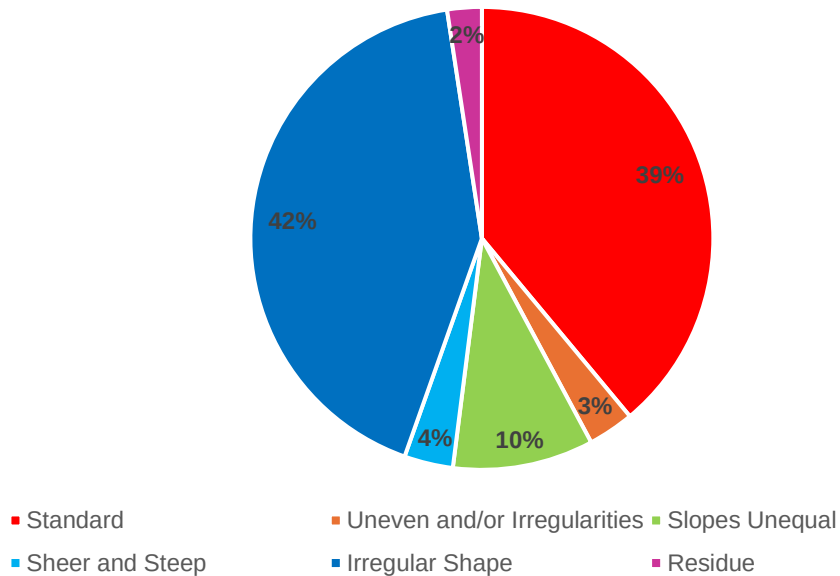


Figure 37: Proportion of cup morphology types in the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene and mid-Holocene bead and preform sample from the southern coast (Sample Total = 503).

What this shows is that just like bead measurements, cup morphology in both the western and south-western coast samples, and the southern coast sample, also changed over time.

CHAPTER 6: DISCUSSION

Archaeologists have long studied OES beads because of their potential to reveal details about the identity, social practices, trade networks and other aspects of the lives of LSA people. Inquiry into OES beads has advanced at a rapid pace, particularly during the last few years. Despite this, a number of important issues relating to OES beads remain unresolved and require further investigation.

A persistent problem is the "boundary" bead size, a theoretical marker separating beads used by pastoralists from those used by hunter-gatherers. Researchers have considerably changed the "boundary" bead size over the years, raising questions about the exact boundary measurement or even, the very existence of a boundary.

Studies of ostrich eggshell beads have frequently focused on a small number of sites and short time spans, which might skew comprehension of larger cultural patterns. An investigation of a considerably larger number of bead sites, carried out over a longer period of time, could potentially yield more precise information of the evolution and transformation of bead-making traditions.

Studies often rely on average bead measurements, but an examination of individual bead measurements will reveal patterns of variation which are necessary to provide deeper insights into cultural and technical practices.

While research attention has been focused on features like bead diameter and aperture diameter, the "cup" of the bead constitutes a relatively under-researched feature, which could potentially provide important data relating to drilling techniques along with wear patterns. This chapter and the next, will address these and a number of related issues.

6.1 OES Bead Measurements

6.1.1 OES Bead Diameter Variability

Western and south-western coasts and adjacent forelands

The oldest beads in the study assemblage (13 999 BP to 13 000 BP) are also among the largest. While the specific motivation(s) for producing these large beads during what was the final stage of the Pleistocene may never be known, environmental and archaeological records could provide some clues. At the time, the region was emerging from a relatively wet phase when grasses were abundant (Mitchell 2002). These conditions supported a

diversity of large grazing ungulates, which would have provided a stable resource base for local human populations. With less time required for food procurement, communities could dedicate time to symbolic activities and craft production, such as OES bead-making (Deacon 1984b).

Conditions in the environment might explain why people were in the position to make OES beads, but it does not explain why they preferred larger ones. A growth in human population, supported by an increase in the number of documented archaeological sites in the region during this period, may explain this. Larger human populations are typically characterised by considerably more complex social structures than smaller ones. Within these structures, larger beads, may have come to function as symbols of status, group identity, or social cohesion. Beads were likely traded more frequently and over long distances during this time, similar to what we see in the LSA record of Lesotho (Stewart *et al.* 2020). With the expansion of trade and exchange networks, large beads could have functioned as important commodities. The use of large beads as trade items is supported by the ethnographic record. In particular, Jacobson's (1987) account comes to mind as a possible explanation, where he recalls the Kalahari San specifically making large beads for trade with horticulturalist-fishers in the Okavango. These beads may have facilitated social interaction between communities and possibly eased tension, similar to !hxaro gift exchange recorded among the ethnographic Ju/'hoānsi.

Ostrich eggshell bead sizes began to decline during the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene transition. This reduction in size broadly coincided with the Younger Dryas around 11 000 BP, which brought extreme cold and aridity to the region, followed by a dramatic sea level rise around 9 000 BP (Mitchell 2002). During this time, the Fynbos Biome experienced a shift in vegetation, as shrubby fynbos taxa expanded at the expense of grasses. In response, there was a dramatic reduction in the diversity and abundance of large grazing ungulates in the region, while smaller browsing ungulates increased in prominence (Mitchell 2002). This ecological shift likely put a strain on available food resources, reducing the time and materials needed for OES bead-making. Additionally, a decrease in site frequency coinciding with the Younger Dryas, suggest a drop in human population numbers in response to resource scarcity. Greater pressure on remaining resources may have shifted priorities toward subsistence and survival rather than craft production. A reduction in human populations may also have negated the need to manufacture larger beads for trade, as trade networks fell apart.

Bead sizes continued to decline during the early mid-Holocene, as average temperatures on the western and south-western coasts began to peak with the onset of the Holocene Altithermal around 6 000 BP. At this time, temperatures rose one to two degrees above current levels, and sea levels were approximately one meter higher (Deacon & Deacon 1999; Chase & Meadows 2007). The western and south-western parts of South Africa faced severe aridity, which persisted until around 4 000 BP, when average temperatures slowly decreased again. The challenging environmental conditions during the Holocene Altithermal very likely decreased the availability and nutritional value of food resources, resulting in physiological stress responses and adaptive changes in human populations living in affected regions. These changes culminated in marked reductions in body size and stature (Pfeiffer & Sealy 2006; Stynder *et al.* 2007; Kurki *et al.* 2012), resulting in some of the smallest recorded individuals from the LSA. Increased nutritional stress would also have had a significant impact on behaviours, as priorities shifted toward foraging over craft production. Thus, when OES beads were made, efforts were probably focused on conserving both materials and labour, resulting in the preferential production of smaller beads. In addition, with the likely breakdown of social connections between groups as population numbers fell, there would not have been any need to manufacture large beads for trade.

The decline in bead size during the early mid-Holocene also corresponded with broader shifts in material culture with the transition from the Oakhurst industry to the Wilton microlithic industry (Mitchell 2002; Deacon 1984b; Sampson 1974). It is unlikely that this technological shift encouraged the production of smaller beads; rather, it facilitated the manufacture of smaller beads, which would have been challenging given the toolbox available during the Oakhurst.

There was an amelioration in climatic conditions around 4 000 BP, as cooler and wetter conditions returned to the western and south-western coasts, leading to improved productivity and a more reliable resource base (Jerardino 1995; Chase and Meadows 2007). This improvement in climatic conditions encouraged a recovery in human population numbers and overall population health, as reflected by a recovery in average body size and stature (Pfeiffer & Sealy 2006; Stynder *et al.* 2007; Kurki *et al.* 2012). As human population numbers continued to grow, there were shifts in subsistence strategies and settlement patterns along the coasts. The appearance of “megamiddens”, suggests that groups began to exploit coastal resources on a much larger scale than before. This level of resource use

points to greater population density and an increased reliance on marine and coastal resources to support growing communities (Mitchell 2002; Jerardino 1996, 1998). Inevitably, as groups grew larger and less mobile, intra-group social structures would have increased in complexity. Simultaneously, the need to maintain connections between different communities increased. This would again have heightened the importance of items such as OES beads as symbols of status, items of trade, or tokens of alliance to facilitate intra- and inter-group interactions and cohesion. In fact, average OES bead diameters begin to increase in size after ~ 4 000 BP. With improvements in resource availability, groups may have been able to dedicate more time and effort to making OES beads and produce them in various sizes, to cater for diverse social and trade needs.

There was a peak in average OES bead diameters during the late Holocene, which was driven mainly by the production of extremely large beads. At the same time, smaller beads remained part of production practices, resulting in the most diverse range of diameters in the Holocene. These changes coincided with the appearance of herding practices around 2 000 BP, which introduced an entirely new subsistence strategy and social dynamics to the region.

The production of very large beads during the late Holocene has been tied to herding communities (Jacobson 1987; Smith *et al.* 1991, 2001; Sadr *et al.* 2003). Various lines of evidence suggest that herder societies were organised differently to hunter-gatherers and as such, had different aesthetic preferences or symbolic associations with bead size compared to hunter-gatherers (Smith *et al.* 1991, 2001; Sadr *et al.* 2003). It is also true that exceptionally large beads were not typically produced prior to 2 000 BP, in contrast to smaller beads which had a longer history of production over the course of the Holocene. If large to very large beads were preferred by herders, their demand would likely have driven an increase in production amongst hunter-gatherers seeking to foster and strengthen trade relations with herding communities. This idea is supported by ethnographic accounts which indicate that OES beads were used in trade by hunter-gatherers, with larger beads being more highly valued for this purpose (Jacobson 1987; Schapera 1930). Although there is no definitive evidence linking these trading practices to archaeological assemblages, future strontium isotope analyses could at least help clarify whether the beads from this period were locally produced or imported from other regions.

Southern coast and adjacent forelands

My southern coast OES bead sample regrettably only included beads from two sites, Nelson Bay Cave and Oakhurst. Any deductions should thus be considered tentative and may not fully represent broader regional trends or patterns in bead production.

No specimens from the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene were available for analysis in this study. The earliest beads that could be included, were five of average dimensions from the 8 999 BP to 8 000 BP period. The lack of beads in this study from the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene, makes it impossible to determine whether there were any trends in bead diameters during this period. However, like the western and south-western coasts, the Younger Dryas brought colder, dryer conditions to the southern coast around 12 000 BP, a thousand years earlier than its onset on the western and south-western coasts (Deacon *et al.* 1984; Mitchell 2002; Chase & Meadows 2007). These challenging environmental conditions would have strained food resources on the southern coast as well, leaving little opportunity for the production of OES beads. A reduction in population on this coast would also have reduced the need to manufacture excess beads for trade.

The mid-Holocene is well represented in the southern coast sample. The earliest sub-samples included in this study were manufactured around the start of the Holocene Altithermal (Chase & Meadows 2007). Bead diameters were small during this period, averaging around 4 mm. There was relative stability in bead size throughout the mid-Holocene, indicating a consistent preference for smaller bead sizes. This contrasts with the mid-Holocene sample from the western and south-western coasts which exhibits a temporary reduction in size during the first half of this period before a recovery in size during the latter half. While the southern coast also experienced drier conditions during the Altithermal, unlike the western and south-western coasts, it received relief via occasional summer rains which made this coast more liveable. By around 4 500 BP, forests had become abundant in the region again after experiencing a reduction at the beginning of the Altithermal, suggesting a return to wetter conditions (Deacon & Deacon 1999; Chase & Meadows 2007). The milder conditions on the southern coast during this period, likely contributed to stability in food resources which provided opportunities for populations to spend time on non-foraging activities like OES bead manufacture. The relative consistency in diameter within the southern coast sample could be explained by the fact that the majority of the beads come from graves at Oakhurst, suggesting a possible stylistic preference for smaller beads in burial contexts. However, beads recovered from non-burial contexts are similarly small, suggesting that this preference may not have been limited to

burials and points to a broader cultural preference. It should also be noted that the shift from the Oakhurst to the Wilton microlithic industry during the early mid-Holocene (Mitchell 2002; Deacon 1984b; Sampson 1974) had little effect on the sizes of beads that were manufactured.

Median bead diameter along the southern coast stayed relatively stable from the mid-Holocene until 999 BP, then it became smaller. In contrast, the western and south-western coasts show an increase between 1999 BP and 500 BP. A large number of very large beads are found on the southern coast during the late Holocene period, with a meaningful proportion of these beads exhibiting maximum sizes exceeding 8 mm. Their presence, nevertheless, affected the southern coast OES bead assemblage to a considerably lesser extent than that of the western and south-western coasts. Instances of contact with at least some herding populations at NBC and Oakhurst have been documented. Archaeologists have identified some pottery at both sites (Inskeep & Vogel 1985; Henshilwood 1996; Patrick 1989), along with several sheep remains at NBC. If we accept that the production of large beads during the late Holocene is associated with herding communities (Jacobson 1987; Smith *et al.* 1991, 2001; Sadr *et al.* 2003), then the limited number of such beads found at the two sites that were included in this study is surprising.

The small dataset available to this study might not accurately reflect OES bead-making traditions throughout the southern coast region. This being the case, the infrequent occurrence of a meaningful number of large beads at these two sites could indicate localised customs instead of a common pattern. This could be tested by expanding the study sample. Then again, the scarcity of large beads at these two sites could reflect a regional reality where levels of interactions between herders and hunter-gatherers were lower than along the western and south-western coasts. The scarcity of large beads could then indicate infrequent contact or a uniquely different cultural relationship between these cultural groups. Including additional sites in the dataset could again help to clarify this.

6.1.2 Re-evaluating the Concept of a “Boundary” bead diameter

The pronounced increase in average OES bead diameters after 2 000 BP, which is most evident on the western and south-western coasts, can reasonably be linked to the cultural and social influences of herders. However, the idea of a definitive “boundary” bead size as an indicator of cultural separation between hunter-gatherers and herders is difficult to support, based on the results of this study. Bead diameter measurements during the last 2

000 years indicate a continuous range from small to very large, rather than a strict separation between the two extremes. This aligns with a blended cultural landscape where, to a large extent, groups maintained their cultural identities, but also engaged in dynamic interactions that facilitated the exchange of ideas, technologies and practices. It also corresponds with morphological evidence, which suggests that hunter-gatherers and herders were not strictly separate biological populations (Stynder *et al.* 2007; Black 2014), as well as archaeological evidence indicating many similarities in material culture (Sadr 2008; 2013). While there still is some debate around how herding was introduced to southern Africa, increasing evidence challenges the notion that it occurred through a large-scale migration of biologically and culturally distinct people (Stynder *et al.* 2007; Black 2014). More plausible scenarios include the trade of livestock down-the-line among hunter-gatherer communities, or occasional small-scale immigration of herders into the region who gradually integrating with local hunter-gatherers over time (Sadr 2015). The variability in bead sizes reflects this fluid cultural exchange, emphasising the interconnectedness of these groups rather than a strict cultural divide.

Ancient bead makers lacked precise tools so they could not make beads of exactly the desired size. When combined with the natural variability in ostrich eggshells, this would have resulted in a number of inconsistencies in the manufacturing process. These challenges further underscore the limitations as well as the unreliability of employing bead size as an indicator of cultural practices.

6.1.3 OES Bead Aperture Diameter Variability

Western and south-western coasts and adjacent forelands

Trends in aperture diameter closely follow those in bead diameter, apart from a few exceptions. In this sample, the beads from the terminal Pleistocene and beginning of the Holocene have the largest apertures on average, aside from beads in the late Holocene (1 999 BP to 500 BP). While larger bead sizes would have been a contributing factor, two additional factors are equally influential in determining aperture diameter: (1) the type of tool and drilling method used, and (2) the type of wear to which the aperture was exposed. Some of the larger apertures evident during this period may have been caused by the use of tools that lacked the precision required for making smaller apertures. Sherwood & Forssman (2024) demonstrated through experimental studies that microlithic drill points made from small, retouched flake blanks were the most effective tools for drilling OES bead

apertures while tooth enamel drills had varied success. While the terminal Pleistocene Robberg industry contained some microlithic elements, the subsequent Oakhurst industry was largely a macrolithic industry characterised by flakes and scrapers (Mitchell 2002; Sampson 1974). Wear from the material used to string the beads during the grinding process may also have contributed to the widening of apertures, as suggested by Orton (2008). However, this hypothesis remains unconfirmed until further use-wear experiments are conducted.

At the end of the early Holocene period, aperture diameters gradually decreased, similar to the pattern seen in bead diameters. The relationship between these two attributes remains uncertain; furthermore, the exceedingly small sample size from this period offers wholly inadequate data for drawing conclusive conclusions.

The median mid-Holocene aperture diameters are similar to the those at the end of the early Holocene and remain relatively stable. During this period, the Wilton microlithic industry became widespread, characterised by the likely use of hafting techniques to effectively utilise small, retouched stone tools (Mitchell 2002; Deacon 1984b; Sampson 1974). The use of hafted microlithic drills may have standardised drilling practices judging from the relative consistency of median aperture sizes during much of the mid-Holocene. The variability that is present during this time could perhaps be attributed to diversity in raw materials and wear to drill tips. Median aperture diameters exhibit an increase in size towards the end of the mid-Holocene. Whether this was related to the general increase in bead diameter at this time is not clear. Perhaps the shift to less formalised tools, associated with the “megamidden” period towards the end of this timeframe (Jerardino 1996, 1998), affected drilling efficiency.

The median aperture diameters were at their biggest during the late Holocene, similar to the bead diameters. Aperture size is also most variable at this time. A correlation between the production of larger beads and larger apertures might exist; however, this is not conclusive. This is also not conclusive in the discussion of the comparable southern coast sample below. Several other explanations could account for the trends seen. A possible explanation is that the increase in the aperture size was a result of beads having been used over a longer period of time. This does not explain, however, why comparable alterations did not occur during earlier times. A second explanation has to do with changes in drilling techniques. Ethnographic studies, such as Wingfield's (2003), describe a process where

participants drilled OES fragments almost completely through from one side before punching out the remaining piece from the opposite side, which may have changed the size of the aperture. Yates (1995) also suggests the use of large drill bits, or several repetitions of drilling to accomplish increasing the size of the apertures. However, the factors that led to the alterations occurred during a period of cultural disruption in the late Holocene as herding practices were introduced to the region. This probably caused social, economic, and symbolic changes. These changes, in turn, affected OES bead-making traditions. The relaxation of the strict bead-drilling techniques, together with the observed variability in aperture sizes, were likely replaced by several new cultural practices and production techniques.

Southern coast and adjacent forelands

On the southern coast, patterns in aperture diameter are much more variable than patterns in bead diameter. There was stability in the median size from 8 999 BP to 5 500 BP, but this was followed by a period of variability until 3 000 BP, when there was once again relative consistency in size. The consistency may be due to the Wilton industry which made it easier to standardise drilling (Mitchell 2002; Deacon 1984b; Sampson 1974). However, there is no clear explanation for the variability observed between 5 499 BP and 3 000 BP. It is also worth a reminder that the sample is limited to just two sites, and the overrepresentation of beads from graves at Oakhurst may have introduced a bias, such that the observed trends are not representative of the broader regional pattern.

The southern coast sample shows a rise in the median diameters of apertures in the late Holocene similar to the trends seen in the western and south-western coast samples. But, while the median aperture diameters increased on the southern coast, the median bead diameters did not increase. There is also a significant rise in the variability of aperture measurements in the southern coast sample. As with the western and south-western coast samples, this increased variability is due to a sharp rise in the maximum aperture sizes compared to those in the mid-Holocene. However, the minimum aperture sizes have not changed much. As with the western and south-western coasts, the reasons for these changes in aperture sizes remain unclear on the southern coast. But, herding is also linked to the changes on this coast.

6.1.4 OES Bead Cup Diameter Variability

Western and south-western coasts and adjacent forelands

The cup diameter measurements follow similar trends to the bead and aperture diameter measurements. The oldest beads in the study assemblage, which date from 13 999 BP to 13 000 BP, once again exhibit the largest cup diameters observed prior to 2 000 BP. It could be that these larger cups were made using larger drilling tools such as flakes, which were part of the Oakhurst Industry (Mitchell 2002; Sampson 1974) or tooth enamel drill tips which also create larger cups (Sherwood & Forsmann 2024). However, further research into the effects of different lithic assemblage drill tips is needed to show how they might change the shape and size of the cup. The remainder of the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene samples exhibit a dramatic decrease and subsequent stabilisation in cup diameters, similar to the bead diameters. This could perhaps indicate a standardisation of drilling tools and technique.

The mid-Holocene samples display continuity from the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene cup sizes. There are small fluctuations which then later stabilise. This stabilisation echoes the trend seen in the aperture diameters, implying that drilling techniques were largely standardised in the mid-Holocene, likely facilitated by the adoption of Wilton microliths (Mitchell 2002; Deacon 1984b; Sampson 1974). While the ranges fluctuate in the mid-Holocene compared to the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene, the standard deviation and IQRs are narrow, indicating a greater degree of uniformity and standardisation of bead making practices. Drills and drilling techniques from this period were likely honed for maximum efficiency and were therefore likely made from lithics as opposed to other materials such as tooth enamel (Sherwood & Forssman 2024).

During the later mid-Holocene, cup diameters show a gradual increase, mirroring patterns observed in bead and aperture diameters. While this suggests a correlation, it does not necessarily indicate a direct causal relationship, as previously noted. This period does mark the appearance of informal tools associated with “megamiddens”, which may have included less efficient drill tips compared to those used in earlier sub-samples (Jerardino 1996; 1998). Additionally, the range of cup diameters broadens toward the end of the mid-Holocene, suggesting that while standardisation may have persisted, new preferences and practices were beginning to emerge.

In the late Holocene period, cup diameters increased, following the same pattern seen in bead and aperture diameters. This increase, nevertheless, is smaller than the changes observed in the preceding two measurements. A large degree of variability in cup diameters is also observed, similar to that is seen in the other measurements. Larger maximum cup diameters drive the increase in larger mean cup diameters during this period, whereas minimum diameters stay remarkably consistent with those of the mid-Holocene. This pattern indicates a combination of innovation as well as tradition, with new preferences in styles along with manufacturing techniques associated with incoming herders appearing alongside the continued use of earlier styles and methods.

Southern coast and adjacent forelands

All the samples are from Oakhurst and were obtained from the mid-Holocene, with the exception of five beads which are from the end of the early Holocene. There is a decrease then an increase in the average cup diameters in the early mid-Holocene. The changes are rather minor since the mean measurements are always between 2.25 mm and 2.65 mm and are very similar to those of the mid-Holocene samples from the western and south-western coasts. This means that there was some standardisation of cup sizes, possibly because of the use of Wilton microliths. This standardisation is also likely since the bead and aperture diameter measurements had stabilised in the mid-Holocene. The small variability in the sizes could be due to preference for smaller or larger apertures depending on the end purpose of the bead. This preference may have determined whether apertures were enlarged through additional drilling, and hence whether they formed larger cups (Yates 1995).

6.1.5 OES Bead Cup Percentage Variability

The cup percentage shows how much of a bead the cup fills. It also shows when the apertures have increased to almost the size of the cup itself. This leads to remarkably sheer, steep cup walls. A higher percentage usually matches a larger cup with shallower walls, while a lower percentage commonly indicates a smaller cup with steeper walls.

Western and south-western coasts and adjacent forelands

While the oldest beads in the study sample (13 999 BP to 13 000 BP) are among the largest in most aspects, their cup percentage measurements are relatively small, indicative of smaller cups with steeper walls. This is not surprising, as this sub-sample not only had

larger bead diameters, but also large aperture and cup diameters. This percentage suggests that apertures were enlarged either by additional drilling (Yates 1995) or wear (Orton 2008). The remainder of the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene sample shows some variability in cup percentage as some beads have sheer and steep cup walls, while others have shallow cup walls which represent just less than 40% of the bead. Unfortunately, the small sample size here makes it impossible to get a sense of the trends in cup percentages during this period.

Mid-Holocene cup percentages show interesting patterns. In the early mid-Holocene, median cup percentages showed a steady increase, suggesting a rise in the number of larger cups with shallower walls. Unfortunately a portion of the mid-Holocene is not included in the sample. Nevertheless, analysis of the late mid-Holocene samples suggests that a large number of cup percentages attained a maximum level during that particular period, subsequently experiencing a decrease as the herder period drew near. This decline shows a pronounced shift toward beads that have smaller cups and steeper walls, indicating changes in manufacturing techniques or stylistic preferences. Although these large changes exist, a large amount of variation is present within sub-samples. Sub-sample variability is clear in the aperture and cup diameters, although to a lesser extent. However, an important amplification of this variability is observed when analysing cup percentages. It is not clear why the variability within the sub-samples increased. Overuse might explain the inconsistent cup sizes and shapes, as drill bits wear down before the bead maker notices an important reduction in performance (Sherwood & Forssman 2024). Some variability may also be attributed to differing skill levels among the bead makers, with a few of the largest outliers the result of poor drilling techniques that eroded a meaningful portion of the bead. During the first half of the mid-Holocene, a clear majority of bead makers/wearers favoured larger cups with shallower walls. Subsequently, during the latter half, the preference shifted to smaller cups possessing steeper walls.

The late Holocene provides the clearest example of the utility of the cup percentage measurement. The median cup percentages of the late Holocene all sit below 10% and the third quartiles are less than 17%, indicating that the majority of beads in this sample have sheer and steep cup walls where the aperture has enlarged to become the same (or almost the same size) as the cup. The ranges show that there is still some variability, which is expected, as we know small beads remained common despite the introduction and acceptance of larger beads. However, this makes it clear that with the introduction of larger

beads, something different was happening with the interior measurements of the OES beads.

Before 2 000 BP, people made beads with sheer and steep cup walls using stone drills. This suggests a compelling possibility, namely that the increased prominence of sheer and steep cup walls after 2 000 BP might be strongly connected to technical improvements. Sherwood and Forssman (2024) showed that metal drill tips possessing angular lateral edges, resembling the shape of a flathead screwdriver, produced apertures which they characterised as “cylindrical holes” (Sherwood & Forssman 2024: 5). This description closely matches at least several examples of what I call beads that possess sheer and steep cup walls. The introduction of metal drill tips into local OES bead production during the last two thousand years becomes a possibility. This study includes regions lacking archaeological evidence of local iron production along with tool manufacture. Metal must have been traded. Ethnographic accounts detail OES beads being exchanged for spears in Namibia (Anonymous 1935; Schapera 1930). However, the important question of whether a similar exchange system existed along the South African coast during prehistory remains unanswered. Researchers did not recover any metal objects from the sites sampled in this study or from any other pre-colonial sites in the study regions. Nevertheless, the possibility of metal use remains. Because of its extreme rarity, people were highly unlikely to discard objects created from it, not even if those objects were broken. In addition, any metal objects found would probably have been taken and used again. Coastal locations comprised the majority of sites; therefore, metal would not have survived for a long time before corroding away. The incorporation of metal bits into the toolkits of OES bead makers during that period cannot be definitively proven; however, it is considered a plausible hypothesis that merits additional research.

On the other hand, the effects of different types of string on cup wear and aperture enlargement could also possibly explain the existence of these sheer and steep cup walls. Orton (2008) agrees that use-wear could substantially change the form of an aperture and provides examples of this in support. Figure 25 showed the presence of a small, steep and sheer “second cup” within a shallower cup on the mammillary surface. This example shows that string wear could be causing the aperture to wear after completion of the bead. If the wear was continuous, it could cause the aperture to widen to the extent that it becomes the same as the cup, creating sheer and steep walls. While this is a possibility, further

experimental research is required to prove if it is an accurate explanation for the creation of sheer and steep cup walls.

Southern coast and adjacent forelands

Although the southern coast dataset has limited variability (it is small and from a single site), its trends are visible. Cup percentages level off to 20-25% in the mid-Holocene. This is consistent with the idea that with the Wilton industry, drilling tools and methods were becoming more standardised. However, there is still some variability evident, but it is not as great as in the western and south-western coast samples. Since this sample is from one site, it is not possible to make generalisations for the region because of the under-representation of the area. However, there are beads with very small percentages present, indicative of sheer and steep cup walls. Since they date to before the advent of metal in the area, it is likely that string caused the wear.

While there is immense value in examining this data through means such as the cup percentage, these numbers do not offer a nuanced picture into the types of cups that were being created and how drilling impacted this. In order to understand this, we need to examine the trends in cup morphology through time.

6.2 CUP MORPHOLOGY

Western and south-western coasts and adjacent forelands

Standard beads and beads with irregularly shaped apertures were most often found on western and south-western coasts during the late Pleistocene and early Holocene period. Scientists have not yet identified the exact cause of irregularly shaped apertures in finished beads. Flaws in the drilling procedure likely contributed substantially. It is possible that drilling was stopped after a single perforation had been completed and no additional work to increase or improve the size of the opening was undertaken. Therefore, the aperture retained their irregular shape. The drilling method could potentially also have an effect. Sherwood and Forssman's (2024) images indicate that at least a few of their OES pieces, drilled using a hand rolling motion, produced apertures with irregular shapes. In contrast, bow drilling produced a more smoothly finished, circular shape. The use of a drill tip at a perpendicular angle to the OES piece usually produces standard beads. This is achieved by applying forceful downward pressure while drilling, thus consistently keeping the drill tip at the specified angle (Sherwood & Forssman 2024). Analysis of Sherwood and Forssman's

(2024) data uncovered cups that precisely matched the standard cup description.

Differences in drilling techniques may therefore produce the differences in the morphology between irregularly shaped aperture cups and standard cups. Noticeable irregularities sometimes appear in bead apertures, along with pronounced unevenness in the slope of their cup walls; these deviations differ from the standard shape. In contrast, certain beads display typical cup walls but possess apertures with strikingly irregular shapes, resulting in them being classified as “irregular shape”. Beads with irregularly shaped apertures are categorised separately from those exhibiting standard or uneven slopes to highlight the large diversity in cup morphology. However, some cups exhibit characteristics common to both categories, therefore blending features of each.

The second most prevalent cup morphology observed in the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene sample is cup walls with unequal slopes. This morphology is often characterised by one side of the cup being shallow while the opposite side is noticeably steep. This type of cup, likely formed when the drill tip was not applied perpendicular to the shell surface but rather at an angle, causing the cup to wear down with unequal slopes. However, if the drill tips were hafted, then it would be difficult to hold the hafted tool at an angle while rolling a dowel between one’s hands. It is therefore more likely that an improperly secured drill tip, where it was hafted to the dowel, shifted during use, resulting in an imbalanced rotation and uneven cup morphology (Sherwood & Forssman 2024). This suggests that samples with higher occurrences of unequal slopes may be the result of tools where the hafting was either poorly executed or had worn away with continued use. The remaining beads in this sample either have sheer and steep cup walls or are filled with residue, making the cup morphology undetermined.

The mid-Holocene sample displays some interesting shifts in cup morphology. This sample also contains a high number of beads with standard cups and irregularly shaped apertures. There is also a far greater number of beads with unequal slopes than in the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene sample. This implies that bead makers continued to use a variety of different drilling techniques.

This period sees the first examples of uneven cup perimeters and irregularities on cup walls. This could be the result of hesitation or lack of confidence while drilling causing discontinuous drilling and slipping of the drill tip on the shell surface. It could also be that the drill tip had worn down and was therefore less effective at drilling, requiring greater

effort to achieve perforation. It is unlikely that uneven cup perimeters and irregularities on cup walls were intentional. There is also a greater number of sheer and steep cup walls as well as the first examples of string wear during the mid-Holocene.

We probably saw the development of formal drilling tools around this time, as explained earlier regarding the Wilton industry's development (Mitchell 2002; Deacon 1984b; Sampson 1974). These were probably hafted stone tools as metal was not available yet (Sherwood & Forssman 2024). The persistence of irregularly shaped apertures suggests that a large degree of variability existed in the drilling methods employed. This is not surprising, because people possess diverse preferences and use a variety of approaches to complete tasks. We are unsure to what degree these factors influenced the observed variability.

Dramatic changes in cup morphology occurred in the late Holocene period. Although irregularly shaped apertures are still the most frequently observed, a meaningful reduction in the number of beads exhibiting standard cups occur. Furthermore, a few beads exhibiting uneven perimeters and some irregularities on the cup walls remain. However, the late Holocene period exhibits a meaningful reduction in the quantity of beads displaying unequal slopes.

The most significant shift in the late Holocene, is the far greater occurrence of sheer and steep cup walls. This ties in with the pattern seen in the cup percentages during this period. A third of this sample consists of beads with sheer and steep cup walls. As mentioned earlier, the increase in the incidence of this type of cup morphology could potentially be attributed to bead makers using metal bits. However, this hypothesis remains speculative, since pre-colonial metal bits have yet to be found in the study region. Stone-tipped drills can also be used to manufacture cups with sheer and steep walls, but the process requires additional steps as apertures have to be purposefully enlarged to the same size as the cups by turning the bead around and drilling on the opposite side or by creating wear through the aperture with string material. Regardless of the method of manufacture, the increased prominence of this type of cup morphology after 2000 BP, raises interesting questions around possible changes in aesthetic preferences and/or cultural values linked to herding.

Southern coast and adjacent forelands

In contrast to the western and south-western coast samples, the southern coast samples from the mid-Holocene show slightly difference cup morphology trends. While the most

common cup morphologies remain the irregular aperture shape and standard cup descriptions, the irregular aperture shape is noticeably more prevalent on the southern coast compared to the other two coastal regions. There are also smaller numbers of uneven cup perimeters and irregularities on the cup walls and sheer and steep cup walls in the southern coast sample. Additionally, there are examples of string wear in this region.

The most notable difference between the southern coast sample and its western and south-western counterparts is the smaller number of beads with unequal slopes. Perhaps there was a better hafting technique being used at the southern coast which allowed the drill tips to be attached more securely for longer periods of time before coming loose. It is also possible that the bead makers could have been holding the dowel at different angles to achieve the unequal slopes, but this is unlikely because it would not have been as effective to drill in this manner.

It is clear that, just as there is variability in OES bead measurements, there is also variability in cup morphology. Just as in all things involving human creation, there is room for human error as well as human preference. There is far more information to be gained from understanding the nuances of cup morphology in combination with bead measurements as this could provide a greater understanding of the tools, methods and preferences in OES bead making. However, there is also the need for further research into the effects of different tool materials and methods of drilling on the cup which has not yet been undertaken.

6.3 LIMITATIONS OF THIS STUDY

Due to time constraints of my Master's program, this study focused on coastal OES bead samples that were more abundant, better dated, and came with information on context. This strategic approach, although facilitating a thorough and reliable analysis within a limited time, narrowed this study's geographic scope. Inclusion of extra samples from the coastal forelands and from the Cape Fold Belt Mountains would have greatly enhance the findings and would have enabled a more holistic perspective on regional traditions and the robustness of long-distance social and trade networks.

A second limitation is the much smaller sample of southern coast OES beads, coming from only two locations. This limits the capacity to conduct thorough comparisons with the western and south-western coast samples. To build a more representative picture of OES

bead production, use and cultural importance across the Western Cape Province, it would be necessary to expand the southern coast sample from the current two sites and include beads from additional sites. A much larger, more diverse dataset would substantially improve the investigation of regional variations as well as continuities in bead-making practices.

Related to this, the Oakhurst site presented challenges due to dating uncertainties. A large number of undated beads that were excluded from this study, could have potentially filled critical gaps in the southern coast dataset. However, the ambiguity surrounding the stratigraphy and dating of the layers that they came from, prevented their inclusion.

Also problematic for the early periods is sample size. Unfortunately, OES beads from the late Pleistocene and early Holocene are rare. This sample cannot easily be enlarged, as it would require the discovery of new archaeological sites containing beads from these time periods.

A study of cup attributes presented challenges in this study, because it constitutes a largely unexplored and poorly understood aspect of OES beads. This research introduces this concept, along with a description based on my comprehension of it, importantly in relation to several general descriptions. Additional research needs to be conducted into this topic to formalise descriptions of cup morphologies and to achieve a better comprehension of their subtleties. This project also served as an important learning experience in how to properly hold a bead to recognise different morphological attributes.

In attempting to understand the cup, a knowledge of bead making practices was necessary and yet not entirely helpful. Unfortunately, most ethnographic accounts focus on bead production using metal drilling bits. This is a method that does not align with the techniques likely employed in the creation of most of the beads in my sample. Additionally, ethnographic records related to OES beads primarily focus on LSA descendent communities residing in the northern regions of the country, as no such communities currently inhabit the coastal areas. This geographic and temporal disconnect likely limit the applicability of ethnographic insights from these communities when it comes to extinct coastal communities.

6.4 DIRECTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

An important aspect of this research was creating a database of OES bead measurements. This has been achieved through the development of an initial version in the form of an Excel spreadsheet. This data serves as a record of measurements, cup descriptions and dates of samples from mainly coastal sites located within the Western Cape Province. As previously mentioned, this data is not exhaustive and future research should aim to expand this database to provide a more comprehensive understanding, not only of OES bead production and usage in the Western Cape, but also across the entirety of southern Africa. This data could therefore be used in future comparative research, either across time or space. Further, investigation and analyses of cup morphology of OES beads from across southern Africa would be of great value in adding to the understanding of this attribute as part of OES bead taphonomy.

While having this data is useful and expanding the dataset should be the future goal, it is also important to investigate the underlying factors that caused the changes in morphological patterns that are observed. Therefore, the next steps should include experimental research. Future research in this direction should evaluate the efficiency of drill tips made of stone and other materials to accommodate various tool industries. Similarly, use-wear analysis through an experimental approach on different drill tip angles and the consequences of the wear that results from stringing, grinding and use, is important in understanding how different cup shapes are formed. Use-wear analysis of OES beads in general, needs to be developed further and expanded on in order to understand the different ways in which OES beads were used.

Another important aspect of OES bead research that should be explored in greater detail, relates to sourcing via strontium isotope analysis. This would allow us to better understand OES bead origins and trade-networks. Better dating, particularly of Oakhurst's stratigraphy is also desperately needed, as there are hundreds of beads that could not be included in this research because of a lack of detailed, accurate dating.

CHAPTER 7: CONCLUSION

Research into OES bead size and shape remains very important. Researchers have recently focused on advanced methods, including use-wear analysis, residue studies and strontium isotope analysis for tracking the utilisation of beads and exchange networks; however, the fundamental aspects of OES bead research deserve continued attention. Understanding these is important for placing the results of emerging methodologies into context.

In terms of methodology, this study employed (1) a regional approach to the analysis of OES beads; (2) included a broader temporal range of bead samples than any other study of South African OES beads; and (3) conducted statistical analysis on individual data points rather than relying only on averages. The combination of all these approaches revealed broad trends of variability as well as periods of standardisation of bead measurements along the coastal regions of the Western Cape Province, over the last 13 000 years.

One of the primary aims of this study was to explore the concept of the “boundary” bead size, which grants cultural importance to OES bead size, and links small beads with hunter-gatherers and large beads with herders. The analysis showed a significant rise in the mean and median bead, aperture and cup diameters of beads after 2 000 BP, when herding was established in the region. In addition, there was an increase in variation in all three attributes. From these results, it is evident that at this time very large beads were being manufactured, but not to the exclusion of small beads, which were manufactured throughout the Holocene. These findings support the idea that large beads were of cultural importance to herder groups and small beads to hunter-gatherer groups. However, the results of the study do not support the existence of a “boundary” bead size. This is not surprising since LSA people lacked precise tools for making beads of uniform dimensions. Bead makers were also unlikely to have placed a high value on accurate measurements, although they would have had a general sense of the bead sizes that they were making. The beads in this study could not be separated into two distinct categories on the basis of size. Rather, results are more consistent with the production of a continuous spectrum of bead sizes during the last 2 000 years, from small to very large. The local landscape was occupied by culturally diverse groups that were trying to preserve their distinct identities, while also interacting with other groups, exchanging ideas, technologies and practices. These social dynamics probably caused the value of OES beads to move beyond their

initial use as decorative and symbolic objects, to serve as objects of cultural identity and instruments of economic exchange.

Before herders arrived in the study areas OES bead sizes changed slowly. Climate related changes in resources together with demographic changes may have contributed to the changes in the diameters of OES beads, especially in the western and south-western coastal regions, as this study suggests. Bead diameters increased in periods of good climatic conditions when many resources were available as suggested by climatic and archaeological records. More time and energy may have been available to devote to activities other than food production, such as bead making. In conditions of adverse climate when the quantity of available food was limited, small beads were manufactured because the main concern was food production rather than craft production.

Demographic changes may also have affected the diameter of beads that were made. Archaeological site abundance data indicate that population numbers in the study regions increased during periods of favourable climatic conditions and decreased during unfavourable periods. Correspondingly, bead diameters increased as population sizes grew and decreased as population sizes declined. Increases in population numbers lead to the development of more complex social structures. Within these structures, larger beads may have symbolised status, group identity, and/or social cohesion. People may have traded these large beads as commodities through a growing number of exchange networks, similar to the !hxaro gift exchange among the ethnographic Ju/'hoānsi. In contrast, a decrease in population size is usually accompanied by a reduction in social complexity, which may lessen the need for larger beads that carry symbolic importance.

Regional climatic differences also seemed to have influenced OES bead diameters. The western and south-western coasts were affected by extreme fluctuations in climatic and environmental conditions. This is reflected in their OES bead assemblages which are much more variable than the one from the southern coast. The southern coast's gentler and more predictable climate promoted stability in all aspects of its inhabitant's lives, which translated into greater consistency in the production and styles of cultural materials such as OES beads.

Although some variation in aperture and cup diameters may be linked to variation in bead diameter, other technological, functional and cultural factors may have had an even greater influence on the changes observed in these features. The change to microlithic industries,

such as the Wilton, would have allowed for a higher degree of accuracy and standardisation of the bead making process and hence, smaller apertures and cup diameters mainly in the mid-Holocene. These tools would have made it easier to drill small, even apertures. It is also possible that the size of apertures were influenced by wear and tear as a result of stringing. The increase in aperture diameter variability in the late Holocene could be due to cultural changes in how beads were made and used as a result of the influence of herders.

While studying the trends in OES bead measurements is important, the patterns that emerged from the analysis of cup percentages show that a better understanding of cup morphology can provide critical insights into the different tools and drilling techniques used in bead manufacture. My study builds on the foundational work of Werner & Miller (2018) by introducing a framework for conceptualising different types of cups. As cup morphology will be explored in substantially greater depth in the future, additional refinement and expansion of the terms identified in this study are required. However, the work done in this study, as well as the recent research by Sherwood & Forssman (2024), is a good first step in exploring the effects of different drill tips and methods on OES bead creation.

The aim of this study was to find out if there were meaningful patterns behind the variability in LSA OES bead assemblages from the western, south-western and southern coasts of South Africa. It also wanted to shed light on the factors that may have caused this variability. However, many questions remain unanswered and some facts are irretrievably lost to history. Ostrich eggshell beads are highly diverse cultural artifacts that were likely imbued with a wide range of meanings by their makers. As such, we may never fully understand them. However, by continuing to investigate their variability, we can deepen our understanding of their cultural, symbolic and economic importance to the people who made them.

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Private Links to Zivahub data

Overall Project Link:

https://zivahub.uct.ac.za/projects/An_Investigation_of_OES_Bead_Size_Variability_and_the_Introduction_of_Cup_Morphology/223203

OES Bead Measurement Data:

<https://figshare.com/s/b0dee3f9098a905d6f17>

OES Bead and Preform Sample Images:

Atlantic Beach:

<https://figshare.com/s/6366798684e2462cb74e>

Byneskranskop:

<https://figshare.com/s/952639e4322a881769b3>

Dunefield Midden:

<https://figshare.com/s/42e7959ca9a7391becbf>

Grootrif G:

<https://figshare.com/s/d769709ca4fcd8195cfb>

Hailstone Midden:

<https://figshare.com/s/d93c4f40568dd0581dc8>

Klipfonteinrand:

<https://figshare.com/s/59307345136d3f3b5727>

Oakhurst:

<https://figshare.com/s/cd587f0f0c4b9ce9a3b9>

Pancho's Kitchen Midden:

<https://figshare.com/s/2511f6936c1943127383>

Paternoster North A/B:

<https://figshare.com/s/015ff2f34ad71c187884>

Smitswinkelbaai:

<https://figshare.com/s/72b83b459626ca610c45>

APPENDIX A: COMPLETE SAMPLES FROM WHICH REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES WERE TAKEN

APPENDIX A.1



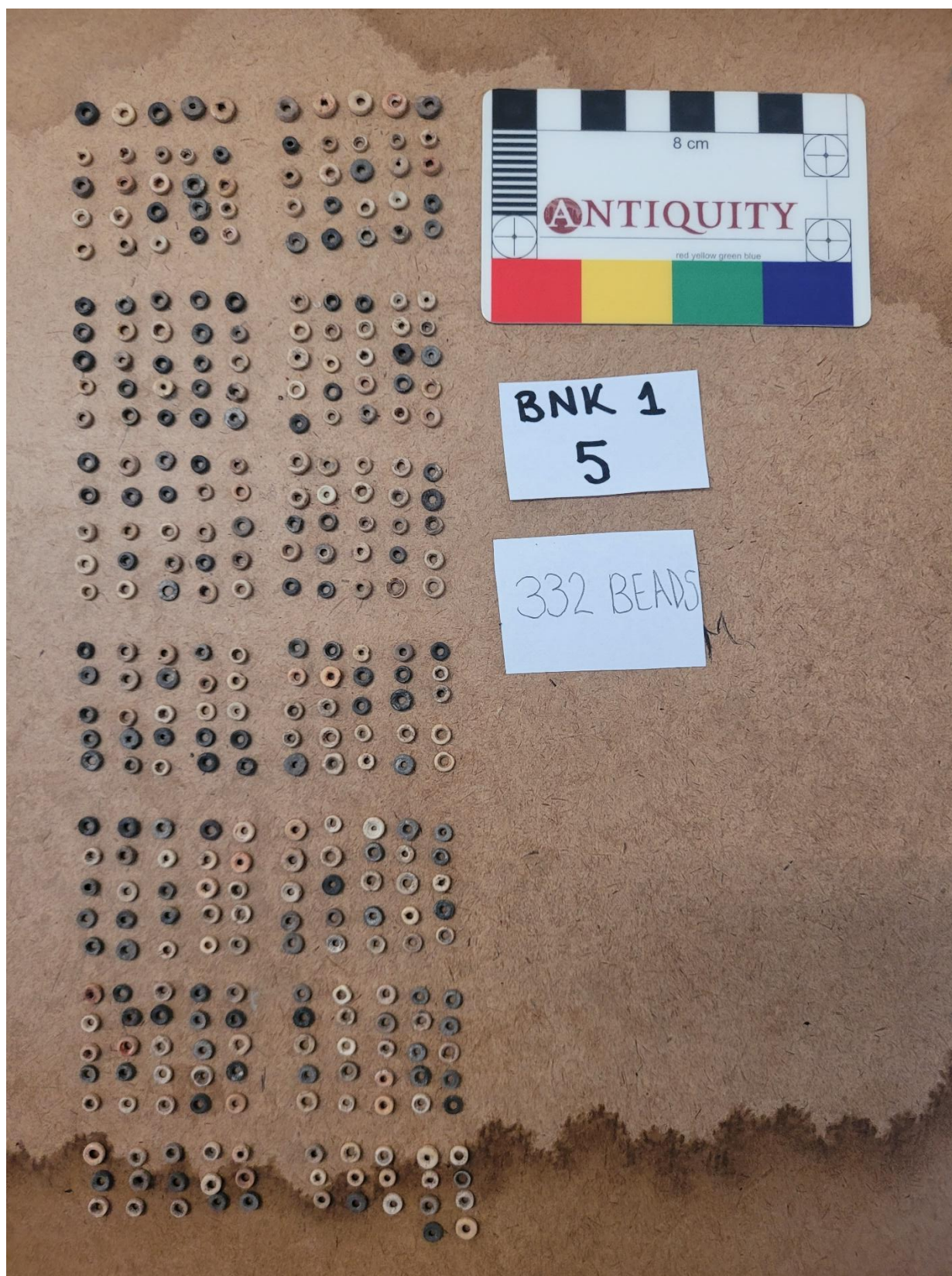
BNK1 Layer 2 – 71 OES Beads

APPENDIX A.2



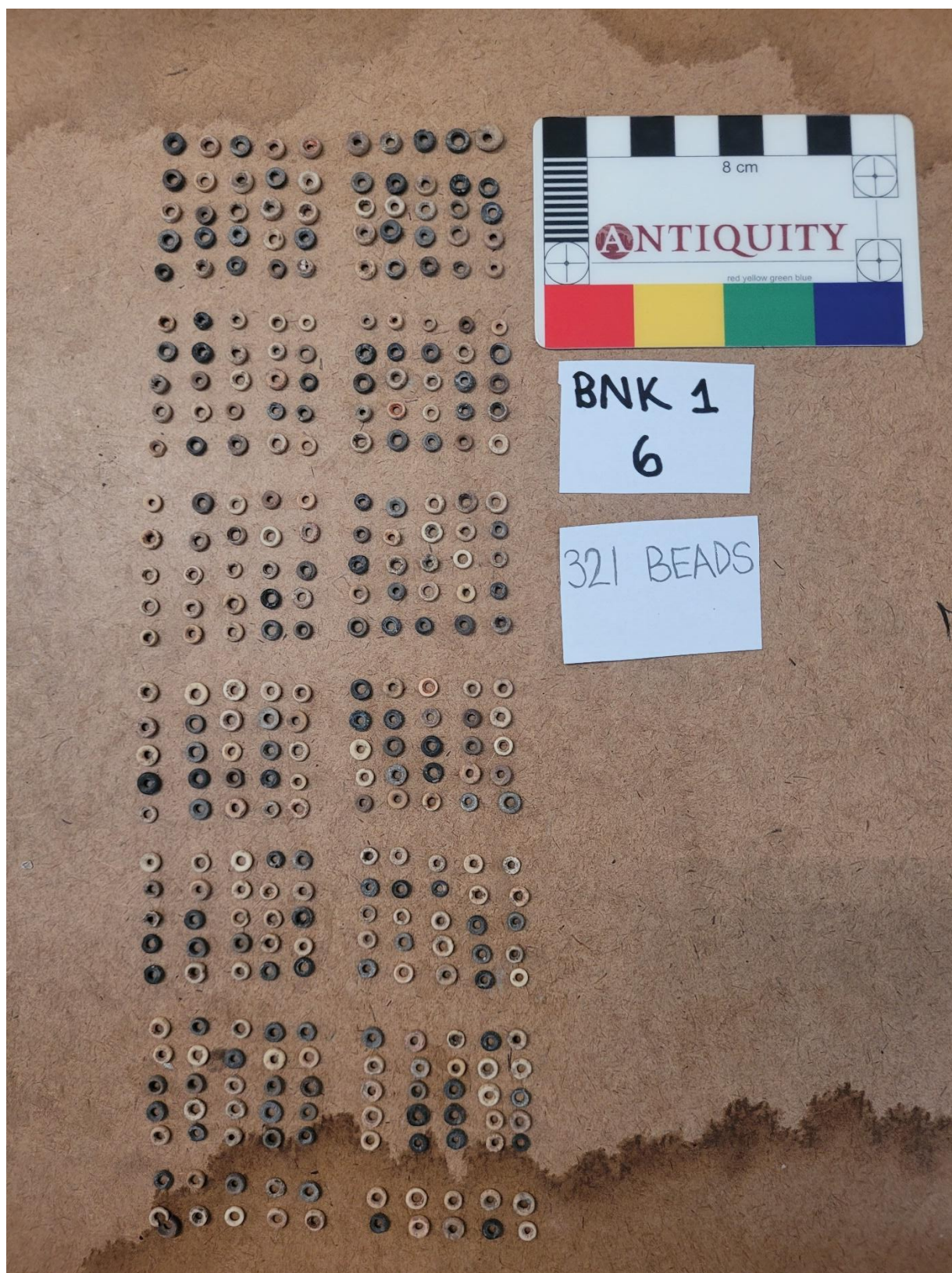
BNK1 Layer 4 – 181 OES Beads

APPENDIX A.3



BNK1 Layer 5 – 332 OES Beads

APPENDIX A.4



BNK1 Layer 6 – 321 OES Beads

APPENDIX A.5



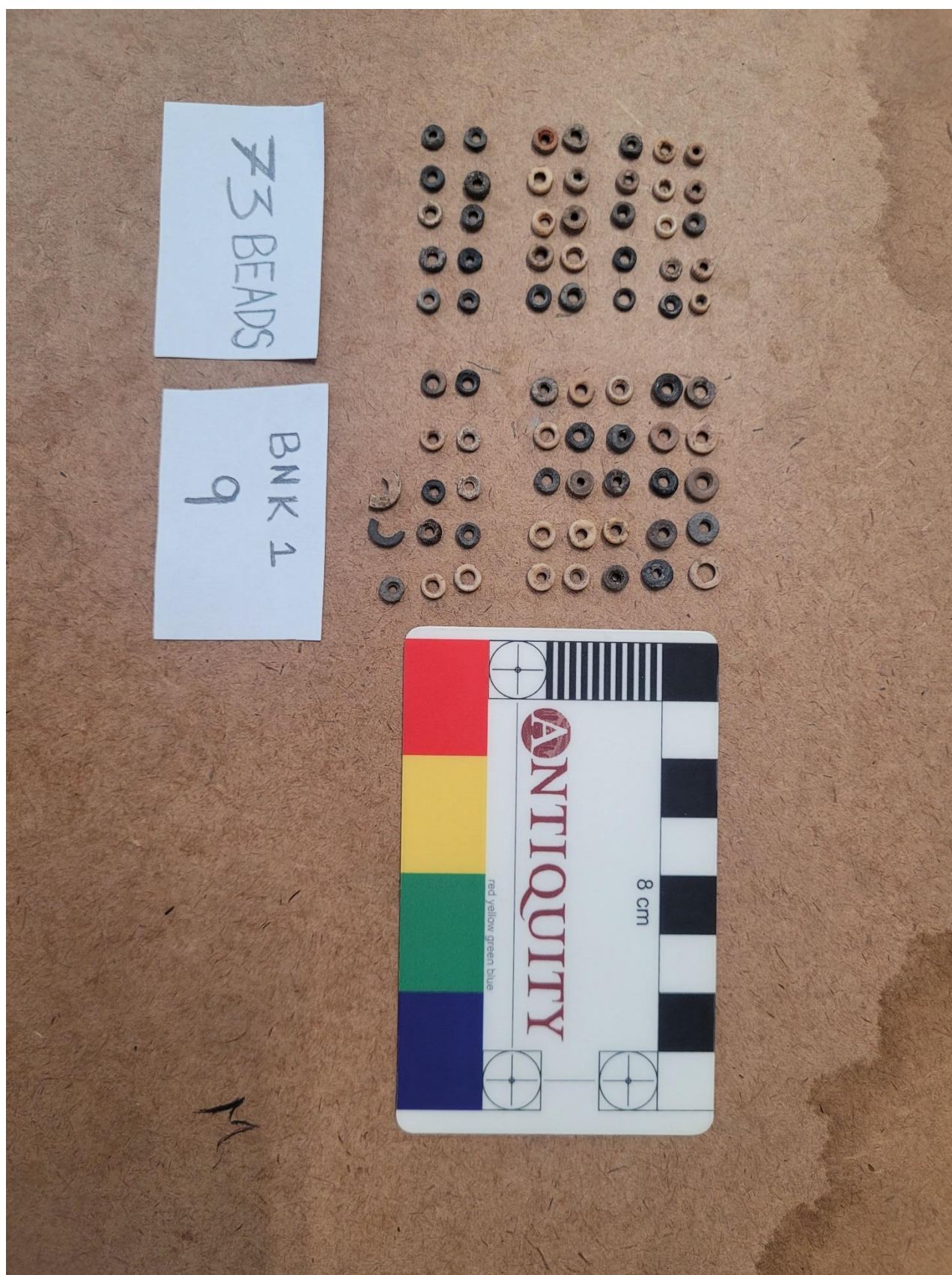
BNK1 Layer 7 – 233 OES Beads

APPENDIX A.6



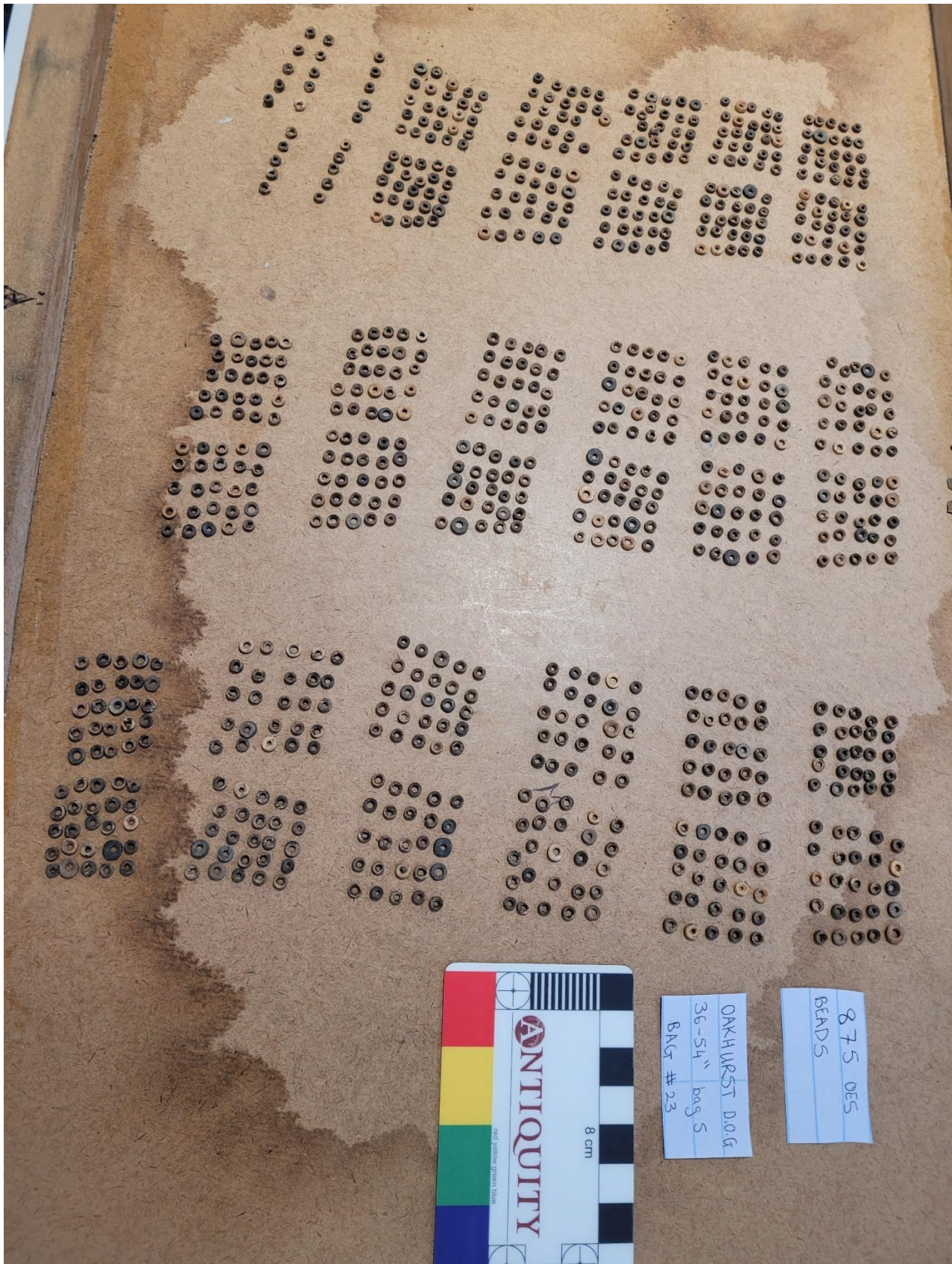
BNK1 Layer 8 – 96 OES Beads

APPENDIX A.7



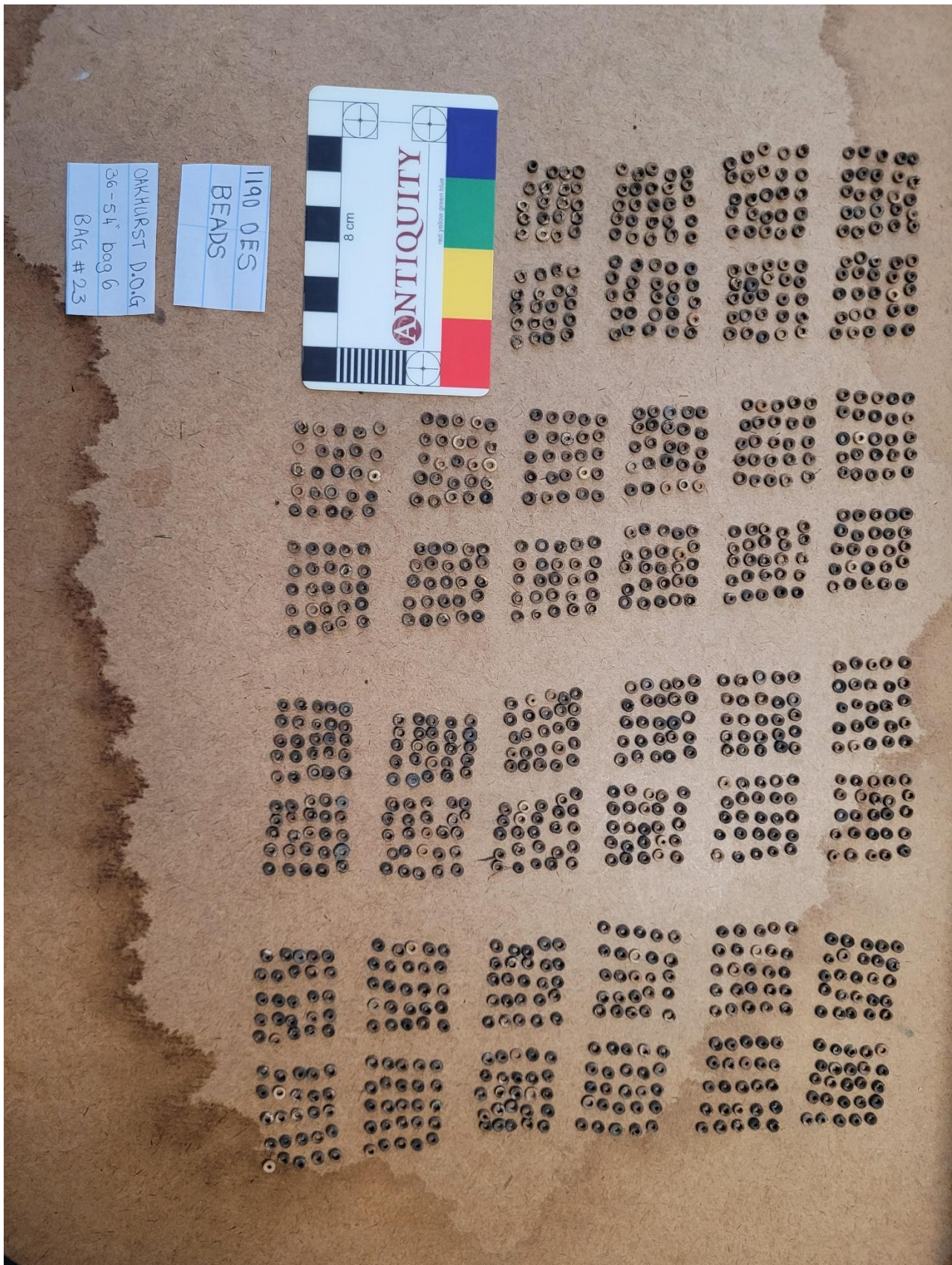
BNK1 Layer 9 – 73 OES Beads

APPENDIX A.8



Oakhurst 36-54" Bag 5 from Bag #23 – 875 OES Beads

APPENDIX A.9



Oakhurst 36-54" Bag 6 from Bag #23 – 1190 OES Beads

APPENDIX A.10



Oakhurst Grave 10 Bag #6 – 1785 OES Beads

APPENDIX B: OES BEAD MEASUREMENT DATABASE

General Site	Identifier	Specific Site Location	Additional Info	Uncal. Dates	Approx. date	Stage	Bead diameter (mm)	Aperture diameter (mm)	Cup Diameter (mm) Side 1	Cup Diameter (mm) Side 2	Shell thickness (mm)	Reference(s)
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNBA1 Spit 1	PNNB sqA1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) Completed bead (cup is circular/even/walls not irregular/slope equal angles)	2835	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,47	1,65	N/A	2,73	1,75	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNBA1 Spit 3	PNNB sqA1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) Completed bead (cup is circular/even/walls not irregular/slope equal angles), very narrow cup	2835	2500 - 2999	VIIa	6,39	3,24	N/A	3,85	1,36	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNBA1 Spit 4	PNNB sqA1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) Completed bead (cup is oval/even/walls not irregular/slope is steeper on one side and shallow on the other)	2835	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,61	1,76	N/A	2,64	1,55	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNBA1 Spit 6a	PNNB sqA1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) Completed bead (cup is oval/even/walls not irregular/slope is steeper on one side and shallow on the other)	2810 ±60 BP	2500 - 2999	VIIa	5,48	2,24	N/A	3,30	1,5	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNBA1 Spit 7c	PNNB sqA1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) Completed bead (cup is circular/even/walls not irregular/slope is slightly steeper on one side)	2860 ±60BP	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,69	1,74	2,25	2,89	1,47	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNBB1 30-40cm	PNNB sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) Completed bead (cup is circular/even/residue covers walls irregularities unclear/slope is covered in residue)	2835	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,54	1,33	N/A	1,95	1,75	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNBB1 30-40cm	PNNB sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) Stage IVb bead (preform is broken, cup appears circular/even/no irregularities/slope appears equal but is unfinished)	2835	2500 - 2999	IVb	N/A	1,34	N/A	3,44	1,95	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNBB1 40-50cm (1)	PNNB sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) Completed Bead, sides unclear (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is slightly shallower on one side)	2835	2500 - 2999	VIIa	3,82	1,69	2,4?	2,76	1,57	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNBB1 40-50cm (2)	PNNB sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) Completed Bead, covered in residue, sides unclear (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is slightly steeper on one side)	2835	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,17	1,66	N/A	2,44	1,64	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNBB1 40-50cm (3)	PNNB sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) Completed Bead, sides unclear (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is slightly steeper on one side)	2835	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,29	1,87	N/A	2,80	1,3	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNBB1 40-50cm	PNNB sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) Stage VIIb bead (cup appears circular but bead is broken/even/no irregularities/slope is slightly steeper on one side)	2835	2500 - 2999	VIIb	5,03	2,19	N/A	3,20	1,37	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNBB1 40-50cm SIVa (1)	PNNB sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) Stage IVa (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is equal)	2835	2500 - 2999	IVa	N/A	2,10	N/A	3,67	1,89	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNBB1 40-50cm SIVa (2)	PNNB sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) Stage IVa (2), sides unclear (cups appear on both sides, both oval, with one deeper than the other/even/no irregularities/slopes are steeper on one side)	2835	2500 - 2999	IVa	N/A	1,39	(2,1)(2,2)	2,55	1,88	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNBB1 50-60cm	PNNB sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) Stage IVb (cup appears oval but is broken and filled with residue/even/irregularities unclear/sloping appears steep but has residue)	2835	2500 - 2999	IVb	N/A	1,09	N/A	2,56	1,87	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNBB1 50-60cm (1)	PNNB sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) Stage VIIa (1) sides unclear, side one cup is slightly oval and within the bead while side two cup takes up most of the bead, more circular (even/no irregularities/slopes seeper one side)	2835	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,28	1,95	2,72	3,96	1,52	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNBB1 50-60cm (2)	PNNB sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) Stage VIIa (2) sides unclear, both have circular cups, side one within the bead and side two taking up most of the bead (even/no irregularities/slopes are equal)	2835	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,04	1,61	2,28	3,40	1,28	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNBB1 50-60cm (3)	PNNB sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) Stage VIIa (3) sides unclear (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is equal)	2835	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,28	1,72	N/A	2,72	1,85	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNBB1 50-60cm (4)	PNNB sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) Stage VIIa (4) sides unclear, both have shallow, circular cups (even/no irregularities/equal slope)	2835	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,59	1,87	2,44	2,76	1,72	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNBB1 50-60cm (5)	PNNB sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) Stage VIIa (5) sides unclear, side one cup triangular, side two cup circular (even/no irregularities/slopes equal bit side two has steeper side)	2835	2500 - 2999	VIIa	3,99	1,67	2,26	2,88	1,82	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNBB1 50-60cm (6)	PNNB sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) Stage VIIa (6) residue makes some things unclear (cup is circular/even/irregularities unclear because of residue/slopes are equal and steep)	2835	2500 - 2999	VIIa	3,94	1,65	N/A	2,29	1,58	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNBB1 60-70cm (1)	PNNB sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) Stage VIIa (1) (cup is slightly oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallower on one side)	2835	2500 - 2999	VIIa	5,38	2,25	N/A	4,09	1,75	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNBB1 60-70cm (2)	PNNB sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) Stage VIIa (2) (cup appears circular/slightly uneven/no irregularities/slope is steeper on one side)	2835	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,59	1,77	N/A	3,35	1,62	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.

Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNBB1 60-70cm	PNNB sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) Stage VIIb bead, sides unclear, side one is circular while side two is circular with one steep side (cup is even/no irregularities)	2835	2500 - 2999	VIIb	4,66	1,83	2,34	2,82	1,45	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNBB1 78-80cm	PNNB sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 Stage VI bead, is square shape, intentional? (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallower on one side)	2835	2500 - 2999	Via	3,99	1,63	N/A	2,38	1,23	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 1	PNNA sqA1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead, both sides have cups, both are circular with steep sides and shallow sides (cup is even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and steep)	2735	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,68	1,90	2,46	2,93	1,51	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 2	PNNA sqA1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead (cup is circular/even/there is an irregularity) points of restriction/aperture is jelly bean shaped	2735	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,90	2,07	N/A	3,14	1,52	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 3	PNNA sqA1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead, sides unclear (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are even/striations unclear)	2735	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,53	2,16	N/A	2,98	1,75	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 5 (1)	PNNA sqA1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead, side 1 wear? Cup? (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is even)	2735	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,63	1,78	2,69?	3,32	1,22	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 5 (2)	PNNA sqA1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead, sides unclear, both circular and narrow, wear? (cup is even/no irregularities/slope is equal/striations unclear)	2735	2500 - 2999	VIIa	5,49	2,07	2,60	2,91	1,78	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 5 (3)	PNNA sqA1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead, sides unclear, both circular and narrow, wear? (cup is even/no irregularities/slope is equal/striations unclear)	2735	2500 - 2999	VIIa	5,56	2,13	2,61	2,97	1,62	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 5 (4)	PNNA sqA1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead, wear? (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is equal/striations unclear)	2735	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,32	1,93	N/A	2,86	1,35	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 5 (5)	PNNA sqA1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead, sides unclear, both circular (cup is even/no irregularities/slope is equal)	2735	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,40	1,62	2,29	2,68	1,61	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 5 (6)	PNNA sqA1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularity)	2735	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,34	2,07	N/A	2,72	1,44	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 6 (1)	PNNA sqA1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead 4,77 x 4,63 rectangular, sides unclear, side one has slip, both circular(side two even/no irregularities/slopes equal) wear?	2735	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,70	2,40	2,74	3,15	1,19	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 6 (2)	PNNA sqA1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead (cups are circular/side one is uneven, side two is even/no irregularities/slopes are equal)	2735	2500 - 2999	VIIa	5,29	1,90	2,49	3,08	1,57	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 6 (3)	PNNA sqA1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularity)	2735	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,38	1,82	N/A	2,74	1,63	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 6 (4)	PNNA sqA1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularity/equal steep slope)	2735	2500 - 2999	VIIa	5,02	2,28	N/A	2,71	1,49	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 6 (5)	PNNA sqA1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead (cups are circular/even/there are irregularities/slopes are equal)	2735	2500 - 2999	VIIa	5,06	2,31	3,26	3,70	1,69	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 7 (1)	PNNA sqA1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/equal slope) wear?	2735	2500 - 2999	VIIa	5,75	2,47	N/A	3,15	1,68	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 7 (2)	PNNA sqA1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/equal slope) wear?	2735	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,85	1,98	N/A	2,98	1,88	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 8	PNNA sqA1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead 1 complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/equal slope) wear?	2735	2500 - 2999	VIIa	5,21	1,96	N/A	3,22	1,58	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 10 (1)	PNNA sqA1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/equal slopes)	2735	2500 - 2999	VIIa	5,26	2,09	3,05	3,28	1,66	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 10 (2)	PNNA sqA1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/equal slope) wear?	2735	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,61	1,66	N/A	3,36	1,61	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 10 (3)	PNNA sqA1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/equal slopes) wear?	2735	2500 - 2999	VIIa	5,00	1,75	2,32	2,29	1,48	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 10 (4)	PNNA sqA1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead (cup is slightly oval/even/there are irregularities/slope slightly shallower on one side)	2735	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,58	1,48	N/A	2,94	1,57	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 10 (5)	PNNA sqA1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/equal slope) wear?	2735	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,71	1,63	N/A	2,73	1,83	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 10 (6)	PNNA sqA1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead, sides unclear but aperture has steep walls, cup measured on side two (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope equal) wear?	2735	2500 - 2999	VIIa	3,84	1,80	N/A	2,46	1,36	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 10 (7)	PNNA sqA1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/equal slope) wear?	2735	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,40	1,81	N/A	2,15	1,99	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAB1 S1	PNNA sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes equal/striation unclear) is some residue	2735	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,20	1,97	2,60	2,90	1,47	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAB1 CS (1)	PNNA sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slopes equal/striation unclear)	2590 ±50 BP	2500 - 2999	VIIa	5,05	1,95	N/A	3,31	1,26	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.

Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAB1 CS (2)	PNNA sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slopes equal) wear?	2590 ±50 BP	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,83	1,82	N/A	2,59	1,72	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAB1 CS1 (1)	PNNA sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead, burned (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallower on one side)	2880 ±60BP	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,63	1,77	N/A	2,78	1,22	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAB1 CS1 (2)	PNNA sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead, aperature is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slopes equal/strition unclear)	2880 ±60BP	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,34	1,89	N/A	2,60	1,65	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAB1 CS1 (3)	PNNA sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead, burned (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallower on one side) wear?	2880 ±60BP	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,68	1,65	N/A	2,97	1,59	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAB1 CS1 (4)	PNNA sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope has one side that is steeper) wear?	2880 ±60BP	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,55	2,38	N/A	3,45	1,43	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAB1 CS2 (1)	PNNA sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead (cup is circular/uneven/some irregularities/slope is equal)	2850 ±60 BP	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,96	1,58	N/A	2,86	1,69	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAB1 CS2 (2)	PNNA sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope equal) wear?	2850 ±60 BP	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,69	1,92	N/A	3,30	1,59	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAB1 WS	PNNA sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope equal) wear?	2735	2500 - 2999	VIIa	6,19	2,35	N/A	3,04	1,64	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAB1 CS IVa	PNNA sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 stage IVa bead, cup on side one is very uneven, shape unclear (cup side two is circular/even/no irregularities/slope equal)	2590 ±50 BP	2500 - 2999	IVa	N/A	1,18	2,05	1,92	1,93	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAB1 CS1 IVa (1)	PNNA sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 stage IVa bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep, could be shallower one side but residue makes unclear)	2880 ±60 BP	2500 - 2999	IVa	N/A	1,51	N/A	2,65	1,67	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAB1 CS1 IVa (2)	PNNA sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 stage IVa bead aperature is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	2880 ±60 BP	2500 - 2999	IVa	N/A	1,27	N/A	2,27	1,84	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAB1 WS IVa	PNNA sqB1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 stage IVa bead (cup is slightly oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep on one side and shallow on the other)	2735	2500 - 2999	IVa	N/A	0,92	N/A	2,66	1,71	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNBA1 Spit 2 Vb	PNNB sq A1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 stage Vb bead (bead is broken but cup appears circular/even/no irregularities/slope seems equal)	2835	2500 - 2999	Vb	N/A	1,66	N/A	3,81	2,02	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNBA1 Spit 6 IVa	PNNB sq A1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) Stage IVa bead (cup is circular/slightly uneven/possible irregularities but residue makes uncertain/slope is equal)	2810 ±60 BP	2500 - 2999	IVa	N/A	1,99	N/A	3,43	1,85	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNBA1 Spit 6 IIa	PNNB sq A1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) Stage IIa bead, not drilled through (cup appears circular/even/appears no irregularities but has residue/slope appears equal/strations unclear)	2810 ±60 BP	2500 - 2999	IIa	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,67	1,88	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNBA1 Spit 6a	PNNB sq A1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 stage Vlb bead (bead is broken but cup appears circular/even/no irregularities/slope appears equal)	2810 ±60 BP	2500 - 2999	Vlb	N/A	2,02	N/A	2,53	1,93	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 3 Vlb	PNNA sq A1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 stage Vlb bead (bead is broken but cup appears circular/even/no irregularities/slope appears equal)	2735	2500 - 2999	Vlb	5,64	2,21	N/A	3,08	1,79	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 3 IVa	PNNA sq A1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 stage IVa bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	2735	2500 - 2999	IVa	N/A	3,00	N/A	3,78	1,71	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 6 IVa (1)	PNNA sq A1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 stage IVa bead, side 1 has very slight cup, is oval but barely present so not measured (side 2 cup is circular/even/is an irregularity/slope is generally steep but one side is more steep than others)	2735	2500 - 2999	IVa	N/A	2,01	N/A	3,09	2,11	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 6 IVa (2)	PNNA sq A1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 stage IVa bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities but some residue/slope is steep with one side slightly steeper than the rest)	2735	2500 - 2999	IVa	N/A	1,31	N/A	2,93	2,03	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 6 IVa (3)	PNNA sq A1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 stage IVa bead (cup is circular/even but is some wear/no irregularities but some residue/slope is even)	2735	2500 - 2999	IVa	N/A	1,75	N/A	2,85	2,02	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 6 IVa (4)	PNNA sq A1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 stage IVa bead, side 1 has some drilling wear evident but no cup (side 2 cup is circular/even/is an irregularly also residue/slope is equal/stritions unclear)	2735	2500 - 2999	IVa	N/A	2,15	N/A	3,46	2,01	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 6 IVa (5)	PNNA sq A1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 stage IVa bead, side 1 has some drilling wear evident but no cup (side 2 cup is circular/even/no irregularities/ slope is steep and even)	2735	2500 - 2999	IVa	N/A	1,60	N/A	2,69	2,06	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 6 IVa (6)	PNNA sq A1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 stage IVa bead, side 1 has some drilling wear evident but no cup (side 2 cup is circular/even/no irregularities/ slope is steep and even)	2735	2500 - 2999	IVa	N/A	1,73	N/A	2,76	2	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 6 IVa (7)	PNNA sq A1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 stage IVa bead, side 1 has some drilling wear evident but no cup (side 2 cup is circular/even/no irregularities/ slope is steep and even)	2735	2500 - 2999	IVa	N/A	2,09	N/A	3,13	2,02	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 6 IVa (8)	PNNA sq A1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 stage IVa bead, side 1 has some drilling wear evident but no cup (side 2 cup is circular/even/no irregularities/ slope is steep and even)	2735	2500 - 2999	IVa	N/A	1,91	N/A	2,68	2,08	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 6 IVa (9)	PNNA sq A1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 stage IVa bead, side 1 has cup too (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slope is more shallow than steep but quite equal)	2735	2500 - 2999	IVa	N/A	1,85	2,75	2,96	1,98	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.

Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 7 IVa (1)	PNNA sq A1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 stage IVa bead, side 1 has cup too that's circular (cup side 2 is more oval/side 1 is also even but with slippage?/no irregularities/slopes are shallow but side 2 has a steep side)	2735	2500 - 2999	IVa	N/A	1,57	2,65	2,43	2,01	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 7 IVa (2)	PNNA sq A1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 stage IVa bead, aperture is triangular (cup side 1 is oval, side 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly shallow and even)	2735	2500 - 2999	IVa	N/A	2,07	3,45	4,00	2,04	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 10 IVa (1)	PNNA sq A1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 stage IVa bead, side 1 has oval cup (side 2 cup is circular/both are even/no irregularities/both have one side with more shallow slope)	2735	2500 - 2999	IVa	N/A	1,25	2,33	2,15	1,39	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 10 IVa (2)	PNNA sq A1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 stage IVa bead, side 1 has cup too (cups are oval/even/no irregularities/slopes are shallow with one steep side on both)	2735	2500 - 2999	IVa	N/A	1,80	2,70	2,89	1,75	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 10 IVa (3)	PNNA sq A1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 stage IVa bead, side 1 almost looks like has had wear because smooth? (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steeper one side and shallower the other)	2735	2500 - 2999	IVa	N/A	1,69	N/A	2,72	1,8	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 10 IVa (4)	PNNA sq A1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 stage IVa bead, aperture is almost rectangular, side 1 cup is oval (side 2 cup is circular/side 1 slightly uneven, 2 is even/some irregularities/side 1 slopes more shallow, side 2 more steep)	2735	2500 - 2999	IVa	N/A	1,67	2,89	3,32	1,75	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 10 IVa (5)	PNNA sq A1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 stage IVa bead, side 1 has some drilling wear evident but no cup (side 2 cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steepish and even)	2735	2500 - 2999	IVa	N/A	1,82	N/A	3,42	1,74	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 10 IVa (6)	PNNA sq A1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 stage IVa bead, side 1 has some drilling wear evident but no cup (side 2 cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and even)	2735	2500 - 2999	IVa	N/A	1,73	N/A	2,79	1,87	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 10 IVa (7)	PNNA sq A1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 stage IVa bead, side 1 has some drilling wear evident but no cup (side 2 cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow but one side is steep)	2735	2500 - 2999	IVa	N/A	1,14	N/A	2,96	1,64	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 10 Vb	PNNA sq A1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 stage Vb bead, side 1 shows drilling wear but not cup, because bead is broken aperture only had 1 measurement each side (cup is circular but broken?/is even but possible slippage?/no irregularities/slope is very steep one side and shallower the other)	2735	2500 - 2999	Vb	N/A	1,26	N/A	2,37	1,87	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Paternoster (Temp Acc: SAM AA 9114)	PNNAA1 Spit 10 Va	PNNA sq A1	Paternoster (PNNA/B) 1 stage Va bead, side 1 has some drilling wear evident but no cup, appears smoothish? (side 2 cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steepish and even)	2735	2500 - 2999	Va	N/A	1,93	N/A	3,09	1,75	Smith, A. B. 2006. <i>Excavations at Kasteelberg and the Origins of the Khoenkhoen in the Western Cape, South Africa</i> . Oxford: Archaeopress. 56-57.
Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	B.11.12.1 5.16 Spit 2 (1)	CAR 2 Spit 2	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2) Brown Soil with dung. 1 complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep but one side shallower)	5570 ±70BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	3,92	1,54	N/A	2,76	1,55	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town.
Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	B.11.12.1 5.16 Spit 2 (2)	CAR 2 Spit 2	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2) Brown Soil with dung. 1 complete beads, aperture filled residue/dirt (cup is unclear because of residue)	5570 ±70BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,05	1,77	N/A	2,36	1,98	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town.
Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	A.34.78 SIVa	CAR 2	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2) brown clayey soil no dung, 1 stage IVa, aperture is not circular (cup is oval/slightly uneven/some irregularities/slope steep on two sides and shallower on other two at right angles/striations unclear)			IVa	N/A	2,56	N/A	3,77	1,99	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town. Thackeray, A.I. 1977. Stone Artefacts from Klipfonteinrand. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	A.34.78 SVIIa (1)	CAR 2	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2) brown clayey soil no dung, 1 stage VIIa, aperture is oval (both cups oval/even/no irregularities/cup 1 slope is steep all way round, cup 2 slope is shallower one side and steeper other side/striations unclear)			VIIa	5,03	2,34	2,68	3,81	1,78	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town. Thackeray, A.I. 1977. Stone Artefacts from Klipfonteinrand. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	A.34.78 SVIIa (2)	CAR 2	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2) brown clayey soil no dung, 1 stage VIIa, sides unclear but both have cups (both slightly oval/cup 1 slightly uneven, cup 2 even/no irregularities/both slopes have slightly steep side and shallower side)			VIIa	3,78	1,99	2,68	2,66	1,26	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town. Thackeray, A.I. 1977. Stone Artefacts from Klipfonteinrand. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	C.1.2.5.6. Spit 2	CAR 2 Spit 2	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2), B/soil with dung pellets, 1 complete bead (cup 1 is oval, cup 2 is circular/both even/no irregularities/both slopes are equal and slightly steep)	5570 ±70BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,11	1,79	2,51	2,75	1,51	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town. Thackeray, A.I. 1977. Stone Artefacts from Klipfonteinrand. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	A.9.10.13 .14 SVa	CAR 2	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2), B/soil with flakes of charcoal, 1 stage Va, (cup 1 is oval, cup 2 is circular/cup 1 uneven, cup 2 even/cup 1 has irregularities, cup 2 does not but has some residue/cup 1 very shallow slope and somewhat equal, cup 2 has steeper slope but one side shallower)	5570 ±70BP	5500 - 5999	Va	N/A	1,35	4,33	3,35	1,92	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town. Thackeray, A.I. 1977. Stone Artefacts from Klipfonteinrand. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	A.9.10.13 .14 SVIIa (1)	CAR 2	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2), B/soil with flakes of charcoal, 1 complete bead, (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/cup 1 slope steep and equal, cup 2 slope is shallower and mostly equal)	5570 ±70BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,38	2,03	2,26	2,78	1,34	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town. Thackeray, A.I. 1977. Stone Artefacts from Klipfonteinrand. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	A.9.10.13 .14 SVIIa (2)	CAR 2	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2), B/soil with flakes of charcoal, 1 complete bead, aperture oval (cup 1 is circular, cup 2 is oval/both are even/no irregularities/both slopes equal and fairly steep)	5570 ±70BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	3,63	1,81	2,46	2,39	1	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town. Thackeray, A.I. 1977. Stone Artefacts from Klipfonteinrand. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	A.9.10.13 .14 SVIIa (3)	CAR 2	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2), B/soil with flakes of charcoal, 1 complete bead, aperture oval (cup is circular/even/small irregularity/slope is steeper on one side and shallower on the other)	5570 ±70BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,48	1,88	N/A	2,99	1,37	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town. Thackeray, A.I. 1977. Stone Artefacts from Klipfonteinrand. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	B.34.78 Spit 4	CAR 2 Spit 4	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2), Brown soil stone horizon, 1 complete bead, aperture filled residue/dirt (cup seems be oval/other data unclear/could be cup side 1 but residue makes unclear)	8680 ±110 BP	8500 - 8999	VIIa	3,88	1,76	N/A	2,35	1,5	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town. Thackeray, A.I. 1977. Stone Artefacts from Klipfonteinrand. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	A.9.10.13 .14 Spit 4	CAR 2 Spit 4	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2), Brown soil stone horizon, 1 complete bead (cup is slightly oval/even/no irregularities/slope is generally shallow but one edge is steeper)	8680 ±110 BP	8500 - 8999	VIIa	3,93	1,69	N/A	2,61	1,51	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town. Thackeray, A.I. 1977. Stone Artefacts from Klipfonteinrand. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	A.11.12.1 5.16 SVIIa (1)	CAR 2	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2) brown clayey soil some dung, 1 complete bead, (cup is slightly oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with one side slightly shallower)	5570 ±70BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	3,93	1,56	N/A	2,68	1,46	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town. Thackeray, A.I. 1977. Stone Artefacts from Klipfonteinrand. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	A.11.12.1 5.16 SVIIa (2)	CAR 2	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2) brown clayey soil some dung, 1 complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is equal and quite steep)	5570 ±70BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	3,81	1,81	N/A	2,24	1,34	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town. Thackeray, A.I. 1977. Stone Artefacts from Klipfonteinrand. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	Sq B	CAR 2	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2), dung crust, 1 complete bead, (both cups circular/even/no irregularities/slopes equal and fairly steep)	5570 ±70BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	3,98	2,14	2,63	2,69	1,02	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town. Thackeray, A.I. 1977. Stone Artefacts from Klipfonteinrand. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	B.1.2.5.6 (1)	CAR 2	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2), Brown clayey deposit (dung at top), completed bead, (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is equal and quite shallow)	5570 ±70BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,42	1,72	N/A	2,77	1,27	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town. Thackeray, A.I. 1977. Stone Artefacts from Klipfonteinrand. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	B.1.2.5.6 (2)	CAR 2	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2), Brown clayey deposit (dung at top), completed bead, (both cups slightly oval/even/no irregularities/both generally quite steep but cup 1 has slightly shallower side)	5570 ±70BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	3,68	1,95	2,42	2,35	1,06	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town. Thackeray, A.I. 1977. Stone Artefacts from Klipfonteinrand. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	A.11.12.1 5.16 SIVa	CAR 2	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2), Brownish soil with flakes of charcoal, SIVa bead (both cups oval/even/no irregularities/cup 1 has shallow and steep sides, cup 2 is equal steep/stratifications unclear)	5570 ±70BP	5500 - 5999	IVa	N/A	1,80	2,57	2,70	1,77	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town. Thackeray, A.I. 1977. Stone Artefacts from Klipfonteinrand. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	A.11.12.1 5.16 (1)	CAR 2	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2), Brownish soil with flakes of charcoal, completed bead (both cups circular/even/no irregularities/both generally shallow with a steeper side)	5570 ±70BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,33	1,82	2,63	2,83	1,53	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town. Thackeray, A.I. 1977. Stone Artefacts from Klipfonteinrand. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	A.11.12.1 5.16 (2)	CAR 2	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2), Brownish soil with flakes of charcoal, completed bead, burnt (cup is slightly oval/even/no irregularities/slope is equal and quite steep/stratifications unclear)	5570 ±70BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	3,92	2,05	N/A	2,39	1,01	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town. Thackeray, A.I. 1977. Stone Artefacts from Klipfonteinrand. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	A.1.2.5.6 (1)	CAR 2	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2), B/soil with flakes of charcoal + dung, completed bead, residue/dirt in aperture (cup is circular/even/no irregularities but residue makes unclear/slope appears equal and fairly steep but residue)	5570 ±70BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	5,64	1,76	N/A	3,41	1,79	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town. Thackeray, A.I. 1977. Stone Artefacts from Klipfonteinrand. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	A.1.2.5.6 (2)	CAR 2	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2), B/soil with flakes of charcoal + dung, completed bead, residue/dirt in aperture (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is equal, fairly steep, is some residue)	5570 ±70BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	3,84	1,67	N/A	2,39	1,41	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town. Thackeray, A.I. 1977. Stone Artefacts from Klipfonteinrand. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	A.1.2.5.6 (3)	CAR 2	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2), B/soil with flakes of charcoal + dung, completed bead, burnt, (cup 1 is circular, cup 2 slightly oval/even/no irregularities/slopes both quite steep, cup 2 has slightly shallower side)	5570 ±70BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	3,98	1,47	2,00	2,17	1,5	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town. Thackeray, A.I. 1977. Stone Artefacts from Klipfonteinrand. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	A.3.4.7.8 SIVb	CAR 2	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2), B/soil with charcoal flakes, SIVb bead (both cups oval/even/no irregularities/slopes fairly steep and equal)	5570 ±70BP	5500 - 5999	IVb	N/A	1,79	2,40	2,63	1,76	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town. Thackeray, A.I. 1977. Stone Artefacts from Klipfonteinrand. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	A.3.4.7.8 SVa	CAR 2	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2), B/soil with charcoal flakes, SVa bead, burnt with some residue (cup is circular/even/no irregularities but residue/slope is very shallow one side, steeper other)	5570 ±70BP	5500 - 5999	Va	N/A	0,92	N/A	2,99	1,38	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town. Thackeray, A.I. 1977. Stone Artefacts from Klipfonteinrand. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	A.3.4.7.8	CAR 2	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2), B/soil with charcoal flakes, completed bead, residue/dirt aperture (cups are slightly oval/even/no irregularities but residue/slopes equal, fairly shallow/ stratifications unclear)	5570 ±70BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,19	1,64	2,49	2,90	1,45	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town. Thackeray, A.I. 1977. Stone Artefacts from Klipfonteinrand. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	A.3.4.7.8 Spit 2	CAR 2	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2), B/soil Spit 2 no dung, completed bead, bead dirty, sides unclear (cups oval/even/no irregularities/slopes generally shallow, cup 1 has steep side)			VIIa	5,02	2,16	2,95	3,10	1,47	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town. Thackeray, A.I. 1977. Stone Artefacts from Klipfonteinrand. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	B.9.10.13 .14 Spit 3 (1)	CAR 2	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2), B/soil Spit 3, completed bead (both cups slightly oval/even/no irregularities/slopes generally steep, not entirely equal)	8680 ±110 BP	8500 - 8999	VIIa	4,04	1,66	2,04	2,40	1,6	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town. Thackeray, A.I. 1977. Stone Artefacts from Klipfonteinrand. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	B.9.10.13 .14 Spit 3 (2)	CAR 2	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2), B/soil Spit 3, completed bead, residue makes unclear (cup is circular, uncable to see side 1/even/no irregularities/slope unclear)	8680 ±110 BP	8500 - 8999	VIIa	4,02	1,29	N/A	2,75	1,78	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town. Thackeray, A.I. 1977. Stone Artefacts from Klipfonteinrand. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	B.3.4.7.8 SVa	CAR 2	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2), Brown clayey deposit mostly with dung, SVa bead, aperture is oval (cup is slightly oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with one slightly steeper side)	5570 ±70BP	5500 - 5999	Va	N/A	1,17	N/A	2,49	1,38	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town. Thackeray, A.I. 1977. Stone Artefacts from Klipfonteinrand. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	B.3.4.7.8 (1)	CAR 2	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2), Brown clayey deposit mostly with dung, complete bead, burnt (cup is slightly oval/even/no irregularities/slope equal and steep)	5570 ±70BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,09	1,88	N/A	2,55	1,3	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town. Thackeray, A.I. 1977. Stone Artefacts from Klipfonteinrand. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	B.3.4.7.8 (2)	CAR 2	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2). Brown clayey deposit mostly with dung, complete bead (both cups oval/even/no irregularities/slopes steep and equal)	5570 ±70BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,16	2,12	2,42	2,66	1,2	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town. Thackeray, A.I. 1977. Stone Artefacts from Klipfonteinrand. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Klipfonteinrand SAMAA 8992	B.3.4.7.8 (3)	CAR 2	Klipfonteinrand (CAR 2). Brown clayey deposit mostly with dung, complete bead, burnt patch and red residue (cup 1 slightly oval, cup 2 oval/even/no irregularities/cup 1 slope even, slightly shallow, cup 2 slope shallow with one steep side)	5570 ±70BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	3,70	1,98	2,53	2,64	1,28	Nackerdien, R. 1989. <i>Klipfonteinrand 2: A Sign of the Times</i> . Unpublished Honours thesis. University of Cape Town. Thackeray, A.I. 1977. Stone Artefacts from Klipfonteinrand. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Pancho's Kitchen Midden (6080 Special Finds / SAM AA 9073	M7 "Shellier Gringo I"	PKM 12.10.90	Pancho's Kitchen Midden (PKM) single complete bead, cups are so steep they match aperture (circular/even/no irregularities/slope equal and steep)	2940±20 BP	2500 - 2999	VIIa	3,68	2,01	2,01	2,01	0,75	Jerardino, A. 1998. Excavations at Pancho's Kitchen Midden, Western Cape Coast, South Africa: Further Observations into the Megamidden Period. South African Archaeological Bulletin 53: 16-25.
Pancho's Kitchen Midden (6080 Special Finds / SAM AA 9073	M7 "Café II"	PKM 14.10.90	Pancho's Kitchen Midden (PKM) single complete bead, dark colouration, (circular/even/no irregularities/mostly equal, one side slightly shallower)	Between n 2940±20 and 3060±60	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,53	1,61	N/A	2,91	1,2	Jerardino, A. 1998. Excavations at Pancho's Kitchen Midden, Western Cape Coast, South Africa: Further Observations into the Megamidden Period. South African Archaeological Bulletin 53: 16-25.
Pancho's Kitchen Midden (6080 Special Finds / SAM AA 9073	M7 "Café III"	PKM 14.10.90	Pancho's Kitchen Midden (PKM) single complete bead, (circular/even/no irregularities/equal slope)	Between n 2940±20 and 3060±60	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,46	1,50	N/A	2,70	1,69	Jerardino, A. 1998. Excavations at Pancho's Kitchen Midden, Western Cape Coast, South Africa: Further Observations into the Megamidden Period. South African Archaeological Bulletin 53: 16-25.
Pancho's Kitchen Midden (6080 Special Finds / SAM AA 9073	Sq M7 "Pancho III"	PKM 16.10.90	Pancho's Kitchen Midden (PKM) single stage IVa bead, evidence flaking cuticle side (slightly oval/even/no irregularities/slope generally shallow and slightly more shallow one side)	3570±60 BP	3500 - 3999	IVa	N/A	1,53	N/A	3,72	1,73	Jerardino, A. 1998. Excavations at Pancho's Kitchen Midden, Western Cape Coast, South Africa: Further Observations into the Megamidden Period. South African Archaeological Bulletin 53: 16-25.
Pancho's Kitchen Midden (6080 Special Finds / SAM AA 9073	EB8 M7 "Penco I"	EB8 14.10.90	Pancho's Kitchen Midden (PKM)? single complete bead, has sort of cup on side 1 (circular/even/no irregularities/equal slopes)	3060±60 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	4,15	1,56	2,43	2,38	1,69	Jerardino, A. 1998. Excavations at Pancho's Kitchen Midden, Western Cape Coast, South Africa: Further Observations into the Megamidden Period. South African Archaeological Bulletin 53: 16-25.
Pancho's Kitchen Midden (6080 Special Finds / SAM AA 9073	EB8 M7 Penco I (2)	EB8 14.10.90	Pancho's Kitchen Midden (PKM)? 1 complete bead, possible wear side 1 (circular/even/no irregularities/slope generally shallow with one side steep)	3060±60 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	4,36	1,67	N/A	2,57	1,76	Jerardino, A. 1998. Excavations at Pancho's Kitchen Midden, Western Cape Coast, South Africa: Further Observations into the Megamidden Period. South African Archaeological Bulletin 53: 16-25.
Pancho's Kitchen Midden (6080 Special Finds / SAM AA 9073	N7 "Penco" (1)	PKM 19.04.91	Pancho's Kitchen Midden (PKM) 1 complete bead, cups both sides, side 1 slightly oval (circular/even/no irregularities/cup side 1 steep and one side shallow, cup side 2 shallow and one side steep)	3060±60 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	4,77	1,60	2,26	2,77	1,54	Jerardino, A. 1998. Excavations at Pancho's Kitchen Midden, Western Cape Coast, South Africa: Further Observations into the Megamidden Period. South African Archaeological Bulletin 53: 16-25.
Pancho's Kitchen Midden (6080 Special Finds / SAM AA 9073	N7 "Penco" (2)	PKM 19.04.91	Pancho's Kitchen Midden (PKM) 1 complete bead (oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with one side slightly steeper)	3060±60 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	4,94	2,13	N/A	3,26	1,41	Jerardino, A. 1998. Excavations at Pancho's Kitchen Midden, Western Cape Coast, South Africa: Further Observations into the Megamidden Period. South African Archaeological Bulletin 53: 16-25.
Pancho's Kitchen Midden (6080 Special Finds / SAM AA 9073	M7 "Tempra no II"	PKM 12.10.90	Pancho's Kitchen Midden (PKM) single complete but broken bead, cup is very steep and quite large, possibly from wear? (slightly oval/even/no irregularities/slope is very steep)	2640±60 BP	2500 - 2999	VIIb	4,96	2,93	N/A	3,32	1,52	Jerardino, A. 1998. Excavations at Pancho's Kitchen Midden, Western Cape Coast, South Africa: Further Observations into the Megamidden Period. South African Archaeological Bulletin 53: 16-25.
Pancho's Kitchen Midden (6080 Special Finds / SAM AA 9073	Sq L7 "Limari"	PKM 20.04.91	Pancho's Kitchen Midden (PKM) single complete bead (circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	880±50	500 - 999	VIIa	3,80	1,93	N/A	2,39	1,11	Jerardino, A. 1998. Excavations at Pancho's Kitchen Midden, Western Cape Coast, South Africa: Further Observations into the Megamidden Period. South African Archaeological Bulletin 53: 16-25.
Pancho's Kitchen Midden (6080 Special Finds / SAM AA 9073	Sq M7 "Shellier Gringo III"	PKM 13.10.90	Pancho's Kitchen Midden (PKM) single complete bead (oval/even/no irregularities/slope is equal, more shallow than steep)	2940±20 BP	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,14	1,89	N/A	2,78	1,23	Jerardino, A. 1998. Excavations at Pancho's Kitchen Midden, Western Cape Coast, South Africa: Further Observations into the Megamidden Period. South African Archaeological Bulletin 53: 16-25.
Pancho's Kitchen Midden (6080 Special Finds / SAM AA 9073	L7 Penco	PKM 13.09.91	Pancho's Kitchen Midden (PKM) single complete bead, (oval/even/no irregularities/slope is equal and generally more shallow)	3060±60 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	4,38	1,95	N/A	2,90	1,18	Jerardino, A. 1998. Excavations at Pancho's Kitchen Midden, Western Cape Coast, South Africa: Further Observations into the Megamidden Period. South African Archaeological Bulletin 53: 16-25.
Pancho's Kitchen Midden (6080 Special Finds / SAM AA 9073	L7 Soily Pancho II	PKM 14.09.91	Pancho's Kitchen Midden (PKM) single stage IVb bead (cup side 1 more oval, cup side 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slope side 1 is steep, side 2 is more shallow)	3570±60	3500 - 3999	IVb	N/A	1,43	1,96	2,75	1,97	Jerardino, A. 1998. Excavations at Pancho's Kitchen Midden, Western Cape Coast, South Africa: Further Observations into the Megamidden Period. South African Archaeological Bulletin 53: 16-25.
Pancho's Kitchen Midden (6080 Special Finds / SAM AA 9073	Sq K5 "Tempra no"	PKM 15.04.92	Pancho's Kitchen Midden (PKM) single complete bead, (side 1 is oval, side 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/side 1 is narrow on 2 sides and shallow on 2 sides [opposites], side 2 is equal and steep)	2640±60 BP	2500 - 2999	VIIa	5,09	2,03	2,69	2,98	1,6	Jerardino, A. 1998. Excavations at Pancho's Kitchen Midden, Western Cape Coast, South Africa: Further Observations into the Megamidden Period. South African Archaeological Bulletin 53: 16-25.
Pancho's Kitchen Midden (6080 Special Finds / SAM AA 9073	L7 Soily Café (lower)	PKM 13.09.91	Pancho's Kitchen Midden (PKM) single complete bead (slightly oval/even/no irregularities/slope is generally shallower with one slightly steeper side)	Between n 2940±20 and 3060±60	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,72	2,26	N/A	3,12	1,18	Jerardino, A. 1998. Excavations at Pancho's Kitchen Midden, Western Cape Coast, South Africa: Further Observations into the Megamidden Period. South African Archaeological Bulletin 53: 16-25.
Pancho's Kitchen Midden (6080 Special Finds / SAM AA 9073	N7 Temprano	PKM 11.09.91	Pancho's Kitchen Midden (PKM) single complete bead, (both sides cups circular/even/no irregularities/slightly shallow equal slopes)	2640±60 BP	2500 - 2999	VIIa	5,99	2,58	3,56	3,58	1,68	Jerardino, A. 1998. Excavations at Pancho's Kitchen Midden, Western Cape Coast, South Africa: Further Observations into the Megamidden Period. South African Archaeological Bulletin 53: 16-25.
Pancho's Kitchen Midden (6080 Special Finds / SAM AA 9073	M7 "Café I"	PKM 13.10.90	Pancho's Kitchen Midden (PKM) single complete bead, slightly square shape, (both sides oval/side 1 slightly uneven/some irregularities and residue/lopes slightly shallower and steeper on opposite sides for both cups)	Between n 2940±20 and	2500 - 2999	VIIa	4,40	1,71	2,88	2,99	1,66	Jerardino, A. 1998. Excavations at Pancho's Kitchen Midden, Western Cape Coast, South Africa: Further Observations into the Megamidden Period. South African Archaeological Bulletin 53: 16-25.

				3060±60								
Pancho's Kitchen Midden (6080 Special Finds / SAM AA 9073	Sql7 "SH.Grigo (lower)"	PKM 12.09.91	Pancho's Kitchen Midden (PKM) single complete bead (cup is slightly oval/even/no irregularities/slope steep but one side very shallow)	2940±20 BP		VIIa	3,80	1,35	N/A	2,56	1,46	Jerardino, A. 1998. Excavations at Pancho's Kitchen Midden, Western Cape Coast, South Africa: Further Observations into the Megamidden Period. South African Archaeological Bulletin 53: 16-25.
Pancho's Kitchen Midden (6080 Special Finds / SAM AA 9073	Sql7 "Penco (lower)"	PKM 14.09.91	Pancho's Kitchen Midden (PKM) single complete bead, aperture is oval (cup slightly oval/even/no irregularities/slope appears equal but one side of bead very thin)	3060±60 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	5,03	1,91	N/A	2,88	1,44	Jerardino, A. 1998. Excavations at Pancho's Kitchen Midden, Western Cape Coast, South Africa: Further Observations into the Megamidden Period. South African Archaeological Bulletin 53: 16-25.
Oakhurst DOG	Oakhurst 18-27" (1)		Oakhurst 18-27 Larger bag DOG ?? Single completed bead, burned (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)			VIIa	4,68	1,63	N/A	2,09	1,3	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG	Oakhurst 18-27" (2)		Oakhurst 18-27 Larger bag DOG ?? Single completed bead, sides unclear (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly steep and equal, cup 2 is shallow and equal)			VIIa	3,97	1,73	2,18	2,47	1,63	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG	Oakhurst 18-27" (3)		Oakhurst 18-27 Larger bag DOG ?? Single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)			VIIa	4,07	1,25	N/A	1,87	1,64	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG	Oakhurst 18-27" (4)		Oakhurst 18-27 Larger bag DOG ?? Single completed bead (cup is same as aperture)			VIIa	4,08	1,20	N/A	1,20	1,62	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG	Oakhurst 18-27" (5)		Oakhurst 18-27 Larger bag DOG ?? Single completed bead (cup is same as aperture)?			VIIa	4,16	1,16	N/A	1,16	1,69	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG	Oakhurst 74"		Oakhurst 74" (22) Single completed bead, burned bead, aperture whacky (cup is oval/slightly uneven/possible irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	Between 7910 ±70 BP and 8950 ±90 BP	8000 - 9000	VIIa	5,65	1,79	N/A	2,75	1,69	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave I (1)		Oakhurst (#8) contents of Grave I completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	6180 ±70 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	3,58	1,52	N/A	2,43	1,29	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave I (2)		Oakhurst (#8) contents of Grave I completed bead, sides unclear (cup 1 is circular/cup 2 is oval/even/no irregularities/slopes fairly shallow and equal)	6180 ±70 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	3,88	1,59	2,00	2,22	1,15	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave I (3)		Oakhurst (#8) contents of Grave I completed bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	6180 ±70 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	4,19	1,51	N/A	2,14	1,5	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave I (4)		Oakhurst (#8) contents of Grave I completed bead, residue? In cup (cup is oval/even/possible irregularities but residue/slope appears fairly steep and equal)	6180 ±70 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	5,04	1,91	N/A	2,49	1,6	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave I (5)		Oakhurst (#8) contents of Grave I completed bead, burned bead, residue? In aperture, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope appears steep and equal)	6180 ±70 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	4,86	1,63	N/A	1,96	1,64	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave I (6)		Oakhurst (#8) contents of Grave I completed bead, residue? In cup (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope appears shallow and equal)	6180 ±70 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	3,96	1,25	N/A	2,21	1,65	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave I (7)		Oakhurst (#8) contents of Grave I completed bead, brown bead, wear both sides aperture? (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	6180 ±70 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	4,42	1,44	N/A	1,94	1,79	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave I (8)		Oakhurst (#8) contents of Grave I completed bead, bead thicker one side than other, residue and dirt everywhere (cup could only get one measurement, appears circular/unclear/unclear/slope appears possibly shallow and equal)	6180 ±70 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	4,92	1,40	N/A	2,81	1,75	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave I (9)		Oakhurst (#8) contents of Grave I completed bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	6180 ±70 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	4,37	1,91	N/A	3,02	1,62	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	54-60" (1)		Oakhurst (#33) 5? Single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	3,82	1,59	N/A	2,08	1,45	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	54-60" (2)		Oakhurst (#33) 5? Single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,35	1,56	N/A	2,22	1,45	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	54-60" (3)		Oakhurst (#33) 5? Single completed bead, sides unclear (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes fairly shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,29	1,87	2,33	2,74	1,35	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	54-60" (4)		Oakhurst (#33) 5? Single completed bead (cup is circular/even/some irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,21	1,68	N/A	2,15	1,48	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	54-60" (5)		Oakhurst (#33) 5? Single completed bead, square bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/slightly uneven/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,03	1,69	N/A	2,12	1,37	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	54-60" (6)		Oakhurst (#33) 5? Single completed bead, cup unclear, same as aperture?	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	3,84	2,11	N/A	2,11	1,06	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	54-60" (7)		Oakhurst (#33) 5? Single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	3,82	1,38	N/A	2,23	1,29	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	54-60" (8)		Oakhurst (#33) 5? Single completed bead, thicker one side than other, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,51	1,94	N/A	2,26	1,3	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	54-60" (9)		Oakhurst (#33) 5? Single completed bead, burned bead, cup is same as aperture	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,50	1,55	N/A	1,55	1,25	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	54-60" (10)		Oakhurst (#33) 5? Single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,27	2,45	N/A	2,78	1,19	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	54-60" (11)		Oakhurst (#33) 5? Single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,87	1,94	N/A	2,56	1,27	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	54-60" (12)		Oakhurst (#33) 5? Single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with slightly steeper side)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	5,14	2,06	N/A	3,15	1,45	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	54-60" (13)		Oakhurst (#33) 5? Single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with slightly steeper side)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,66	1,59	N/A	2,63	1,66	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	54-60" (14)		Oakhurst (#33) 5? Single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep with shallow side)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,11	2,20	N/A	2,83	1,3	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	54-60" (15)		Oakhurst (#33) 5? Single completed bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	3,78	1,79	N/A	2,51	1,31	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	54-60" (16)		Oakhurst (#33) 5? Single completed bead, burned bead, aperture is oval-triangular (cup is oval-triangular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with very shallow side)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,58	1,95	N/A	2,52	0,78	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave VI SVIb		Oakhurst Grave VI Vlb bead, burned preform (cup is circular/even/some irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	4870 ±210 BP	4500 - 4999	VIIb	N/A	1,55	N/A	2,27	1,49	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	64-68"		Oakhurst 64-68" (34) Single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 7910 ±70 BP and 8950 ±90 BP	8000 - 9000	VIIa	5,05	1,54	N/A	2,53	1,61	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	54-84" (1)		Oakhurst (#32) Single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep with shallow side)	Between n 7910 ±70 BP and 8950 ±90 BP	8000 - 9000	VIIa	4,92	2,08	N/A	2,84	1,63	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	54-84" (2)		Oakhurst (#32) Single completed bead, thicker one side than other, burned bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with very shallow side)	Between n 7910 ±70 BP and 8950 ±90 BP	8000 - 9000	VIIa	3,92	1,78	N/A	2,56	1,41	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	54-84" (3)		Oakhurst (#32) Single completed bead, has fluff, aperture is rectangular (cup is oval/uneven/possible irregularities/slope is unclear because fluff)	Between n 7910	8000 - 9000	VIIa	3,82	1,53	N/A	1,99	1,33	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province,

				±70 BP and 8950 ±90 BP								Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	4-5" (1)		Oakhurst (#29) Single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is slightly oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)			VIIa	5,76	2,02	N/A	3,49	1,69	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	4-5" (2)		Oakhurst (#29) Single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is slightly oval/uneven/some irregularities/slope is shallow with slightly steeper side)			VIIa	5,56	2,07	N/A	3,46	1,63	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	4-5" (3)		Oakhurst (#29) Single VIa bead, reddish bead, aperture is slightly oval (cups are oval/even/possible irregularities/slopes are fairly steep and equal)			VIa	N/A	2,42	3,13	3,11	2,03	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10 (1)		Oakhurst Grave 10 single completed bead aperture same as cup	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,76	1,35	N/A	1,35	1,57	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10 (2)		Oakhurst Grave 10 single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,40	1,26	N/A	1,57	1,63	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10 (3)		Oakhurst Grave 10 single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with very shallow side)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,74	1,10	N/A	1,82	1,54	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 2 (1)		Oakhurst (#12) Single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7120 ±60 BP	7000 - 7499	VIIa	4,10	1,87	N/A	2,62	1,09	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 2 (2)		Oakhurst (#12) Single completed bead, burned bead, aperture and cup are filled (cup appears circular)	7120 ±60 BP	7000 - 7499	VIIa	4,47	1,29	N/A	2,10	1,37	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 2 (3)		Oakhurst (#12) Single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7120 ±60 BP	7000 - 7499	VIIa	3,40	1,30	N/A	2,20	1,31	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 2 (4)		Oakhurst (#12) Single completed bead, aperture and cup are filled (cup appears circular)	7120 ±60 BP	7000 - 7499	VIIa	4,22	1,62	N/A	2,52	1,58	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 2 (5)		Oakhurst (#12) Single completed bead, brown bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	7120 ±60 BP	7000 - 7499	VIIa	4,81	1,91	N/A	2,51	1,8	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 2 (6)		Oakhurst (#12) Single completed bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	7120 ±60 BP	7000 - 7499	VIIa	4,26	1,59	N/A	2,22	1,3	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 2 (7)		Oakhurst (#12) Single completed bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	7120 ±60 BP	7000 - 7499	VIIa	4,71	1,95	N/A	2,31	1,07	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 2 (8)		Oakhurst (#12) Single completed bead, burned? Bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	7120 ±60 BP	7000 - 7499	VIIa	4,12	1,53	N/A	2,16	1,36	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 2 (9)		Oakhurst (#12) Single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7120 ±60 BP	7000 - 7499	VIIa	3,97	1,91	N/A	2,52	1,22	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 2 (10)		Oakhurst (#12) Single completed bead, sides unclear (cups are circular-triangular/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly shallow and equal)	7120 ±60 BP	7000 - 7499	VIIa	4,45	1,67	2,10	2,07	1,3	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 2 (11)		Oakhurst (#12) Single completed bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/is a straight edge/slope is fairly shallow with very shallow straight edge side)	7120 ±60 BP	7000 - 7499	VIIa	5,02	1,82	N/A	2,66	1,31	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 2 (12)		Oakhurst (#12) Single completed bead, brown bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7120 ±60 BP	7000 - 7499	VIIa	4,24	1,47	N/A	2,50	1,44	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 2 (13)		Oakhurst (#12) Single completed bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	7120 ±60 BP	7000 - 7499	VIIa	3,94	1,31	N/A	1,69	1,17	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 2 (14)		Oakhurst (#12) Single completed bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7120 ±60 BP	7000 - 7499	VIIa	4,43	1,40	N/A	2,49	1,51	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 2 (15)		Oakhurst (#12) Single completed bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7120 ±60 BP	7000 - 7499	VIIa	4,27	1,33	N/A	2,49	1,21	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 2 (16)		Oakhurst (#12) Single completed bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/some irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with shallow side)	7120 ±60 BP	7000 - 7499	VIIa	4,26	1,61	N/A	2,45	1,33	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 2 (17)		Oakhurst (#12) Single completed bead, brown bead?, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/some irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7120 ±60 BP	7000 - 7499	VIIa	4,25	1,41	N/A	2,74	1,32	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 2 SIIa		Oakhurst (#12) Single completed bead, burned preform (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are shallow and equal)	7120 ±60 BP	7000 - 7499	IIa	N/A	2,13	3,00	3,09	1,56	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	0-36" (1)	Bag 7 in 30	Oakhurst (30-7) 0-36 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 0 and 3450 ±55 BP		VIIa	4,44	2,05	N/A	2,64	1,24	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	0-36" (2)	Bag 7 in 30	Oakhurst (30-7) 0-36 single completed bead, aperture is circular-triangular (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 0 and 3450 ±55 BP		VIIa	4,64	1,64	N/A	2,97	1,55	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	0-36" (3)	Bag 7 in 30	Oakhurst (30-7) 0-36 single completed bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly shallow and equal, side 2 is shallow on one side and steep on other side)	Between n 0 and 3450 ±55 BP		VIIa	4,52	1,68	2,08	2,47	1,56	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	0-36" (4)	Bag 7 in 30	Oakhurst (30-7) 0-36 single completed bead (cup 1 is slightly oval, cup 2 is oval/even/no irregularities/slope cup 2 is fairly shallow with slightly steeper side, cup 2 is shallow with slightly steeper side)	Between n 0 and 3450 ±55 BP		VIIa	4,67	1,62	2,09	2,80	1,5	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	0-36" (5)	Bag 7 in 30	Oakhurst (30-7) 0-36 single completed bead, triangular bead, sides unclear (cup side 1 is circular, side 2 is oval/even/no irregularities/slope side 1 is fairly steep with shallower side, side 2 is fairly shallow on opposing sides and very shallow on opposing sides)	Between n 0 and 3450 ±55 BP		VIIa	4,70	1,98	2,78	2,81	1,54	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	0-36" un 1,25 mag	Bag 7 in 30	Oakhurst (30-7) 0-36 unmarked single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 0 and 3450 ±55 BP		VIIa	3,19	1,41	N/A	2,13	1,36	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	0-36" un VIIb 1,25 mag	Bag 7 in 30	Oakhurst (30-7) 0-36 unmarked single completed broken bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup side 1 is oval, cup side 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slope side 1 is steep and equal, side 2 is fairly shallow with shallow side)	Between n 0 and 3450 ±55 BP	3500 - 3999	VIIb	3,87	1,15	1,40	2,03	1,28	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	0-36" un IIIa		Oakhurst (30-7) 0-36 unmarked single IIIa bead, aperture is slightly oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with slightly steeper side)	Between n 0 and 3450 ±55 BP		IIIa	N/A	1,30	N/A	2,84	1,72	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	0-36" un IIIb		Oakhurst (30-7) 0-36 unmarked single IIIb bead (cup is oval/slightly uneven/no irregularities/slope is steep with shallower side)	Between n 0 and 3450 ±55 BP		IIIb	N/A	1,57	N/A	2,46	1,79	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	45-50" (1) mag 1,25		Oakhurst (7) 45-50 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	3,36	1,40	N/A	1,93	1,29	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	45-50" (2) mag 1,25		Oakhurst (7) 45-50 single completed bead, one side thicker than other (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	3,56	1,60	N/A	2,35	1,24	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	45-50" (3) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst (7) 45-50 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	2,99	1,30	N/A	2,13	1,28	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	45-50" (4) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst (7) 45-50 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	3,29	1,35	N/A	2,28	1,33	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	45-50" (5) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst (7) 45-50 single completed bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	3,33	1,71	N/A	2,33	1,26	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	45-50" (6) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst (7) 45-50 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	2,90	1,38	N/A	2,14	1,33	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	45-50" (28) SVIIb	Oakhurst (7) 45-50 single broken bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIb	3,68	1,49	N/A	2,04	1,35	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	45-50" SIIa	Oakhurst 45-50" fragments SIIa bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	IIa	N/A	1,85	N/A	3,04	1,57	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	45-50" SIIb	Oakhurst 45-50" fragments SIIb bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	IIb	N/A	2,00	N/A	3,26	1,77	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	45-50" SIVa	Oakhurst 45-50" fragments SIVa bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	IVa	N/A	2,04	N/A	3,20	1,7	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" SVIIb	Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" complete broken bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIb	4,43	1,60	N/A	2,30	1,54	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" SVIa (1)	Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" SVIa bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/uneven/irregularities/slope is steep with shallow side)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIa	5,25	2,16	N/A	3,09	1,45	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" SVIa (2)	Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" SVIa bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep with shallower side)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIa	5,32	2,28	N/A	3,03	1,51	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" SVIa (3)	Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" SVIa bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep with shallow side)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIa	5,39	2,22	N/A	2,97	1,52	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" SVIa (4)	Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" SVIa bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIa	5,15	1,94	N/A	2,91	1,88	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" SVIa (5)	Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" SVIa bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIa	5,16	1,54	N/A	3,05	1,73	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" SVIa (6)	Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" SVIa bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIa	5,30	2,06	N/A	2,89	1,39	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" SVIa (7)	Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" SVIa bead, burned bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIa	6,32	1,95	N/A	2,69	1,5	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (1)	Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,63	2,17	N/A	2,85	1,3	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (2)	Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	5,23	1,89	N/A	2,92	1,51	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (3)	Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, thicker one side than other, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep with shallower side)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	5,18	2,18	N/A	2,83	1,94	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (4)	Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	5,20	2,08	N/A	3,25	1,23	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (5)	Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,73	2,00	N/A	2,71	1,56	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (6)	Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with steep side)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	5,10	2,05	N/A	2,80	1,5	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (7)	Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, burned bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,88	2,24	N/A	2,80	1,26	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (8)	Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities/slope is fairly steep with shallower side)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	5,10	2,01	N/A	2,84	1,39	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (9)	Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, burned bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep with shallow side)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	5,13	2,04	N/A	3,03	1,61	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (31)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	5,40	2,17	N/A	2,48	1,32	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (32)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, burned bead, sides unclear, aperture same as cup	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,71	2,41	2,41	2,41	1,03	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (33)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	5,29	2,19	N/A	3,15	1,41	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (34)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep with shallow side)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	5,16	2,09	N/A	2,77	1,61	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (35)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, brown bead, one side thicker than other, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	5,59	2,30	N/A	2,98	1,84	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (36)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,85	1,80	N/A	2,61	1,53	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (37)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, one side thicker than other (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	5,06	2,20	N/A	3,43	1,41	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (38)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, brownish bead (cups are oval/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is shallow and equal, cup 2 is shallow with very shallow side)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	5,01	1,91	2,73	3,09	1,83	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (39)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cup is oval/even/some irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	5,27	1,93	N/A	2,56	1,6	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (40)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, brownish bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	5,23	2,07	N/A	2,63	1,62	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (41)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	5,35	1,69	N/A	2,31	1,31	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (42)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, brownish bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities/slope is shallow with opposite steep sides)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	5,45	2,02	N/A	3,04	1,76	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (43)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,75	1,62	N/A	2,82	1,36	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (44)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, oval bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	5,02	2,19	N/A	2,93	1,55	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (45)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly shallow with steep side, cup 2 is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,14	1,68	2,10	2,56	1,5	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (46)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	3,90	1,44	N/A	2,47	1,47	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (47)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,09	1,78	N/A	2,36	1,74	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (48)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cu is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,27	2,08	N/A	2,67	1,46	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (49)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, burned bead, aperture is egg shape (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is quite shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,56	2,17	N/A	2,77	1,28	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (50)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup 1 is oval, cup 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is steep with shallower side, cup 2 is fairly steep with shallower side)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,67	1,74	2,15	2,44	1,54	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (51)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,52	1,61	N/A	2,30	1,49	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (73)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep with shallower side)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	3,96	1,80	N/A	2,34	1,76	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (74)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, aperture is oval, aperture is same as cup	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,26	2,33	N/A	2,33	1,03	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (75)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cup 1 is circular, cup 2 is oval/even/no irregularities/slopes are shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,41	1,64	2,36	2,41	1,43	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (76)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,12	1,63	N/A	2,58	1,63	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (77)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, aperture is oval-triangular (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	3,96	1,39	N/A	2,24	1,67	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (78)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cup is oval/uneven/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,15	2,18	N/A	2,69	1,16	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (79)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,70	1,63	N/A	2,54	1,57	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (80)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cup is circular/uneven/no irregularities/slope is steep with shallower side)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,60	1,82	N/A	2,23	1,52	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (81)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,54	1,63	N/A	2,40	1,54	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (82)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,18	2,22	N/A	2,91	1,38	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (83)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,39	1,72	N/A	2,70	1,7	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (84)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,73	1,79	N/A	2,92	1,53	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (85)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,09	1,59	N/A	2,53	1,43	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (86)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, square bead, brown bead (cup is oval/uneven/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,22	1,47	N/A	2,13	1,59	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (87)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, brown bead (cup 1 is oval/cup 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,37	1,67	2,14	2,47	1,64	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (88)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, one side thicker than other and squareish (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,27	1,58	N/A	1,95	1,6	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (89)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, burned bead, aperture is egg shape (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,40	1,87	N/A	2,73	1,3	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (90)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/some irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,18	1,43	N/A	2,25	1,51	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (91)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, burned bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep with shallow side)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,20	1,48	N/A	2,38	1,44	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (92)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,04	2,03	N/A	2,53	1,38	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (93)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,20	1,69	N/A	2,69	1,9	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (94)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, aperture is same as cup	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	3,88	1,87	N/A	1,87	1,35	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (95)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,35	1,59	N/A	2,24	1,17	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (96)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly shallow and equal, cup 2 is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,16	1,54	2,04	2,49	1,32	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (97)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,29	2,38	N/A	2,63	1,1	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (98)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,09	1,43	N/A	2,52	1,38	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (99)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, square bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,98	2,12	N/A	2,77	1,39	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (100)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, aperture same as cup	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,18	2,10	N/A	2,10	1,18	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (101)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, burned bead (cup is circular with straight side/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,40	1,83	N/A	2,35	1,2	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (102)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,31	1,52	N/A	2,94	1,8	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (103)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cups are oval/even/no irregularities/slopes are shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,57	2,01	2,84	3,12	1,59	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (104)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,56	1,85	N/A	2,21	1,43	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (105)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,34	1,64	N/A	2,68	1,45	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (106)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, sides unclear, aperture same as cup	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,33	2,38	2,38	2,38	1,1	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (107)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,42	1,48	N/A	2,78	1,48	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (108)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, brown bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,19	1,94	N/A	2,86	1,23	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (109)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,23	1,66	N/A	2,25	1,46	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (110)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,28	1,53	N/A	2,71	1,58	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (111)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,19	1,54	N/A	2,84	1,44	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (112)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly steep with shallower sides)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,37	1,78	2,21	2,50	1,58	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape

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Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (136)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep with shallower side)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,07	1,76	N/A	2,39	1,54	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (137)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	3,88	1,61	N/A	2,36	1,49	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (138)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,19	1,95	N/A	2,80	1,43	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (139)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, aperture is slightly oval, aperture is same as cup	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	3,72	1,78	N/A	1,78	1,52	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (140)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, squareish bead, sides unclear, aperture is oval (cups are oval/uneven/some irregularities/slopes are fairly shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,12	1,45	2,03	2,12	1,53	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (141)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	3,75	1,26	N/A	2,57	1,61	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (142)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	3,79	1,34	N/A	2,41	1,62	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (143)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	3,74	1,20	N/A	2,26	1,53	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (144)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	3,68	1,26	N/A	2,01	1,81	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (145)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	3,64	1,75	N/A	2,54	1,5	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (146)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, brownish bead, sides unclear, aperture is oval (cup 1 is circular, cup 2 is oval/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly steep and equal, cup 2 is fairly shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,00	1,49	1,97	2,04	1,61	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (147)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,03	1,56	N/A	2,44	1,46	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (148)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,16	1,52	N/A	2,17	1,51	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (149)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,15	1,75	N/A	2,51	1,79	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (150)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	3,79	1,21	N/A	2,04	1,63	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5.45-50" (151)		Oakhurst Bag 5 45-50" Single completed bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	7910 ±70 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	3,68	1,27	N/A	2,22	1,27	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 5079?	GXII bag #3 (1)		Oakhurst Grave XII bag #3 Single Completed bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	4995 ±215 BP	4500 - 4999	VIIa	4,27	1,78	N/A	2,57	1,52	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 5079?	GXII bag #3 (2)		Oakhurst Grave XII bag #3 Single Completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	4995 ±215 BP	4500 - 4999	VIIa	4,03	1,87	N/A	2,43	1,25	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 5079?	GXII bag #3 (3)		Oakhurst Grave XII bag #3 Single Completed bead, brown bead, sides unclear (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly steep and equal)	4995 ±215 BP	4500 - 4999	VIIa	4,02	1,75	2,14	2,18	1,26	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 5079?	GXII bag #3 (4)		Oakhurst Grave XII bag #3 Single Completed bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	4995 ±215 BP	4500 - 4999	VIIa	4,22	1,53	N/A	2,61	1,61	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 5079?	GXII bag #3 (5)		Oakhurst Grave XII bag #3 Single Completed bead, brown bead, aperture is circular-triangular (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly shallow and equal, cup 2 is shallow with steeper side)	4995 ±215 BP	4500 - 4999	VIIa	4,11	1,80	2,33	2,72	1,37	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

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Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 5079?	GXII bag #3 (27)		Oakhurst Grave XII bag #3 Single Completed bead, aperture is egg shape (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	4995 ±215 BP	4500 - 4999	VIIa	4,12	1,28	N/A	2,56	1,57	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 5079?	GXII bag #3 (28)		Oakhurst Grave XII bag #3 Single Completed bead, brown/black bead, rectangle bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	4995 ±215 BP	4500 - 4999	VIIa	4,24	1,52	N/A	1,79	1,83	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 5079?	GXII bag #3 (29)		Oakhurst Grave XII bag #3 Single Completed bead, brownish bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	4995 ±215 BP	4500 - 4999	VIIa	4,33	1,74	N/A	2,56	1,56	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 5079?	GXII bag #3 (30)		Oakhurst Grave XII bag #3 Single Completed bead, brown bead, quite degraded (cup is circular/slightly uneven/possible irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	4995 ±215 BP	4500 - 4999	VIIa	3,84	1,72	N/A	2,42	1,39	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 5079?	GXII bag #3 (31)		Oakhurst Grave XII bag #3 Single Completed bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	4995 ±215 BP	4500 - 4999	VIIa	3,98	1,67	N/A	2,23	1,7	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 5079?	GXII bag #3 (32)		Oakhurst Grave XII bag #3 Single Completed bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	4995 ±215 BP	4500 - 4999	VIIa	3,74	1,65	N/A	2,14	1,19	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 5079?	GXII bag #3 (33)		Oakhurst Grave XII bag #3 Single Completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	4995 ±215 BP	4500 - 4999	VIIa	4,07	1,62	N/A	2,45	1,85	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 5079?	GXII bag #3 (34)		Oakhurst Grave XII bag #3 Single Completed bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	4995 ±215 BP	4500 - 4999	VIIa	3,89	1,46	N/A	2,61	1,67	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 5079?	GXII bag #3 (35)		Oakhurst Grave XII bag #3 Single Completed bead, brown bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with steep side)	4995 ±215 BP	4500 - 4999	VIIa	4,12	1,28	N/A	1,99	1,72	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 5079?	GXII bag #3 (36)		Oakhurst Grave XII bag #3 Single Completed bead, brown bead, aperture is egg shape (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	4995 ±215 BP	4500 - 4999	VIIa	4,25	1,53	N/A	2,45	1,71	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 5079?	GXII bag #3 (37)		Oakhurst Grave XII bag #3 Single Completed bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	4995 ±215 BP	4500 - 4999	VIIa	4,24	1,85	N/A	2,66	1,53	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 5079?	GXII bag #3 (38)		Oakhurst Grave XII bag #3 Single Completed bead, brown bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly shallow and equal, cup 2 is shallow and equal)	4995 ±215 BP	4500 - 4999	VIIa	3,85	1,42	1,91	2,38	1,66	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 5079?	GXII bag #3 (39)		Oakhurst Grave XII bag #3 Single Completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	4995 ±215 BP	4500 - 4999	VIIa	4,23	2,15	N/A	2,83	1,58	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 5079?	GXII bag #3 (40)		Oakhurst Grave XII bag #3 Single Completed bead, aperture is oval with straight edge (cup is circular/even/irregularity/slope is shallow and equal)	4995 ±215 BP	4500 - 4999	VIIa	3,93	1,75	N/A	2,73	1,41	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 5079?	GXII bag #3 (41)		Oakhurst Grave XII bag #3 Single Completed bead, brown bead, string wear (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	4995 ±215 BP	4500 - 4999	VIIa	4,07	1,41	N/A	2,16	1,67	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 5079?	GXII bag #3 (42)		Oakhurst Grave XII bag #3 Single Completed bead, brown bead (cup 1 is oval, cup 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are shallow and equal)	4995 ±215 BP	4500 - 4999	VIIa	4,19	1,71	2,41	2,54	1,82	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 5079?	GXII bag #3 (43)		Oakhurst Grave XII bag #3 Single Completed bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with steep side)	4995 ±215 BP	4500 - 4999	VIIa	4,30	1,44	N/A	2,06	1,45	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 5079?	GXII bag #3 (44)		Oakhurst Grave XII bag #3 Single Completed bead, brown bead (cup 1 is oval, cup 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly steep and equal)	4995 ±215 BP	4500 - 4999	VIIa	3,96	1,78	2,18	2,34	1,55	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 5079?	GXII bag #3 (45)		Oakhurst Grave XII bag #3 Single Completed bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	4995 ±215 BP	4500 - 4999	VIIa	3,99	1,71	N/A	2,29	1,78	Patrick, M.K.

Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 5079?	GXII bag #3 (48)		Oakhurst Grave XII bag #3 Single Completed bead, string wear, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	4995 ±215 BP	4500 - 4999	VIIa	3,81	1,63	N/A	2,15	1,21	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 5079?	GXII bag #3 (49)		Oakhurst Grave XII bag #3 Single Completed bead, square bead, brown bead (cup is oval/uneven/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with steep side)	4995 ±215 BP	4500 - 4999	VIIa	3,78	1,66	N/A	2,42	1,86	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 5079?	GXII bag #3 (50) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave XII bag #3 Single Completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	4995 ±215 BP	4500 - 4999	VIIa	3,30	1,43	N/A	2,51	1,57	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 5079?	GXII bag #3 (51)		Oakhurst Grave XII bag #3 Single Completed bead, degraded, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	4995 ±215 BP	4500 - 4999	VIIa	3,92	1,93	N/A	2,62	1,56	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 40-45" (1)		Oakhurst Bag 7 40-45" single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,53	1,89	N/A	2,12	0,91	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 40-45" (2)		Oakhurst Bag 7 40-45" single completed bead, sides unclear (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes fairly steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,67	1,88	2,01	2,07	0,62	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 40-45" (3)		Oakhurst Bag 7 40-45" single completed bead, sides unclear, aperture same as cup (slope is steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,55	1,92	1,92	1,92	0,78	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 40-45" (4) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag 7 40-45" single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup side 1 is oval, side 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slope side 1 is fairly shallow and equal, side 2 is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,21	1,60	2,06	2,57	0,96	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 40-45" (5) J + S 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag 7 40-45" single completed bead, brown bead, residue in cup (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities but could just be residue/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	2,89	1,46	N/A	2,40	1,3	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40-45" (1)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,83	1,68	N/A	2,56	1,09	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40-45" (2)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,66	1,60	N/A	2,27	1,14	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40-45" (3) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, sides unclear (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,51	1,86	1,94	2,00	0,9	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40-45" (4) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,54	1,97	N/A	2,23	0,84	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40-45" (5)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slope side 1 is fairly steep and equal, side 2 is fairly steep with shallow side)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP		VIIa	4,58	2,06	2,34	2,70	1,21	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

				and 7910 ±70 BP								
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (6)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, aperture is oval (cups are oval/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,68	1,70	2,21	2,22	1,12	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (7) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, sides unclear (cup side 1 is oval, side 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,48	1,89	2,29	2,21	1,13	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (8)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,72	1,96	N/A	2,23	0,82	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (9) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead (cup is oval/even/some irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,31	1,42	N/A	2,19	1,66	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (10)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, sides unclear, aperture same as cup (slopes are steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,75	1,88	1,88	1,88	0,98	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (11)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,63	1,85	N/A	2,23	0,87	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (12)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,72	1,32	N/A	2,10	1,36	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (13)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,77	1,45	N/A	2,40	1,42	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (14) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,12	1,51	1,73	2,06	1,19	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (15)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, signs wear (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,79	1,52	N/A	2,38	1,3	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (16)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	4,08	1,78	N/A	2,45	1,63	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40-45" (17) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead aperture is circular-triangular (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with slightly steeper side)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,31	1,29	N/A	2,17	1,66	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40-45" (18) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, residue in cup, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/irregularities unclear because residue/slope appears shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,58	1,43	N/A	2,32	1,49	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40-45" (19) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, aperture is slightly oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with shallower side)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,40	1,39	N/A	2,20	1,79	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40-45" (20) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with steep side)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,40	1,41	N/A	1,90	1,49	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40-45" (21) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,51	1,41	N/A	2,49	1,57	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40-45" (22) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, aperture is egg shape (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,52	1,48	N/A	2,33	1,71	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40-45" (23)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,70	1,70	N/A	2,50	1,13	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40-45" (24) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, sides unclear, aperture same as cup (slopes are steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,47	1,90	1,90	1,90	0,87	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40-45" (25) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, burned bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,51	1,75	2,00	2,12	1,06	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40-45" (26) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,42	1,28	N/A	2,15	1,62	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40-45" (27) (go back 23)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with slightly steeper side)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	4,25	1,63	N/A	2,65	1,54	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40-45" (28)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and	VIIa	3,69	1,53	N/A	2,52	1,26	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

				7910 ±70 BP								
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (29)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, aperture is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	4,01	1,66	N/A	2,23	1,58	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (30)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with steeper side)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	4,09	1,76	N/A	2,37	1,13	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (31)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, residue in cup (cup is oval/uneven/some irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,91	1,39	N/A	2,61	1,56	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (32)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with steeper side)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,98	1,73	N/A	2,52	1,26	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (33)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,93	1,72	N/A	2,46	1,25	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (34)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, burned bead, oval-triangular aperture (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,75	1,36	N/A	2,43	1,24	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (35)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, brown bead, aperture is same as cup (slope is steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,84	2,01	2,01	2,01	1,12	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (36)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/possible irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,96	1,42	N/A	2,51	1,56	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (37) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is slightly oval/even/possible irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,36	1,37	N/A	2,12	1,55	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (38)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with slightly steeper side)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,76	1,35	N/A	2,45	1,37	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (39)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,92	1,50	N/A	2,86	1,34	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (40)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, aperture is slightly oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP		VIIa	3,79	1,40	N/A	2,50	1,52	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province,

				and 7910 ±70 BP								Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (41) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,42	1,89	2,40	2,49	1,68	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (42)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead (cup is circular/even/some irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with steeper side)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,77	1,55	N/A	2,21	1,43	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (43) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, brown bead, aperture is slightly oval (cup is oval/even/possible irregularities/slope is shallow with slightly steeper side)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,48	1,28	N/A	2,28	1,79	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (44) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead (cup is oval/even/some irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,44	1,32	N/A	2,25	1,75	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (45) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead (cup side 1 is circular, side 2 is oval/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,42	1,72	2,20	2,38	1,74	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (46) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,59	1,89	N/A	2,20	0,86	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (47)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,94	1,81	N/A	2,87	1,67	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (48)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with slightly steeper side)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,81	1,66	N/A	2,55	1,16	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (49)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	4,13	1,76	N/A	2,22	1,35	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (50)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,78	2,01	N/A	2,61	1,2	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (51)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, brown bead, residue in cup, aperture is oval (cup is slightly oval/even/possible irregularities but residue in cup/slope appears shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,71	1,23	N/A	2,33	1,55	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40-45" (52)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, sides unclear (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,66	1,95	2,29	2,35	1,21	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40-45" (53)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,67	1,94	N/A	2,53	1	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40-45" (54) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, aperture is circular-triangular (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,48	1,34	N/A	2,14	1,41	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40-45" (55) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep with shallow side)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,32	1,39	N/A	2,02	1,4	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40-45" (56) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, residue in cup, aperture is oval (cup is circular/uneven/irregularities unclear because residue/slope appears shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,28	1,08	N/A	2,24	1,81	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40-45" (57)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, aperture is oval-triangular (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	4,11	1,43	N/A	2,72	1,54	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40-45" (58)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	4,12	1,42	N/A	2,47	1,55	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40-45" (59)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,96	1,86	N/A	2,43	1,17	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40-45" (60)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, sides unclear (cups are oval/side 1 uneven, side 2 even/no irregularities/slopes shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,86	1,92	2,86	2,76	1,41	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40-45" (61)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with slightly steeper side)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,81	1,42	2,20		1,63	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40-45" (62)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, sides unclear (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,65	1,69	2,03	2,13	1,26	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40-45" (63)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, aperture is egg shape (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and	VIIa	3,65	1,63	N/A	2,33	1,44	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

				7910 ±70 BP								
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (64)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, residue in cup (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,83	1,85	N/A	2,44	1,32	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (65)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,68	2,07	N/A	2,46	1,05	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (66)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,89	1,65	N/A	2,85	1,34	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (67)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,64	1,79	N/A	2,43	1,42	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (68)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, residue in cup (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities but residue in cup/slope appears shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,57	1,30	N/A	2,36	1,77	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (69)		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,67	1,90	N/A	2,22	0,95	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (70) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, residue in cup (cup is oval/even/possible irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,37	1,18	N/A	2,31	1,61	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (71) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, residue in cup, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/possible irregularities but residue/slope is shallow with steeper side)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,46	1,48	N/A	2,41	1,39	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (72) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, aperture is oval (cups are oval/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,52	1,59	1,97	2,44	1,37	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (73) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead, possible for J + S, residue in cup, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/possible irregularities but residue/slope appears shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,23	1,08	N/A	2,26	1,69	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 40- 45" (74) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag 6 40-45" single completed bead (cup is oval/even/some irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ± 55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,37	1,21	N/A	2,17	1,55	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B10a Grave 14 (1)		Oakhurst Bag #10a (bag 10 had 2 bags, 1 named a and b) Grave 14 single completed bead, residue in cup (cup appears	5330 ±60 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	4,42	1,39	N/A	2,66	1,62	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province,

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Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B10b Grave 14 (64)		Oakhurst Bag #10b Grave 14 single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5330 ±60 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,74	1,28	N/A	2,19	1,42	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B10b Grave 14 (65) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag #10b Grave 14 single completed bead, brown bead, aperture is oval, aperture same as cup	5330 ±60 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,46	1,65	N/A	1,65	1,47	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B10b Grave 14 (66) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag #10b Grave 14 single completed bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	5330 ±60 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,38	1,70	N/A	2,37	0,96	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B10b Grave 14 (67) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Bag #10b Grave 14 single completed bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with very shallow side)	5330 ±60 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,40	1,44	N/A	2,17	1,18	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	36-54" Y4"		Oakhurst bag Y4" from bag 23 36-54" single completed bead, aperture is oval (cups are oval/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7120 ±60 BP		VIIa	7,13	3,51	4,28	4,23	1,64	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	36-40"		Oakhurst 36-40" from bag 23 single completed bead, burned bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	3450 ±55 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	3,95	2,08	N/A	2,30	0,93	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	36-40" SVIa		Oakhurst 36-40" from bag 23 single SVIa bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with slightly steeper side)	3450 ±55 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	5,62	1,65	N/A	2,95	1,88	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B8 36-54" (1) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B8 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, sides unclear, brown bead (cup side 1 is oval, side 2 is circular/slightly uneven/no irregularities/slope side 1 is steep and equal, side 2 is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	2,96	1,20	1,41	1,60	0,94	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B8 36-54" (2) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B8 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, residue in cup (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities, residue in cup/slope appears shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	2,89	0,97	N/A	1,84	1,1	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36-45" (1)		Oakhurst B5 36-45" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep with very steep side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	4,96	1,65	N/A	2,25	1,4	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36-45" (2)		Oakhurst B5 36-45" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,87	1,57	N/A	2,21	1,55	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36-45" (3)		Oakhurst B5 36-45" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, red specks, signs wear (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	4,30	1,56	N/A	2,51	1,37	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36-45" (4)		Oakhurst B5 36-45" from bag 23 single completed bead, burned bead, signs wear (cup side 1 is circular, side 2 is oval/even/no irregularities/slope side 1 is fairly steep and equal, side 2 is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	4,04	1,86	2,07	2,46	1,16	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36-45" (5)		Oakhurst B5 36-45" from bag 23 single completed bead, some residue, aperture is oval-rectangular (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with slightly steeper side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,84	1,36	N/A	2,47	1,4	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36-45" (6) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B5 36-45" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup side 1 is circular, side 2 is oval/even/some irregularities/slope side 1 is fairly shallow and equal, side 2 is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,41	1,66	2,19	2,36	1,6	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36-45" (7) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B5 36-45" from bag 23 single completed bead, burned bead, aperture is oval-rectangular (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,58	1,27	N/A	2,33	1,32	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36-45" (8) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B5 36-45" from bag 23 single completed bead, sides unclear, brown bead, aperture is oval (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,54	1,32	2,02	2,15	1,45	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36-45" (9)		Oakhurst B5 36-45" from bag 23 single completed bead, square bead, burned, some red specks, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	4,73	1,81	N/A	2,36	1,14	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	36 - 54" SIIla (1)		Oakhurst 36-54" from bag 23 SIIla bead, burned (cup side 1 is oval, side 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slope side 1 is steep with slightly shallower side, side 2 is shallow with slightly steeper side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	IIla	N/A	1,84	2,33	3,13	1,79	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	36 - 54" SIIla (2)		Oakhurst 36-54" from bag 23 SIIla bead, brown bead, aperture is slightly oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	IIla	N/A	1,86	N/A	2,84	1,72	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	36 - 54" SIIla (3)		Oakhurst 36-54" from bag 23 SIIla bead (cup is slightly oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with steeper side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	IIla	N/A	1,48	N/A	2,13	1,74	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	36 - 54" SIIla (4)		Oakhurst 36-54" from bag 23 SIIla bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with slightly steeper side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	IIla	N/A	1,31	N/A	3,24	1,78	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	36 - 54" SIIla (5)		Oakhurst 36-54" from bag 23 SIIla bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	IIla	N/A	1,97	N/A	2,92	1,82	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	36 - 54" SIIla (6)		Oakhurst 36-54" from bag 23 SIIla bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	IIla	N/A	1,83	N/A	2,77	1,42	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	36 - 54" SIIlb		Oakhurst 36-54" from bag 23 SIIlb bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/some irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	IIlb	N/A	2,06	N/A	3,53	2,01	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	36 - 54" SIVb		Oakhurst 36-54" from bag 23 SIVb bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and	IVb	N/A	1,50	N/A	2,41	1,99	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

				7910 ±70 BP								
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	36 - 54" SVb (1)		Oakhurst 36-54" from bag 23 SVb bead, brown bead (cups are oval/even/no irregularities/slopes are shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		Vb	N/A	2,16	2,68	2,93	1,64	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	36 - 54" SVb (2)		Oakhurst 36-54" from bag 23 SVb bead (cup is circular/even/some irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		Vb	N/A	1,59	N/A	3,16	1,87	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	36 - 54" SVIib (1)		Oakhurst 36-54" from bag 23 SVIib bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/some irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIb	N/A	1,89	N/A	2,53	1,5	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	36 - 54" SVIib (2)		Oakhurst 36-54" from bag 23 SVIib bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIb	N/A	1,56	N/A	2,76	1,49	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	36 - 54" SVIib (3)		Oakhurst 36-54" from bag 23 SVIib bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIb	N/A	1,20	N/A	2,18	1,4	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	36 - 54" (1) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst 36-54" from bag 23 Single completed bead, brown bead, aperture is oval-triangular and same as cup (slope is steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	2,96	1,34	1,34	1,34	0,93	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	36 - 54" (2) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst 36-54" from bag 23 Single completed bead, brown bead, residue in cup, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/possible irregularities but residue/slope appears shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	2,92	1,19	N/A	1,76	0,92	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (1) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,51	1,71	N/A	2,11	1,24	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (2) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, sides unclear (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes fairly steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,40	1,51	1,89	2,02	1,32	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (3) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/some irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,57	1,63	N/A	2,06	1,53	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (4)		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,72	1,46	N/A	1,94	1,58	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (5)		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP		VIIa	3,72	1,74	N/A	2,10	1,37	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province,

				and 7910 ±70 BP								Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (6) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, burned bead, residue in cup, aperture is oval-pentagon shape (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,58	1,28	N/A	1,98	1,17	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (7) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,58	1,29	N/A	2,08	1,43	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (8) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,37	1,22	N/A	2,32	1,4	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (9) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, sides unclear, aperture same as cup (slope is steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,36	1,87	1,87	1,87	0,91	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (10) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,40	1,49	N/A	2,21	1,17	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (11) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, residue in cup, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/some irregularities and residue/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,46	1,47	N/A	2,22	1,07	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (12) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/some irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,47	1,35	N/A	2,17	1,24	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (13) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,54	1,41	N/A	2,34	1,23	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (14) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, ochre residue in cup (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,37	1,14	N/A	2,06	1,36	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (15) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, burned bead, sides unclear (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,36	2,00	2,28	2,42	1,06	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (16) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,44	1,42	N/A	2,20	1,45	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (17) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,47	1,36	N/A	2,09	1,05	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (18) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, residue in cup (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities but residue/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,44	1,34	N/A	2,17	1,3	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (19) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,49	1,87	N/A	2,21	0,9	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (20) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,40	1,60	N/A	2,37	1,14	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (21) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, sides unclear, aperture is oval, aperture is same as cup (slope is steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,49	1,56	1,56	1,56	1,17	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (22) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, aperture is circular-square (cup is oval/even/some irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,38	1,55	N/A	2,14	1,35	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (23) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,30	1,78	N/A	2,43	1,2	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (24) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,29	1,77	N/A	2,26	1,1	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (25) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, aperture is slightly oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,15	1,21	N/A	2,07	1,36	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (26) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	2,98	1,22	N/A	1,94	1,34	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (27) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are shallow with steeper side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	2,98	1,22	1,98	1,94	1,37	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (28) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with slightly steeper side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and	VIIa	3,06	1,25	N/A	2,11	1,25	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

				7910 ±70 BP								
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (29) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	2,94	1,31	N/A	1,90	1,17	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (30) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, residue in cup (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities but residue/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	2,87	1,14	N/A	1,96	1,29	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (31) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown beads (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,46	1,44	N/A	2,21	1,27	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (32) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,52	1,27	N/A	2,30	1,35	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (33) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup side 1 is circular, side 2 is oval/even/no irregularities/slope side 1 is steep and equal, side 2 is fairly shallow with steep side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,56	1,52	1,89	2,13	1,44	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (34) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,40	1,30	N/A	2,43	1,28	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (35) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,48	1,80	N/A	2,30	1,35	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (36) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular, even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,39	1,49	N/A	2,02	1,27	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (37) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, sides unclear (cup side 1 is oval, side 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slope side 1 is steep with shallow side, side 2 is shallow with steeper side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,56	1,52	2,02	2,28	1,32	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (38) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,53	1,35	N/A	2,22	1,33	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (39) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,34	1,75	N/A	2,38	1,27	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (40) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, residue in cup (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities but residue/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP		VIIa	3,45	1,28	N/A	2,08	1	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province,

				and 7910 ±70 BP								Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (41) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, aperture is egg shape (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with slightly steeper side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,35	1,37	N/A	2,05	1,31	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (42) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, burned bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with shallow side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,11	1,36	N/A	1,99	1,25	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (43) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, residue in cup (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities but residue/slope unclear because residue)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	2,97	1,27	N/A	1,97	1	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (44) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	2,97	1,27	1,62	1,73	1,17	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (45) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	2,96	1,11	N/A	2,20	1,33	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (46) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, burned bead, aperture is same as cup (slope is steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,45	1,43	1,43	1,43	1,04	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (47) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, sides unclear (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,30	1,85	2,17	2,11	0,9	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (48) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, residue in cup (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities but residue/slope is shallow with slightly steeper side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	2,92	1,24	N/A	1,95	1,22	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (49) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with steep side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,36	1,63	N/A	2,36	1,42	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (50) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,51	1,64	2,00	2,32	1,07	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (51) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,48	1,42	N/A	2,40	1,14	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (52) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,46	1,55	N/A	2,16	1,35	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (53) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,42	1,42	N/A	2,23	1,31	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (54) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,34	1,63	N/A	2,20	1	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (55) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slope side 1 is fairly steep and equal, side 2 is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,38	1,78	1,98	2,32	1,1	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (56)		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,66	1,23	N/A	1,59	1,35	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (57) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, burned bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,52	1,62	N/A	2,09	1,22	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (58)		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,68	1,26	N/A	2,07	1,26	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (59) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,56	1,68	N/A	2,28	1,18	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (60)		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,66	2,24	N/A	2,53	0,83	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (61)		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,42	1,50	N/A	2,31	1,09	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (62)		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,48	1,21	N/A	2,06	1,26	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (63) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and	VIIa	3,07	1,29	N/A	1,88	1,15	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

				7910 ±70 BP								
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (64) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	2,97	1,28	N/A	2,09	1,21	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (65) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with very shallow side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,12	1,24	N/A	2,24	1,14	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (66) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,07	1,25	N/A	1,87	1,2	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (67) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	2,87	1,17	N/A	1,86	1,22	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (68) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,00	1,29	N/A	1,92	1,21	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (69) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	2,98	1,14	N/A	1,95	1,12	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (70) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,00	1,24	N/A	2,16	1,24	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" (71) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, residue in cup, aperture is oval (cup is circular/appears even/possible irregularities but residue/slope appears fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	2,88	1,12	N/A	1,69	1,17	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B7 36 - 54" SVIIb		Oakhurst B7 36-54" from bag 23 single completed broken bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIb	3,75	1,28	N/A	1,93	1,54	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (1)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, residue in cup, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities but residue/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	4,71	1,32	N/A	2,55	1,53	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (2)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, burned bead, eggish shape aperture (cup is circular with straight side/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	5,27	1,55	N/A	2,84	1,44	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (3)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, burned bead, red powder, wing, worn cup (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP		VIIa	4,93	1,46	N/A	2,80	1,36	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province,

				and 7910 ±70 BP								Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (4)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/some irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	5,40	1,69	N/A	2,83	1,47	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (5)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	4,58	1,60	N/A	2,23	1,31	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (6)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	4,94	1,74	N/A	2,41	1,57	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (7)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, burned bead, aperture is pentagon shaped (cup is oval/even/some irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	5,04	1,77	N/A	2,79	1,37	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (8)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	4,79	1,39	N/A	2,73	1,73	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (9)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	5,00	2,09	N/A	2,89	1,56	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (10)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with shallower side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	4,79	1,51	N/A	2,33	1,69	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (11)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/some irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	5,39	1,70	N/A	2,18	1,42	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (12)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	5,47	1,53	N/A	2,34	1,29	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (13)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup side 1 is circular, side 2 is oval/even/no irregularities/slope side 1 is fairly shallow and equal, side 2 is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	5,23	2,19	2,71	3,07	1,5	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (14)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, aperture is circular-triangular (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slope side 1 is fairly steep and equal, side 2 is shallow with slightly steeper side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	5,94	2,50	2,92	3,57	1,67	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (15)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with slightly steeper side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	5,12	2,01	N/A	3,09	1,55	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (16)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, burned bead, aperture is egg shape (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	5,58	1,64	N/A	2,54	1,57	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (17)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, aperture is oval (cups are oval/even/no irregularities/slopes are shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	5,04	1,96	2,50	2,86	1,39	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (18)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	4,99	2,01	N/A	2,67	1,44	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (19)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/some irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	5,60	1,84	N/A	2,93	1,38	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (20)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, residue in cup (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities but residue/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	5,50	2,26	N/A	2,97	1,33	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (21)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, residue in cup, aperture is egg shape (cup is oval/even/possible irregularities but residue/slope appears shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,72	1,22	N/A	2,12	1,51	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (22)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, sides unclear, residue in cups, aperture is oval (cups are oval/slightly uneven/possible irregularities but residue/slopes are shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,80	1,23	2,13	2,39	1,38	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (23)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, residue in cup, aperture slightly oval (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities but residue/slope appears shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	4,23	1,11	N/A	2,77	1,42	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (24)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, residue in cup, aperture appears oval (cup is oval/appears even/possible irregularities but residue/slope appears shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,97	1,14	N/A	2,66	1,61	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (25)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, residue in cup, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities but residue/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,96	1,57	N/A	2,29	1,66	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (26)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/some irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and	VIIa	4,53	1,43	N/A	2,09	1,68	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

				7910 ±70 BP								
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (27)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	4,55	1,80	N/A	2,79	1,78	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (28)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, residue in cup (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	4,39	1,54	N/A	2,59	1,69	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (29)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, residue in cup (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities but residue/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,80	1,44	N/A	2,53	1,65	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (30)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, aperture is egg shape (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,93	1,62	N/A	2,74	1,64	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (31)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, residue in cup (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities but residue/slope appears shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	4,12	1,62	N/A	2,65	1,64	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (32)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, red powder, wear in cup, aperture is egg shape (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with very shallow side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	4,24	1,42	N/A	2,27	1,54	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (33)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, residue in cup (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	4,51	1,76	N/A	2,76	1,77	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (34)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	4,46	1,84	N/A	2,75	1,7	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (35)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, residue fills cup, aperture appears egg shape (cup is oval/even/possible irregularities but residue/slope unclear because residue)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	4,39	1,54	N/A	2,54	1,77	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (36)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, aperture is oval-triangular (cup is circular-triangular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	4,66	1,95	N/A	2,98	1,55	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (37)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, residue in cup (cup is oval/even/possible irregularities but residue/slope is shallow with slightly steeper side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	4,45	1,87	N/A	2,88	1,8	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (38)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP		VIIa	4,12	1,61	N/A	2,62	1,62	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province,

				and 7910 ±70 BP								Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (39)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	4,37	1,71	2,20	2,45	1,63	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (40)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep with a shallower side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,74	1,58	N/A	2,58	1,72	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (41)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, residue in cup (cup side 1 is circular, side 2 is oval/even/possible irregularities but residue/slopes are shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,85	1,73	2,29	2,43	1,63	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (42)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, residue in cup (cup is oval/even/possible irregularities but residue/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,71	1,32	N/A	2,31	1,53	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (43)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, residue in cup (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities but residue/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,69	1,46	N/A	2,57	1,57	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (44)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, residue in cup, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities but residue/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,73	1,56	N/A	2,66	1,66	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (45)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, sides unclear, aperture is oval (cups are circular/even/some irregularities/slopes are shallow with side 2 having a steeper side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,60	1,26	1,98	2,16	1,44	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (46) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, residue in cup (cup is oval/even/possible irregularities but residue/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,56	1,42	N/A	2,46	1,6	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (47)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/slightly uneven/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,68	1,39	N/A	2,41	1,47	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (48)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,88	1,63	N/A	2,13	1,44	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36- 54" (49) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,47	1,67	N/A	2,63	1,55	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36-54" (50)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, residue in cup (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities but residue/slope is shallow with steeper side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,72	1,29	N/A	2,27	1,5	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36-54" (51)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead (cup 1 is circular, cup 2 is oval/even/no irregularities/slope side 1 is fairly shallow and equal, side 2 is shallow with steep side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,67	1,40	1,97	2,19	1,45	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36-54" (52) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, residue in cup, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities but residue/slope is shallow with slightly steeper side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,45	1,23	N/A	2,43	1,16	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36-54" (53)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead (cup is oval/slightly uneven/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,73	1,56	N/A	2,38	1,54	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36-54" (54)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is slightly oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,60	1,23	N/A	2,22	1,58	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36-54" (55) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with slightly steeper side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,53	1,36	N/A	2,41	1,73	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36-54" (56) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, residue in cup (cup is oval/even/possible irregularities but residue/slope appears shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,45	0,85	N/A	2,27	1,6	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36-54" (57) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, residue in cup (cup is oval/even/possible irregularities but residue/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,59	1,45	N/A	2,36	1,55	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36-54" (58)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, aperture is oval (cups are circular/even/some irregularities/slopes are fairly steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,65	1,39	1,88	2,02	1,52	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36-54" (59)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, reddish bead, residue in cup (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities but residue/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,76	1,26	N/A	2,53	1,63	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B5 36-54" (60)		Oakhurst B5 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, residue in cup, aperture is oval (cup is oval/uneven/possible irregularities but residue/slope appears shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,73	1,21	N/A	2,38	1,73	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36-54" (1) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and	VIIa	3,49	0,87	N/A	2,23	1,75	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

				7910 ±70 BP								
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (2) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,56	1,65	N/A	2,20	1,31	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (3) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, reddish bead, residue in cup (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,57	1,15	N/A	2,01	1,55	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (4)		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, reddish bead, residue in cup, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities but residue/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,61	1,45	N/A	2,37	1,36	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (5) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,38	1,11	N/A	2,38	1,29	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (6) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, burned bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,20	1,32	N/A	1,95	1,21	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (7) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, reddish bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,31	1,21	N/A	2,05	1,47	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (8) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,23	1,13	N/A	2,01	1,47	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (9) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, residue in cup, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/possible irregularities but residue/slope appears shallow with steeper side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,13	0,99	N/A	2,19	1,27	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (10) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, reddish bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	2,97	1,15	N/A	1,85	1,28	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (11) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,02	1,23	N/A	1,99	1,18	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (12) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,05	1,33	N/A	1,86	1,23	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (13) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP		VIIa	2,91	1,39	N/A	1,96	1,21	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province,

				and 7910 ±70 BP								Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (14) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,02	1,16	N/A	2,00	1,29	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (15) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, reddish bead, residue in cup (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with slightly steeper side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,00	1,07	N/A	1,96	1,33	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (16) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with slightly steeper side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,05	1,15	N/A	2,15	1,21	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (17) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	2,87	1,15	N/A	1,90	1,22	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (18) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, burned bead, residue in cup, wear in cup (cup is oval/even/possible irregularities but residue/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,07	0,92	N/A	1,89	1,41	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (19) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,15	1,05	N/A	2,12	1,31	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (20) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,06	1,24	N/A	2,02	1,25	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (21)		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with steep side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,81	1,31	N/A	1,86	1,47	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (22)		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,87	1,51	N/A	2,26	1,54	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (23)		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	4,02	1,41	N/A	2,60	1,49	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (24)		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup 1 is oval, cup 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	4,02	2,00	2,38	2,36	1,15	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (25)		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450		VIIa	4,13	1,80	N/A	2,55	1,27	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province,

				±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP								Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (26)		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,97	1,68	N/A	2,28	1,41		Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (27)		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, reddish bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,79	1,51	N/A	2,51	1,56		Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (28)		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,94	1,75	N/A	2,29	1,55		Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (29)		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,71	1,32	N/A	2,41	1,41		Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (30) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,51	1,44	N/A	2,34	1,47		Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (31)		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,85	1,66	N/A	2,41	1,37		Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (32)		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,69	1,40	N/A	2,47	1,43		Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (33) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,55	1,24	N/A	2,31	1,49		Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (34) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, reddish bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,50	1,29	N/A	2,24	1,44		Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (35) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,50	1,28	N/A	2,23	1,38		Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (36)		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	4,00	1,54	N/A	2,24	1,42		Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (37)		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,88	1,12	N/A	2,37	1,27	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (38)		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, reddish bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with slightly steeper side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,90	1,50	N/A	2,34	1,52	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (39)		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup is circular/slightly uneven/some irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,67	1,89	N/A	2,31	1,25	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (40) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,59	1,55	N/A	2,46	1,52	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (41)		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	4,97	1,72	N/A	2,05	1,08	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (42)		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	4,22	1,28	N/A	2,20	1,5	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (43)		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead (cup 1 is oval, cup 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	4,31	1,65	1,99	2,35	1,2	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (44)		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, burned bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with slightly steeper side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	4,14	1,44	N/A	2,38	1,28	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (45)		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, burned bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	4,18	1,55	N/A	2,33	1,6	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (46)		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, sides unclear, brown bead (slope is steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,72	2,04	2,04	2,04	1,12	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (47)		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, reddish bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP	VIIa	3,74	1,47	N/A	2,06	1,52	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (48)		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and	VIIa	3,60	1,29	N/A	2,45	1,34	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

				7910 ±70 BP								
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (49)		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,77	2,00	N/A	2,54	1,26	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	B6 36- 54" (50) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst B6 36-54" from bag 23 single completed bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3450 ±55 BP and 7910 ±70 BP		VIIa	3,42	1,19	N/A	2,20	1,44	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10b B6 (1) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10b bag 6 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	2,78	0,87	N/A	1,64	1,27	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10b B6 (2) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10b bag 6 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	2,98	1,28	N/A	2,38	1,35	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10b B6 (3) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10b bag 6 single completed bead, brown bead, residue in cup (cup is oval/uneven/no irregularities/slope appears shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	2,92	0,87	N/A	2,05	1,35	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10b B6 (4) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10b bag 6 single completed bead, brown bead, residue on side 1 (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	2,93	1,26	N/A	1,96	1,23	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10b B6 (5) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10b bag 6 single completed bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,02	1,27	N/A	1,97	1,25	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10b B6 (6) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10b bag 6 single completed bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,12	1,27	N/A	2,04	1,43	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10b B6 (7) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10b bag 6 single completed bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,07	1,20	N/A	2,05	1,41	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10b B6 (8) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10b bag 6 single completed bead (cup 1 is oval, cup 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	2,91	1,30	1,64	1,73	1,24	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10b B6 (9) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10b bag 6 single completed bead, brown bead (cup is oval/slightly uneven/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with shallower side)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,01	1,19	N/A	1,76	1,32	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10b B6 (10) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10b bag 6 single completed bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	2,94	1,34	N/A	1,78	1,13	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10b B6 (11) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10b bag 6 single completed bead, brown bead, residue on side 2, aperture is oval (cup is oval/uneven/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,09	1,31	N/A	1,87	1,33	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10b B6 (12) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10b bag 6 single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	2,94	1,32	N/A	2,21	1,42	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10b B6 (13) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10b bag 6 single completed bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,02	1,27	N/A	1,87	1,36	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10b B6 (14) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10b bag 6 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,01	1,30	N/A	2,16	1,49	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10b B6 (56)		Oakhurst Grave 10b bag 6 single completed bead, brown bead, egg shape bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep with shallow side)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	4,26	1,88	N/A	2,52	1,73	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10b B6 (57)		Oakhurst Grave 10b bag 6 single completed bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	4,02	2,00	N/A	2,49	1,41	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10b B6 (58)		Oakhurst Grave 10b bag 6 single completed bead, brown bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	4,03	1,93	2,23	2,48	1,37	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10b B6 (59)		Oakhurst Grave 10b bag 6 single completed bead, residue in cup, aperture is oval (cup appears oval/even/no irregularities/slope appears shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	4,10	1,25	N/A	2,75	1,65	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10b B6 (60)		Oakhurst Grave 10b bag 6 single completed bead, residue fills cup	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	5,19	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,4	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (1) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,51	1,41	N/A	2,08	1,38	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (2) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, brown bead, residue in cup, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope appears fairly shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,51	1,00	N/A	1,93	1,56	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (3) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,40	1,37	N/A	2,05	1,57	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (4)		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with very shallow side)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,78	1,12	N/A	2,15	1,6	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (5)		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, square bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	4,05	1,38	N/A	2,34	1,62	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (6)		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, brown bead (cup 1 is oval, cup 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,68	1,82	2,10	2,19	1,28	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (7)		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, brown bead, sides unclear (cup 1 is oval, cup 1 is circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly steep and equal, cup 2 is fairly shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	4,10	1,96	2,23	2,60	1,43	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (8)		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,81	1,19	N/A	1,62	1,49	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (9) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, brown bead, aperture is egg shape (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,54	1,10	N/A	2,16	1,32	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (10)		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, brownish bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,64	1,43	N/A	2,26	1,44	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (11) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, aperture is egg shape (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,38	1,51	N/A	2,14	1,13	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (12) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,49	1,11	N/A	1,99	1,49	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (13) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with very shallow side)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,46	0,99	N/A	2,15	1,49	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (14) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, brown bead (cup is oval/even/some irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,37	1,13	N/A	2,02	1,53	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (15) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, residue in cup, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,44	0,99	N/A	1,78	1,67	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (16)		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,69	1,17	N/A	1,80	1,57	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (17)		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, squareish bead, brown bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,82	1,25	N/A	1,81	1,45	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (18) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, squareish bead, brown bead, string wear (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,41	1,58	N/A	2,08	1,61	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (19) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, brownish bead (cup 1 is oval, cup 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly shallow and equal, cup 2 is shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,34	1,21	1,71	1,97	1,46	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (20) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, brown bead (cup is oval/slightly uneven/no irregularities/slope is shallow with very shallow point)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,32	1,17	N/A	2,10	1,55	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (21) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup 1 is oval, cup 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly shallow and equal, cup 2 is shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,15	1,31	1,80	2,26	1,65	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (22) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,10	1,36	N/A	1,97	1,49	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (23) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,33	1,24	N/A	2,04	1,6	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (24) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/possible irregularity/slope is shallow with very shallow side)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,34	1,34	N/A	2,25	1,57	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (25) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, burned bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,15	1,33	N/A	2,13	1,48	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (26) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with shallow side)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,38	1,20	N/A	2,08	1,41	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (27) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, one side thinner than other (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,01	1,40	N/A	2,25	1,35	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (28) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with shallow side)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,10	1,24	N/A	2,01	1,39	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (29) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, residue in cup and both sides, aperture is oval (cup appears oval/unclear/possible irregularities/slope appears fairly shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,12	1,25	N/A	1,77	1,22	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (30) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, brown bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep with shallow side)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,36	1,01	N/A	1,70	1,55	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (31) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, brown bead, aperture is egg shape (cup 1 is oval, cup 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly steep and equal, cup 2 is shallow with steep side)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,36	1,32	1,78	2,04	1,59	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (32) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,39	1,12	N/A	1,98	1,58	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (33) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, brownish bead (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,18	1,21	N/A	2,17	1,33	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (34) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with shallow side)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,27	1,18	N/A	1,89	1,6	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (35) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,14	1,18	N/A	1,90	1,35	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (36) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,21	1,47	N/A	1,95	1,32	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (37) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,29	1,21	N/A	2,12	1,56	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (38) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,25	1,28	N/A	2,00	1,28	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (39) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,38	1,36	N/A	2,03	1,6	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (40) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, brown bead, residue fills cup, aperture appears oval (cup appears oval, everything else unclear)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,20	1,25	N/A	2,09	1,66	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (41) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,47	1,23	N/A	2,10	1,22	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Oakhurst DOG SAMAA 6990	Grave 10a B6 (42) 1,25 mag		Oakhurst Grave 10a bag 6 single completed bead, aperture is egg shape (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5450 ±70 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,13	1,22	N/A	2,09	1,57	Patrick, M.K. 1989. An Archaeological, Anthropological Study of The Human Skeletal Remains from The Oakhurst Rockshelter, George, Cape Province, Southern Africa. Unpublished Honours thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 4 B2 Beat	AB2	Atlantic Beach 2 completed bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly steep and equal, cup 2 is shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	3,80	1,39	1,60	2,33	1,56	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 1 C2 Beat	AB2	Atlantic Beach 2 completed bead (cup 1 is oval, cup 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slopes fairly steep and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	3,77	1,81	2,16	2,11	1,32	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 5 E2 Beat	AB2	Atlantic Beach 2 completed bead(cup is circular/slightly uneven/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	4,68	1,63	N/A	2,46	1,69	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 3 I7 SIVa	AB1	Atlantic Beach 1 SIVa bead (cup is oval/even/possible irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	IVa	N/A	2,16	N/A	2,92	1,81	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 10 I3 SIVa	AB1	Atlantic Beach 1 SIVa bead (cup is oval/even/irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	IVa	N/A	1,27	N/A	2,59	1,87	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.

Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 4 I5 SIVb	AB1	Atlantic Beach 1 SIVb bead, aperture appears oval (cups are oval/uneven/possible irregularities/slopes fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	IVb	N/A	3,17	3,76	3,74	1,92	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 4 I7 SIVb	AB1	Atlantic Beach 1 SIVb bead, aperture appears oval (cup 1 is circular/cup 2 is oval/even/no irregularities/slopes are steep and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	IVb	N/A	3,06	3,36	3,41	2,03	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 5 H7 SIVb	AB1	Atlantic Beach 1 SIVb bead, aperture appears oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	IVb	N/A	1,82	N/A	3,51	1,88	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 5 N1 SIVb	AB1	Atlantic Beach 1 SIVb bead, aperture is oval (cups are slightly oval/slightly uneven/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is steep and equal, cup 2 is shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	IVb	N/A	1,83	2,29	2,72	1,79	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 3 I4 SVb	AB1	Atlantic Beach 1 SVb bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	Vb	7,87	2,89	N/A	3,96	1,85	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit E H6 SVIb	AB1	Atlantic Beach 1 SVIb bead, 2 cups side 2?, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	Vb	8,91	2,21	N/A	4,54	1,7	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 13 H3	AB1	Atlantic Beach 1 completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	Be00 - 3499	VIIa	9,49	2,70	N/A	3,19	1,68	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit C I5	AB1	Atlantic Beach 1 completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	Be00 - 3499	VIIa	4,58	2,10	N/A	2,69	1,48	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 2 E3 SIIa	AB1	Atlantic Beach 1 SIIa bead, aperture is "oval" (cup is circular/even/some irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	IIa	N/A	1,44	N/A	4,25	1,84	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 3 F2 SIVb	AB1	Atlantic Beach 1 SIVb bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	IVb	N/A	2,41	N/A	3,52	1,82	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 4 F2 SIVb	AB1	Atlantic Beach 1 SIVb bead (cup is oval/uneven/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	IVb	N/A	1,74	N/A	2,79	1,68	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 1 E6 SVb	AB1	Atlantic Beach 1 SVb bead Mussel + Limpet Spit 1, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and	1500 - 1999	Vb	N/A	2,14	N/A	3,03	1,8	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.

				1825 ±15 BP								
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 5 G2 SVb	AB1	Atlantic Beach 1 SVb bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	Vb	N/A	2,20	N/A	3,51	1,89	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 6 G0 SVIb	AB1	Atlantic Beach 1 SVIb bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/uneven/possible irregularities/slope is steep with shallow side)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIb	N/A	2,11	N/A	2,67	1,82	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	M + L F6	AB1	Atlantic Beach 1 completed bead, burned bead(cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	8,01	2,99	N/A	3,21	1,53	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 6 G2	AB1	Atlantic Beach 1 completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	6,77	2,27	N/A	3,72	1,85	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 5 F2	AB1	Atlantic Beach 1 completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	6,06	2,35	N/A	2,87	1,65	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Surface F6	AB1	Atlantic Beach 1 completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)			VIIa	5,50	2,33	N/A	3,08	1,69	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	M+L III G0	AB1	Atlantic Beach 1 completed bead (cup is circular/uneven slip/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	5,36	2,43	N/A	2,43	1,09	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Surface E6	AB1	Atlantic Beach 1 completed bead, sides unclear (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	4,72	2,46	N/A	2,82	1,05	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 5 E3	AB1	Atlantic Beach 1 completed bead, sides unclear (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep with shallower side)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	4,60	2,29	N/A	2,71	1,53	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 3 E3	AB1	Atlantic Beach 1 completed bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	4,92	2,69	N/A	3,33	1,06	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 1 I26 SIIIb	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 SIIIb bead, aperture appears oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	IIIIb	N/A	1,54	N/A	3,63	1,77	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 1 M4 SIIIb	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 SIIIb bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	IIIIb	N/A	2,53	N/A	3,56	1,89	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.

Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 2 A11 SIIIb	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 SIIIb bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	IIIb	N/A	1,81	N/A	2,52	1,84	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 3 N1 SIIIb	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 SIIIb bead (cup is circular/even/some irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	IIIb	N/A	2,45	N/A	3,39	1,75	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 4 M2 SIIIb	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 SIIIb bead, aperture appears oval (cups are oval/even/some irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly shallow and equal, cup 2 is shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	IIIb	N/A	2,53	3,50	4,51	1,7	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Surf Spit 1 B11 SIIIb	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 SIIIb bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/slightly uneven/possible irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	IIIb	N/A	1,63	N/A	2,69	1,8	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 5 L1 SIIIb	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 SIIIb bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are steep and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	IIIb	N/A	2,16	2,48	2,34	1,62	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Surf Spit 1 B11 SIIla	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 SIIla bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/slightly uneven/possible irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	IIla	N/A	1,33	N/A	2,71	1,77	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 4 L1 SIIla	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 SIIla bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	IIla	N/A	1,23	N/A	2,67	1,76	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 4 L3 SIIla	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 SIIla bead, aperture is oval-triangular (cup 1 is circular, cup 2 is oval/even/possible irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly shallow and equal, cup 2 is shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	IIla	N/A	1,88	2,45	3,85	1,88	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 6 I25 SIIla	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 SIIla bead, aperture is oval (cups are circular/cup 1 is uneven, cup 2 is even/possible irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly steep and equal, cup 2 is shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	IIla	N/A	1,70	2,03	3,19	1,84	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 5 L1 SIVa	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 SIVa bead, brown bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly steep and equal, cup 2 is shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	IVa	N/A	1,73	2,02	2,38	1,85	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Surf Spit 1 A11 SIVa	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 SIVa bead, burned preform, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	IVa	N/A	0,83	N/A	1,84	1,4	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 5 N3 SIVa	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 SIVa bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and	1500 - 1999	IVa	N/A	1,26	N/A	2,20	1,74	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.

				1825 ±15 BP								
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 6 N3 SVa	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 SVa bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	IVa	N/A	1,44	N/A	2,17	1,73	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 7 B13 SVa	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 SVa bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	IVa	N/A	1,57	N/A	2,51	1,79	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 2 N3 SVa	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 SVa bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/some irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	Va	N/A	1,70	N/A	3,38	1,76	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 8 L3 SVa	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 SVa bead, burned preform, aperture is oval (cup 1 is circular, cup 2 is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	Va	N/A	2,51	3,05	3,15	1,55	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 1 N1 SVa	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 SVa bead, burned preform, aperture is oval (cup is circular/uneven slip/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	Va	N/A	1,47	N/A	2,15	1,49	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 6 I26 SVb	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 SVb bead (cups are oval/slightly uneven/no irregularities/slopes are fairly steep and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	Vb	N/A	2,72	3,07	3,21	1,87	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 6 N5 SVb	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 SVb bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	Vb	N/A	2,58	N/A	3,74	1,91	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 1 N1 SVIa	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 SVIa bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIa	8,82	2,82	N/A	3,70	1,62	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Surf M2 SVIa	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 SVIa bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIa	7,78	2,88	N/A	3,90	1,82	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Surf B11 (1)	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead, bead thinner one side than other, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	4,05	1,61	N/A	2,21	1,13	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Surf B11 (2) 1,25 mag	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	3,19	1,59	N/A	2,61	1,4	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Surf B11 (3) 1,25 mag	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead, aperture same as cup, both sides have wear rather than cups	Between n 1490 ±50 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	2,96	1,64	N/A	1,64	1,28	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.

				and 1825 ±15 BP								
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Surf Spit 1 I25	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead (cup is oval/uneven slip/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	6,02	2,13	N/A	2,67	1,35	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 1 B12 SVIIb	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 SVIIb bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIb	9,57	2,84	N/A	4,01	1,75	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 1 L3	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead, sides unclear, aperture same as cup	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	7,19	3,11	3,11	3,11	1,69	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 1 M2 (1)	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead, aperture is rounded-square (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	11,68	2,84	N/A	4,62	1,8	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 1 M2 (2)	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead (cup is oval/slightly uneven/possible irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	9,96	2,43	N/A	3,33	1,73	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 1 N1 (1)	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead, burned bead, aperture is same as cup (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	8,07	2,69	N/A	2,69	1,32	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 1 N1 (2)	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly shallow and equal, cup 2 is shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	4,29	1,56	1,93	2,39	1,6	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 1 N3	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	7,23	2,69	N/A	3,11	1,18	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 1 N5	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	11,10	3,24	N/A	4,49	1,57	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 2 L3	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead, sides unclear, aperture is oval-triangular (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	6,62	3,00	N/A	3,51	1,63	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 2 M2	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead, aperture is same as cup	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	5,41	2,92	2,92	2,92	1,24	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.

Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 2 M4	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	4,03	1,31	N/A	2,06	1,51	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 2 N1	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	4,75	2,50	N/A	3,17	1,57	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 2 N3 (1)	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	7,18	2,12	N/A	2,86	1,61	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 2 N3 (2)	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	5,95	2,44	N/A	3,57	1,69	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 3 A13	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly shallow and equal, cup 2 is shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	4,10	1,67	2,23	2,52	1,5	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 3 L1	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	6,75	2,85	N/A	3,25	1,16	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 3 L3	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	8,39	2,98	N/A	3,45	1,53	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 3 M2	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead, sides unclear (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	6,32	2,28	N/A	2,50	1,42	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 3 N1 (1)	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead, sides unclear, aperture same as cup	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	6,81	2,73	2,73	2,73	1,34	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 3 N1 (2)	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	8,66	3,20	N/A	4,18	1,54	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 3 N1 (3)	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with steep side)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	5,73	2,16	N/A	2,65	1,37	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 3 N5	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead, sides unclear (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep with shallow side)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and	1500 - 1999	VIIa	6,26	2,71	N/A	3,06	1,39	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.

				1825 ±15 BP								
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 4 B10	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with steep side)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	4,35	1,63	N/A	2,02	1,76	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 4 B12 1,25 mag	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	2,67	1,25	N/A	1,99	1,23	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 4 L1	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead(cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	7,08	2,75	N/A	3,15	1,61	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 4 M4	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	6,64	2,19	N/A	2,86	1,86	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 4 N1 (1)	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval-triangular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	8,58	3,19	N/A	3,79	1,29	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 4 N1 (2)	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead, aperture is oval (cup 1 is oval, cup 2 is circular/cup 1 is uneven/no irregularities/slopes are fairly steep and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	7,50	3,82	4,38	4,25	1,63	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 5 B14	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	9,28	3,01	N/A	3,33	1,67	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 5 L1 SVIa	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 SVIa bead, aperture is oval (cups are oval/even/some irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly shallow and equal, cup 2 is shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIa	9,75	2,22	2,58	3,16	1,76	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 5 L1	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead, has straight outside edge (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	4,08	1,87	N/A	2,32	1,24	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 5 L3 (1)	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead(cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	8,09	2,99	N/A	3,43	1,66	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 5 L3 (2)	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/slightly uneven/some irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	5,41	1,71	N/A	2,83	1,46	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 5 N1 (1)	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead(cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	7,69	2,47	N/A	3,24	1,73	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.

				and 1825 ±15 BP								
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 5 N1 (2)	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead, burned bead (cup is oval/slightly uneven/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	4,09	1,34	N/A	2,00	1,62	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 5 N3 (1)	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead (cups are oval/cup 1 slightly uneven/no irregularities/slopes quite steep and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	8,37	3,15	3,60	3,49	1,61	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 5 N3 (2)	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	7,95	3,03	N/A	3,64	1,63	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 6 B1? 1,25 mag	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead, one side thinner than other (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow one side and quite steep the other)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	3,28	1,71	N/A	2,20	1,38	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 6 N1	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead, aperture is oval-triangular (cup is oval-triangular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	8,73	3,20	N/A	4,39	1,65	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 6 N3 (1)	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	5,97	2,52	N/A	2,98	1,64	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 6 N3 (2)	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead, aperture is oval, aperture is the same as cup	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	6,88	2,68	2,68	2,68	1,38	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 6 N1 SVIIb	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed broken bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIb	9,74	2,78	N/A	3,66	1,93	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 7 L3 (1)	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead (cup is circular-triangular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	8,24	3,19	N/A	3,76	1,23	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 7 L3 (2)	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead, sides unclear, aperture is same as cup	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	6,35	2,97	2,97	2,97	1,37	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 7 M4	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	4,13	1,66	N/A	2,50	1,44	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.

Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 8 L3	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular-triangular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with shallower side)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	6,15	2,52	N/A	3,76	1,62	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 8 M4 (1)	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead (cup is circular/slightly uneven/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	6,43	2,05	N/A	2,68	1,82	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Atlantic Beach SAMAA 5476	Spit 8 M4 (2)	AB3	Atlantic Beach 3 completed bead (cup 1 is circular, cup 2 is slightly oval/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly steep and equal)	Between n 1490 ±50 BP and 1825 ±15 BP	1500 - 1999	VIIa	3,64	1,35	1,70	1,74	1,8	Sealy, J.C., Maggs, T., Jerardino, A. & Kaplan, J. 2004. Excavations at Melkbosstrand: Variability among Herder Sites on Table Bay, South Africa. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 59(179): 17-28.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	D.3 Donkey	SWB	Donkey single completed bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and even)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	7,33	2,99	N/A	4,50	1,51	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	C.3 Heizer SIIa	SWB	SWB SIIa bead, aperture is triangular (cup is triangular/even/irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	IIa	N/A	2,48	N/A	3,70	1,83	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	C.2 Moore	SWB	SWB complete bead, aperture is slightly oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	6,36	2,64	N/A	3,41	1,6	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	C.2 Tramplin gs	SWB	SWB complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	8,81	3,12	N/A	3,45	1,58	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	C.3 Godfrey	SWB	SWB complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	7,87	2,69	N/A	2,84	1,73	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	C.3 Tony	SWB	SWB complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	6,07	3,06	N/A	3,72	1,65	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	C.3 Mule (1)	SWB	SWB complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	6,89	2,64	N/A	2,98	1,6	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	C3 Mule (2)	SWB	SWB complete bead, aperture is slightly triangular (cup 1 is slightly triangular, cup 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are steep and equal)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	6,33	2,35	2,79	3,16	1,32	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	C.3 Pete (1)	SWB	SWB complete bead, sides unclear (cup 1 is circular, cup 2 is oval/even/no irregularities/slopes fairly steep and equal)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and	1000 - 1500	VIIa	7,28	2,13	2,71	2,52	1,69	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.

				1420 ±35BP								
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	C.3 Pete (2)	SWB	SWB complete bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	6,91	2,30	N/A	2,88	1,63	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	C.3 Pete (3)	SWB	SWB complete bead, sides unclear, aperture is slightly oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	6,94	2,28	N/A	2,62	1,59	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	C.3 Pete (4)	SWB	SWB complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	6,64	2,35	N/A	3,26	1,51	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	C.3 Harry (1)	SWB	SWB complete bead (cups are oval/even/cup 1 has some irregularities/slope cup 1 is shallow and equal, cup 2 is steep and equal)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	6,88	2,56	3,26	2,96	1,31	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	C.3 Harry (2)	SWB	SWB complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	6,66	2,30	N/A	2,89	1,26	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	C.3 Harry (3)	SWB	SWB complete bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are quite steep and equal)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	6,74	2,27	2,96	2,84	1,56	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	C.3 Harry (4)	SWB	SWB complete bead, sides unclear, aperture is oval (cups are oval/uneven/irregularities/slopes are equal and steep)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	6,90	2,82	3,24	3,23	1,57	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	C.3 Moore (1)	SWB	SWB complete bead, sides unclear, aperture same as cup (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	5,93	2,42	2,42	2,42	1,43	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	C.3 Moore (2)	SWB	SWB complete bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with slightly shallower side)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	4,80	1,74	N/A	2,90	1,24	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	C.3 Moore (3)	SWB	SWB complete bead, sides unclear, aperture and cup are the same (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are steep and even)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	4,31	2,26	2,26	2,26	1,41	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	C.3 Moore (4)	SWB	SWB complete bead, brown bead, aperture is slightly oval (cup 1 is circular, cup 2 is oval/both slightly uneven with single point/no irregularities/slopes fairly steep and equal)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	4,19	2,24	2,78	2,62	1,25	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	C.4 Rouse SIVb	SWB	SWB SIVb bead, aperture is oval (cups are oval/even/no irregularities/slopes fairly steep and equal)	Between n 1175 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	IVb	N/A	2,57	2,94	3,03	2,01	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.

				and 1420 ±35BP								
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	C.4 Smith	SWB	SWB complete bead, brown/burned? Bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	5,57	2,87	N/A	2,98	1,29	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	C.4 Pete SVIa	SWB	SWB SVIa bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with very shallow side)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIa	7,11	2,36	N/A	3,24	1,71	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	C.4 Pete	SWB	SWB complete bead, aperture is oval-triangular (cup is oval-triangular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	4,81	1,99	N/A	2,71	1,53	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	C.4 Heizer (1)	SWB	SWB complete bead (cup is oval/uneven point/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	5,98	2,39	N/A	2,97	1,58	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	C.4 Heizer (2)	SWB	SWB complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	5,10	2,27	N/A	2,86	1,48	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	C.4 Mule (1)	SWB	SWB complete bead, bead thinner on one side, sides unclear, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/some irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	6,40	2,97	N/A	3,36	1,43	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	C.4 Mule (2)	SWB	SWB complete bead, brown bead (cup is oval/even/some irregularities/slope is quite steep and even)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	6,40	2,36	N/A	3,00	1,46	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	D.2 Craig	SWB	SWB complete bead aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and even)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	6,16	3,14	N/A	3,48	1,29	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	D.3 Donkey (1)	SWB	SWB complete bead	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	6,49	3,03	3,03	3,03	1	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	D.3 Overburd en	SWB	SWB complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with a steep side)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	5,30	2,67	N/A	3,20	1,21	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	D.3 Nightingale	SWB	SWB complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	4,59	1,86	N/A	2,62	1,28	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.

Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	D.3 Craig (1)	SWB	SWB complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	7,20	2,33	N/A	2,70	1,78	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	D.3 Rouse	SWB	SWB complete bead, bead is thick one side and thin on the other (cup is circular/uneven ring/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	5,83	2,48	N/A	2,96	1,59	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	D.3 Craig (2)	SWB	SWB complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	5,54	2,24	N/A	2,52	1,62	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	D.3 Craig (3)	SWB	SWB complete bead, sides unclear, aperture is same as cup (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	4,92	2,28	2,28	2,28	1,11	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	D.3 Donkey (2)	SWB	SWB complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	7,12	2,74	N/A	3,95	1,38	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	D.3 Donkey (3)	SWB	SWB complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is quite shallow and equal)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	6,81	2,41	N/A	3,62	1,73	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	D.3 Donkey (4)	SWB	SWB complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	6,25	2,68	N/A	3,35	1,6	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	D.3 Donkey (5)	SWB	SWB complete bead (cup is circular/uneven, slip one side/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and even)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	5,71	2,51	N/A	3,12	1,65	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	D.4 Lacaiue	SWB	SWB complete bead, sides unclear (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are steep and equal)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	5,65	2,78	3,26	3,15	1,37	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	D.4 Herschel (1)	SWB	SWB complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep with shallow side)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	5,90	2,88	N/A	3,72	1,41	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	D.4 Herschel (2)	SWB	SWB complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep with shallower side)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	5,82	2,56	N/A	2,82	1,35	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	D.4 Herschel (3)	SWB	SWB complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and	1000 - 1500	VIIa	5,80	2,59	N/A	2,98	1,61	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.

				1420 ±35BP								
Smitswinkel Bay SAMAA 1752	D.4 Herschel (4)	SWB	SWB complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 1175 ±35BP and 1420 ±35BP	1000 - 1500	VIIa	5,62	2,42	N/A	2,80	1,69	Poggenpoel, C.A. & Robertshaw, P.T. 1981. The excavation of Smitswinkelbaai Cave, Cape peninsula. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 36: 29-35.
Grootrif G SAMAA 9035	Pat.Capp .Top JJ2	GFG	SWB complete bead, aperture is slightly triangular (cup is slightly triangular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep)	690 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	6,00	2,30	N/A	2,30	1,77	Jerardino, A. 2007. Excavations at a Hunter-Gatherer Site Known as 'Grootrif G' Shell Midden, Lamberts Bay, Western Cape Province. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 62(186): 162-170.
Grootrif G SAMAA 9035	Pat.Capp .Bott LL2	GFG	SWB complete bead (cup is slightly triangular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and steep on one side)	690 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,61	2,19	N/A	3,52	1,57	Jerardino, A. 2007. Excavations at a Hunter-Gatherer Site Known as 'Grootrif G' Shell Midden, Lamberts Bay, Western Cape Province. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 62(186): 162-170.
Grootrif G SAMAA 9035	Patella Capping EE2	GFG	SWB complete bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and opposite side equal)	690 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,16	1,59	N/A	3,53	1,42	Jerardino, A. 2007. Excavations at a Hunter-Gatherer Site Known as 'Grootrif G' Shell Midden, Lamberts Bay, Western Cape Province. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 62(186): 162-170.
Grootrif G SAMAA 9035	Dark Grey Sand FF2	GFG	SWB complete bead (cup is slightly oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep, not quite equal)	2380 ±60 BP	2000 - 2500	VIIa	4,22	1,50	N/A	1,94	1,55	Jerardino, A. 2007. Excavations at a Hunter-Gatherer Site Known as 'Grootrif G' Shell Midden, Lamberts Bay, Western Cape Province. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 62(186): 162-170.
Hail Stone Midden SAMAA 8998	Sq2 Spit 1 Sample A	HSM '78	HSM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is slightly shallow and equal)			VIIa	5,47	2,46	N/A	3,36	1,19	Noli, D. 1988. Results of the 1986 Excavation at Hailstone Midden (HSM), Eland's Bay, Western Cape Province. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 43: 43-48.
Hail Stone Midden SAMAA 8998	Sq2 Spit 1 (1)	HSM '78	HSM complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep with one shallower side)			VIIa	8,73	3,30	N/A	3,95	1,67	Noli, D. 1988. Results of the 1986 Excavation at Hailstone Midden (HSM), Eland's Bay, Western Cape Province. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 43: 43-48.
Hail Stone Midden SAMAA 8998	Sq2 Spit 1 (2)	HSM '78	HSM complete bead, aperture slightly oval (cup is circular/possible uneven/possible irregularity/slope is generally fairly shallow)			VIIa	8,27	3,19	N/A	4,15	1,52	Noli, D. 1988. Results of the 1986 Excavation at Hailstone Midden (HSM), Eland's Bay, Western Cape Province. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 43: 43-48.
Hail Stone Midden SAMAA 8998	Sq2 Spit 1 (3)	HSM '78	HSM complete bead, aperture slightly oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is equal and fairly steep)			VIIa	7,59	3,19	N/A	3,93	1	Noli, D. 1988. Results of the 1986 Excavation at Hailstone Midden (HSM), Eland's Bay, Western Cape Province. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 43: 43-48.
Hail Stone Midden SAMAA 8998	E10 SS	HSM '86 Layer 2	HSM complete bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is slightly shallow)	970 ± 20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,59	2,20	N/A	3,39	1,42	Noli, D. 1988. Results of the 1986 Excavation at Hailstone Midden (HSM), Eland's Bay, Western Cape Province. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 43: 43-48.
Hail Stone Midden SAMAA 8998	I10 GB	HSM '86 Layer 3	HSM complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/slightly uneven/possible irregularity/slope is steep)	± 900 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,60	2,37	N/A	2,83	1,24	Noli, D. 1988. Results of the 1986 Excavation at Hailstone Midden (HSM), Eland's Bay, Western Cape Province. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 43: 43-48.
Hail Stone Midden SAMAA 8998	I10 PS	HSM '86 Layer 4	HSM complete bead, aperture slightly oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is equal and slightly shallow)	910 ± 40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	9,13	3,33	N/A	4,47	1,28	Noli, D. 1988. Results of the 1986 Excavation at Hailstone Midden (HSM), Eland's Bay, Western Cape Province. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 43: 43-48.
Hail Stone Midden SAMAA 8998	E10 GBS	HSM '86 Layer 4	HSM complete bead, aperture slightly oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep)	910 ± 40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	9,35	3,69	N/A	4,47	1,21	Noli, D. 1988. Results of the 1986 Excavation at Hailstone Midden (HSM), Eland's Bay, Western Cape Province. <i>The South African Archaeological Bulletin</i> 43: 43-48.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	KIR 80 (1)	DFM 91	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is generally steep with a shallower side)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	6,24	2,31	N/A	2,84	1,83	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	KIR 80 (2)	DFM 91	DFM complete bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and slightly shallower one side)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	6,22	2,16	N/A	2,82	1,92	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	KIR 80 (3)	DFM 91	DFM complete bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly shallow and equal)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,66	2,26	3,00	3,26	1,86	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	KIR 80 (4)	DFM 91	DFM complete bead, aperture is oval (cups are oval/even but cup 1 has one uneven part/no irregularities/slopes generally shallow but cup 1 has steep side)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,37	2,32	2,90	3,26	1,51	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	KIR 80 (5)	DFM 91	DFM complete bead (cups are oval/even/no irregularities/slopes fairly shallow, cup 2 has very shallow side)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,25	2,10	2,84	2,88	1,66	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	KIR 80 (6)	DFM 91	DFM complete bead, sides unclear (cup 1 is circular, cup 2 oval/even/no irregularities/slope generally shallow, cup 2 as steeper side)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,31	2,22	2,87	2,93	1,51	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 91 (1)	DFM 91	DFM complete bead (cup 1 is circular, cup 2 is oval/even/no irregularities/slopes fairly shallow but both have very shallow side)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	4,73	1,75	2,64	2,59	1,57	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 91 (2)	DFM 91	DFM complete bead, aperture is triangular (cup 1 is triangular, cup 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/cup 1 slope is steep with shallow side, cup 2 is shallow with slightly steeper side)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,23	1,91	2,58	3,01	1,82	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 91 (3)	DFM 91	DFM complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is generally steep with a slightly steeper side)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,64	1,39	N/A	2,92	1,83	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 91 (4)	DFM 91	DFM complete bead, burnt bead, aperture is pentagonal (cup 1 is pentagonal, cup 2 is oval/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 fairly shallow and equal, cup 2 is fairly steep and equal)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,86	2,30	3,24	3,16	1,59	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	PET 48 (1)	DFM	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	570 ±50 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,71	2,43	N/A	2,73	1,27	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.

Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 14.44	DFM	DFM complete bead, aperture is slightly oval (cup is slightly oval/even/no irregularities/slope is very steep and equal)			VIIa	8,67	2,91	N/A	3,07	1,07	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 32.37	DFM	DFM complete bead, aperture is triangular (cup 1 is triangular but cup 2 is more circular/even/no irregularities/slope is generally fairly shallow)			VIIa	5,00	2,54	3,23	3,34	1,52	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 12.13	DFM	DFM complete bead, aperture slightly oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steeper one side, shallower other side)			VIIa	8,48	2,89	N/A	4,15	1,37	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	PET 60	DFM	DFM complete bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and slightly steeper one side)	570 ±50 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	4,91	1,68	N/A	3,04	1,63	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	PET 48 (2)	DFM	DFM complete bead, brown bead, (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	570 ±50 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,85	2,63	N/A	3,11	1,23	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	PET 58	DFM	DFM complete bead, aperture is slightly oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep with slightly shallower side)	570 ±50 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,69	2,37	N/A	2,90	1,29	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	PET 40	DFM	DFM complete bead, aperture is slightly triangular (cup is slightly triangular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep, one side is steeper)	570 ±50 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,75	2,71	N/A	3,42	1,01	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 13.23 SVIIb	DFM	DFM SVIIb bead, aperture appears oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)			VIIb	8,30	2,80	N/A	3,06	1,55	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 14.41 SVIIb	DFM	DFM SVIIb bead, (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)			VIIb	5,40	2,74	N/A	2,94	1,09	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 12.22 SVIIb	DFM	DFM SVIIb bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope if fairly steep but slightly shallower one side)			VIIb	7,78	2,98	N/A	3,44	1,07	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 14 SVIIb (1)	DFM 90, unplotted	DFM SVIIb bead, cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)			VIIb	6,56	2,96	N/A	3,20	1,27	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 14 SVIIb (2)	DFM 90, unplotted	DFM SVIIb bead, aperture appears oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)			VIIb	6,27	2,69	N/A	2,99	1,58	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	ELA 1	DFM 92	DFM complete bead, aperture is slightly oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is slightly shallow and equal)	690 ±50 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,74	2,47	N/A	3,35	1,55	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	ELA 2	DFM 92	DFM complete bead	690 ±50 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,29	1,93	N/A	2,98	1,64	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	ELA 2 #21	DFM 92	DFM complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is slightly triangular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep one side and shallower on the other)	690 ±50 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,63	1,99	N/A	2,80	1,58	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	ELA 12	DFM 92	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is generally shallow with a shallower side)	690 ±50 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,44	1,98	N/A	3,07	1,46	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	ELA 12 #31	DFM 92	DFM complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is generally slightly steep with a slightly shallower side)	690 ±50 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,56	2,04	N/A	2,86	1,42	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 14 (1)	DFM	DFM complete bead, aperture is slightly oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)			VIIa	8,70	2,86	N/A	3,26	1,3	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 14 (2)	DFM	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)			VIIa	8,68	2,99	N/A	3,36	1,43	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 14 (3)	DFM	DFM complete bead, aperture is slightly oval (cups are oval/even/no irregularities/slopes are steep and equal)			VIIa	8,35	3,16	3,50	3,31	1,32	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 73 (1)	DFM 91	DFM complete bead, aperture is slightly oval (cup is slightly oval/even/no irregularities/slope is very steep and equal)	640 ±20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	10,32	3,35	N/A	3,56	1,06	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 73 (2)	DFM 91	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ±20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	9,86	3,04	N/A	3,38	1,16	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 73 (3)	DFM 91	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ±20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	8,90	3,09	N/A	3,33	1,19	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 73 (4)	DFM 91	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ±20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	8,78	3,08	N/A	3,27	1,19	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 73 (5)	DFM 91	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ±20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	8,22	2,85	N/A	3,16	1,34	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 73 (6)	DFM 91	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ±20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	7,27	2,97	N/A	3,21	0,86	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 73 (7)	DFM 91	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep but one side is steeper)	640 ±20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,95	2,41	N/A	3,05	1,83	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.

Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 73 (8)	DFM 91	DFM complete bead (cup 1 is circular, cup 2 is oval/even/no irregularities/slopes shallow but cup 2 has steeper side side)	640 ±20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	6,35	2,21	2,62	3,21	1,78	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 73 (9)	DFM 91	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ±20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,99	2,31	N/A	2,80	1,74	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 73 (10)	DFM 91	DFM complete bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep with shallower side)	640 ±20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	6,04	2,77	N/A	3,34	1,3	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 93 (1)	DFM 92	DFM complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 640 ±20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	9,99	3,23	N/A	3,49	1,31	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 93 (2)	DFM 92	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep, one side steeper other side shallower)	Between n 640 ±20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	6,60	2,90	N/A	3,27	1,3	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 14 (4)	DFM 90	DFM complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)			VIIa	8,71	2,81	N/A	3,00	1,51	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 14 (5)	DFM 90	DFM complete bead, burnt bead, (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)			VIIa	5,40	2,74	N/A	2,85	1,09	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 14 SVIIb (3)	DFM 90	DFM SVIIb bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope if fairly steep and equal)			VIIb	7,87	3,16	N/A	3,31	0,98	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 83	DFM	DFM complete bead (cup 1 is circular, cup 2 is oval/even/no irregularities/cup 1 slope is fairly steep and equal, cup 2 is slightly shallow and equal)	640 ±20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,43	2,55	2,88	3,03	1,53	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 83 SVIIb	DFM	DFM SVIIb bead, aperture appears oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ±20 BP	500 - 999	VIIb	8,04	3,12	N/A	3,34	1,09	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 71 (1)	DFM 91	DFM complete bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are shallow both with very shallow side)	640 ±20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,44	1,94	2,68	3,29	1,78	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 71 (2)	DFM 91	DFM complete bead (cup 1 is oval, cup 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slopes fairly steep and equal)	640 ±20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,63	1,84	2,50	2,71	1,69	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	PET 70 (1)	DFM 90	DFM complete bead, aperture is oval (cups are oval/even/no irregularities/cup 1 slope is fairly steep and equal, cup 2 is shallow with one steep side)	570 ±50 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,70	1,92	2,44	2,88	1,51	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	PET 70 (2)	DFM 90	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with slightly steeper side)	570 ±50 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	4,87	1,71	N/A	2,89	1,32	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 62 (1)	DFM 91	DFM complete bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	6,68	2,92	N/A	3,26	1,24	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 62 (2)	DFM 91	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	6,09	2,40	N/A	2,99	1,72	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 62 (3)	DFM 91	DFM complete bead, one side bead thinner than other, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	6,06	2,46	N/A	2,90	1,7	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 33 (1)	DFM 90	DFM complete bead, aperture is oval (cup 1 is circular, cup 2 is oval/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is shallow and equal, cup 2 is fairly shallow and equal)			VIIa	5,23	2,13	2,89	3,59	1,72	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 33 (2)	DFM 90	DFM complete bead, burned bead, aperture slightly oval (cups are oval/even/no irregularities/slopes are shallow and equal)			VIIa	5,23	1,94	2,77	3,45	1,58	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 33 SVIIb	DFM 90	DFM SVIIb bead (cup 1 is circular/cup 2 is oval/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly steep and equal, cup 2 is steep on one side and shallow on other side)			VIIb	5,46	2,07	2,63	2,96	1,74	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 91 (5)	DFM 92	DFM complete bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,35	1,98	N/A	2,54	1,39	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 86L	DFM 91	DFM complete bead (cups are oval/even/no irregularities/slopes fairly steep, cup 1 has two shallow points)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,46	2,47	3,10	2,97	1,48	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 95 #194	DFM 91	DFM complete bead, weird texture, aperture is oval (cups are oval/even/no irregularities/slopes fairly shallow and equal)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	4,44	1,65	2,23	2,67	1,44	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 94	DFM 91	DFM complete bead, has # can't make out (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	8,81	2,96	N/A	3,28	1,77	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 83 #13	DFM 91	DFM complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	11,55	3,41	N/A	3,60	1,32	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 72	DFM 91, unplotted	DFM complete bead, one side bead thinner than other, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	620 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,87	2,80	N/A	3,05	1,47	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 81 #21	DFM 91	DFM complete bead, aperture is strange shape, has straight edge (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep but has one very steep side)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,61	1,53	N/A	2,79	1,77	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.

Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 73 #27 (1)	DFM 91	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ±20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	6,07	2,76	N/A	3,25	1,35	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 73 #27 (2)	DFM 91	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ±20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,99	2,57	N/A	3,00	1,45	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 62 (4)	DFM 91	DFM complete bead, sides unclear, (cup is same as aperture both sides/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	10,94	3,77	3,77	3,77	1,04	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 62 (5)	DFM 91	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	6,21	2,60	N/A	2,72	1,13	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 62 (6)	DFM 91	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,80	2,53	N/A	2,82	1,66	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 62 SVIIb (1)	DFM 91	DFM SVIIb bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIb	10,55	3,27	N/A	3,44	0,95	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 62 SVIIb (2)	DFM 91	DFM SVIIb bead, possible burning (cup appears oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIb	6,82	2,86	N/A	3,31	1,52	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 75 (1)	DFM	DFM complete bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	8,41	3,07	N/A	3,30	1,08	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 75 (2)	DFM	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	6,60	2,82	N/A	2,98	1,05	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 75 (3)	DFM	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	6,30	2,48	N/A	2,76	1,3	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 75 (4)	DFM	DFM complete bead (cups are same as aperture/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and even)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	6,39	2,30	2,30	2,30	1,23	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 75 SVIIb	DFM	DFM SVIIb bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIb	8,76	3,38	N/A	3,89	1,02	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	JAC 1 (1)	DFM, unplotted	DFM complete bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)			VIIa	6,47	2,00	N/A	2,43	1,74	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	JAC 1 (2)	DFM, unplotted	DFM complete bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly shallow with a steep side)			VIIa	4,82	1,77	2,46	2,60	1,55	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	JAC 2	DFM	DFM complete bead (cups are oval/even/no irregularities/slopes are steep and equal)			VIIa	8,77	3,08	3,23	3,27	1,36	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	JAC 4 (1)	DFM 93	DFM complete bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)			VIIa	9,04	3,13	N/A	3,38	1,07	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	JAC 4 (2)	DFM 93	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)			VIIa	8,91	3,11	N/A	3,33	0,97	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	JAC 4 (3)	DFM 93	DFM complete bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)			VIIa	7,35	2,92	N/A	3,22	1,31	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	JAC 4 #21 SVIIb	DFM 93	DFM SVIIb bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)			VIIb	8,39	3,23	N/A	3,30	0,87	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	KIR 89 (1)	DFM 92	DFM complete bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are quite steep but cup 2 has shallower side)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	6,16	2,17	2,42	2,87	1,9	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	KIR 89 (2)	DFM 92	DFM complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep with steeper side)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	6,27	2,25	N/A	2,95	1,8	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	KIR 90	DFM 92	DFM complete bead, aperture is triangular (cups are oval-triangular/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly steep but cup 2 has a shallower side)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	4,96	1,61	2,35	2,52	1,67	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	KIR 90 #29	DFM	DFM complete bead, aperture is oval (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes fairly shallow with steeper side on both)	640 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,93	2,19	2,93	3,28	1,69	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 72 (1)	DFM	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope fairly steep and equal)	640 ±20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	6,52	2,15	N/A	2,99	1,73	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 73 (11)	DFM 91	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ±20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	7,54	3,50	N/A	4,00	1,02	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 5	DFM 90	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)			VIIa	3,92	2,08	N/A	2,25	1,05	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 31	DFM 90	DFM complete bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with a steeper side)			VIIa	5,95	2,68	N/A	3,54	1,38	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.

Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 94 (8)	DFM 92, unplotted	DFM complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ± 20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	7,40	2,68	N/A	3,16	1,78	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 94 (9)	DFM 92, unplotted	DFM complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ± 20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	7,34	2,94	N/A	3,04	1,3	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 94 (10)	DFM 92, unplotted	DFM complete bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	640 ± 20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	7,21	2,66	N/A	3,47	1,58	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 94 (11)	DFM 92, unplotted	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ± 20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	6,61	2,80	N/A	3,16	1,44	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 94 (12)	DFM 92, unplotted	DFM complete bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep with a shallow side)	640 ± 20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	6,45	2,44	N/A	3,01	1,52	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 94 (13)	DFM 92, unplotted	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ± 20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	6,38	2,52	N/A	2,86	1,42	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 94 (14)	DFM 92, unplotted	DFM complete bead, sides unclear (cup is oval/uneven slip on one side/no irregularities/slope is steep with shallower side)	640 ± 20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	6,08	2,44	N/A	2,96	1,16	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 94 (15)	DFM 92, unplotted	DFM complete bead, sides unclear (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ± 20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	6,10	2,83	N/A	2,95	0,81	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 94 (16)	DFM 92, unplotted	DFM complete bead, thickness round, aperture is oval (cup 1 is oval, cup 2 is slightly oval/even/no irregularities/slopes steep and equal)	640 ± 20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	6,18	2,67	2,90	2,94	1,47	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 94 (17)	DFM 92, unplotted	DFM complete bead, thinner one side than other (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ± 20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	6,48	2,80	N/A	3,07	1,37	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 94 (18)	DFM 92, unplotted	DFM complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ± 20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,79	2,43	N/A	2,55	1,24	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 94 (19)	DFM 92, unplotted	DFM complete bead, aperture is triangular (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	640 ± 20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,83	1,99	N/A	3,48	1,64	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 94 (20)	DFM 92, unplotted	DFM complete bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ± 20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,21	2,66	N/A	2,87	1,04	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 94 (21)	DFM 92, unplotted	DFM complete bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ± 20 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,38	2,81	N/A	3,02	0,85	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 94 SVIIB	DFM 92, unplotted	DFM SVIIB bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	640 ± 20 BP	500 - 999	VIIb	8,72	3,11	N/A	3,60	1,11	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	SHA 82	DFM 99	DFM complete bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	510 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,94	2,08	N/A	3,03	1,73	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	SHA 72	DFM 99	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	510 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,98	2,01	N/A	3,06	1,71	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	SHA 92 (1)	DFM 99	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	510 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,80	1,98	N/A	3,38	1,73	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	SHA 92 (2)	DFM 99	DFM complete bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	510 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	6,16	2,51	N/A	2,99	1,32	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	FRA 100 SVIIB	DFM	DFM SVIIB bead, square, aperture appears oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and even)	590 ±50 BP	500 - 999	VIIb	6,48	2,73	N/A	3,01	0,92	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	JAC 57 #2	DFM 97	DFM complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is slightly oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	630 ±35 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,87	2,66	N/A	3,29	1,35	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	ZUK 21 SVIIB (1)	DFM 99	DFM SVIIB bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 590 ±50 BP and 630 ±35 BP	500 - 999	VIIb	6,47	3,63	N/A	3,89	0,91	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	ZUK 21 SVIIB (2)	DFM 99	DFM SVIIB bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	Between n 590 ±50 BP and 630 ±35 BP	500 - 999	VIIb	3,92	2,46	N/A	2,68	1,39	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	SHA 83 (1)	DFM 99	DFM Dense ashly layer without shell, complete bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	510 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	6,82	3,80	N/A	4,01	1,27	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	SHA 83 (2)	DFM 99	DFM Dense ashly layer without shell, complete bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	510 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	6,07	1,97	N/A	3,22	1,72	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 49	DFM 91	DFM complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep with steeper side)			VIIa	6,61	2,07	N/A	2,66	1,98	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.

Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	SHA 83 SVIib	DFM 99	DFM SVIib bead, aperture is oval (cup is slightly oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	510 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIb	6,40	2,64	N/A	2,47	1,19	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	PET 53	DFM 90	DFM complete bead, sides unclear, aperture slightly oval (cup 1 is circular, cup 2 is slightly oval/even/some irregularities/slopes fairly steep and equal)	570 ±50 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	5,07	2,16	2,71	2,78	1,47	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	JAC 61	DFM 97, unplotted	DFM complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	630 ±35 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	7,13	2,90	N/A	3,08	1	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 5 SVIib	DFM	DFM SVIib bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)		1200	VIIb	5,94	2,77	N/A	3,50	1,17	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	JAC 30	DFM 98	DFM complete bead (cup 1 is oval, cup 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slopes fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 590 ±50 BP and 630 ±35 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	4,57	2,20	3,10	3,26	1,57	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	ANN 7 SIIla	DFM 92	DFM SIIla bead, aperture is oval (cups are oval/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly steep and equal)	600 ±40 BP	500 - 999	IIla	N/A	1,53	1,87	2,61	1,66	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	ANN 13	DFM 91, unplotted	DFM Ashy base & whelk, complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with a steeper side)	600 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	6,31	2,30	N/A	3,33	1,73	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	ANN 23	DFM 91	DFM, ashy + whelk dump, complete bead, burned bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	600 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	6,84	3,13	N/A	3,52	1,33	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	ANN 43	DFM 91	DFM complete bead, weird wear? (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	600 ±40 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	6,54	2,60	N/A	3,74	1,6	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	PET 21 (1)	DFM 97, unplotted	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	570 ±50 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	9,65	3,10	N/A	3,58	1,13	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	PET 21 (2)	DFM 97, unplotted	DFM complete bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	570 ±50 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	7,72	3,63	N/A	3,92	1,1	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	SHA 93 (1)	DFM 99	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	590 ±50 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	8,19	2,62	N/A	3,08	1,48	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	SHA 93 (2)	DFM 99	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	590 ±50 BP	500 - 999	VIIa	6,84	3,08	N/A	3,30	1,13	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	SHA 93 SVIib	DFM 99	DFM SVIib bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is quite steep and equal)	590 ±50 BP	500 - 999	VIIb	5,42	2,85	N/A	3,49	1,26	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 43 #5	DFM	DFM complete bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)			VIIa	6,27	1,76	N/A	2,96	1,9	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 25 (1)	DFM 90, unplotted	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with steeper side)			VIIa	5,63	2,67	N/A	3,41	1,45	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 25 (2)	DFM 90, unplotted	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep with steeper side)			VIIa	5,60	2,52	N/A	3,17	1,57	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 25 (3)	DFM 90, unplotted	DFM complete bead, aperture is oval-triangular (cups are oval-triangular/even/no irregularities/slopes fairly steep and equal)			VIIa	4,95	2,58	3,08	3,08	1,25	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 43 #10	DFM	DFM complete bead, aperture is slightly oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)			VIIa	6,34	1,75	N/A	3,30	1,52	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 43 #18	DFM	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)			VIIa	6,29	1,71	N/A	2,88	1,51	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 43 #22	DFM	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)			VIIa	6,36	1,74	N/A	2,56	1,93	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 43 #25	DFM	DFM complete bead, aperture is slightly circle-triangular (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)			VIIa	6,36	1,69	N/A	2,83	1,42	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 43 #29	DFM	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is quite steep and even)			VIIa	6,34	1,68	N/A	2,41	1,5	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 43 #30	DFM	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/uneven points/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)			VIIa	6,29	1,92	N/A	3,44	1,45	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 43 #56	DFM	DFM complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)			VIIa	6,35	1,73	N/A	2,67	1,95	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 44 (1)	DFM, unplotted	DFM complete bead (cup is slightly oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)			VIIa	6,35	1,78	N/A	3,15	1,48	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 44 (2)	DFM, unplotted	DFM complete bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)			VIIa	6,38	1,77	N/A	2,59	1,51	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.

Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 44 #5	DFM	DFM complete bead			VIIa	6,32	1,78	N/A	3,40	1,54	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Dunefield Midden SAMAA 9049	NIC 53 #21 SVIIb	DFM	DFM SVIIb bead, aperture appears oval (cup appears circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)			VIIb	5,07	1,98	N/A	2,92	1,59	Parkington, J.E., Nilssen, P., Reeler, C. & Henshilwood, C. 1992. Making sense of space at Dunefield Midden campsite, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Southern African Field Archaeology</i> 1(2): 63-70.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	SF (1)	BNK 1	BNK 1 complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)			VIIa	5,39	1,54	N/A	2,68	1,62	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. <i>Radiocarbon</i> 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	SF (2)	BNK 1	BNK 1 complete bead, aperture is oval (cups are oval/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly shallow with shallower side, cup 2 is shallow and equal)			VIIa	5,04	1,46	2,42	2,96	1,86	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. <i>Radiocarbon</i> 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	SF (3)	BNK 1	BNK 1 complete bead (cup is oval/even/possible irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with steep side)			VIIa	4,70	1,63	N/A	2,45	1,71	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. <i>Radiocarbon</i> 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	SF (4)	BNK 1	BNK 1 complete bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and even)			VIIa	4,50	1,13	N/A	2,01	1,34	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. <i>Radiocarbon</i> 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	SF (5)	BNK 1	BNK 1 complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)			VIIa	4,23	1,50	N/A	2,52	1,37	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. <i>Radiocarbon</i> 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	SF (6)	BNK 1	BNK 1 complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)			VIIa	3,92	1,39	N/A	2,10	1,39	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. <i>Radiocarbon</i> 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	SF (7)	BNK 1	BNK 1 complete bead (cup is oval/slightly uneven/no irregularities/slope is quite steep with steeper side)			VIIa	3,84	1,35	N/A	1,68	1,4	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. <i>Radiocarbon</i> 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	SF (8) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 complete bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with very shallow side)			VIIa	3,59	1,22	N/A	2,82	1,51	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. <i>Radiocarbon</i> 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 3 SVb (1)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SVb bead (cup is oval/even/irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3400 ±55 and 3599 ±28	3500 - 3999	Vb	N/A	1,33	N/A	2,63	1,88	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. <i>Radiocarbon</i> 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 3 SVb (2)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SVb bead, aperture is oval (cups are oval/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is shallow and equal, cup 2 is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 3400 ±55 and 3599 ±28	3500 - 3999	Vb	N/A	1,14	2,01	1,91	1,73	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. <i>Radiocarbon</i> 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 3 SVa	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SVa bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities/slope is quite shallow and equal)	Between n 3400 ±55 and 3599 ±28	3500 - 3999	Va	N/A	1,05	N/A	2,16	1,55	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. <i>Radiocarbon</i> 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 3 SIVb (1)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SIVb bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 3400 ±55 and 3599 ±28	3500 - 3999	IVb	N/A	1,39	N/A	2,10	1,35	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. <i>Radiocarbon</i> 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 3 SIVb (2)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SIVb bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal) wider cup?	Between n 3400 ±55 and 3599 ±28	3500 - 3999	IVb	N/A	1,15	N/A	1,64	1,67	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. <i>Radiocarbon</i> 58(2): 365-381.

Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 3 (7)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/some irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3400 ±55 and 3599 ±28	3500 - 3999	VIIa	3,98	1,21	N/A	2,50	1,54	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 3 (8)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 3400 ±55 and 3599 ±28	3500 - 3999	VIIa	3,77	1,54	N/A	2,35	1,29	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 3 (9)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 3400 ±55 and 3599 ±28	3500 - 3999	VIIa	4,31	1,77	N/A	2,79	1,63	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 19 SIIB	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SIIB bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 13 565 ±60 BP and 13 945 ±65 BP	13 500 - 13 999	IIIB	N/A	2,25	N/A	3,94	1,92	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 19 SIIa (1)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SIIa bead, burned preform, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 13 565 ±60 BP and 13 945 ±65 BP	13 500 - 13 999	IIa	N/A	1,89	N/A	2,73	1,45	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 19 SIIa (2)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SIIa bead, residue fills cup, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/possible irregularities but residue/slope appears shallow with one very shallow side)	Between n 13 565 ±60 BP and 13 945 ±65 BP	13 500 - 13 999	IIa	N/A	1,43	N/A	3,37	2,01	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 19 SVIa (1)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SVIa bead, brown preform (cup is slightly oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 13 565 ±60 BP and 13 945 ±65 BP	13 500 - 13 999	VIa	6,71	2,10	N/A	3,23	1,74	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 19 SVIa (2)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SVIa bead, brown preform (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly shallow and equal, cup 2 is shallow and equal)	Between n 13 565 ±60 BP and 13 945 ±65 BP	13 500 - 13 999	VIa	6,03	1,84	2,62	2,92	1,62	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 19 SVIa (3)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SVIa bead, residue in cup, aperture is slightly oval (cup is oval/could be uneven but residue/could be irregularities but residue/slope is shallow with very shallow side)	Between n 13 565 ±60 BP and 13 945 ±65 BP	13 500 - 13 999	VIa	5,48	1,93	N/A	3,43	1,73	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 19 (1)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 13 565 ±60 BP and 13 945 ±65 BP	13 500 - 13 999	VIIa	6,78	2,20	N/A	2,87	1,43	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 19 (2)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, brown bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 13 565 ±60 BP and 13 945 ±65 BP	13 500 - 13 999	VIIa	6,47	2,18	N/A	2,87	1,59	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 19 (3)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	Between n 13 565 ±60 BP and 13 945 ±65 BP	13 500 - 13 999	VIIa	5,97	2,38	N/A	3,38	1,61	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 19 (4)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 13	13 500 - 13 999	VIIa	6,14	2,37	N/A	3,02	1,56	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South</i>

				565 ±60 BP and 13 945 ±65 BP								African Museum 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 19 (5)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	Between n 13 565 ±60 BP and 13 945 ±65 BP	13 500 - 13 999	VIIa	6,50	2,09	N/A	3,28	1,52	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 19 (6)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, residue patch, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/some irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with shallower side)	Between n 13 565 ±60 BP and 13 945 ±65 BP	13 500 - 13 999	VIIa	5,94	2,07	N/A	2,95	1,31	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 19 (7)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval-triangular (cup is oval/even/some irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 13 565 ±60 BP and 13 945 ±65 BP	13 500 - 13 999	VIIa	6,21	1,76	N/A	3,53	1,34	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 19 (8)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/possible irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	Between n 13 565 ±60 BP and 13 945 ±65 BP	13 500 - 13 999	VIIa	5,81	2,06	N/A	3,01	1,53	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 19 (9)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned? bead, residue in cup (cup is circular/possibly uneven, residue makes unclear/irregularities unclear because of residue/slope appears fairly shallow but residue makes unclear)	Between n 13 565 ±60 BP and 13 945 ±65 BP	13 500 - 13 999	VIIa	5,52	1,51	N/A	2,49	1,39	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 19 (10)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 13 565 ±60 BP and 13 945 ±65 BP	13 500 - 13 999	VIIa	5,34	1,68	N/A	2,63	1,5	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 18	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	Between n 12 250 ±55 and 13 565 ±60 BP/13 945 ±65 BP	12 500 - 13 500	VIIa	5,08	1,76	N/A	2,48	1,34	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 16 (1)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	Between n 10 015 ±45 BP and 12 250 ±55 BP		VIIa	5,57	1,87	N/A	2,44	1,77	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 16 (2)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 10 015 ±45 BP and 12 250 ±55 BP		VIIa	4,04	1,52	N/A	2,42	1,44	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 15 SIIa	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) SIIa bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	10 015 ±45 BP	10 000 - 10 499	IIa	N/A	1,00	N/A	2,29	1,76	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 15 (1)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead, residue in cup, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities but residue makes unclear/slope is fairly steep and equal)	10 015 ±45 BP	10 000 - 10 499	VIIa	5,36	2,02	N/A	2,66	1,63	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.

Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 15 (2)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	10 015 ±45 BP	10 000 - 10 499	VIIa	4,84	2,27	N/A	2,56	1,4	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 14 SVa	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) SVa bead (cup 1 is oval, cup 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly steep and equal/cup 2 is shallow and equal)	9760 ±85 BP	9500 - 9999	Va	5,59	1,66	2,54	2,22	1,5	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 14 (1)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead, aperture is oval, residue in cup (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities, residue makes unclear/slope is shallow and equal)	9760 ±85 BP	9500 - 9999	VIIa	5,05	1,22	N/A	2,75	1,75	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 14 (2)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead, residue in cup, cup is same as aperture (cup is circular/unclear/irregularities unclear because of residue/slope unclear because of residue)	9760 ±85 BP	9500 - 9999	VIIa	3,90	2,44	2,44	2,44	1,12	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 13 SVb	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) SVb bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	Between n 7750 ±90 BP and 9760 ±85 BP		Vb	N/A	1,21	N/A	3,44	2	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 12 (1)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	7750 ±90 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,79	2,23	N/A	2,87	1,62	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 12 (2)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead, aperture is slightly oval, residue in cup (cup is circular/even/irregularities unclear because of residue/slope is shallow and equal)	7750 ±90 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,60	1,36	N/A	2,91	1,68	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 12 (3)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead	7750 ±90 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	4,21	1,85	N/A	2,19	1,28	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 12 (4)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead, sides unclear, cups unclear	7750 ±90 BP	7500 - 7999	VIIa	3,78	1,15	1,15	1,15	1,23	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 11 SVIa	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) SVIa bead, aperture is oval (cup is slightly oval/slightly uneven, is chipping/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5872 ±33 BP	5500 - 5999	VIa	5,68	1,09	N/A	2,17	1,72	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 11 SVa	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) SVa bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5872 ±33 BP	5500 - 5999	Va	N/A	1,06	N/A	2,49	1,71	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 11 SIVb	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) SIVb bead (cups are oval/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is steep and equal, cup 2 is shallow with steeper side)	5872 ±33 BP	5500 - 5999	IVb	N/A	1,72	2,13	3,32	1,81	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 11 SIIa	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) SIIa bead, burned preform, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5872 ±33 BP	5500 - 5999	IIa	N/A	1,27	N/A	2,88	1,33	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 11 (1)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	5872 ±33 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,77	1,28	N/A	1,66	1,22	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.

Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 11 (2)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead, burned bead, aperture oval (cup is circular/even/possible irregularity/slope is shallow and equal)	5872 ±33 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,38	1,50	N/A	2,40	1,31	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 11 (3)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead (cup 1 is oval, cup 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are shallow and equal)	5872 ±33 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	3,71	1,42	2,24	2,47	1,46	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 10 SVIb	BNK 1	BNK (Box 2.1) SVIb bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	6540 ±55 BP	6500 - 6999	VIb	7,88	1,49	N/A	3,41	2,04	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 10 SVIa (1)	BNK 1	BNK (Box 2.1) SVIa bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep with steeper side)	6540 ±55 BP	6500 - 6999	VIa	6,63	1,28	N/A	2,19	2,16	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 10 SVIa (2)	BNK 1	BNK (Box 2.1) SVIa bead, burned preform (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	6540 ±55 BP	6500 - 6999	VIa	6,27	1,84	N/A	2,66	1,73	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 10 SVIa (3)	BNK 1	BNK (Box 2.1) SVIa bead, burned preform, aperture is oval (cup is slightly oval/mostly even with uneven side/irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	6540 ±55 BP	6500 - 6999	VIa	6,37	1,83	N/A	3,05	1,47	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 10 SVa (1)	BNK 1	BNK (Box 2.1) SVa bead (cup is slightly oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	6540 ±55 BP	6500 - 6999	Va	N/A	1,37	N/A	3,20	1,53	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 10 SVa (2)	BNK 1	BNK (Box 2.1) SVa bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	6540 ±55 BP	6500 - 6999	Va	N/A	1,26	N/A	3,08	1,88	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 10 SIVb	BNK 1	BNK (Box 2.1) SIVb bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	6540 ±55 BP	6500 - 6999	IVb	N/A	1,32	N/A	2,54	1,96	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 10 SIIfb (1)	BNK 1	BNK (Box 2.1) SIIfb bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	6540 ±55 BP	6500 - 6999	IIIfb	N/A	1,70	N/A	3,52	1,8	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 10 SIIfb (2)	BNK 1	BNK (Box 2.1) SIIfb bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	6540 ±55 BP	6500 - 6999	IIIfb	N/A	1,80	N/A	3,37	2,05	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 10 SIIfb (3)	BNK 1	BNK (Box 2.1) SIIfb bead, brown preform (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	6540 ±55 BP	6500 - 6999	IIIfb	N/A	1,27	N/A	3,68	1,86	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 10 SIIfa (1)	BNK 1	BNK (Box 2.1) SIIfa bead, burned preform, aperture oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	6540 ±55 BP	6500 - 6999	IIIfa	N/A	1,32	N/A	3,00	1,84	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 10 SIIfa (2)	BNK 1	BNK (Box 2.1) SIIfa bead, brown preform, aperture oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	6540 ±55 BP	6500 - 6999	IIIfa	N/A	1,24	N/A	2,75	2,05	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.

Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 10 SIIa (3)	BNK 1	BNK (Box 2.1) SIIa bead (cup 1 is oval, cup 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly steep and equal, cup 2 is shallow and equal)	6540 ±55 BP	6500 - 6999	IIa	N/A	1,35	1,59	3,66	1,88	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 10 (1)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, residue in cup (cup is circular/possibly uneven slip but residue makes unclear/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	6540 ±55 BP	6500 - 6999	VIIa	5,52	1,88	N/A	2,41	1,63	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 10 (2)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	6540 ±55 BP	6500 - 6999	VIIa	4,99	1,77	N/A	2,24	1,55	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 10 (3)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, brown bead (cup is circular/uneven/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	6540 ±55 BP	6500 - 6999	VIIa	5,09	1,89	N/A	2,22	1,41	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 10 (4)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead, residue in cup and aperture (cup appears circular/unclear remaining info because of residue)	6540 ±55 BP	6500 - 6999	VIIa	4,63	1,80	N/A	2,66	1,58	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 10 (5)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, brown bead (cup is oval/even/some irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	6540 ±55 BP	6500 - 6999	VIIa	4,60	1,71	N/A	3,08	1,65	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 10 (6)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead (cups are circular/even/possible irregularities/slopes are fairly shallow and equal)	6540 ±55 BP	6500 - 6999	VIIa	4,52	2,01	2,61	2,98	1,3	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 10 (7)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	6540 ±55 BP	6500 - 6999	VIIa	4,29	1,56	N/A	2,03	1,56	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 10 (8)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead (cup is circular/slightly uneven/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	6540 ±55 BP	6500 - 6999	VIIa	4,55	1,98	N/A	2,58	1,2	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 10 (9)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is oval/uneven/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	6540 ±55 BP	6500 - 6999	VIIa	3,88	1,62	N/A	2,32	1,26	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 10 (10) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, sides unclear, one side bead thin and other thick, aperture oval (cups are oval/slightly uneven/no irregularities/slopes are steep and equal)	6540 ±55 BP	6500 - 6999	VIIa	3,55	2,37	2,61	2,79	1	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 SVIa (1)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SVIa bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIa	4,97	1,35	N/A	2,62	1,77	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 SVIa (2)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SVIa bead, brown preform (cup is circular/slightly uneven/no irregularities/slope is shallow with shallower side)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIa	5,77	1,29	N/A	2,74	1,89	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 SVIa (3)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SVIa bead, aperture slightly oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with slightly steeper side)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIa	6,53	1,00	N/A	2,86	1,88	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.

Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 SVIa (4)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SVIa bead, aperture oval (cup is oval/even/some irregularities/slope is shallow with slightly steeper side)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIa	5,89	1,34	N/A	3,16	1,71	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 SVIa (5)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SVIa bead, burned preform, aperture oval (cup is oval/even/possible irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIa	3,98	1,19	N/A	2,40	1,61	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 SVIa (6)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SVIa bead, burned preform, aperture slightly oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIa	4,02	0,80	N/A	2,05	1,19	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 SVb (1)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SVb bead, aperture slightly oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper sides)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	Vb	N/A	1,48	N/A	2,54	1,97	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 SVb (2)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SVb bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	Vb	N/A	1,95	N/A	3,11	1,87	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 SVa (1)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SVa bead, aperture is oval (cup 1 is circular, cup 2 is oval/cup 1 uneven, cup 2 even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is steep and equal, cup 2 is fairly shallow and equal)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	Va	N/A	1,82	2,10	2,69	1,6	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 SVa (2)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SVa bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	Va	N/A	1,30	N/A	2,72	1,9	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 SVa (3)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SVa bead (cup 1 is oval, cup 2 is circular/cup 1 uneven, cup 2 even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 steep and equal, cup 2 shallow and equal)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	Va	N/A	2,02	2,31	3,28	1,8	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 SVa (4)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SVa bead, burned preform, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	Va	N/A	1,31	N/A	2,30	1,82	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 SVa (5)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SVa bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	Va	N/A	1,47	N/A	2,88	1,77	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 SVa (6)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SVa bead, burned preform, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	Va	N/A	1,85	N/A	2,29	1,21	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 SVa (7)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SVa bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	Va	N/A	1,50	N/A	3,02	1,48	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 SIVb (1)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SIVb bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with very shallow side)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	IVb	N/A	1,14	N/A	2,73	2,03	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 SIVb (2)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SIVb bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	IVb	N/A	1,55	N/A	3,91	2,06	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.

Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 SIVb (3)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SIVb bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	IVb	N/A	1,59	N/A	2,77	2,02	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 SIVa (1)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SIVa bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	IVa	N/A	1,31	N/A	2,39	1,54	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 SIVa (2)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SIVa bead, burned preform (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	IVa	N/A	1,38	N/A	3,33	2,04	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 SIIIb (1)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SIIIb bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/uneven/irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	IIIb	N/A	2,02	N/A	3,65	1,65	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 SIIIb (2)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SIIIb bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	IIIb	N/A	1,69	N/A	2,32	1,48	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 SIIla (1)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SIIla bead, burned preform, aperture is oval-triangular (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	IIla	N/A	1,56	N/A	3,17	1,44	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 SIIla (2)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SIIla bead, burned preform, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/irregularities/slope is shallow with slightly steeper side)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	IIla	N/A	0,93	N/A	2,52	2,07	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 SIIla (3)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SIIla bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	IIla	N/A	1,41	N/A	2,90	1,85	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 SIIla (4)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SIIla bead, burned preform (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with slightly steeper side)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	IIla	N/A	1,06	N/A	2,53	1,83	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 SIIla (5)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SIIla bead, burned preform, aperture is oval (cup 1 is oval, cup 2 is circular/even/possible irregularity/slope is fairly steep and equal, cup 2 is fairly shallow and equal)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	IIla	N/A	1,36	1,85	2,10	1,37	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 SIIla (6)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SIIla bead, burned preform, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	IIla	N/A	1,05	N/A	2,22	1,56	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 SIIla (7)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) SIIla bead, burned preform (cup is oval/even/possible irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	IIla	N/A	1,66	N/A	2,98	1,6	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 (1)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	5,73	2,09	N/A	3,04	1,64	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 (2)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead (cup is oval/even/some irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	5,15	1,91	N/A	2,87	1,8	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.

Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 (3)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup1 is oval, cup 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is steep and equal, cup 2 is very steep with shallower side)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	5,37	2,11	2,30	2,46	1,42	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 (4)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead, some residue in cup, aperture is oval (cup is oval/uneven/no irregularities/slope is shallow with very shallow side)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	5,22	1,49	N/A	2,91	1,28	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 (5)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is steep and equal, cup 2 is shallow and equal)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	5,32	1,90	2,20	2,77	1,55	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 (6)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	5,68	2,91	N/A	3,21	1,25	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 (7)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/uneven/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	4,94	2,22	N/A	2,40	1,44	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 (8)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead (cup is oval/slightly uneven/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with very shallow side)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	4,82	1,84	N/A	2,64	1,27	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 (9)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly shallow and equal, cup 2 is shallow with slightly steeper side)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	4,93	1,76	2,26	2,59	1,86	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 (10)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, brown? Bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with very shallow side)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	5,07	1,88	N/A	2,40	1,47	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 (11)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, residue in cup (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	4,72	2,21	N/A	2,88	1,45	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 (12)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly shallow and equal)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	4,59	2,19	2,58	2,69	1,7	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 (13)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	4,82	1,65	N/A	2,86	1,62	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 (14)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper sides)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	4,60	1,82	N/A	2,55	1,37	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 (15)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/uneven, has slip/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	4,49	1,58	N/A	2,51	1,82	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 (16)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup 1 is circular/cup 2 is oval/even/no irregularities/slopes fairly shallow and equal)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	4,66	1,85	2,32	2,39	1,75	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.

Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 (17)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, residue in cup (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with very steep side)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	4,49	1,51	N/A	2,56	1,39	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 (18)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, looks like 2 cups?, aperture is oval-triangular (cup is circle-triangular/uneven, second cup?/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	4,38	1,32	N/A	2,04	1,9	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 (19)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, some residue in cup (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with shallower side)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	4,78	1,58	N/A	2,75	1,54	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 (20)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, some residue in cup (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	4,54	1,77	N/A	2,62	1,72	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 (21)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, some residue in cup (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	4,24	1,66	N/A	2,54	1,7	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 (22)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	4,33	1,73	N/A	2,01	1,39	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 (23)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	4,18	1,33	N/A	2,14	1,55	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 (24)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep with shallower side)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	3,90	1,74	N/A	2,30	1,28	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 (25)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead, sides unclear (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	3,98	1,51	N/A	1,88	1,35	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 (26)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/slightly uneven/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	4,01	1,41	N/A	2,62	1,73	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 (27)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly shallow and equal, cup 2 is shallow with steeper side)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	3,74	1,88	2,23	2,40	1,4	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 (28) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	3,57	1,30	N/A	2,45	1,55	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 (29)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	3,71	1,33	N/A	2,07	1,43	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 9 (30) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	6048 ±33 BP	6000 - 6499	VIIa	3,57	1,43	N/A	2,50	1,71	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.

Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 8 (1)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, NOTE there are preforms but time constraints only measured beads, rock in aperture/cup (cup is circular/even/unclear irregularities/slopes unclear)	5589 ±34 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,10	1,72	N/A	2,29	1,56	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 8 (2)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	5589 ±34 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	3,95	1,79	N/A	2,21	1,55	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 8 (3)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5589 ±34 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,00	1,80	N/A	2,74	1,33	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 8 (4)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup 1 is oval, cup 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 fairly steep and equal, cup 2 fairly shallow and equal)	5589 ±34 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	3,96	2,22	2,52	2,64	1,2	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 8 (5)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval-triangular (cups are circle-triangular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 fairly steep and equal, cup 2 is fairly shallow with steep side)	5589 ±34 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	3,96	1,61	2,04	2,28	1,59	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 8 (6)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steepwith shallow side)	5589 ±34 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,01	1,65	N/A	2,07	1,41	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 8 (7)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5589 ±34 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	3,84	1,77	N/A	2,54	1,63	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 8 (8)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is slightly oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5589 ±34 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	3,94	1,80	N/A	2,61	1,17	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 8 (9)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5589 ±34 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	3,69	1,54	N/A	2,30	1,42	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 8 (10)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with steep side)	5589 ±34 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	3,66	1,60	N/A	2,04	1,36	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 8 (11)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/slightly uneven/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5589 ±34 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,67	1,97	N/A	2,87	1,57	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 8 (12)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is oval/slightly uneven/irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5589 ±34 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,67	1,72	N/A	2,67	1,83	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 8 (13)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup 1 is circular, cup 2 is oval/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is steep and equal, cup 2 is quite shallow and equal)	5589 ±34 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,88	1,99	2,30	2,83	1,7	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 8 (14)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is oval/even/possible irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	5589 ±34 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,81	2,04	N/A	2,58	1,6	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.

Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 8 (15)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is slightly oval/slightly uneven/possible irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5589 ±34 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,48	1,63	N/A	2,58	1,73	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 8 (16)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly shallow and equal)	5589 ±34 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,43	2,06	2,43	2,64	1,27	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 8 (17)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, possible wear? (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	5589 ±34 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,43	1,70	N/A	1,88	1,64	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 8 (18)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead (cup 1 is circular, cup 2 is oval/uneven/irregularities/slopes are shallow and equal)	5589 ±34 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,41	1,62	2,04	2,45	1,25	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 8 (19)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, black residue in cup, aperture is oval (unsure about cup attributes because of residue)	5589 ±34 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,11	1,78	N/A	2,66	1,57	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 8 (20)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, brown bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5589 ±34 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,31	1,88	N/A	2,85	1,34	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 8 (21)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes fairly steep and equal)	5589 ±34 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,68	1,55	1,78	1,76	1,31	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 8 (22)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is oval/uneven/irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	5589 ±34 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,84	1,74	N/A	2,50	1,76	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 8 (23)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cups are oval/slightly uneven/irregularities/slopes fairly shallow and equal)	5589 ±34 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,69	2,11	2,70	2,62	1,42	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 8 (24)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope fairly shallow with shallower side)	5589 ±34 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,86	1,68	N/A	2,38	1,7	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 8 (25)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/slightly uneven/irregularities/slope is shallow with shallower side)	5589 ±34 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,86	1,86	N/A	2,75	1,83	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 8 (26)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup 1 is oval, cup 1 is circular/even/no irregularities/slopes fairly steep and equal)	5589 ±34 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,82	1,66	1,87	2,20	1,54	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 8 (27)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	5589 ±34 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	5,09	1,43	N/A	3,07	1,71	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 8 (28)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/slightly uneven/no irregularities/slope is very steep one side and shallower other side)	5589 ±34 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	5,01	1,81	N/A	2,34	1,93	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.

Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 8 (29)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is shallow and equal, cup 2 is steep and equal)	5589 ±34 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	5,28	2,25	3,04	2,67	1,74	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 8 (30)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	5589 ±34 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	5,43	1,54	N/A	2,47	1,86	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 7 (1)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	5263 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,76	1,65	N/A	2,52	1,4	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 7 (2)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep with shallower side)	5263 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,86	1,62	N/A	2,12	1,39	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 7 (3)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep with shallower side)	5263 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,66	1,58	N/A	2,06	1,34	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 7 (4)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is slightly oval (even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	5263 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,73	1,39	N/A	2,41	1,4	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 7 (5)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/possible irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5263 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,65	1,66	N/A	2,61	1,34	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 7 (6)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	5263 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,62	1,51	N/A	2,47	1,47	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 7 (7) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	5263 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,57	1,38	N/A	2,96	1,81	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 7 (8) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly steep and equal)	5263 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,44	1,91	2,36	2,30	1,13	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 7 (9) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	5263 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,17	1,39	N/A	1,80	1,47	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 7 (10) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	5263 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,27	1,23	N/A	2,32	1,65	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 7 (11)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	5263 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	4,16	1,53	N/A	2,63	1,67	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 7 (12)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly steep and equal, cup 2 is shallow with steeper side)	5263 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	4,38	1,75	2,11	2,88	1,44	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.

Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 7 (13)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly shallow and equal, cup 2 is shallow and equal)	5263 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	4,36	1,88	2,50	2,93	1,61	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 7 (14)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	5263 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	4,39	2,12	N/A	2,92	1,35	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 7 (15)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cups are oval/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly steep and equal)	5263 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	4,71	2,16	2,48	2,78	1,53	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 7 (16)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with shallower side)	5263 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	4,67	2,25	N/A	2,87	1,5	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 7 (17)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with shallower side)	5263 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	4,45	1,82	N/A	2,96	1,48	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 7 (18)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	5263 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	4,60	2,01	N/A	2,78	1,89	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 7 (19)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cups are circular/slightly uneven/some irregularities/slope cup 1 is shallow with steep side, cup 2 is fairly steep and equal)	5263 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	4,77	1,46	1,86	1,95	1,4	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 7 (20)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup 1 is circular, cup 2 is oval/even/some irregularities/slopes fairly shallow and equal)	5263 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	4,68	2,04	2,57	2,63	1,71	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 7 (21)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, residue in cup, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/irregularities unclear because of residue/slope appears shallow and equal but residue makes unclear)	5263 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	5,15	2,03	N/A	3,45	1,67	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 7 (22)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/slightly uneven/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5263 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	5,07	1,67	N/A	3,12	1,54	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 7 (23)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	5263 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	4,98	2,20	N/A	3,31	1,57	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 7 (24)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval (cups are circular/even/possible irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly shallow and equal, cup 2 is shallow with steeper side)	5263 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	5,35	2,08	2,57	3,00	1,67	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 7 (25)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5263 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	4,81	1,61	N/A	2,69	1,53	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 7 (26)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is steep and equal, cup 2 is fairly shallow with shallower side)	5263 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	5,45	2,06	2,44	3,15	1,67	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.

Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 7 (27)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup 1 is oval, cup 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly steep and equal)	5263 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	5,36	2,43	3,11	2,77	1,31	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 7 (28)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	5263 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	5,59	2,37	N/A	2,56	1,26	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 7 (29)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cups are oval/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly steep and equal)	5263 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	5,60	2,02	2,38	2,61	1,56	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 7 (30)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead (cup 1 is circular, cup 2 is oval/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly shallow and equal, cup 2 is shallow and equal)	5263 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	5,62	1,79	2,23	2,62	1,4	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 6 (1)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup 1 is circular, cup 2 is oval/even/some irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly shallow and equal, cup 2 is shallow and equal)	5684 ±32 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	3,86	1,66	2,09	2,72	1,45	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 6 (2)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5684 ±32 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	3,67	1,72	N/A	2,42	1,39	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 6 (3)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/some irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5684 ±32 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	3,71	1,39	N/A	2,19	1,51	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 6 (4)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	5684 ±32 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	3,68	1,44	N/A	2,55	1,4	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 6 (5) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5684 ±32 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	3,59	2,03	N/A	2,58	1,02	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 6 (6) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	5684 ±32 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	3,45	1,68	N/A	2,42	1,19	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 6 (7) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is slightly oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	5684 ±32 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	3,48	1,68	N/A	2,75	1,51	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 6 (8) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	5684 ±32 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	3,51	1,82	N/A	2,70	1,48	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 6 (9) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, sides unclear (cup 1 is circular, cup 2 is oval/even/no irregularities/slopes fairly steep and equal)	5684 ±32 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	3,30	1,91	2,19	2,18	1,13	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 6 (10) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, residue in cup (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5684 ±32 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	3,48	1,46	N/A	2,97	1,67	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.

Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 6 (11)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, residue in cup, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep with shallow side)	5684 ±32 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,26	1,66	N/A	2,74	1,53	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 6 (12)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup 1 is slightly oval, cup 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly shallow and equal, cup 2 is shallow and equal)	5684 ±32 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,33	1,67	2,04	2,59	1,66	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 6 (13)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/slightly uneven/some irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	5684 ±32 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,10	1,73	N/A	2,74	1,4	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 6 (14)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/some irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5684 ±32 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,46	2,16	N/A	3,04	1,34	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 6 (15)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, some residue in cup (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is quite shallow and equal)	5684 ±32 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,54	2,02	N/A	2,82	1,31	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 6 (16)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/some irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5684 ±32 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,55	1,70	N/A	2,77	1,63	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 6 (17)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, residue in cup, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	5684 ±32 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,86	1,28	N/A	2,98	1,8	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 6 (18)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	5684 ±32 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,52	1,65	N/A	2,06	1,45	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 6 (19)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	5684 ±32 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,73	1,93	N/A	2,47	1,3	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 6 (20)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/slightly uneven/some irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5684 ±32 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,84	2,17	N/A	3,25	1,31	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 6 (21)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	5684 ±32 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,76	1,66	N/A	2,36	1,65	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 6 (22)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead (cup 1 is circular, cup 2 is oval/slightly uneven/some irregularities/slopes are fairly steep and equal)	5684 ±32 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,92	1,75	2,25	2,20	1,32	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 6 (23)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	5684 ±32 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,92	1,65	N/A	2,62	1,77	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 6 (24)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup 1 is oval, cup 2 is circular/uneven/no irregularities/slopes shallow and equal)	5684 ±32 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	5,23	1,68	2,30	2,53	1,83	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.

Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 6 (25)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/possible irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	5684 ±32 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	5,46	2,37	N/A	3,37	1,46	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 6 (26)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead (cup 1 is oval, cup 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is shallow with steep side, cup 2 fairly shallow with steeper side)	5684 ±32 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,97	1,78	2,48	2,47	1,57	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 6 (27)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope shallow with steeper side)	5684 ±32 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,89	1,93	N/A	2,94	1,44	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 6 (28)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval-triangular (cup is oval/uneven/irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	5684 ±32 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	4,91	1,61	N/A	2,84	1,89	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 6 (29)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	5684 ±32 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	5,20	1,80	N/A	2,43	1,86	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 6 (30)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is oval/even/some irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5684 ±32 BP	5500 - 5999	VIIa	6,25	1,93	N/A	3,51	1,96	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 5 (1) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	5428 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,51	1,82	N/A	2,76	1,59	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 5 (2)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	5428 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,65	1,25	N/A	2,24	1,62	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 5 (3) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5428 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,49	1,90	N/A	3,12	1,27	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 5 (4)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, residue in cup (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope appears shallow and equal)	5428 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,62	1,49	N/A	2,45	1,36	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 5 (5) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	5428 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,47	1,67	N/A	2,44	1,4	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 5 (6) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	5428 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,22	1,58	N/A	2,72	1,42	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 5 (7) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead (cup is circular/slightly uneven/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5428 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,44	1,41	N/A	2,56	1,55	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 5 (8) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5428 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,42	1,60	N/A	2,76	1,74	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.

Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 5 (9) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	5428 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,42	1,85	N/A	2,89	1,28	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 5 (10) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is slightly oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	5428 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	3,51	1,38	N/A	2,74	1,44	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 5 (11)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5428 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	4,48	1,43	N/A	2,65	1,56	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 5 (12)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	5428 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	4,53	1,60	N/A	2,07	1,55	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 5 (13)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/uneven/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with shallower side)	5428 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	4,30	1,49	N/A	2,34	1,81	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 5 (14)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/uneven/irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	5428 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	4,27	1,63	N/A	2,54	1,87	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 5 (15)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/slightly uneven/no irregularities/slope is steep with shallower side)	5428 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	4,47	1,76	N/A	2,28	1,45	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 5 (16)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5428 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	4,59	0,98	N/A	3,28	1,89	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 5 (17)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, brown bead, aperture is circular-triangular (cups are circular-triangular/even/no irregularities/slopes are fairly shallow and equal)	5428 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	4,49	1,75	2,10	2,48	1,62	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 5 (18)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is slightly oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	5428 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	4,53	1,87	N/A	2,31	1,5	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 5 (19)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly steep and equal, cup 2 is fairly shallow and equal)	5428 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	4,79	2,25	2,48	2,84	1,41	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 5 (20)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	5428 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	4,98	1,63	N/A	2,39	1,36	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 5 (21)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/some irregularities/slope is shallow with very shallow side)	5428 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	5,06	1,76	N/A	2,93	1,42	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 5 (22)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, brown bead, residue in cup (cup is circular/uneven, has slip/irregularities unclear because residue/slope appears shallow but unclear)	5428 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	5,00	1,25	N/A	2,57	1,58	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.

Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 5 (23)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/some irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	5428 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	5,04	1,88	N/A	3,11	1,44	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 5 (24)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	5428 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	5,10	1,92	N/A	2,63	1,34	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 5 (25)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	5428 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	5,25	1,74	N/A	2,66	1,85	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 5 (26)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/some irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	5428 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	5,42	1,85	N/A	2,99	1,81	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 5 (27)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/some irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5428 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	5,52	1,64	N/A	2,80	1,66	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 5 (28)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is circular-triangular (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	5428 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	5,41	1,80	N/A	2,91	1,8	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 5 (29)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is oval/even/irregularities/slope is shallow with very shallow side)	5428 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	5,50	1,49	N/A	3,35	1,93	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 5 (30)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with very shallow side)	5428 ±33 BP	5000 - 5499	VIIa	5,57	1,50	N/A	3,00	1,72	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 4 (1)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	3599 ±28 BP	3500 - 3999	VIIa	3,86	1,13	N/A	2,28	1,52	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 4 (2) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead, double cup?, aperture is oval (cup is circular/uneven/some irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	3599 ±28 BP	3500 - 3999	VIIa	3,57	1,90	N/A	3,23	1,31	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 4 (3) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	3599 ±28 BP	3500 - 3999	VIIa	3,50	1,78	N/A	2,47	1,45	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 4 (4)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	3599 ±28 BP	3500 - 3999	VIIa	3,87	1,74	N/A	2,47	1,18	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 4 (5) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, residue in cup (cup is oval/appears even/irregularities unclear/slope appears shallow but unclear)	3599 ±28 BP	3500 - 3999	VIIa	3,40	1,43	N/A	2,84	1,49	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 4 (6) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, residue in cup, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/doesn't appear to have irregularities/slope appears fairly steep and equal but unclear residue)	3599 ±28 BP	3500 - 3999	VIIa	3,42	1,74	N/A	2,55	1,74	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.

Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 4 (7) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, residue in cup, aperture is oval (cup is circular/appears even/irregularities unclear/slope appears fairly steep and equal but unclear residue)	3599 ±28 BP	3500 - 3999	VIIa	3,47	1,53	N/A	2,85	1,51	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 4 (8) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, sides unclear (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slopes shallow and equal)	3599 ±28 BP	3500 - 3999	VIIa	3,57	1,93	2,54	2,80	1,2	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 4 (9) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with very shallow side)	3599 ±28 BP	3500 - 3999	VIIa	3,51	1,29	N/A	2,59	1,33	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 4 (10) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep with shallower side)	3599 ±28 BP	3500 - 3999	VIIa	3,58	1,69	N/A	2,37	1,61	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 4 (11)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, residue in cup, aperture is oval (cup appears circular/unclear perimeter/unclear irregularities/unclear slope)	3599 ±28 BP	3500 - 3999	VIIa	4,12	0,93	N/A	1,78	1,64	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 4 (12)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	3599 ±28 BP	3500 - 3999	VIIa	3,98	0,99	N/A	1,70	1,24	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 4 (13)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, brown bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	3599 ±28 BP	3500 - 3999	VIIa	4,32	1,69	N/A	2,16	1,65	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 4 (14)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	3599 ±28 BP	3500 - 3999	VIIa	4,54	1,76	N/A	2,65	1,47	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 4 (15)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, sides unclear (cup 1 is circular, cup 2 is oval/even/no irregularities/slopes fairly steep and equal)	3599 ±28 BP	3500 - 3999	VIIa	4,43	1,84	2,09	2,19	1,61	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 4 (16)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup 1 is oval, cup 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 fairly shallow and equal, cup 2 fairly steep and equal)	3599 ±28 BP	3500 - 3999	VIIa	4,38	2,11	2,54	2,68	1,64	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 4 (17)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with shallower side)	3599 ±28 BP	3500 - 3999	VIIa	4,64	2,09	N/A	3,04	1,52	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 4 (18)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead, possible cup 1 but bead is dirty so unclear (cup is oval/appears even/no irregularities/slope appears fairly shallow and equal)	3599 ±28 BP	3500 - 3999	VIIa	4,89	1,81	N/A	2,42	1,56	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 4 (19)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval-triangular (cup is circular-triangular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	3599 ±28 BP	3500 - 3999	VIIa	4,69	1,80	N/A	2,68	1,77	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 4 (20)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup 1 is oval, cup 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly steep and equal, cup 2 is shallow and equal)	3599 ±28 BP	3500 - 3999	VIIa	4,78	1,95	2,35	2,67	1,45	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.

Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 4 (21)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	3599 ±28 BP	3500 - 3999	VIIa	4,89	1,69	N/A	2,23	1,58	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 4 (22)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	3599 ±28 BP	3500 - 3999	VIIa	5,18	2,07	N/A	2,62	1,68	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 4 (23)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	3599 ±28 BP	3500 - 3999	VIIa	5,01	1,26	N/A	2,74	1,78	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 4 (24)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	3599 ±28 BP	3500 - 3999	VIIa	5,01	1,95	N/A	2,38	1,41	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 4 (25)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	3599 ±28 BP	3500 - 3999	VIIa	5,17	1,66	N/A	2,04	1,09	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 4 (26)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval (	3599 ±28 BP	3500 - 3999	VIIa	5,03	2,42	N/A	2,62	1,43	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 4 (27)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow with shallower side)	3599 ±28 BP	3500 - 3999	VIIa	5,03	2,03	N/A	2,89	1,52	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 4 (28)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead (cup 1 is oval, cup 2 is circular/even/possible irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly steep and equal, cup 2 is shallow and equal)	3599 ±28 BP	3500 - 3999	VIIa	5,37	1,72	2,11	2,70	1,83	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 4 (29)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, aperture is oval-triangular (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	3599 ±28 BP	3500 - 3999	VIIa	5,54	0,96	N/A	2,01	1,84	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 4 (30)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.1) complete bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	3599 ±28 BP	3500 - 3999	VIIa	6,69	3,22	N/A	3,38	1,21	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 2 (1)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep with shallow side)	3400 ±55 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	3,93	1,52	N/A	2,21	1,44	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 2 (2)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead, burned bead, aperture is oval-teardrop (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	3400 ±55 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	3,93	1,21	N/A	2,49	1,87	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 2 (3)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead (cups are circular/even/no irregularities/slope cup 1 is fairly steep and equal, cup 2 is fairly shallow and equal)	3400 ±55 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	3,88	1,79	2,18	2,42	1,37	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 2 (4)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	3400 ±55 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	3,78	1,57	N/A	2,94	1,44	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.

Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 2 (5) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead, 2 cups side ?? (cup is circular/even?no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	3400 ±55 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	3,52	0,74	N/A	1,70	1,91	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 2 (6)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	3400 ±55 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	3,93	1,40	N/A	2,09	1,39	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 2 (7) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead, aperture is circular-triangular (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	3400 ±55 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	3,55	1,25	N/A	2,86	1,67	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 2 (8)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead, brown bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	3400 ±55 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	3,62	1,54	N/A	2,09	1,37	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 2 (9) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead, brown? Bead (cup is circular/slightly uneven/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	3400 ±55 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	3,56	1,48	N/A	2,58	1,43	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 2 (10) 1,25 mag	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	3400 ±55 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	3,33	1,25	N/A	2,57	1,38	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 2 (11)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	3400 ±55 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	4,06	1,18	N/A	2,47	1,42	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 2 (12)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead, burned bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	3400 ±55 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	4,73	1,79	N/A	2,36	1,43	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 2 (13)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead (cup is circular/slightly uneven/slip/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	3400 ±55 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	4,64	1,63	N/A	2,09	1,85	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 2 (14)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead, burned bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	3400 ±55 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	4,66	1,48	N/A	2,47	1,59	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 2 (15)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steeper side)	3400 ±55 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	4,43	1,76	N/A	2,95	1,7	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 2 (16)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead, residue in cup, aperture is oval (cup is oval-triangular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with very shallow side)	3400 ±55 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	4,27	1,38	N/A	2,80	1,6	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 2 (17)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead, burned bead, aperture is oval (cup 1 is oval, cup 2 is circular/even/no irregularities/slopes fairly shallow and equal)	3400 ±55 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	4,89	2,15	2,71	2,88	1,48	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 2 (18)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead(cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	3400 ±55 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	4,82	1,66	N/A	3,25	1,73	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. Radiocarbon 58(2): 365-381.

Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 2 (19)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	3400 ±55 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	4,48	1,56	N/A	2,28	1,43	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. <i>Radiocarbon</i> 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 2 (20)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead, burned bead, aperture is rectangular (cup is oval/even/irregularities/slope is shallow on one side, steep on the other)	3400 ±55 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	4,38	1,10	N/A	2,08	1,45	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. <i>Radiocarbon</i> 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 2 (21)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead, square bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	3400 ±55 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	4,72	1,67	N/A	2,25	1,27	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. <i>Radiocarbon</i> 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 2 (22)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep with shallow side)	3400 ±55 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	4,69	1,62	N/A	2,50	1,51	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. <i>Radiocarbon</i> 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 2 (23)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	3400 ±55 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	4,95	1,85	N/A	2,48	1,61	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. <i>Radiocarbon</i> 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 2 (24)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is slightly oval/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly shallow and equal)	3400 ±55 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	4,95	1,69	N/A	2,59	1,69	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. <i>Radiocarbon</i> 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 2 (25)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep and equal)	3400 ±55 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	4,74	2,21	N/A	2,83	1,51	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. <i>Radiocarbon</i> 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 2 (26)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	3400 ±55 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	5,12	1,74	N/A	2,92	1,73	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. <i>Radiocarbon</i> 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 2 (27)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow with steep side)	3400 ±55 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	5,24	1,78	N/A	2,67	1,54	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. <i>Radiocarbon</i> 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 2 (28)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is shallow and equal)	3400 ±55 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	5,45	1,03	N/A	2,15	1,87	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. <i>Radiocarbon</i> 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 2 (29)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead (cup is circular/even/no irregularities/slope is fairly steep with shallower side)	3400 ±55 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	5,48	1,83	N/A	2,39	1,64	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. <i>Radiocarbon</i> 58(2): 365-381.
Byneskranskop SAMAA 8743	Layer 2 (30)	BNK 1	BNK 1 (Box 2.3) complete bead, aperture is oval (cup is oval/even/no irregularities/slope is steep and equal)	3400 ±55 BP	3000 - 3499	VIIa	5,62	2,57	N/A	3,07	1,69	Schweitzer, F.R. & Wilson, M.L. 1982. Byneskranskop 1: a late Quaternary living site in the southern Cape Province, South Africa. <i>Annals of the South African Museum</i> 88: 1-203. Loftus, E., Sealy, J.C. & Lee-Thorp, J. 2016. New Radiocarbon Dates and Bayesian Models For Nelson Bay Cave and Byneskranskop 1: Implications For The South African Later Stone Age Sequence. <i>Radiocarbon</i> 58(2): 365-381.

