FROM DOORN TO DUSK

SPATIAL PATTERNING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN A KLOOF

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Honours project submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the B.A. (Hons.) degree in Archaeology at the University of Cape Town.

January 1982

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project could never have been completed without the assistance of many people.

- JOHN PARKINGTON, who suggested the area of research and whose ideas have proved so stimulating during the preparation. His help was invaluable in arranging transport during the research period.

- the fieldwork team particularly TONY MANHIRE, ROYDEN YATES, TINA COOMBES and AMANDA CURRIE. Also ALISTAIR KNOX, MICHÉLE BOTHA and JO-ANNE LOUWRENS who also assisted for a while.

- Special thanks to TONY and BILL who taught me the recording procedures for rock art and with whom many helpful discussions were conducted. To ROYDEN who drew the maps.

- CEDRIC POGGENPOEL who helped do some of the samples and who often provided helpful suggestions and encouragement.

- MICHÉLE BOTHA, MORNA CORNELL and my mother who typed the thesis and put up with my writing.

- MIKE HERBERT, who taught me so much about photography and who did the bulk of the developing of the photographs which are presented.

- All the farmers over whose land we walked and especially OUBAAS SMIT on whose land we camped. Special thanks to Richard "oubaas" Kotze, Harry Kotze and their wives who were so hospitable to John Lanham and myself during the early stages of research.

- To the late FRANK SCHWEITZER who gave me the opportunity to work with him and who encouraged me so much during my undergraduate years.

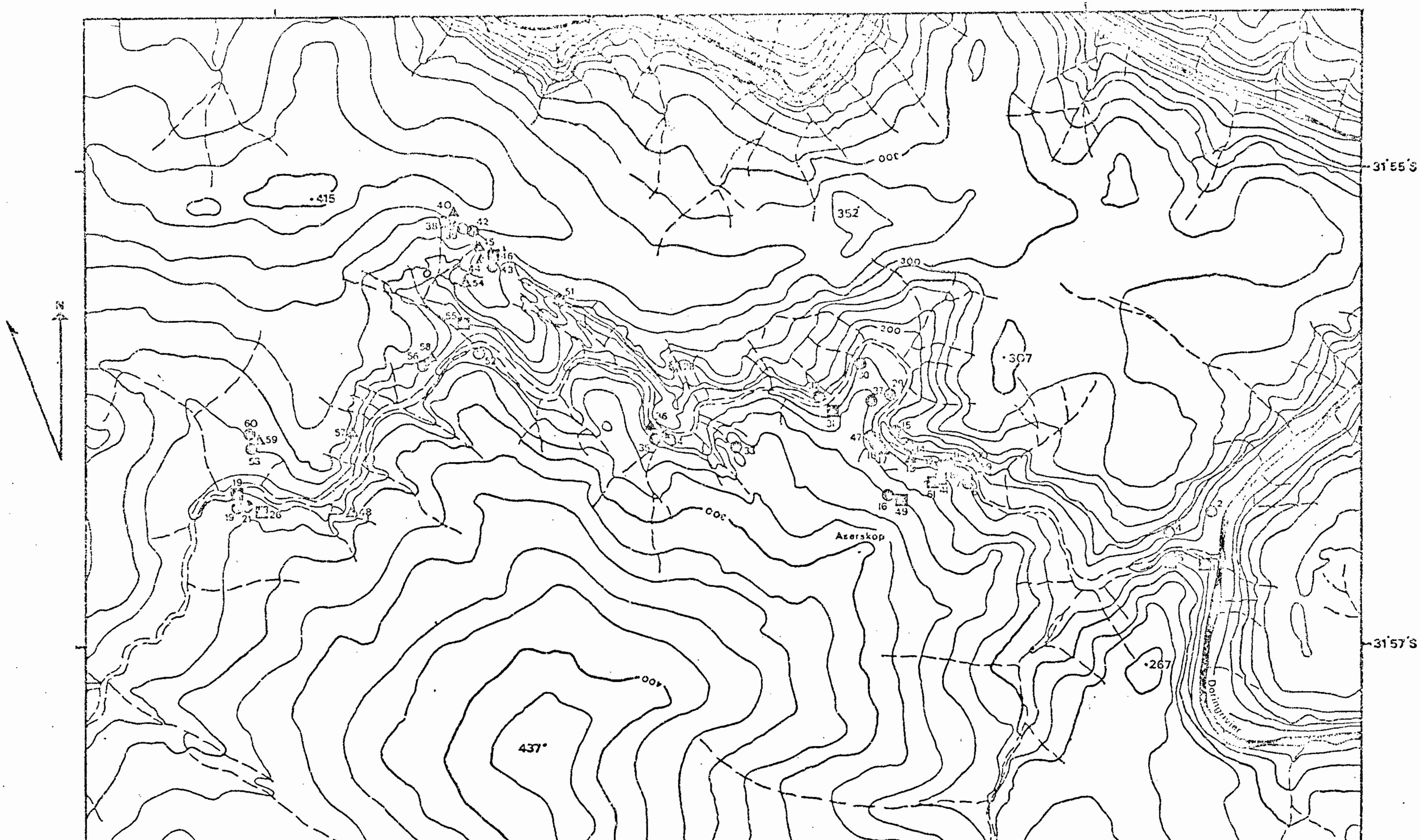
- MIKE WILSON who was also a great source of encouragement.

- PETER LINDER, who assisted with the botonical survey and the preliminary identification of the bedding material.

- to all those with whom I discussed aspects of the research.

- Financial assistance was provided by the HSRC via the Spatial Archaeology Research Unit, U.C.T., under directorship of JOHN PARKINGTON and the Centre for African Studies, U.C.T.

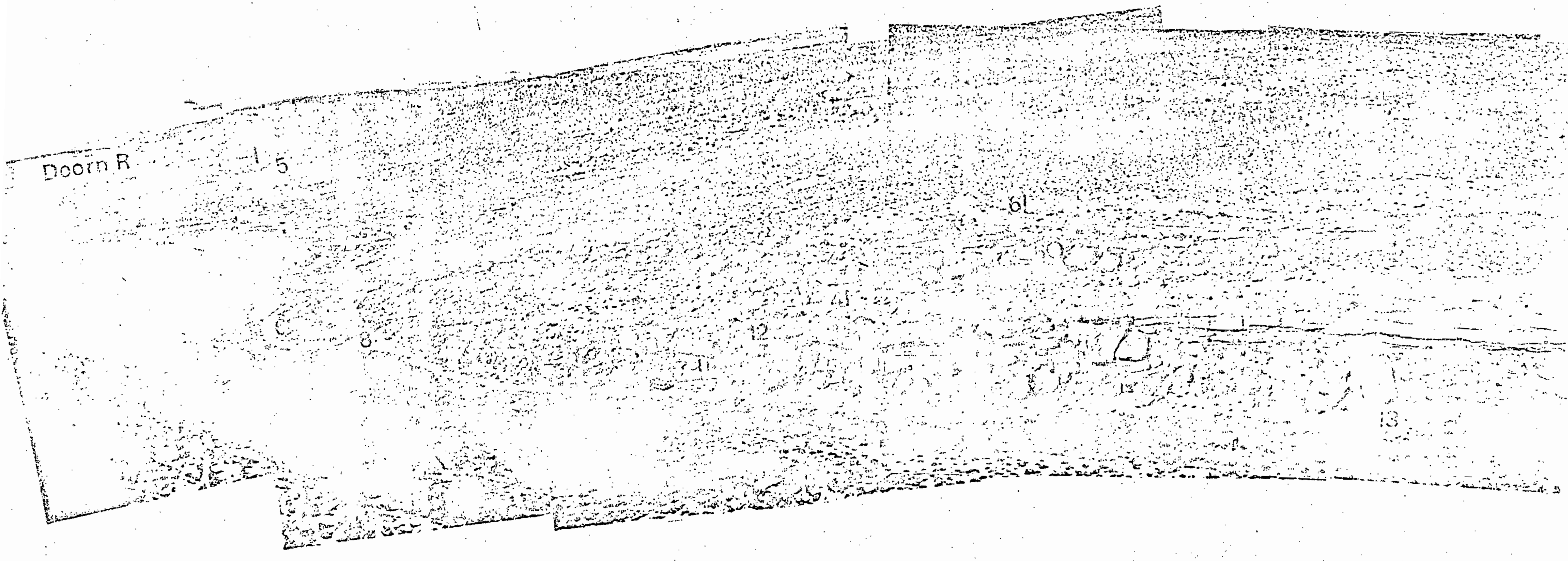
PUTSLAAGTE RESEARCH AREA



contour inteval 20m

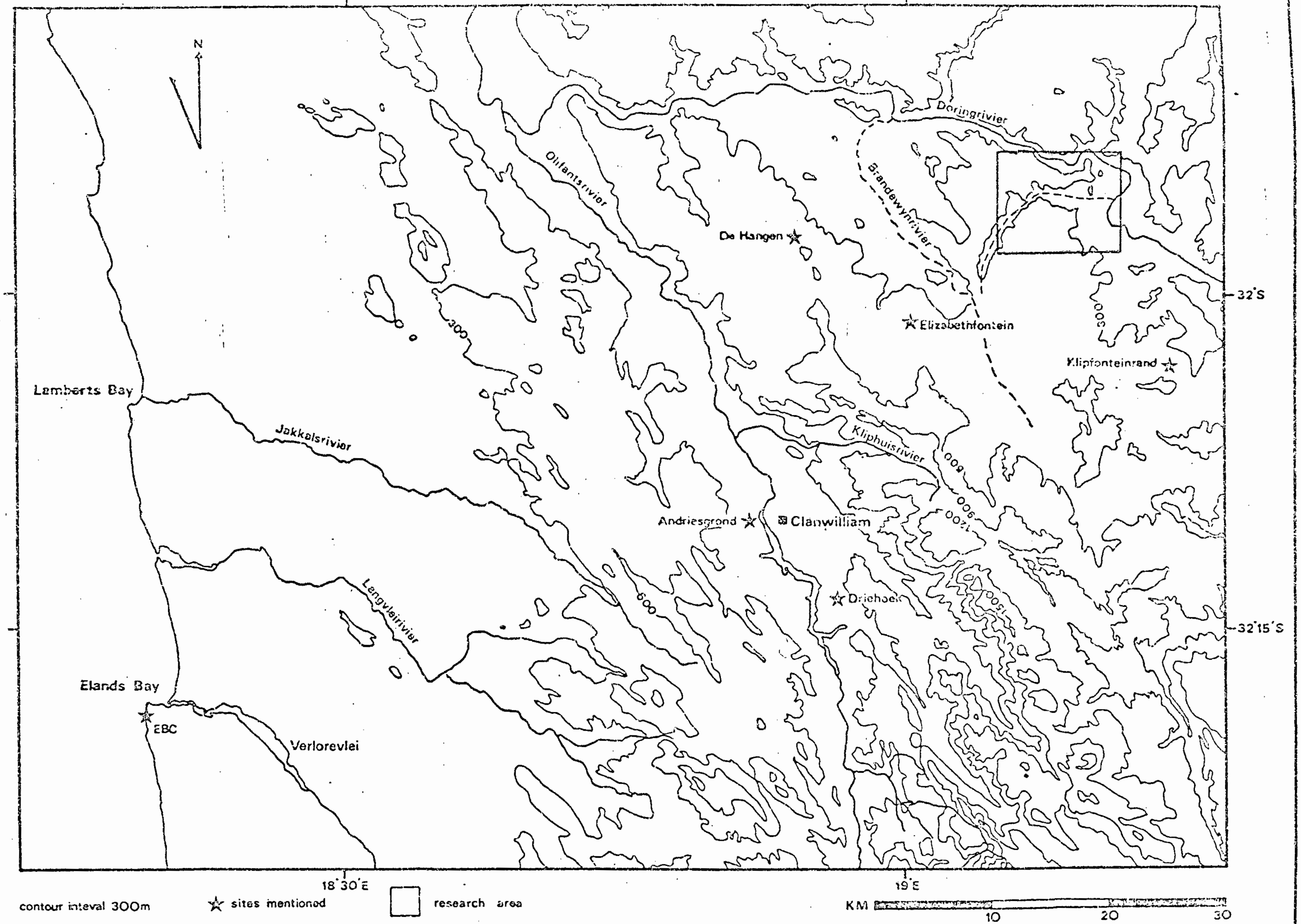
ARTEFACT SCATTER ONLY   ROCK ART ONLY   ROCK ART and ARTEFACTS

... of sites 1 - 47.



FRONTPIECE: Montage of the west face of the lower Putslaagte showing location of sites 1 - 47.

LOCATION OF RESEARCH AREA



If I may, I would urge anyone having read the thesis, to make a point of visiting the kloof because the nature of the place can never be expressed by mere words or any amount of data.

I hope that reading the thesis will be as enjoyable and stimulating an experience as was the research undertaken by the author prior to the preparation of this thesis.

P A R T I

The following section presents brief descriptions of each site which was found during the survey and is intended to assist readers who are not familiar with the kloof or the site situation. In each case the description includes notes on:-

- site aspect (all orientations are magnetic bearings)
- estimated sun availability
- availability of shade
- altitude above the kloof floor
- distance from other sites
- natural screening and the estimated effects of wind and rain
- site access
- view (where available)
- nature of the site (shelter, open site, large/small)
- nature of the archaeological debris
- relation to other sites

Where artefact samples were made or rock art was present at the site, tables and figures that list the occurrences of material on an individual site basis, are placed at the end of the particular description to allow immediate access to the material. The tables include:-

- actual artefact counts from samples
- percentage occurrences of artefact types and raw materials
- actual rock art image counts and description of the images

The figures include:-

- percentage occurrence of raw material in artefact classes for sampled sites
- percentage occurrence of artefact classes in specific raw materials

Where available, photographs of the sites accompany the descriptions. In some cases floor plan sketches and area sketches accompany the photographs or indicate site location where no photographs are available. A site location map accompanies this section and it should be noted that the symbols to some degree indicate the way in which sites were treated, i.e. in some cases, for example, PL 8, rock art and artefact samples were recovered from a situation which suggests that both are part of the "same complex" and consequently no seperate site number was given to either the artefact scatter or the rock art occurrence.

Before beginning the site description, some general comments and observations should be made.

The Doring Rivier forms the main source of many of the raw materials found at sites in the kloof, though certain others are beleived to derive from other sources. Material found in the river includes crypto crystaline silicate (ccs) types, indurated shales or hornfels, quartzites, silcrete and occasional pieces of Bokkeveld quartzite or phillite. The indurated shales are most frequently found as are quartzites. Ccs pebbles, silcrete and phillite are far less frequent and one has to search to find these materials. Certain silcrete flakes found at some sites show a cortex which attests to their origin in a river gravel, i.e. smoothed and rounded. Quartz is a material which is available at any site and slabs of quartzite can also be found at some places. Chunks of unindurated shale can also be found in the river. The occurrence of silcrete is more problematic than it would appear. Although some of this material certainly comes from the river gravels, the occasional chunks can be found lying on the surface in most areas and these occurrences are probably the result of previous geological activity. The raw material aspect will be discussed in more detail at a later stage.

The Doring Rivier, apart from providing many of the raw materials in its gravels, probably forms the most important water source for the area. During summer, pools of standing water are usually available if the river is not actually flowing. The river bed also provides an excellent source of clay. Not only humans require water, and the river probably formed an important source of water for animals in the area as well.

Water is available in other ways as well, i.e. the Brandewyn Rivier lies 13 kilometers to the west and recently (August 1981) this river was noticed to be flowing strongly notwithstanding the presence of a dam in the vicinity of the farm Boontjieskloof higher up the course. The situation of the water flow or presence during summer, or prior to the dam being built is not known. It is expected that the flow may have occurred on a more regular basis and as such this river would also have provided a good source of clay.

Since the research programme took place during the middle of winter, July 1981, some other observations were made after heavy rains fell in the area on a few days. (Not a common occurrence - see TABLE A) In proximity to some sites, the geology, aided by erosional forces has provided natural catchment pools, many of which had water present in them after the rains. (See site descriptions for their locations). These would probably only be viable for short periods of time after rain and then probably only in winter.

The presence of reeds and small patches of grass in the bed of the kloof near the farm Hamelkraal or in the area of PL 19, 20 etc. as well as the presence of windmills suggests that an aquifer is present in the area, which may lend itself to spring activity in this area. This is probably not as noticeable any more since the pumping of water by the farmers surely lowers the water table to quite an extent.

The rain bearing winds blow in from the north or north-east and rain is usually accompanied by stormy conditions and strong winds which recede and change in direction after the conditions have passed. Winds then change to south or south-west and vary in strength, (winter conditions - personal experience), making conditions unpleasant at some higher lying areas while

		TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
CLANWILLIAM	mm	216,1	4,0	6,3	7,6	17,7	33,3	38,9	34,2	28,8	18,0	13,2	8,8	5,3
	days	46	1	1	2	3	6	7	7	7	5	4	2	1
DOORNBOSCH*	mm	135	1,0	1,8	9,0	12,9	17,6	21,0	24,2	14,3	19.8	9,1	8,6	4,7
	days	25	1	1	1	2	3	4	5	3	2	1	1	1

* ±12 km upstream from the mouth of the Putslaagte along the Doring Rivier.

T A B L E A : MEAN MONTHLY RAINFALL AT TWO STATIONS CLOSE TO THE RESEARCH AREA.

places low down in the kloof are more sheltered, i.e. PL 16 versus PL 8. Both anabatic and katabatic flow occurs in the kloof during the course of a day and these also vary in intensity. Sites lower in the kloof are more subject to this type of air movement. The daily temperature variation experienced during the course of research was often quite marked. Generally nights were cold, with heavy frost occurring at times when snow lay on the Cedarberg Range to the west, and at other times heavy dew usually occurred. Once the sun was up the days could become quite warm and made it unpleasant to work in the full sun. Other days could be cold, requiring a jacket to be worn while walking around.

On the other hand, the summer conditions are extremely hot. Very high temperatures are reached in the kloof floor and frequently the middle periods of the day are windless and shade is definately required at these times. The nights too are unpleasantly warm and the nightly valley winds are welcome for the small relief they bring from the warmth.

The periods between mid-winter and mid-summer probably provide a moderated climate, i.e. spring or autumn, and these could for climatic reasons be seen as optimum periods for occupation of the kloof. Other factors involved suggest spring being a likely period - September, October, when many plants in the area flower and the presence of underground food resources can be easily detected and used early in the flowering period, before those plants which have corms and bulbs begin using the material stored in them during growth.

Much of this information is based on the author's personal experience in the area during both summer and winter and while these conditions may vary to some extent, these would be seen as generally correct for the area. These observations should be borne in mind during examination of the site descriptions and locations. Sites are listed in order of occurrence moving up the kloof away from the river. Descriptions of the archaeological material and rock art are presented in PARTS 2 and 3 of this thesis.

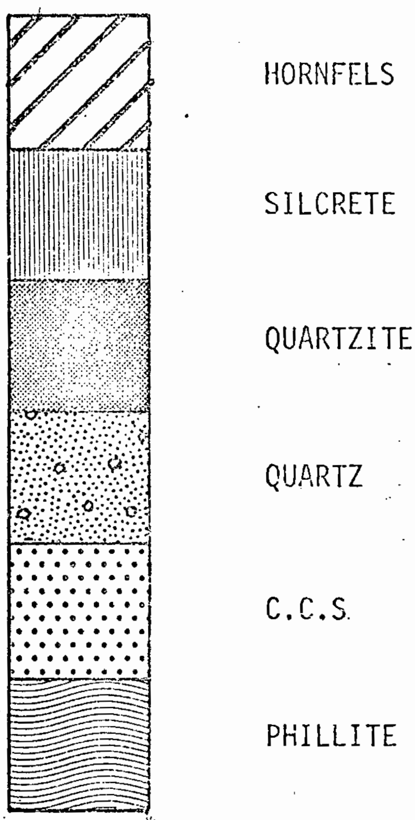
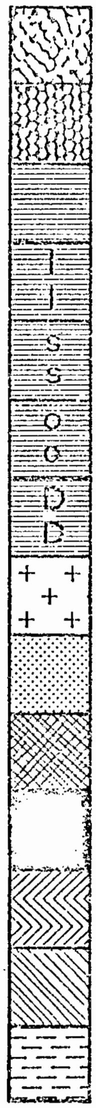


FIG. C

KEY : RAW MATERIALS FOR FIGURES:- 1:II, 1:III, 1:V, 1:VII, 1:IX, 1:XI, 1:XIII, 1:XV, 2:IX, 2:XI, 2:XII

DESCRIPTION - SITE PL 1

A large artefact scatter approximately 20 metres x 20 metres in area and only a few metres from the Doring Rivier which provides most of the raw material for this and indeed many of the other artefact sites, i.e. cherts, hornfels, quartzite etcetera. (See artefact table.) The site consists of an open sward and is not directly associated with any shelter or overhang although just further along the kloof at the same level is a small overhang which has been converted to a kraal. While the area of the scatter is in full sunlight for most of the day, winter and summer, shade can be found on the opposite side of the kloof during the morning and in the main Doring Kloof during the afternoon. The area immediately opposite also has artefacts scattered over it but since this area has been modified by farming, dams, pipelines etc. the scatter is heavily disturbed. What is noticeable is that the scatters in this area do include a large flake/Levallois element and as such are atypical of scatters for the rest of the kloof on the whole. The presence of "large" numbers of cores should also be noted. The lack of typical late stone age forms/ artefacts should also be noted. No pottery was seen in any of the scatters in this immediate vicinity or the main scatter itself. An area of 8 metres x 2 metres was sampled on the main scatter and actual results are presented in TABLE 1: I. TABLE 1:II and III reflect actual counts as percentage values of the artefacts class and of the raw material.



CHIPS/CHUNKS

FLAKES

CORES (GENERAL)

IRREGULAR

SINGLE PLATFORM

OPPOSED PLATFORM

DISC CORE

ADZE

SCRAPER

M.R.P

PIÈCES ESQUILLÉES

REAMER

LEVALLOIS

NODULE

G - GRINDSTONE   a - ANVIL

FIG. D

KEY: ARTEFACT TYPES FOR FIGURES:- 1:I, 1:IV, 1:VI, 1:VIII, 1:X, 1:XII, 1:XIV, 1:XVI

	H	QZ	Q	CCS	S	P	TOTAL	
CHIPS/CHUNKS	147	77	3	2	2	4	235	
FLAKES	103	38	1	1	2		145	
M.S.A. (LEVALLOIS)	2	3					5	
ORDINARY/IRREGULAR CORES	7	3					10	
SINGLE PLATFORM CORES	20	5			1		26	48
OPPOSED PLATFORM CORES	4	1					5	
DISC CORES	5	2					7	
UTILIZED PIECES	13	3		1		1	18	
SCRAPER					1*		1	
UPPER GRINDSTONE		3					3	
ANVIL		1					1	
NODULES (UNUTILIZED)	8	10				2	20	
TOTAL	309	146	4	4	6	7	476	

*Large

TABLE 1:I ACTUAL ARTEFACT COUNTS PER RAW MATERIAL FOR 8 x 2 m. SAMPLE PL I.

	H	QZ	Q	CCS	S	P	TOTAL
CHIPS/CHUNKS	47,6	52,7	75,0	50,0	33,3	57,1	49,3
FLAKES	33,3	26,0	25.0	25,0	33,3		30,4
M.S.A. (LEVALLOIS)	0,7	2,1					1,3
ORDINARY/IRREGULAR CORES	2,3	2,1					2,1
SINGLE PLATFORM CORES	6,5	3,4			16,7		5,5
OPPOSED PLATFORM CORES	1,3	0,7					1,1
DISC CORES	1,6	1,4					1,5
UTILIZED PIECES	4,2	2,1		25,0		14,3	3,8
SCRAPER					16,7		0,2
UPPER GRINDSTONE		2,7					0,6
ANVIL		0,7					0,2
NODULES (UNUTILIZED)	2,6	6,8				28,6	4,2
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

TABLE 1:II PERCENTAGE ARTEFACT CLASS PER RAW MATERIAL - PL 1

INTRODUCTION

This thesis has as its main aim,the examination of land use patterns in a subsidiary kloof of the Doring Rivier. i.e. the Putslaagte. The area lies to the east of the Northern Cedarberg mountains and forms an intermediate area between the mountains and the Karroo. It comprises a marginal fynbos type situation which disappears as one enters the Karroo and is one of the last areas which provides true shelter situations formed in the basic table mountain series which also disappears as one moves into the shale areas of the Karroo.

It is hoped that a study of the archaeological remains, both artefactual and the rock-art, will provide us with clues to its use by humans and specifically its use by San hunter/gatherers. It is hoped that we will see micro-scale implications within the material which will point to the specific uses of particular sites as well as allowing the material to be fitted into the overall scheme which has been suggested by John Parkington i.e. a seasonal movement between mountains and coast and a later increased dependence on plant food resources in the mountain zone but many other aspects having wider implications will also be examined.

The data has been presented the way it is to allow the reader to familiarise himself as much as is possible with the kloof situation and Part I is devoted to an examination of the sites themselves. I urge that this section be examined for it will be of great assistance to the reader at a later stage. As far as possible the data has been made accessible where it is relevant to the discussion.

I apologise in advance for the tedious nature of some sections and for some strange grammar, and I hope these will not detract too much from the ideas which are presented.

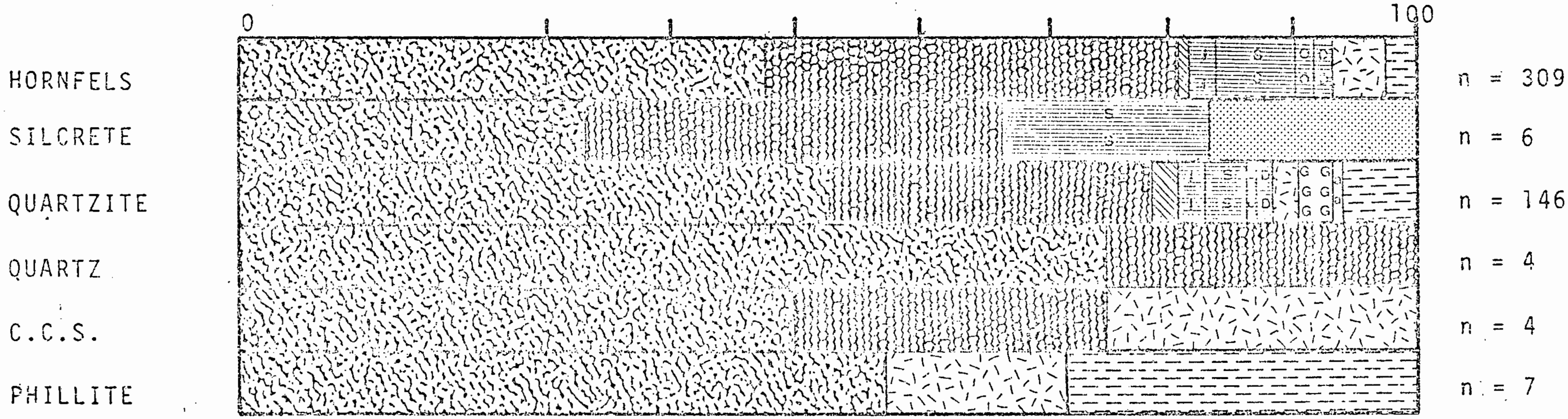


FIG 1:I PERCENTAGE ARTEFACT CLASSES PER RAW MATERIAL SITE PL I

	H	QZ	Q	CCS	S	P	TOTAL
CHIPS/CHUNKS	62,6	32,8	1,3	0,9	0,9	1,7	100%
FLAKES	71,0	26,2	0,7	0,7	1,4		100%
M.S.A. (LEVALLOIS)	40,0	60,0					100%
ORDINARY/IRREGULAR CORES	70,0	30,0					100%
SINGLE PLATFORM CORES	76,9	19,2			3,9		100%
OPPOSED PLATFORM CORES	80,0	20,0					100%
DISC CORES	71,4	28,6					100%
UTILIZED PIECES	72,2	16,7		5,6		5,6	100%
SCRAPER					100		100%
UPPER GRINDSTONE		100%					100%
ANVIL		100					100%
NODULES (UNUTILIZED)	40,0	50,0				10,0	100%
TOTAL	64,8	30,6	0,8	0,8	1,3	1,5	100%

TABLE 1:III PERCENTAGE RAW MATERIAL PER ARTEFACT CLASS-PL 1

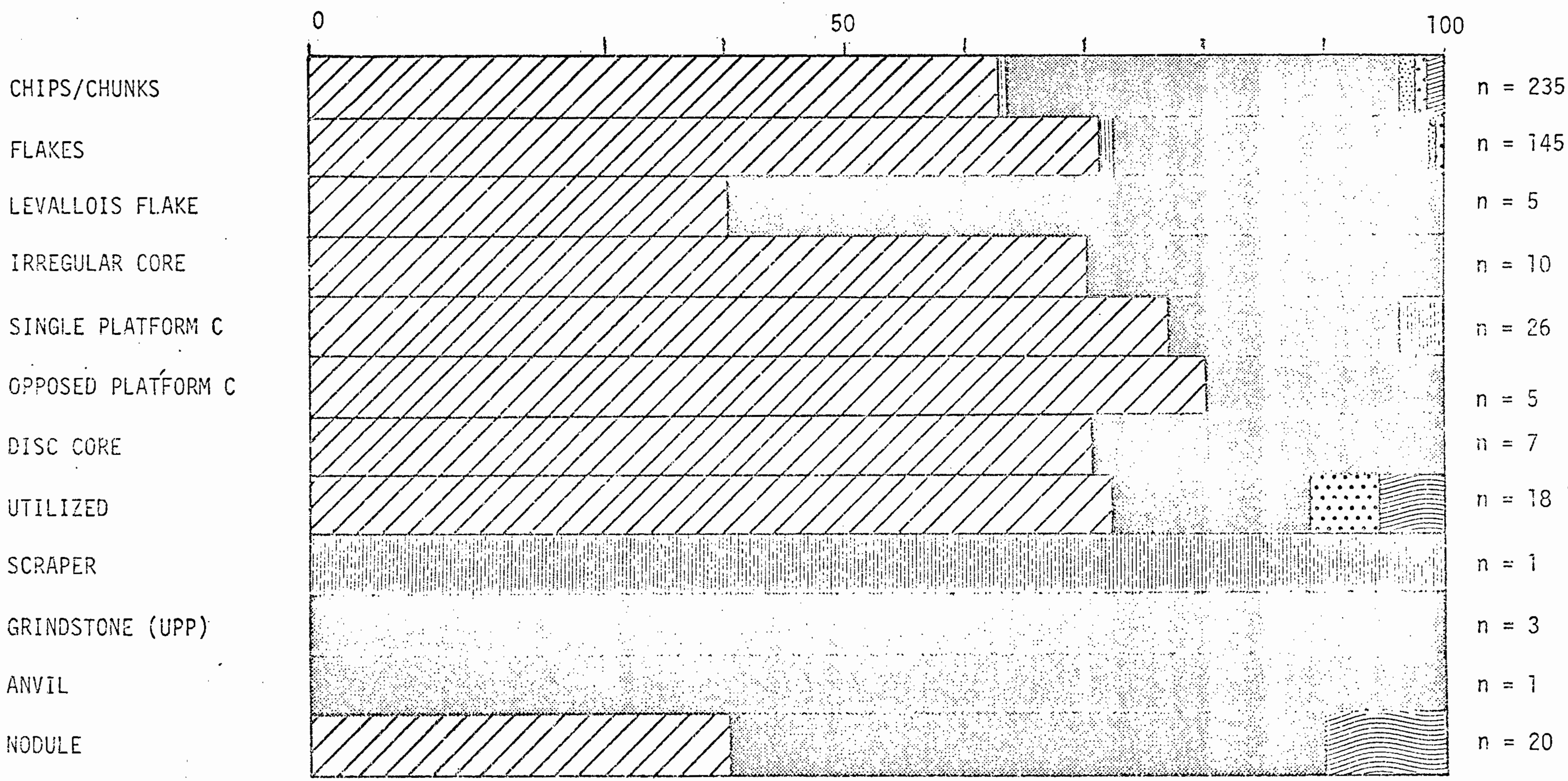


FIG. 1 : II   PERCENTAGE RAW MATERIAL PER ARTEFACT CLASS : SITE PL I

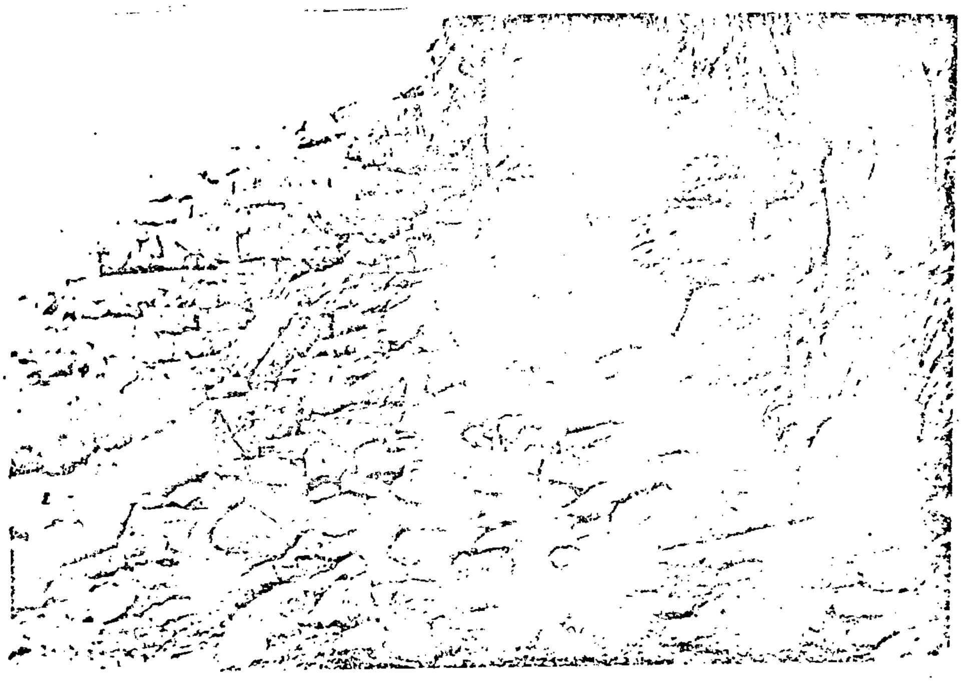


PLATE 2: PL 2(a) looking towards the mouth of the Putslaagte.

DESCRIPTION - SITE PL 2(a)

This is a long rock-wall rather than an overhang although there is a small projection of rock near the top of the wall. The floor is sandy being open to the elements and lying just above the high flood level of the Doring Rivier. This site faces south-east and would receive sun from the early morning to mid-morning. The site contains both painting and some stone. The painting is very crude being almost entirely executed in black. TABLE 1:1(a) and 1(b) shows the type of painting. A small scatter of stone is present on the floor and inclueds some broken river cobbles of quartzite and hornfels and some hornfels flakes. Pottery is present at this site and includes a coarse grained black sherd, and several medium thickness sherds, one of which shows red burnish. The site is approximately 500 metres from the mouth of the Putslaagte and has also unfortunately been used as a sheep kraal at some stage, hence the wall at one end. The scrappy nature of the paintings and the colour (black) could perhaps indicate that these paintings are modern.

	♂	♀	?	TOTAL
HUMANS	3	-	2	5
FINGER SMEARS				1
MARKS				2
DAUBS				22
LINES				14
AREAS OF PAINT				4

1:1(a)

		TOTAL
HUMANS		5
INANIMATE		43
		48

1:1(b)

<u>TABLES 1:1 (a) (b)</u> - ROCK ART IMAGES AT PL 2(a)

PLATE 3: PL 4: Looking towards the mouth of the Putslaagte.

DESCRIPTION - SITE PL 4

The site is a small, south facing shelter approximately 30 metres above the kloof floor. It is about a 100 metres up the kloof from PL 1 and almost directly opposite PL 5. (artefact scatter) This is the first true overhang encountered in the kloof. The site contains painting and one hornfels flake. The site would receive limited sun during any season and this would probably be during the late afternoon. No natural screening exists but wind and rain would not be expected to provide too much of a problem here and furthermore the paucity of archaeological material suggests that the site was not used for extended occupation. Access is via a steep talus slope. TABLE 1:2(a) and (b) lists the rock art images at the site.

	♂	♀	?	TOTAL
STEEN/GRYSBOK			3	3
INDETERMINATE BUCK			1	1
PATCH				1

1:2(a)

		TOTAL
ANIMAL		4
INANIMATE		1
		5

1:2(b)

TABLES 1:2 (a) (b) - ROCK ART IMAGES AT PL 4

PLATE 4: PL 5: View from kloof floor - sample taken in clear patch left of the rucksack.

DESCRIPTION - SITE PL 5

An open artefact scatter approximately 20 metres x 15 metres on a sloping talus-like area on the south side of the kloof in proximity to a rocky area and a small "overhang". It is about 5 metres above the kloof floor. This area faces north-east and as such would receive early morning to afternoon sun and shade, if needed could be found on the opposite side of the kloof for most of the day, i.e. in the small shelter PL4. The raw materials present are found in the Doring Rivier which is approximately 120 metres down the kloof. The nature of the artefacts are more like those found higher up the kloof and the Levallois element is not at all prevelant at the site. No pottery was observed but small amounts of fragmented bone and ostrich egg shell occur. An area of 4 x 1 metres was sampled and TABLES 1:IV and V shows the actual counts and the counts as percentages of artefact classes and of raw material.

	H	S	QZ	Q	CCS	P	TOTAL
CHIPS/CHUNKS	63		11	1		1	76
FLAKES	64	3	9	6	4		86
CORES	1	1		1			3
UTILIZED	9	1		1	2		13
ADZE	4				2		6
REAMER						1	1
M.R.P.					1		1
UPPER GRINDSTONE			1				1
TOTAL	141	5	21	9	9	2	187

TABLE 1:1V ACTUAL ARTEFACT COUNTS PER RAW MATERIAL FOR 4 x 1 m SAMPLE PL 5

	♂	♀	?	TOTAL
HUMANS	39	10	94	143
ELAND			8	8
ELEPHANT			10	10
RHINO			1	1
HARTEBEES			1	1
BABOON			1	1
RHEBUCK			1	1
ZEBRA			6	6
INDETERMINATE BUCK			2	2
INDETERMINATE ANIMAL			4	4
	Left	Right	?	
HANDPRINT	4	4	-	8
LINE				3
PALETTE				8
FINGER SMEAR				13
DAUB				2
PATCH				5
MARK				14
SMEAR				3
AREA OF LINES				3
AREA OF DOTS				7
AREA OF PAINT				1
BAG WITH HANDLE				1

1:15(a)

		TOTAL
HUMANS		143
ANIMALS		34
HANDPRINT		8
INANIMATE		60
		245

1:15(b)

TABLES 1:15 (a) (b) - ROCK ART IMAGES AT PL 18

DESCRIPTION - SITE PL 47

A small alcove on the north right side of PL 18. A similar situation to PL 17, i.e. an open area, no overhang, north-east orientation, but this alcove is more exposed to noon and afternoon sun. Access is via the large boulders on the right of the cave and access is difficult, the alcove being about 20 metres away. The actual open area is smaller than at PL 17 and the view is very limited. Natural screening consists of boulders in front of the open area but these still leave the alcove open to wind or rain. A rock wall is available for painting. This surface in exposed to the sun and consequenlty the images are particularly weathered. The images are presented in TABLE 1:16. Two hornfels adzes were the only cultural material noticed in the alcove. This site was probably utilized as a unit of PL 18.

	♂	♀	?	TOTAL
HUMANS		14	1	15
PALETTE				3
				18

TABLE 1:16 - ROCK ART IMAGES AT PL 47

DESCRIPTION - SITE PL 37

A small triangular niche formed between some large boulders with a boulder forming the floor. The site faces east and is approximately 20 metres above the kloof floor. The site is above and behind PL 29 (see photograph) There is a small sandy area in front. Sun is available here for most of the day but shade can be found in the kloof to the south-east. PL 37 and 29 are about 300 metres up the kloof from PL 18. The site itself is insignificent and not likely to be considered for occupation and as such wind or rain are not likely to have any affect on the use of the shelter. Some rock art does occur on the "roof" of the shelter but it is rather crude. These images are presented in TABLE 1:17.

	♂	♀	?	TOTAL
HUMAN			1	1
MARK				2
SHAPE				1
CROSS				1
FINGER SMEAR				3
AREA OF MARKS				1
AREA OF SHAPES				1
AREA OF PAINT				1

1:17(a)

		TOTAL
HUMAN		1
INANIMATE		10
		11

1:17 (b)

<u>TABLES 1:17 (a) (b)</u> - ROCK ART IMAGES AT PL 37

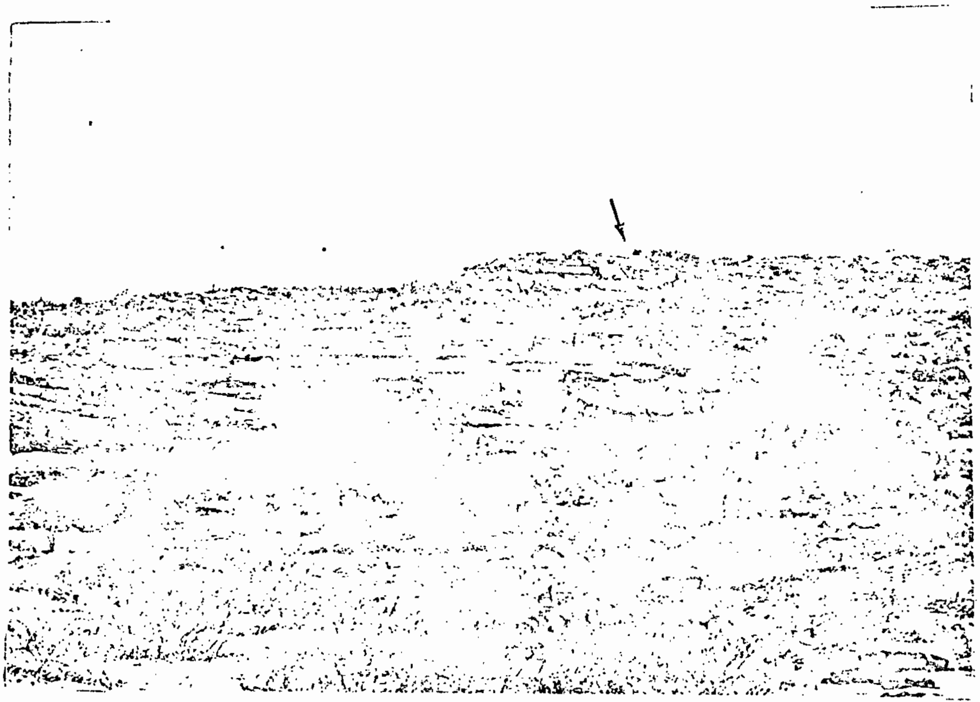


PLATE 40: PL 29: Site behind figures. PL 37 (arrowed)

DESCRIPTION - SITE PL 29

A long rock wall, approximately 30 metres, with a ledge in front and about 6 metres above the kloof floor. There are two small overhanging sections of rock but these provide little cover. The easterly orientation and open nature of the site ensure that the site receives mid-morning to mid-afternoon sun. Shade must be sought in the kloof to the south-east. There is a slight sandy covering over most of the ledge but bedrock shows through in most places. Little protection is offerred against wind or rain. Painting occurs is some quantity and the images are presented in TABLE 1:18. Artefactual material occurs both on the ledge and below the ledge in a small, dry run-off gully, but not in frequencies as high as at PL 8 or 16 for example. A note was made of the material which occurs and this includes chips, chunks and flakes of all materials (except phillite), one quartzite core, one hammerstone and four upper grindstones, two silcrete scrapers, one ccs scraper, two hornfels adzes, one agate adze. OES and bone are present in low frequencies. Pottery also occurs and two unburnished body sherds were noted on the ledge. The exposed nature of the painting surface has caused a deterioration of the painting and hence many indeterminate images are present. While the material indicates regular use, the situation perhaps does not suggest extended occupation, i.e. better shelters down the kloof, e.g. PL 18?

	♂	♀	?	TOTAL
HUMANS	4	3	102	109
ELAND			5	5
HARTEBEES			1	1
INDET ANIMAL			1	1
	Left	Right	?	
HANDPRINT	-	-	3	3
MARK				4
PALETTE				7
FINGER SMEAR				3
LINE				5
SHAPE				6
DAUB				10
SMEAR				1
AREA OF PAINT				21
AREA OF MARKS				2
AREA OF DAUBS				1
AREA OF LINES				2

1 : 18 (a)

		TOTAL
HUMAN		109
ANIMAL		7
HANDPRINT		3
INANIMATE		62
		181

1 : 18 (b)

TABLES 1:18 (a) (b) - ROCK ART IMAGES FROM PL 29

PLATE 41: PL 30: Looking from kloof floor.

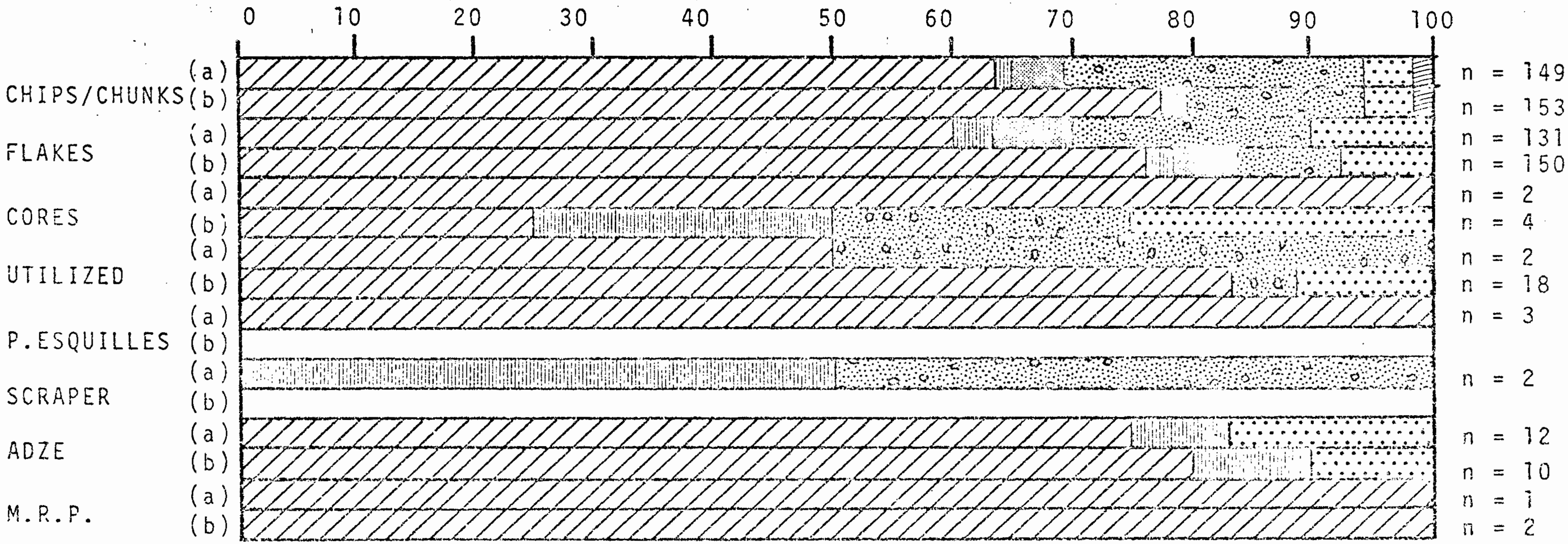


FIG 1:IX PERCENTAGE RAW MATERIAL PER ARTEFACT CLASS SITE PL 18

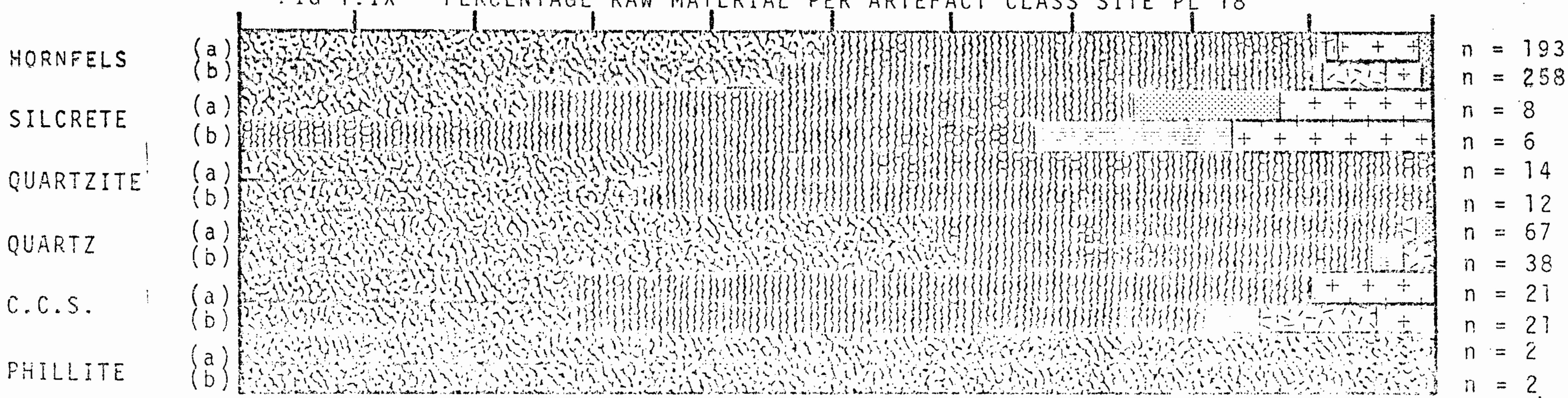


FIG 1:X PERCENTAGE ARTEFACT CLASSES PER RAW MATERIAL SITE PL 18

DESCRIPTION - SITE PL 50

The precise archaeological implication of this site is obscure at this stage. It is a small (8 x 6 x 1 metres, breadth, depth, height) north-east facing shelter which had been totally walled up. Some rocks had been removed leaving a small entrance. Examination of the interior yielded a soil floor (compacted) on which lay one lower quartzite grindstone and three upper quartzite grindstones one of which had a pecked depression in the grinding surface. The shelter faces north-east and is about 40 metres above the kloof. It lies in the same ridge as PL 41 (see photograph) and is about 40 metres north-west of PL 41. Several other small shelters occur in this area but none show any traces of rock art or artefactual material.

DESCRIPTION - SITE PL 61

An open scatter of predominantly large quartzite Levallois flakes and quartzite cores. The scatter is not dense and covers an area of about 15 x 15 metres. Similar flakes are found on the flat area above the ridge en route to PL 16 and 49 and indeed some Levallois flakes are found at PL 49. Some of the flakes at PL 61 show prepared platforms. Some smaller flakes of hornfels and silcrete are also present. This is the only scatter of this type noticed in the research area and appears anomalous when compared to other scatters.

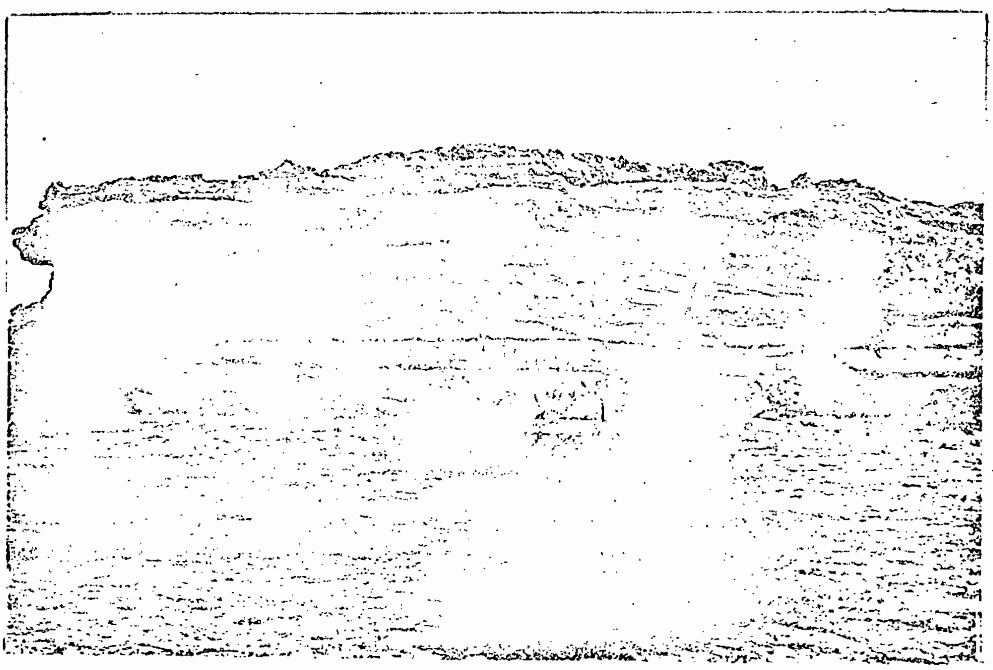


PLATE 18: PL 49 - View of outcrop looking south.

DESCRIPTION - SITE PL 49

A large Table Mountain Sandstone outcrop approximately 70 metres east of PL 16 and about 80 metres above the kloof floor. An open, not very dense scatter of artefacts occurs on the flat sandy sward in front of the outcrop. The area covered is approximately 40 metres x 30 metres. Material occurring was noted and includes small numbers of hornfels chips, chunks and flakes, one hornfels adze, some quartzite Levallois flakes, one quartzite disc core, quartzite chips/chunks, one quartzite upper grindstone. Several pieces of pottery were noticed and include red burnished wares and unburnished wares. Some Dutch porcelain was also noticed.

PLATE 19: PL 13: View from kloof floor. Area of lines and Hyena above rucksack. (Hyena arrowed)

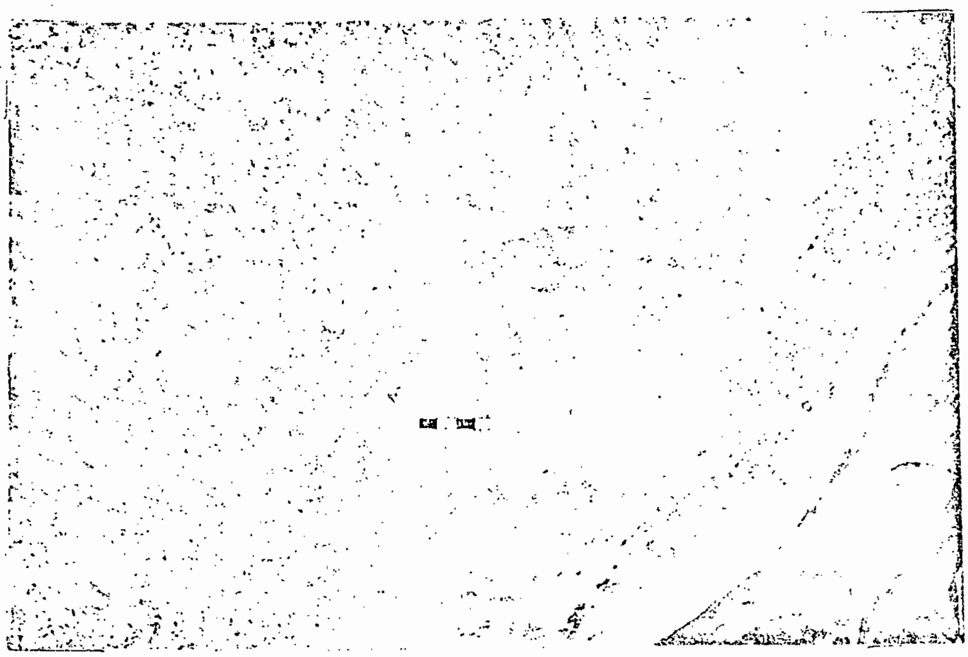


PLATE 20: Detail of hyena (Crocuta crocuta)

DESCRIPTION - SITE PL 13

A boulder forming a small overhang on the floor of kloof approximately 100 metres up the kloof from PL 12. The painted surface faces north-east. This is not seen as a site having any importance, other than being used for painting. No artefactual debris occurs here. A site which must be viewed in terms of the clustering in this area. The rock art images are presented in TABLE 1:10 (a) (b).

DESCRIPTION - SITE PL 30

A small shelter, long and low, with several large boulders inside the shelter itself which limit the open floor space. The floor of the cave is an extension of the kloof floor and as such that floor which is available is sandy and may harbour a deposit of approximately 10 centimetres on the left hand side of the shelter. The site faces north and the shelter itself would receive afternoon-late afternoon sun. The open area in front (kloof floor) would receive sun most of the day. Shade can be found on the opposite side of the kloof at all times. The shelter provides little protection from the wind, and rain would penetrate the shelter easily. This site is about 500 metres away from PL 29 if one follows the kloof floor. This site and PL 31 and 32 can be reached more quickly however by crossing the saddle between PL 37 and 31. (see figure B) Painting is present at the shelter and the images are presented in TABLE 1:19. A small scatter of artefacts occurs on the area in front of the shelter and in a small shelter above. The artefactual material includes some hornfels chunks. No pottery was noticed. The material does not suggest recurrent occupation.

PLATE 53:

Ox-wagon?

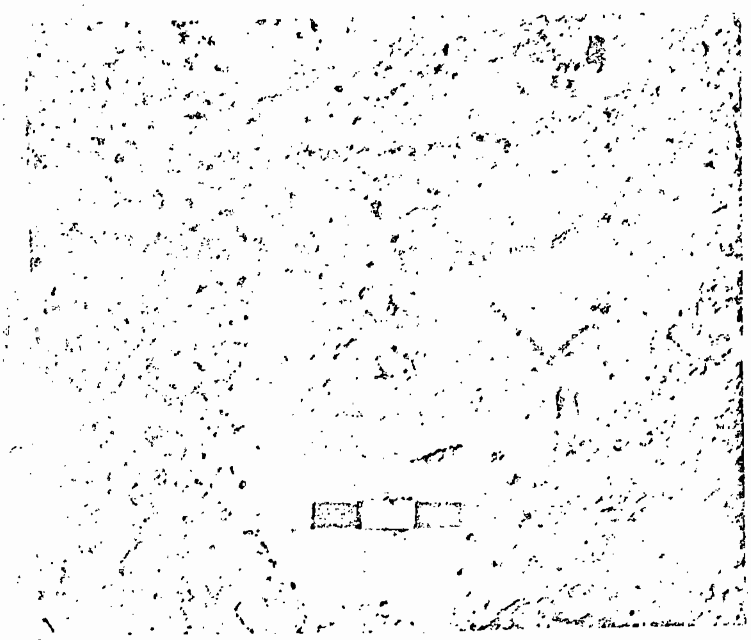


PLATE 54:

Figure with stick at left has frontal bag similar to figures at PL 12. Figure at right is kneeling and has a club in the hand.

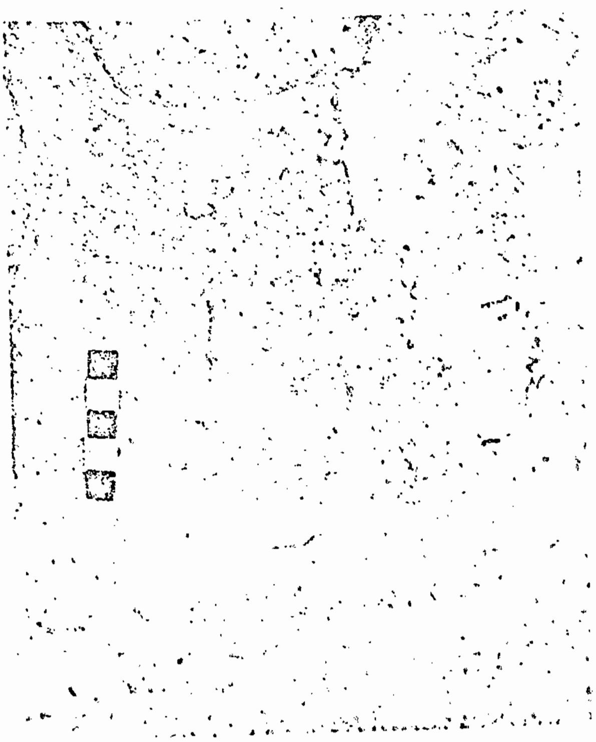


PLATE 55:

Female with weighted digging stick.

	♂	♀	?	TOTAL
HUMANS	2	3	40	45
ELAND			1	1
RHEBUCK			1	1
INDETERMINATE BUCK			1	1
INDETERMINATE ANIMAL			1	1
MARK				4
SHAPE				5*
SMEAR				1
DAUB				3
AREA OF PAINT				4
AREA OF MARKS				3
AREA OF LINES				1

* 1 "VOORTREKKER" WAGON

1:31(a)

		TOTAL
HUMAN		45
ANIMAL		4
INANIMATE		21
		70

1:31(b)

TABLES 1:31 (a) (b) - ROCK ART IMAGES AT PL 44

DESCRIPTION - SITE PL 45

A small rock wall (see photograph 62) which has a large bush growing in front of it at present. It occurs at the lower end of the artefact scatter on the sward and the sward forms the floor of the site. The wall faces north-east and no protection for the elements is offered. This is seen as a unit of the cluster described by sites PL 43 - 46. Artefactual debris occurs in close proximity. The wall is painted and the images are presented in TABLE 1:32 (a)(b).

	♂	♀	?	TOTAL
HUMANS			52	52
RHEBUCK			3	3
				55

TABLE 1:32 - ROCK ART IMAGES AT PL 45

23 AUG 1982

PLATE 56: PL 44 and PL 46. 44 is the shelter in background and 46 is the sample of artefacts on saddle in the foreground. PL 45 just off the photograph at right.

	H	S	QZ	Q	CCS	P	TOTAL
CHIPS/CHUNKS	44,7		52,4	11,1		50,0	40,6
FLAKES	45,4	60,0	42,9	66,7	44,4		46,0
CORES	0,7	20,0		11,1			1,6
UTILIZED	6,4	20,0		11,1	22,2		7.0
ADZE	2,8				22,2		3,2
REAMER						50,0	0,5
M.R.P.					11,1		0,5
UPPER GRINDSTONE			4,8				0,5
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

TABLE 1:VI PERCENTAGE ARTEFACT CLASS PER RAW MATERIAL-PL 5

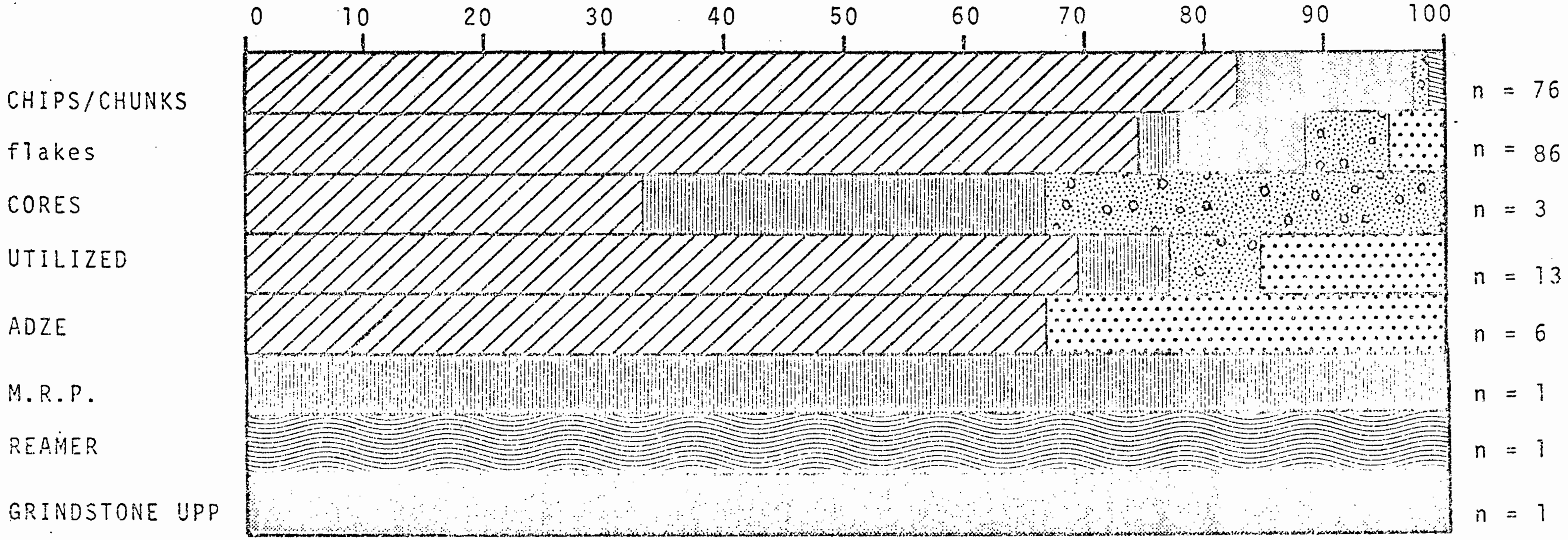


FIG 1 : III PERCENTAGE RAW MATERIAL PER ARTEFACT CATEGORY SITE PL 5

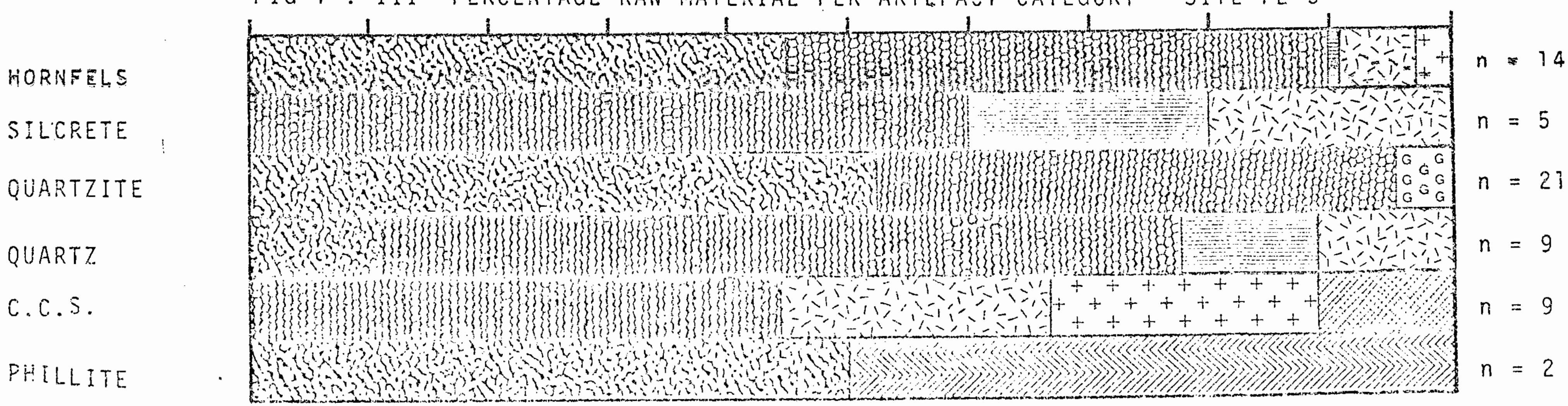


FIG L : IV PERCENTAGE ARTEFACT CLASSES PER RAW MATERIAL SITE PL 5

PLATE 5: PL 6: View of site from kloof floor. Painting (elephants) above figures and on sloping roof at right.

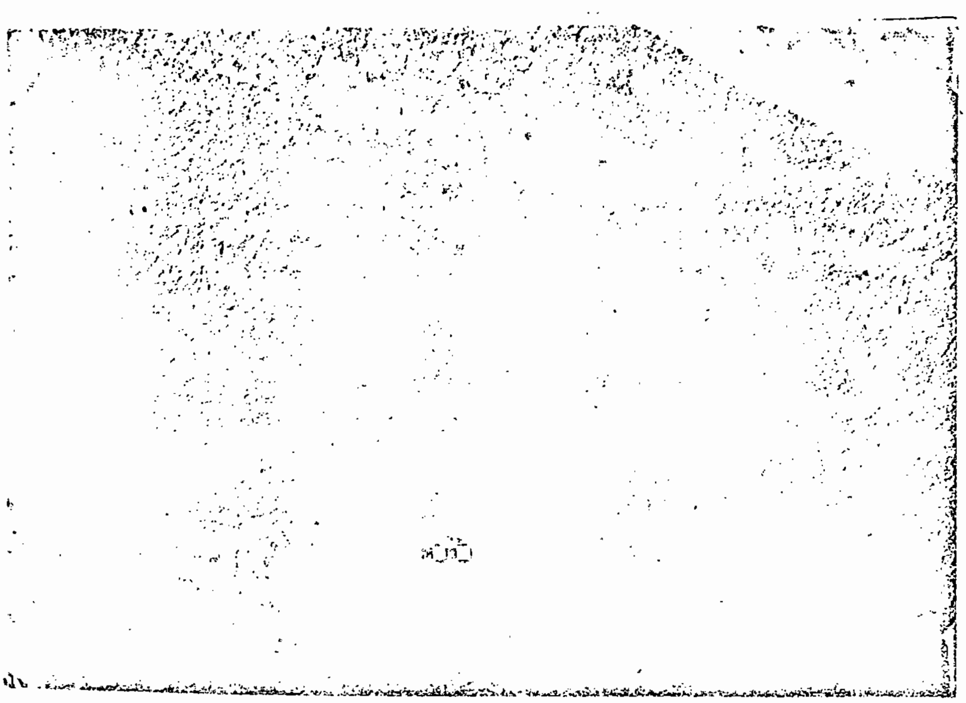


PLATE 6: Group of elephants at PL 6.

DESCRIPTION - SITE PL 6

A small, low overhang with a triangular recess on the right hand side of the painted surface. It is basically an east facing shelter which would receive morning to early afternoon sun. A boulder at the front and bushes growing around it at present provide a certain amount of shade in the back of the "shelter" but the sward in front is flat and sun would be available here from mid morning in winter, and earlier in summer. Shade is availabe in many places, i.e. on opposite wall approximately 20 metres away or around the corner in PL 7 and 8. The site viewed on its own is insignificant having a few paintings and some scattered artefacts, but if viewed in terms of the site cluster in this area it assumes more significance. This is the first site of a cluster in the area and the first area to show archaeological remains since PL 5, approximately 2½ kilometres down the kloof. The Doring would probably form the most reliable water source for this area although some pools of standing water are present after rain on top of the ridge on the west side of the kloof. The artefact scatter includes some hornfels flakes and chunks, one silcrete and one ccs chunk. TABLE 1:3(a) and (b) lists the rock art images. The site is not seen as having been used for extended occupation.

	♂	♀	?	TOTAL
HUMAN			7	7
ELEPHANT			7	7
INDETERMINATE BUCK			1	1
MARK				3
FINGERDOT				1
AREA OF PAINT				1

1:3 (a)

		TOTAL
HUMAN		7
ANIMAL		8
INANIMATE		5
		20

1:3 (b)

TABLES 1:3 (a) (b) - ROCK ART IMAGES AT PL 6

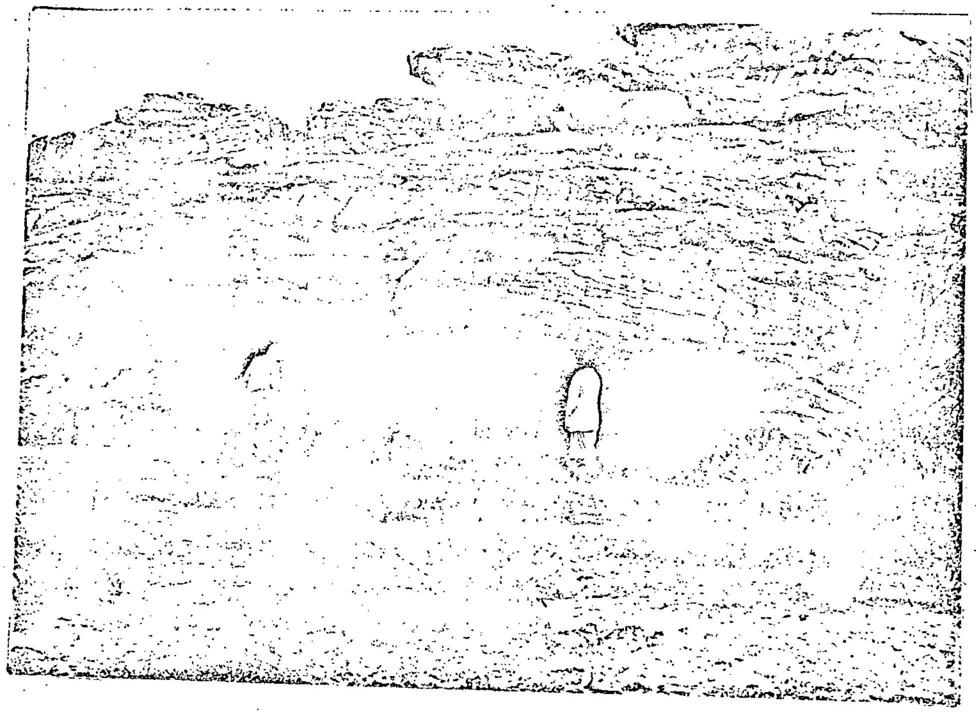


PLATE 7: Site PL 7: Paintings on roof.

DESCRIPTION - SITE PL 7

A very prominent shelter at the base of the west face of the kloof and approximately 10 metres up the kloof from PL 6. The shelter is low (one cannot stand upright) and fairly deep. The floor is a continuation of the kloof bed and soft and sandy in the shelter. The shelter faces north east and since it lacks any natural screening would be open to any wind blowing in the kloof. It would be susceptible to rain and rain-bearing winds which blow in from the north-west and to the daily and nightly local katabatic air movements in the kloof. Shade can be found at all times in the deepest section of the shelter and on either side depending on the time of day. One steps from the shelter onto the kloof bed from where there is a view up the kloof to PL 18 and someway down the kloof. This area would receive morning to afternoon sun. The site does not show much occupational debris apart from a few hornfels flakes and chunks while PL 8 about 15 metres up the kloof and on the same side at the same height, has a large artefact scatter. The painting at PL 7 is of little importance and only a few images are present. All the images are painted on the roof because of the lack of good surface at the sides of the shelter. The paucity of archaeological remains was surprising.

	♂	♀	?	TOTAL
HUMANS			2	2
HANDPRINT	Left	Right	?	
			1	1
LINE				1
DAUB				1
AREA OF PAINT				2

1:4(a)

		TOTAL
HUMAN		2
HANDPRINT		1
INANIMATE		4
		7

1:4(b)

TABLES 1:4 (a) (b) - ROCK ART IMAGES AT PL 7

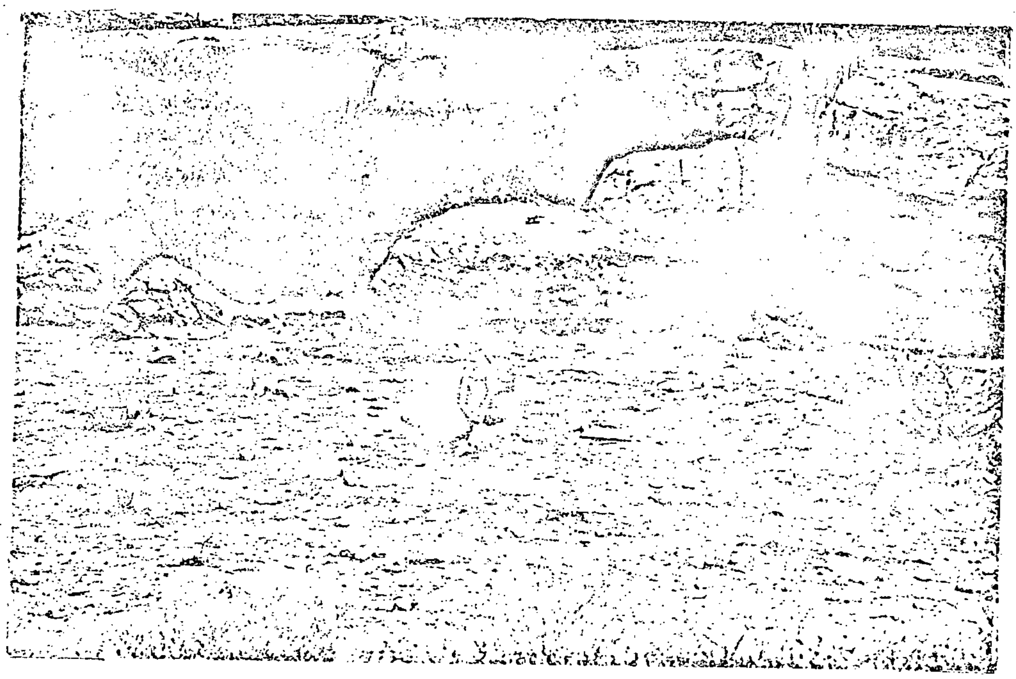


PLATE 8: PL 8: View from kloof floor. Shelter at middle behind the rocks. Grid shows position of sample.

DESCRIPTION - SITE PL 8

This includes a shelter with paintings and occupational debris and an open artefact scatter on the gently sloping sward in front. The shelter itself is long rather than deep and one can stand upright in most of it. The floor is a grey, sandy deposit probably somewhere in the region of 10 centimetres deep or more. The shelter is screened by boulders at either side and by bushes in front at present. Its situation, north-east facing in the west face of the kloof, a few metres above the kloof floor and natural screening, make it almost an ideal situation for occupation in this area. Shade is available from the morning to afternoon sun if needed and wind and rain would not affect the shelter to any significant degree. A long gently sloping sward is present directly in front of the shelter. This area is covered by an artefact scatter which is approximately 15 metres x 10 metres. A surface sample of 6 x 1 metres was made here and the position of the sampled area can be seen in the photograph. The results of the sample are presented in TABLE 1:VII,VIII and IX. The rock art images are presented in TABLE 1:5(a) and (b). Some artefactual debris does occur in the shelter, i.e. two quartzite lower grindstones, 1 quartzite upper grindstone/hammer and several pottery sherds. Extended occupation is believed to have occurred at this site.

	H	S	QZ	Q	CCS	P	TOTAL
CHIPS/CHUNKS	47		9	16	2	2	76
FLAKES	74	2	7	14	4		101
UTILIZED	5						5
PIECES ESQUILLEES					1		1
SCRAPER					2		2
ADZE	7	1					8
M.R.P.	1						1
TOTAL	134	3	16	30	9	2	194

TABLE 1:VII ACTUAL ARTEFACT COUNTS PER RAW MATERIAL FOR 6 x 1 m² SAMPLE PL 8

	H	S	QZ	Q	CCS	P	TOTAL
CHIPS/CHUNKS	61,8		11,8	21,1	2,6	2,6	100%
FLAKES	73,3	2,0	6,9	13,9	4,0		100%
UTILIZED	100,0						100%
PIECES ESQUILLEES					100,0		100%
SCRAPER					100,0		100%
ADZE	87,5	12,5					100%
M.R.P.	100,0						100%
TOTAL	69,1	1,5	8,2	15,5	4,6	1,0	100%

<u>TABLE 1:VIII</u> PERCENTAGE RAW MATERIAL PER ARTEFACT CLASS - PL 8

	H	S	QZ	Q	CCS	P	TOTAL
CHIPS/CHUNKS	35,1		56,3	53,3	22,2	100,0	39,2
FLAKES	55,2	66,7	43,8	46,7	44,4		52,1
UTILIZED	3,7						2,6
PIECES ESQUILLEES					11,1		0,5
SCRAPER					22,2		1,0
ADZE	5,2	33,3					4,1
M.R.P.	0,7						0,5
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

TABLE 1:IX PERCENTAGE ARTEFACT CLASS PER RAW MATERIAL-PL 8

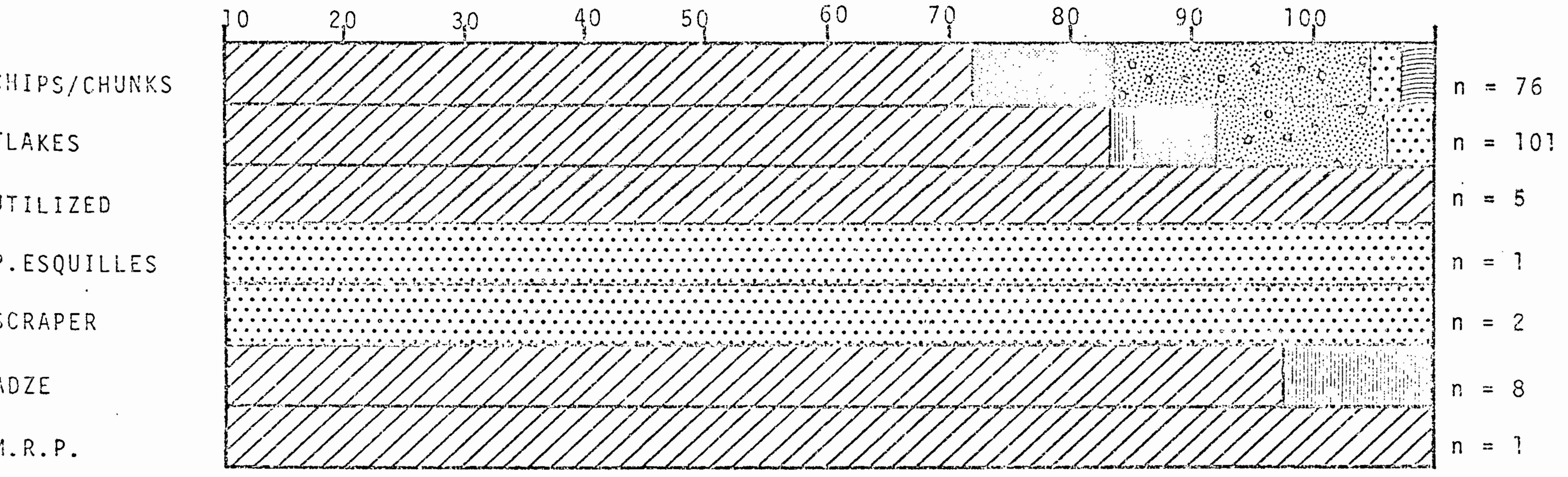


FIG 1 : V PERCENTAGE RAW MATERIAL PER ARTEFACT CATEGORY SITE PL 8

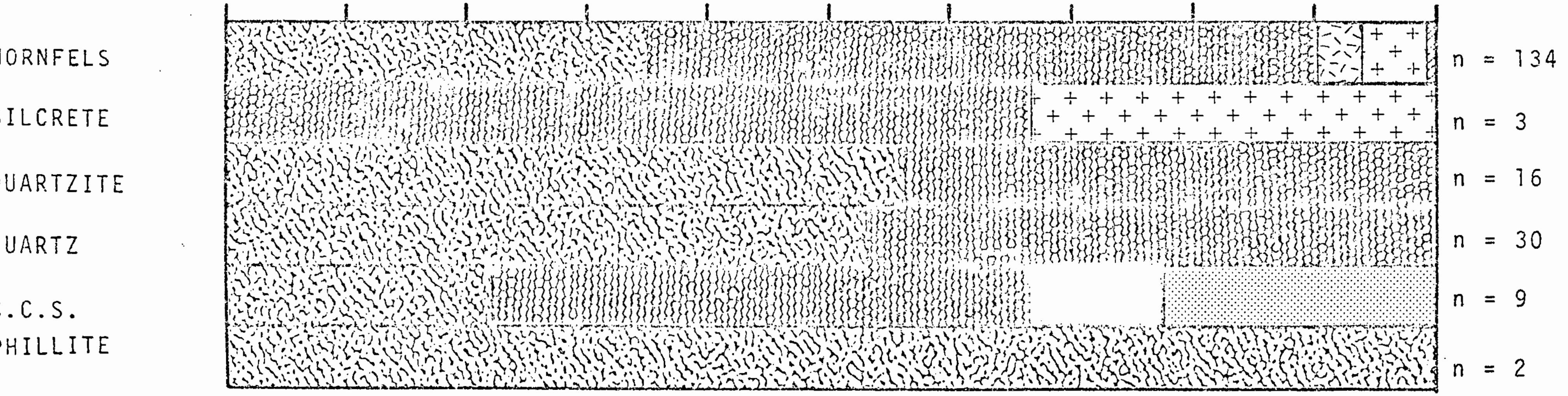


FIG 1 : VI PERCENTAGE ARTEFACT CLASSES PER RAW MATERIAL SITE PL 8

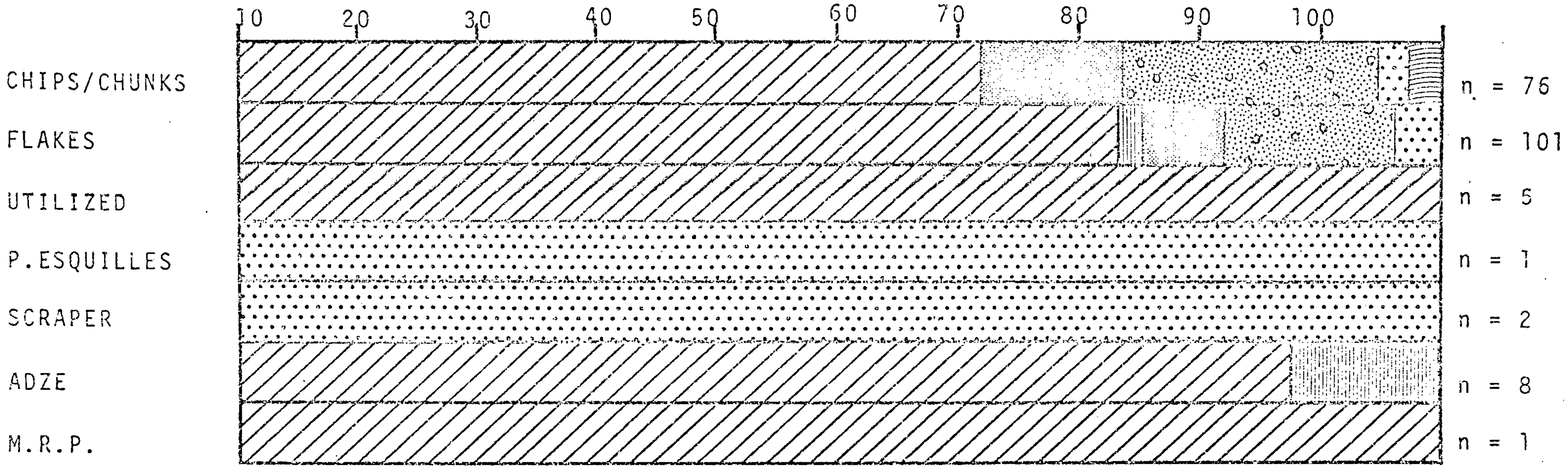


FIG 1 : V PERCENTAGE RAW MATERIAL PER ARTEFACT CATEGORY SITE PL 8

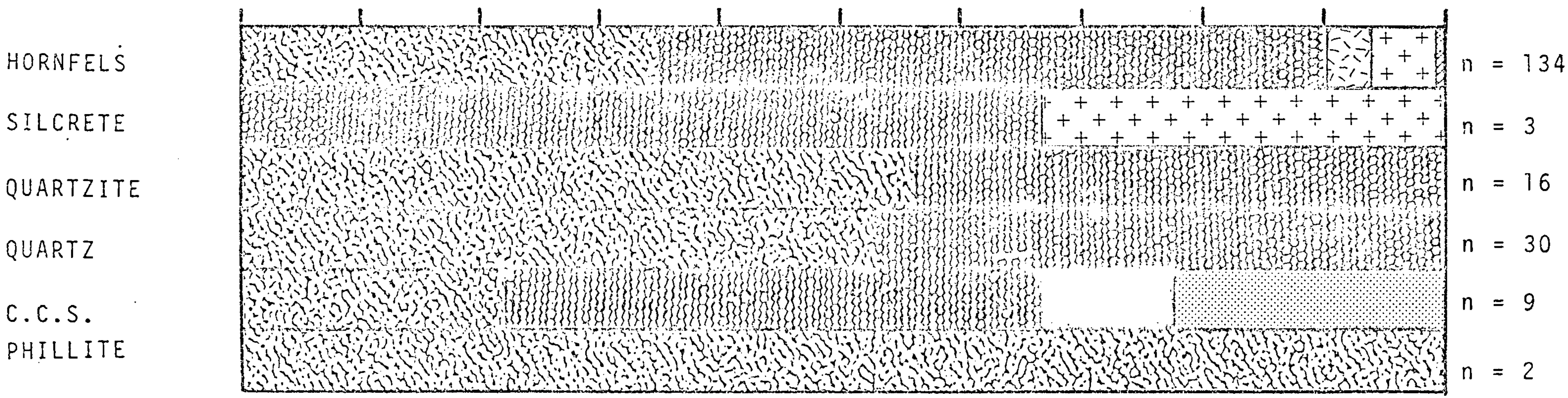


FIG 1 : VI PERCENTAGE ARTEFACT CLASSES PER RAW MATERIAL SITE PL 8

	♂	♀	?	TOTAL
HUMANS			3	3
ELAND			3	3
HANDPRINTS	Left	Right	?	
			2	2
MARKS				22
DAUBS				1
LINES				2
AREA OF PAINT				2

1:5 (a)

		TOTAL
HUMANS		3
ANIMALS		3
HANDPRINTS		2
INANIMATE		27
		35

1:5(b)

<u>TABLES 1:5 (a) (b)</u> - ROCK ART IMAGES AT PL8

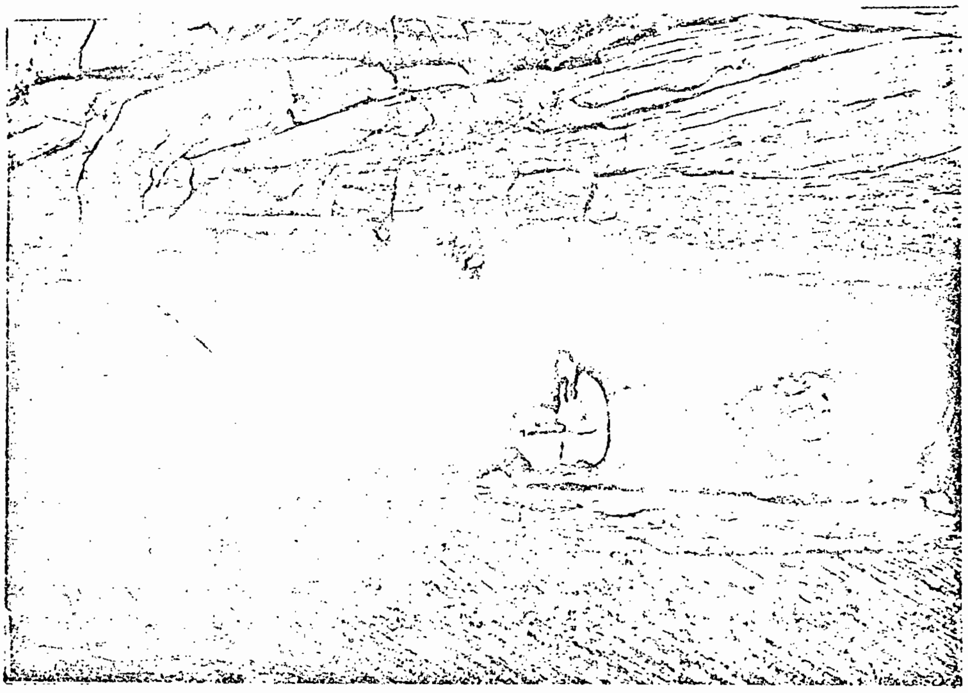


PLATE 9: PL 9: - Looking from kloof floor. Painting on sloping wall at left of figure.

DESCRIPTION - SITE PL 9

A small shelter with a low roof occurring at kloof level in the east face of the kloof. The shelter itself faces west and is almost directly opposite PL 6,7 and 8. The site would only receive afternoon sun and would be reasonably protected in case of rain. The lack of natural screening would cause it to be susceptible to wind. The archaeological debris consists exclusively of paintings and these images are presented in TABLE 1:6(a) and (b). Clearly not scheduled for occupation.

	♂	♀	?	TOTAL
HUMANS	2	-	4	6
MARK				2
PALETTE				1
SHAPE				4
LINE				3
AREA OF PAINT				1

1:6 (a)

		TOTAL
HUMANS		6
INANIMATE		11
		17

1:6 (b)

TABLES 1:6 (a) (b) - ROCK ART IMAGES AT PL 9

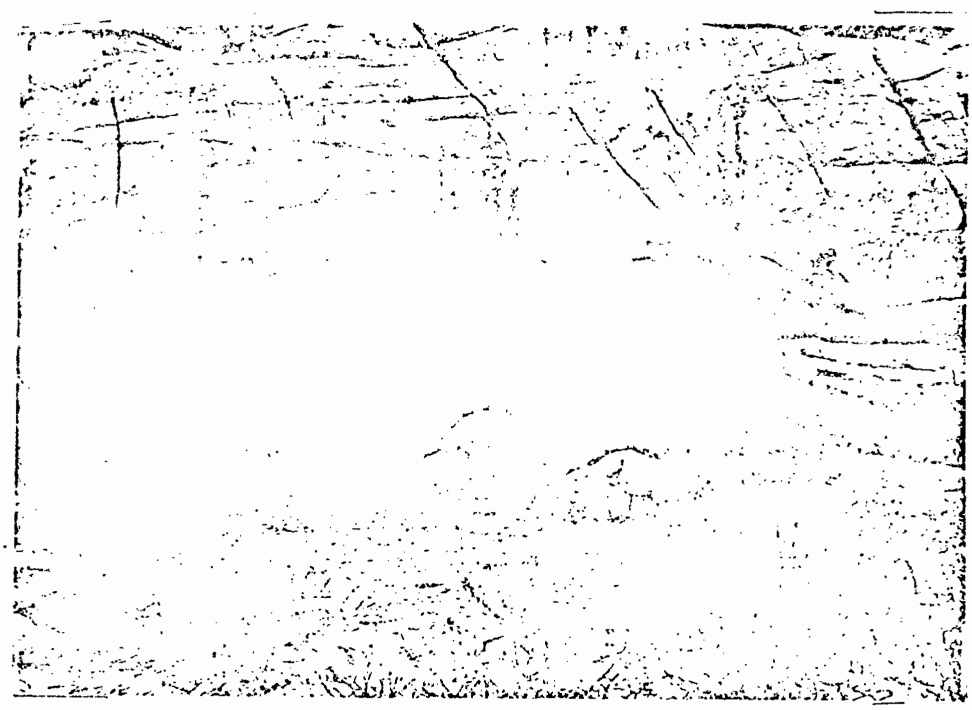


PLATE 10: PL 10: - View from kloof floor.

DESCRIPTION - SITE PL 10

A small shelter in the east face of the kloof and slightly above the kloof floor. This shelter is about 8 metres up the kloof from PL 9 and its situation is exactly as that described for PL 9. This shelter has some fallen rock on the right hand side and this might provide some relief (though not much) from a south-east valley wind. Again the archaeological debris consists exclusively of paintings and these are presented in TABLE 1:7(a) and (b). This shelter is also not scheduled for extended occupation.

	♂	♀	?	TOTAL
HUMANS	2	2	14	18
LINE				25
SHAPE				1
PATCH				1

1:7 (a)

	TOTAL
HUMAN	18
INANIMATE	27
	45

1:7 (b)

TABLES 1:7 (a) (b) - ROCK ART IMAGES AT PL 10

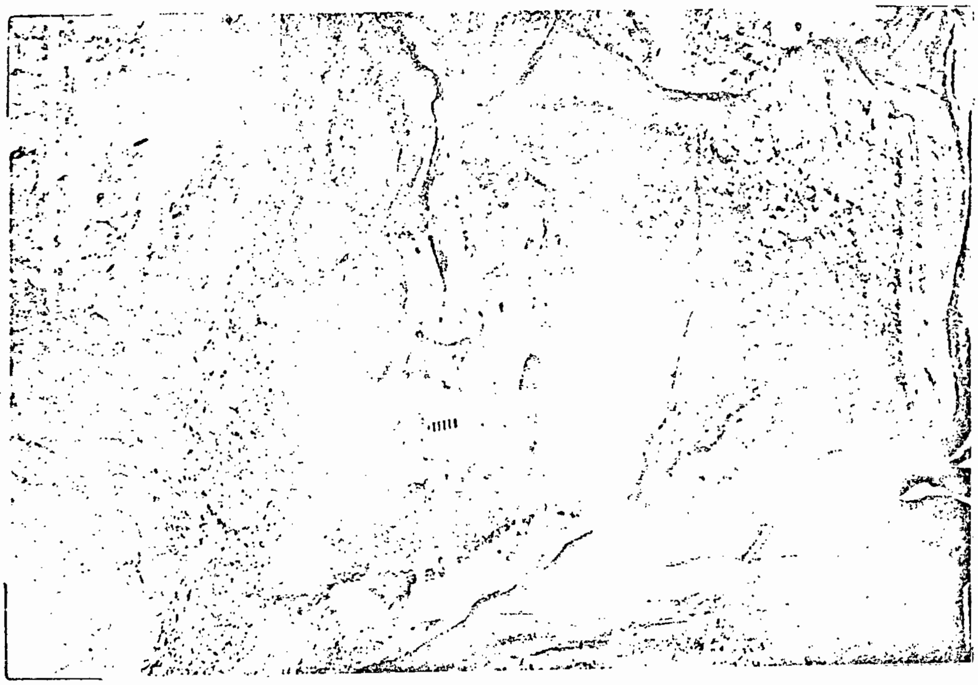


PLATE 11: PL 11: View looking toward PL 12. Painted eland torsos visible.

DESCRIPTION - SITE PL 11

A small area which forms an alcove to a very large shelter, i.e. Pl 12. This is on the west face of the kloof and approximately 4 metres above the kloof floor. The floor is basal rock and level and access can be gained from PL 12 or from the kloof on the left of the shelter. Several large boulders are strewn around the site and one forms a small tunnel which is the access from PL 12. There is no direct view into PL 12 from the alcove unless one crouches and looks through the access. The alcove has no overhang as such apart from some minor projections near to the access. It receives sun from midmorning to about noon but shade can be found at all times in PL 12. The alcove faces north-east.
While no artifactual debris is directly associated with the alcove, this material does occur to some extent in PL 12 and in the area in front of the shelter. An exposed wall in the alcove is painted and the paintings are presented in TABLE 1:8. It would probably be used as a unit of PL 12, but not for occupation.

	♂	♀	?	TOTAL
HUMANS	-	1	13	14
ELAND			10	10
MARK				17
LINE				2
SHAPE				1
FINGER SMEAR				2

1:8 (a)

		TOTAL
HUMAN		14
ANIMAL		10
INANIMATE		22
		46

1:8 (b)

TABLES 1:8 (a) (b) - ROCK ART IMAGES AT PL 11

PLATE 12: PL 12 - Looking from kloof floor. PL 11 visible at left behind large rock.

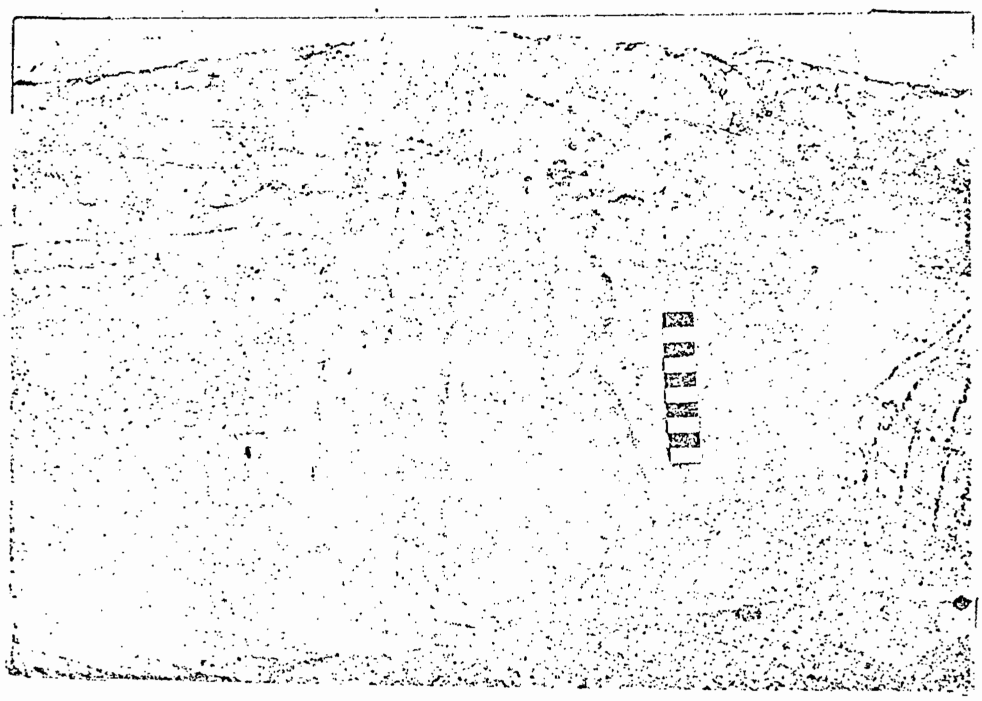


PLATE 13: Females with foot-length "cloaks". Last 3 in a long line of similar but very faded figures. Probably repainted.

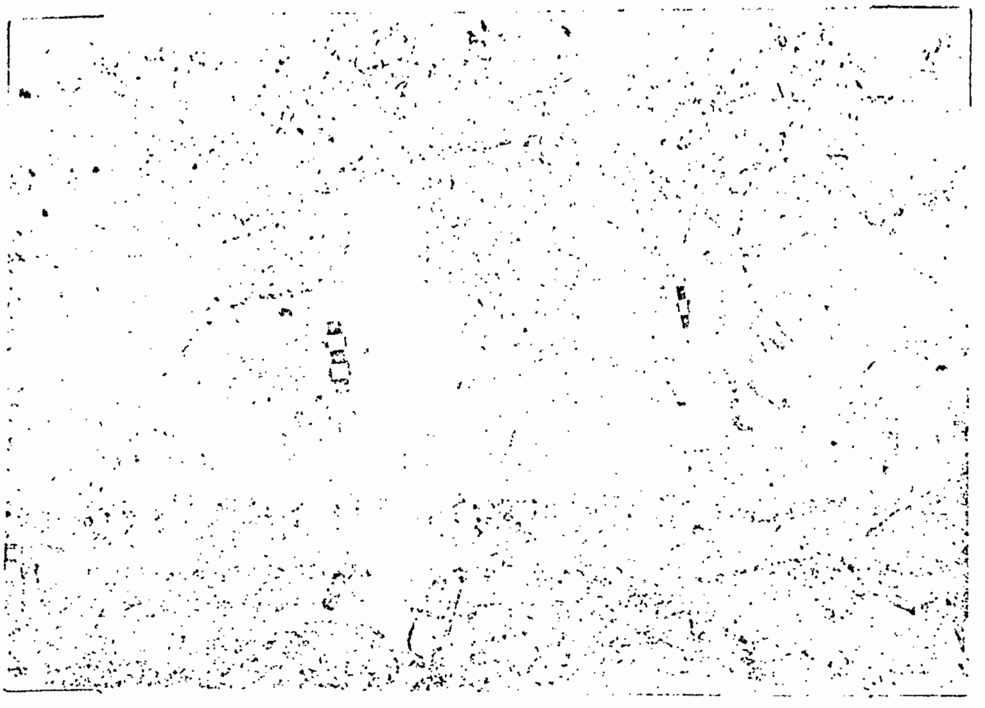


PLATE 14: Male figures with frontal "bags" associated with sheep (same colour)

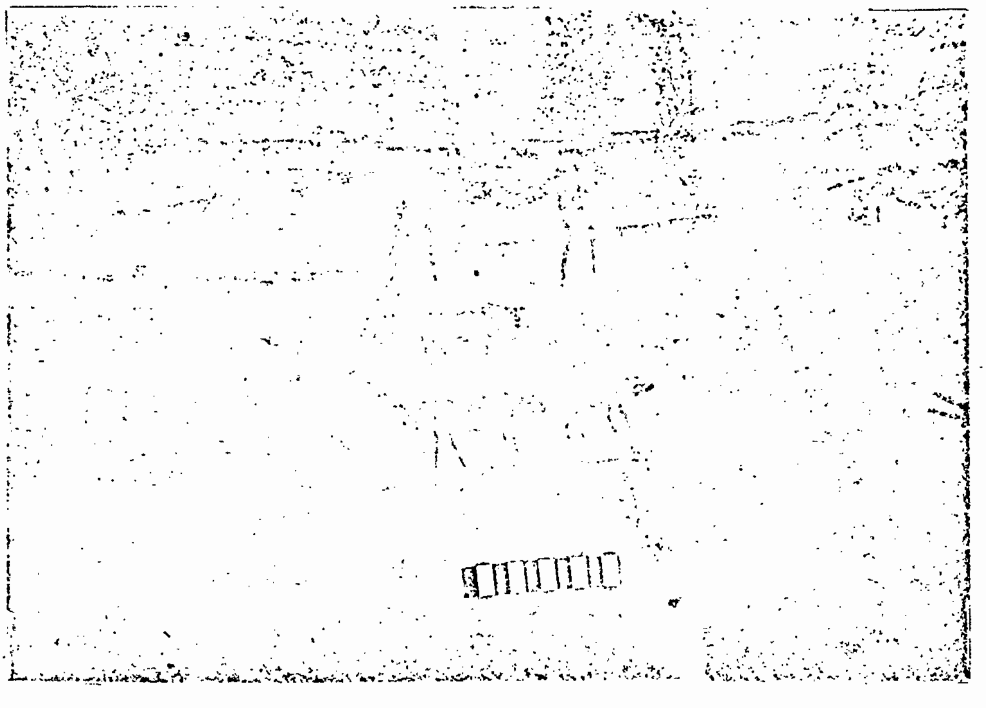


PLATE 15: 5 of the fat-tailed sheep at PL 12.

DESCRIPTION - SITE PL 12

A large shelter in the west face of the kloof and approximately 4 metres above the kloof floor, and approximately 150 metres from PL 8. The shelter faces north-east and is about 8 metres deep overall. The floor is rocky and has a light sand covering in places and base rock in others. In the far right of the shelter is a mound of what looks like deposit but may have built up solely due to wind action and dassie debris. Because of the rocky/boulder nature of the floor level sleeping places are limited. Sun is available in the whole cave around mid morning but after this some shade can be found in the deepest parts and total shade occurrs by mid afternoon. While the site is open and unprotected, normal weather conditions do not affect it adversely. Rainstorms and strong wind make the shelter unpleasant but one can still remain dry by keeping to the deeper recesses. The outer regions become sodden during rain as water cascades off the overhang onto this area. Archaeological debris consists of rock art and artefactual debris although the latter is sparse. One quartzite upper grindstone was found in the shelter and several hornfels flakes, chips, chunks were seen on the area of the kloof floor in front of the shelter. Pottery is present too but in low frequencies. One decorated red burnished neck sherd was found. The decoration consists of incised horizontal lines on the neck. The use of the site for extended occupation is not as clear as at certain other sites and as such this shelter may have been scheduled for another use. The rock art images are presented in TABLE 8.

	♂	♀	?	TOTAL
HUMANS	8	16	83	107
BABOON			2	2
FAT-TAIL SHEEP			7	7
INDETERMINATE ANIMAL/S			5	5
MARK				36
SMEAR				11
DAUB				10
SHAPE				10
PATCH				1
FINGER SMEAR				8
AREA OF PAINT				4
LINE				7

1:9 (a)

		TOTAL
HUMAN		107
ANIMAL		14
INANIMATE		87
		208

1:9 (b)

<u>TABLES 1:9 (a) (b)</u> - ROCK ART IMAGES AT PL 12

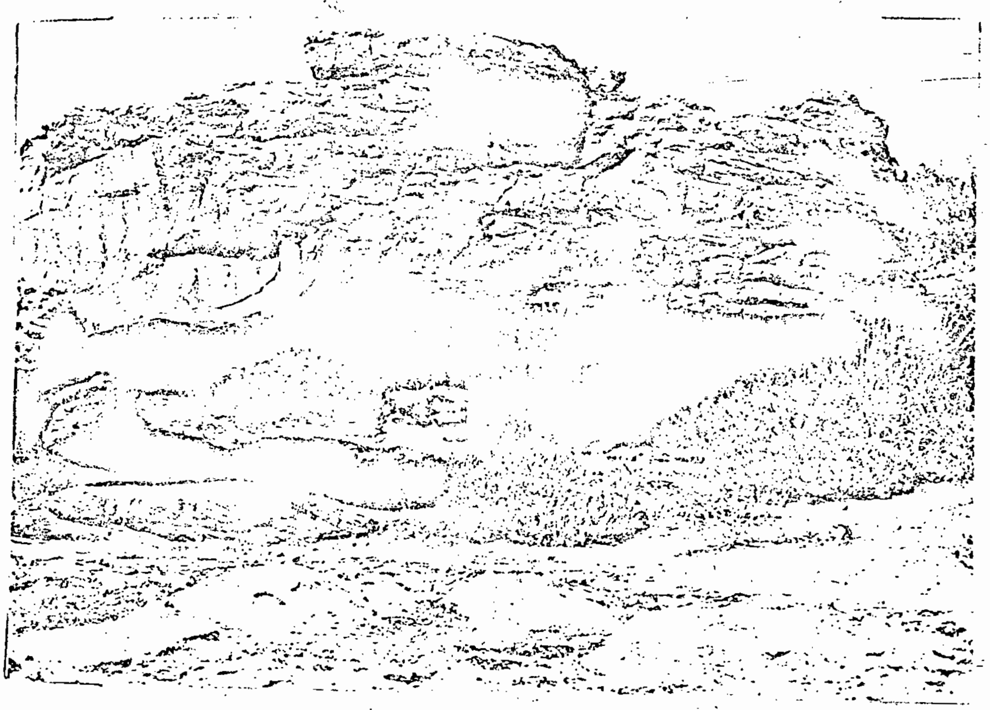


PLATE 16: PL 41: Looking into the shelter from the open area above PL 12.

	♂	♀	?	TOTAL
HYENA			1	1
INDETERMINATE ANIMAL			1	1
AREA OF LINES				3

1:10 (a)

		TOTAL
ANIMAL		2
INANIMATE		3
		5

1:10 (b)

TABLES 1:10 (a) (b) - ROCK ART IMAGES AT PL 13

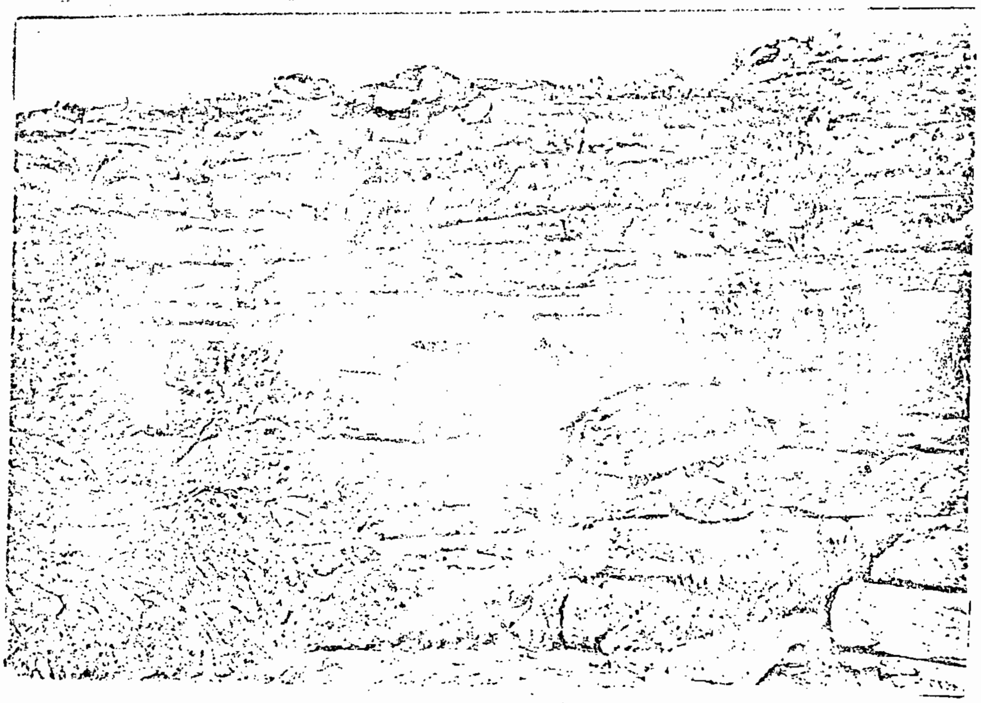


PLATE 21: SITE PL 14: View of site from PL 13 looking north-east.

DESCRIPTION - SITE PL 14

A small, low shelter in the east face of the kloof and about 4 metres above the kloof floor. This is directly opposite PL 13 and one can see down the kloof to PL 12, 11, 8, 7 and 6. The floor of the shelter is rocky and uneven. Its position, orientation (south-west) and nature determine its sun availability which occurs during the late afternoon. Sun is available on the opposite side of the kloof during the late morning and in the kloof itself from late morning to mid-afternoon. This site is fairly well protected from wind and rain. Archaeological debris consists of some painting and two hornfels and one silcrete flake. This site should also be viewed in terms of the cluster in the area. The rock art images are presented in TABLE 1:11.

		TOTAL
FINGER DOTS		60
SHAPE		1
		61

TABLE 1:11 - ROCK ART IMAGES AT PL 14

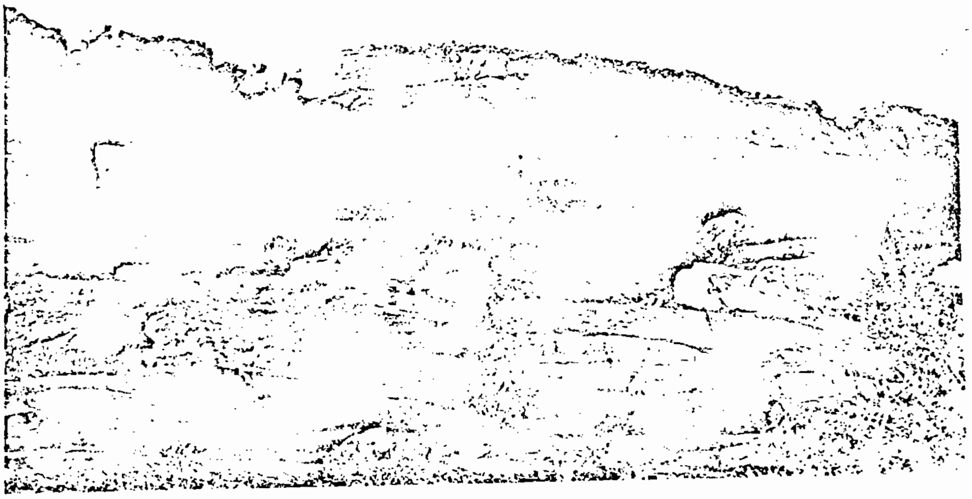


PLATE 22: PL 15: View into shelter (with nests) from bottom of talus at PL 18.

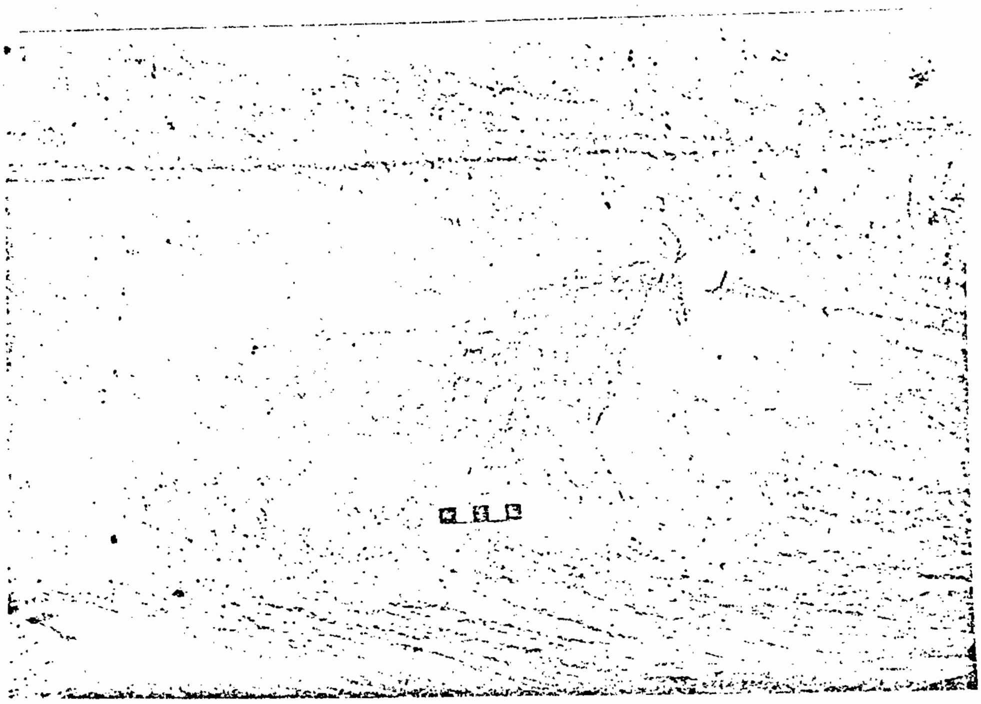


PLATE 23: Detail Roan Antelope (*Hippotragus equinus*)

DESCRIPTION - SITE PL 15

A large shelter in the east face of the kloof and about 20 metres above the kloof floor and almost directly opposite PL 18, one of the largest sites in the kloof. The floor of the shelter is generally rocky and uneven. Sun is available at the site during late afternoon when shade can be found on the opposite side of the kloof. The access to the shelter is difficult via a steep boulder-strewn talus. Many intertwined bushes also hinder easy access. The shelter faces north-west and as such would receive the north-west wind which is usually the rain bearing wind. Shelter from rain could be found in some places. The view from the shelter is limited. One can see a portion of the opposite kloof wall including PL 18, 17 and 47. The view also extends to the plain above the west wall of the kloof and to sites PL 16 and 49. While there is an excellent painting surface in this cave there is little rock art. The images are presented in TABLE 1:12(a)(b). Artefactual material is sparse and limited to a mulit-faced quartzite upper grindstone, (four faces) and one hornfels flake. Pl 18 must for some reason/s provide a better situation for occupation than occurs at this shelter.

DESCRIPTION - SITE PL 15

A large shelter in the east face of the kloof and about 20 metres above the kloof floor and almost directly opposite PL 18, one of the largest sites in the kloof. The floor of the shelter is generally rocky and uneven. Sun is available at the site during late afternoon when shade can be found on the opposite side of the kloof. The access to the shelter is difficult via a steep boulder-strewn talus. Many intertwined bushes also hinder easy access. The shelter faces north-west and as such would receive the north-west wind which is usually the rain bearing wind. Shelter from rain could be found in some places. The view from the shelter is limited. One can see a portion of the opposite kloof wall including PL 18, 17 and 47. The view also extends to the plain above the west wall of the kloof and to sites PL 16 and 49. While there is an excellent painting surface in this cave there is little rock art. The images are presented in TABLE 1:12(a)(b). Artefactual material is sparse and limited to a mulit-faced quartzite upper grindstone, (four faces) and one hornfels flake. Pl 18 must for some reason/s provide a better situation for occupation than occurs at this shelter.

	♂	♀	?	TOTAL
ROAN ANTELOPE			1	1
BONTEBOK			1	1
SMEARS				4
AREA OF LINES				3

1:12 (a)

		TOTAL
ANIMAL		2
INANIMATE		7
		9

1:12 (b)

TABLES 1:12 (a) (b) - ROCK ART IMAGES AT PL 15

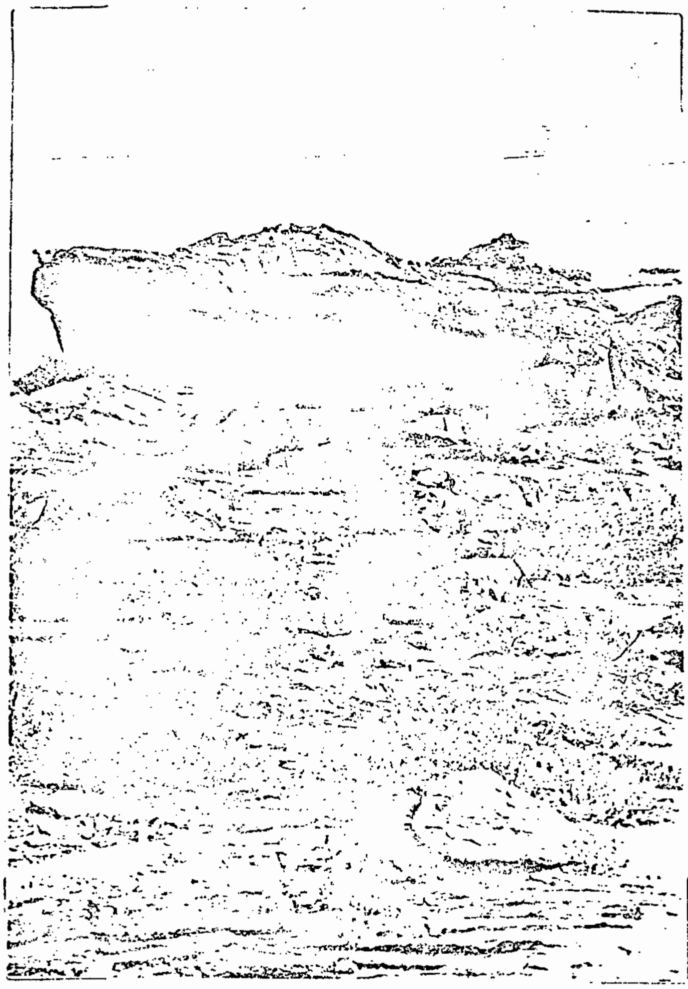


PLATE 24: PL 16: Looking into shelter up the stepped talus. Sample taken left and above clipboard.

DESCRIPTION - SITE PL 16

A small north-east facing shelter with rock art and an associated artefact scatter, situated on the plain above the west wall of the kloof and some 80 metres above the kloof floor. Access from the kloof is not too difficult and the easiest routes are apparenlty from PL 12 or 18. The shelter is completely unprotected and would receive any rain which would happen to fall along with northerly winds. Sun is available in the shelter from early morning through to mid-afternoon but one only has to move out of the shelter to receive sun for most of the day. The floor is sandy and may well form a small deposit. The surrounding area is rocky and stepped and it is over this area that the artefact scatter occurs. A sample of 1½ x 5 metres was made on one of the terraces in front of the shelter and the results are presented in TABLE 1: X,XI and XII. Rock art in the shelter consists exclusively of handprints. These are presented in TABLE 1:13. Bone and OES are present in small quantities and one quartz tempred sherd is present in the sample. Some Dutch porcelain and metal was also found on the talus.

	H	S	QZ	Q	CCS	TOTAL
CHIPS/CHUNKS	37		6	10	2	55
FLAKES	41	1	6	16	9	73
CORES	4	1		3		8
UTILIZED	7					7
PIECES ESQUILLEES		1				1
ADZE	10				1	11
UPPER GRINDSTONE			1			1
TOTAL	99	3	13	29	12	156

TABLE 1:X ACTUAL ARTEFACT COUNTS PER RAW MATERIAL FOR 1,5 x 5 metre SAMPLE PL 16

	H	S	QZ	Q	CCS	TOTAL
CHIPS/CHUNKS	67,3		10,9	18,2	3,6	100%
FLAKES	56,2	1.4	8,2	21,9	12,3	100%
CORES	50,0	12,5		37,5		100%
UTILIZED	100,0					100%
PIECES ESQUILLEES		100,0				100%
ADZE	90,9				9,1	100%
UPPER GRINDSTONE			100,0			100%
TOTAL	63,5	1,9	8,3	18,6	7,7	100%

TABLE 1:XI PERCENTAGE RAW MATERIAL PER ARTEFACT CLASS-PL 16

	H	S	QZ	Q	CCS	TOTAL
CHIPS/CHUNKS	37,4		46,2	34,5	16,7	35,3
FLAKES	41,4	33,3	46,2	55,2	75,0	46,8
CORES	4,0	33,3		10,3		5,1
UTILIZED	7,0					4,5
PIECES ESQUILLEES		33,3				0,6
ADZE	10,1				8,3	7,1
UPPER GRINDSTONE			7,7			0,6
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

TABLE 1:XII PERCENTAGE ARTEFACT CLASS PER RAW MATERIAL-PL 16

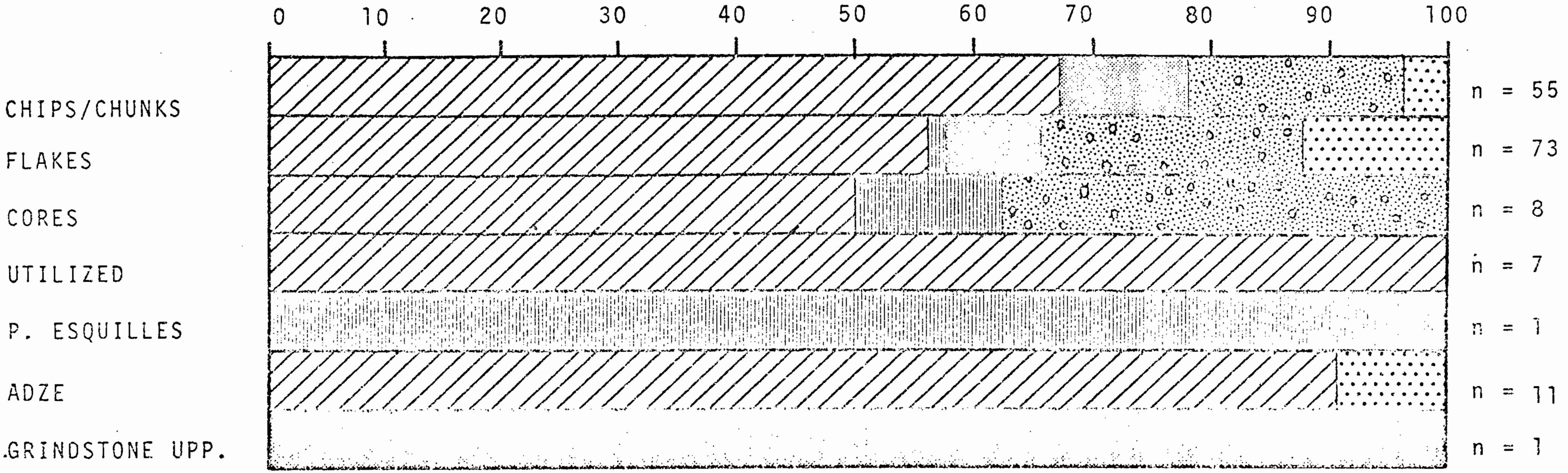


FIG 1 : VII PERCENTAGE RAW MATERIAL PER ARTEFACT CATEGORY SITE PL 16

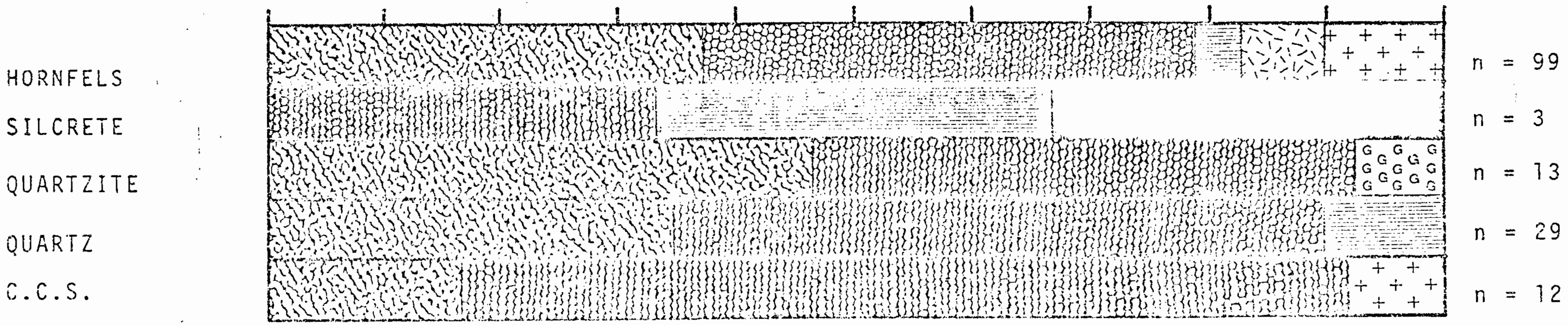


FIG 1 : VIII PERCENTAGE ARTEFACT CLASS PER RAW MATERIAL SITE PL 16

	LEFT	RIGHT	?	TOTAL
HANDPRINTS			14	14

TABLE 1:13 - ROCK ART IMAGES AT PL 16

PLATE 25: Females showing steatopygia and steatomaria.

DESCRIPTION - SITE PL 17

A small alcove without any overhang on the left face of PL 18 (see photo). Access is gained by way of the main cave, PL 18 and by climbing over and beteen some boulders which seperates the alcove from the main cave. These boulders shield the alcove from direct view of the main cave. The alcove is screened by fallen boulders and bushes but a view is available down the kloof to PL 12 etc. A small flat rock terrace is available and the boulders and bushes provide some shade. Parts of the alcove never receive direct sun. The alcove is about 30 metres above the kloof floor and as such sun is available earlier in the morning than sites at lower levels on the same (west) side of the kloof. While no direct sun penetrates the alcove, sun is available in the main cave or on the talus for most of the day. This area is sheltered from wind but has no protection from the rain. The general orientation is about north-east. A large rock wall with a good, albeit exposed surface is available for painting and the images that occur are presented in TABLE 1 :14. No artefactual material was noticed in the alcove. This site and another alcove on the other side of the main cave probably form units of the main cave.

	♂	♀	?	TOTAL
HUMANS	1	14	4	19

TABLE 1:14 - ROCK ART IMAGES AT PL 17

PLATE 26: PL 18: View from ridge opposite. PL 17 and PL 47 (arrowed)

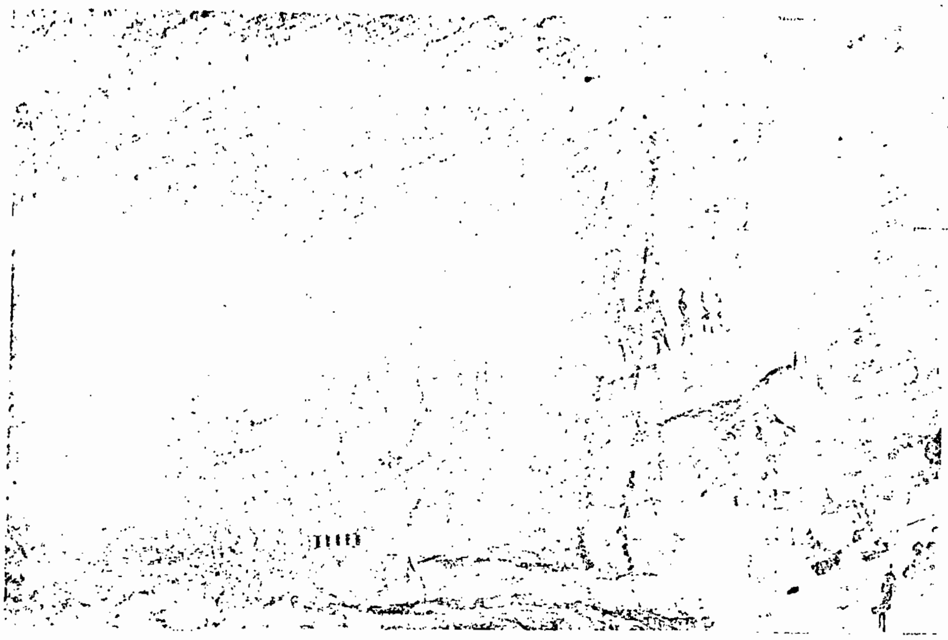


PLATE 27: Group - males at left and females right with karosses. Note also handprints and equids at lower right.

PLATE 28: Group - figures at left wearing karosses.

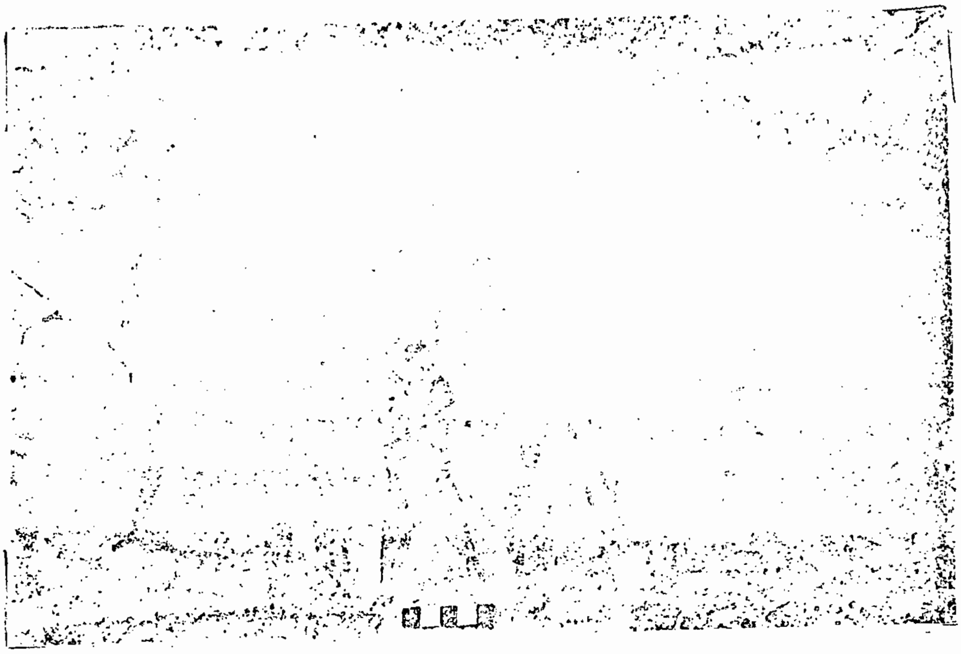


PLATE 29: Group wearing karosses - note mottled kaross on figure at centre.

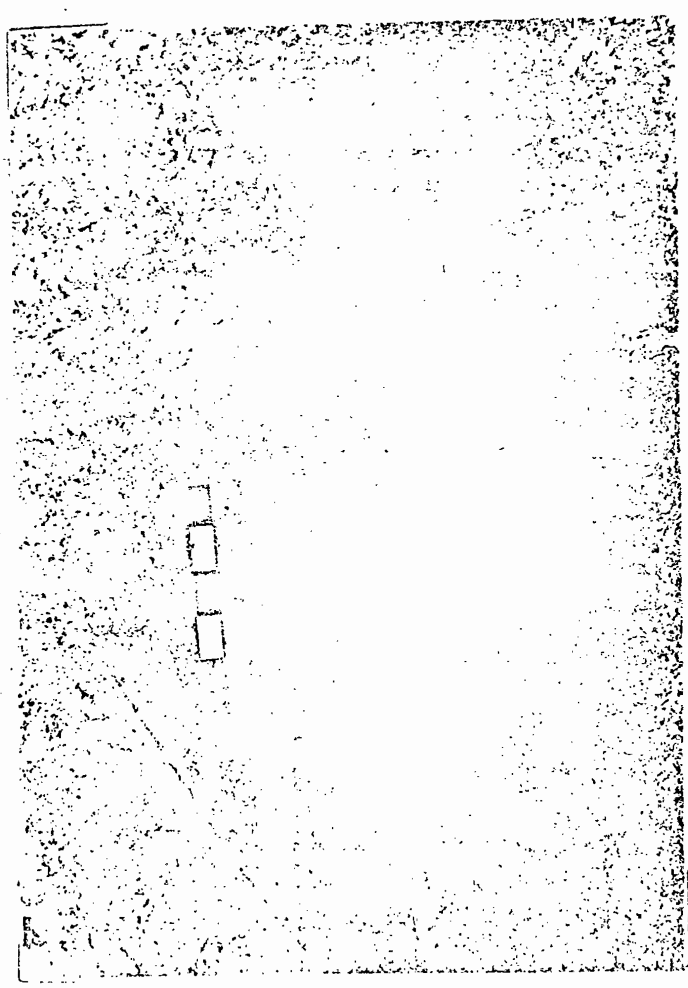


PLATE 30: Detail of headdress of figure at far left.

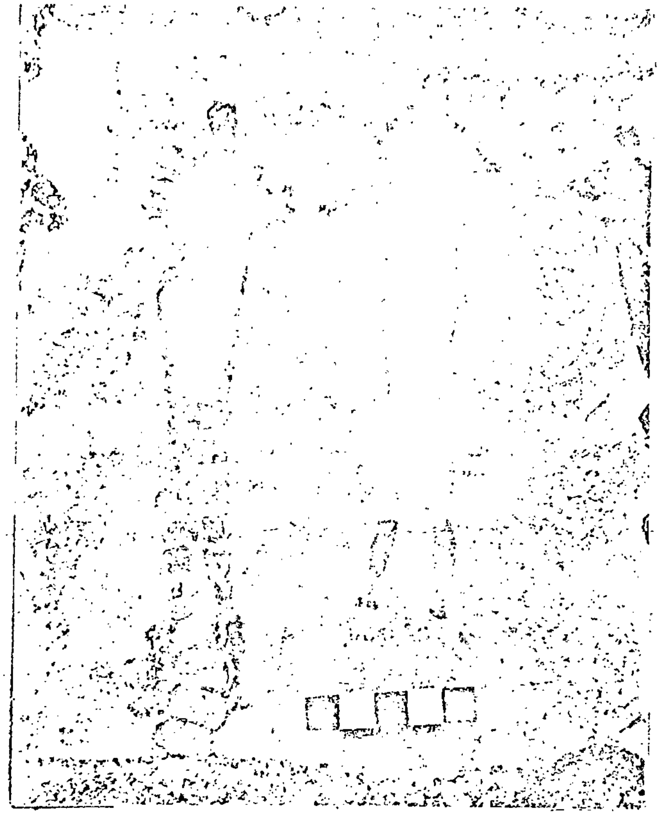


PLATE 31: Detail of 2 figures from group at PL 18. Note "beads" around neck, waists, knees, ankles.

PLATE 32: Detail of a figure from Driehoek Cave, Clanwilliam - note similar "beads" and style of execution to figures above. (Copy of slide - courtesy J.E.Parkington)

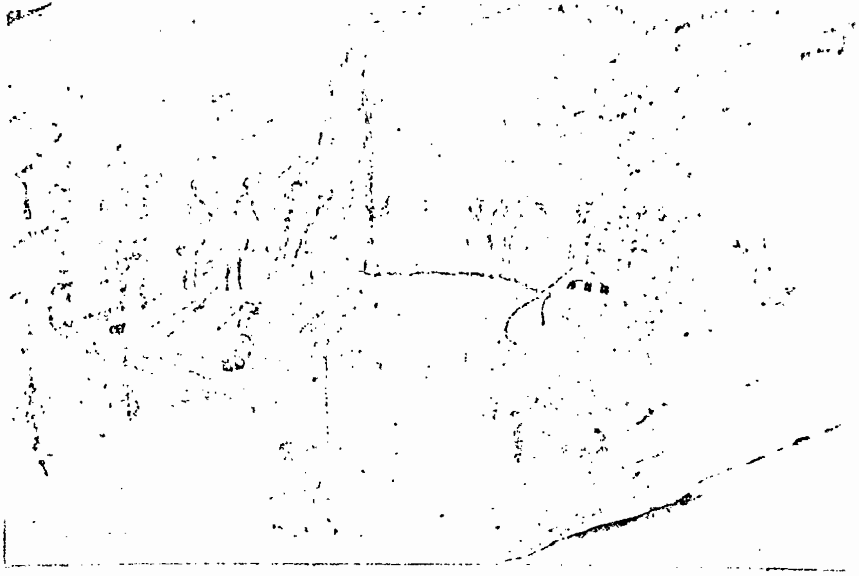


PLATE 33: Group dance? Elephants below. Note "hookheads" and 2 dark females.

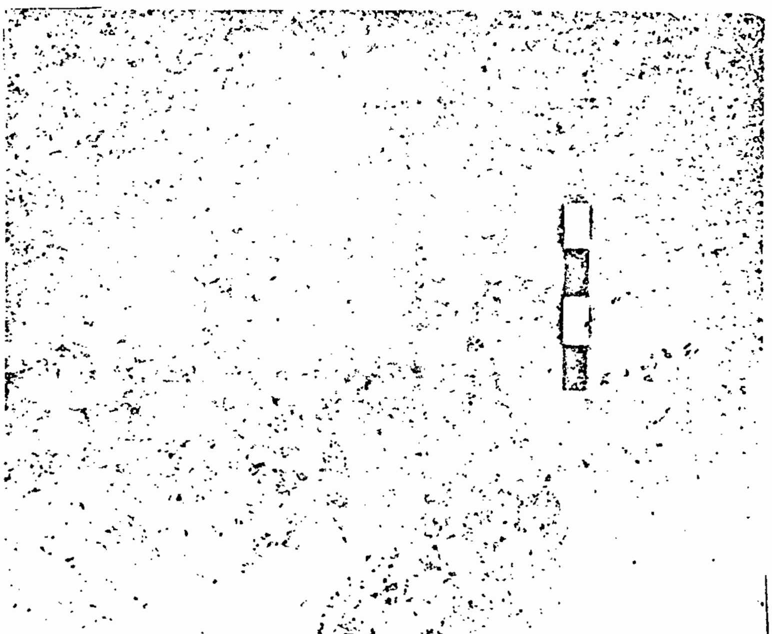


PLATE 34: Detail - last 3 figures of group.

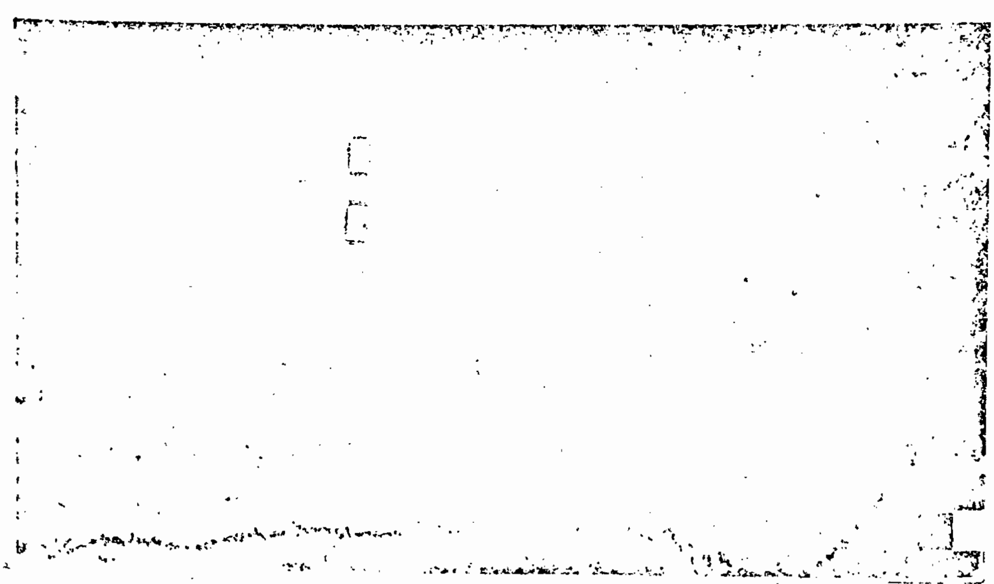


PLATE 35: Detail - figures at middle of group.

PLATE 33: Group dance? Elephants below. Note "hookheads" and 2 dark females.

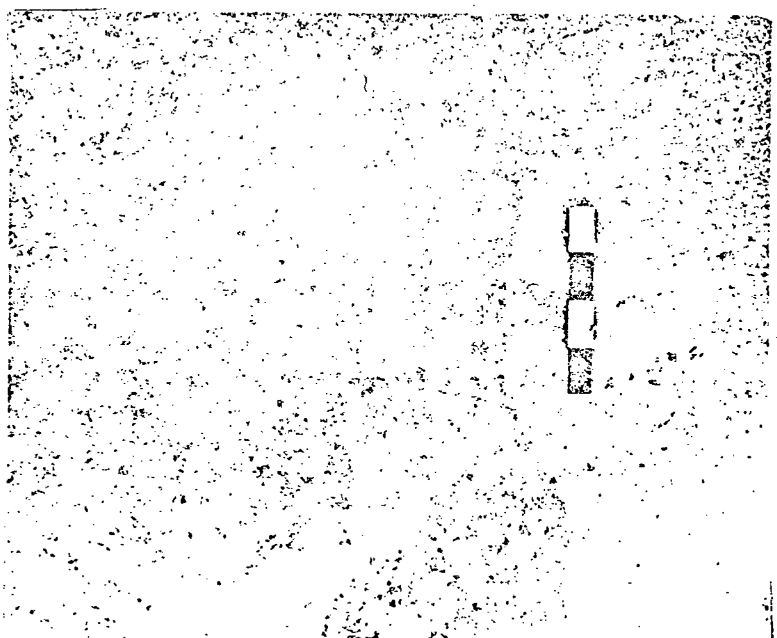


PLATE 34: Detail - last 3 figures of group.

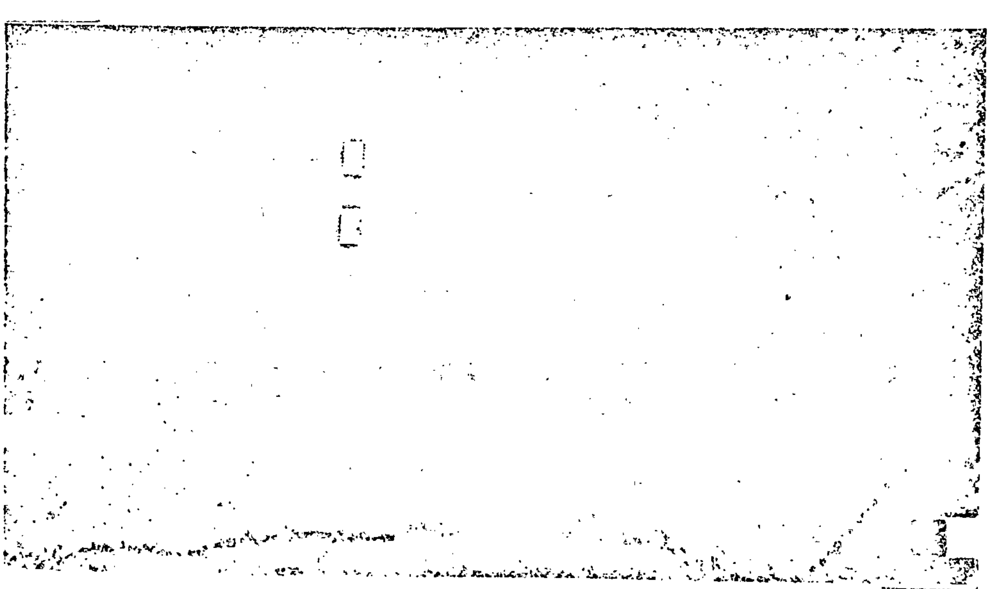


PLATE 35: Detail - figures at middle of group.

PLATE 36: Female figure with steatopygia. Compare this to a similar figure at Elizabethfontein (see text for more details)

PLATE 37: Figure with accentuated genitals - (query added later)

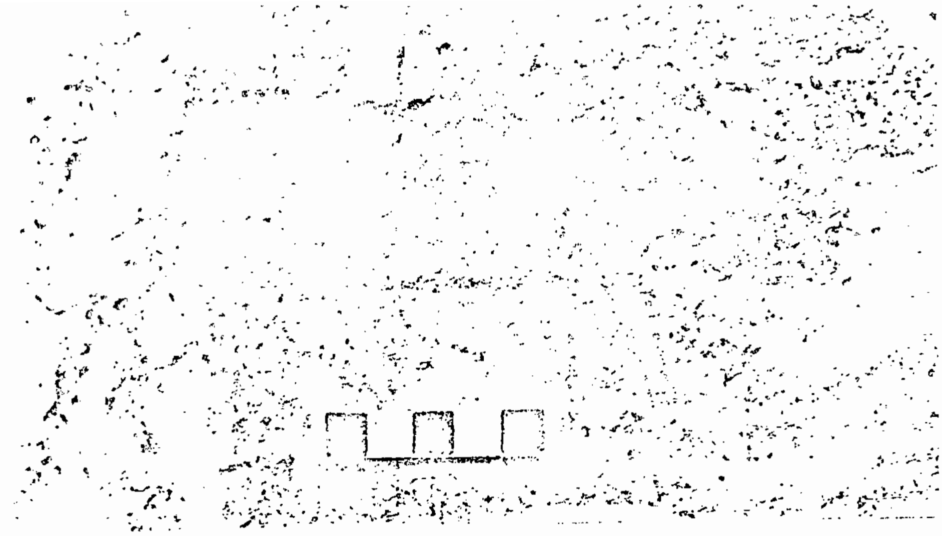


PLATE 38: Rhino (*Diceros bicornis*)

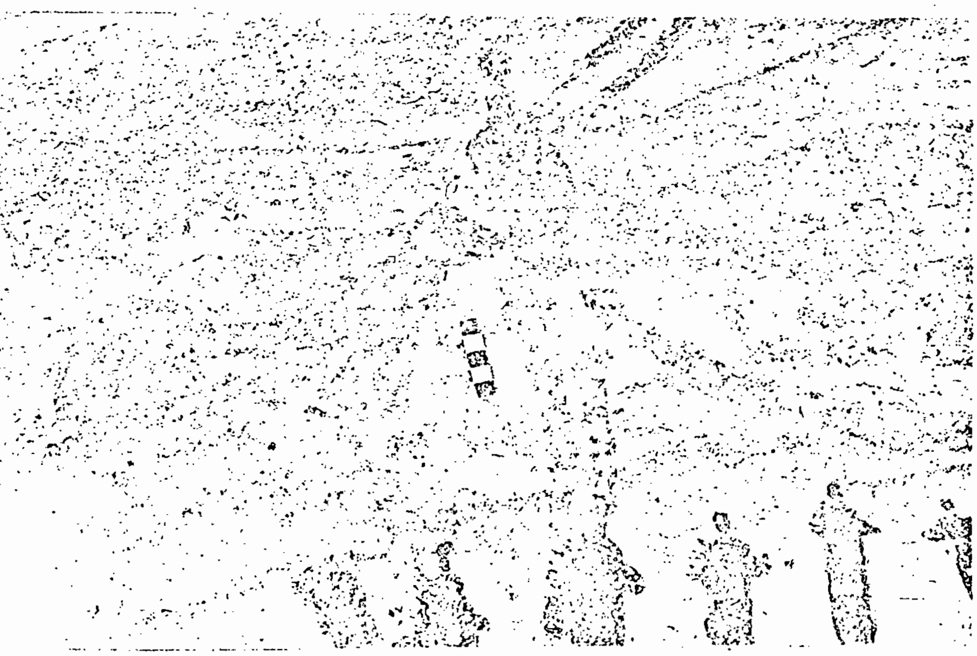


PLATE 39: Large painting of a Rhebuck with white neck outline and white infill in the ear. Also large figure with arms raised and over emphasised penis. Below - part of group of male figures with beads and white-tipped arrows - (see also Plate 31)

DESCRIPTION - SITE PL 18

A large shelter in the west face of the kloof and about 30 metres above the kloof floor. The cave is deep, approximately 10 metres as well as high and wide. (15 x 24 metres) Access is via a steep talus slope which is littered with artefactual debris. The cave itself has a sandy floor/deposit probably 0,5 metres or more in depth with basal rock showing through on the extremeties. The site is open at the front and has boulders on each side which lead to small alcoves, designated PL 17 and 47. The north-east orientation ensures that the site receives sun from early morning to about 2.00 pm. Wind can be a problem and the front of the site would receive rain but shelter could be found in the deepest recesses. Shade is available at the shelter PL 15 opposite during the morning, (as well as in one of the alcoves). Bedding occurs around the back of the cave and two samples were taken from this. Results are not yet available.

Much rock art is present (the most for any site in the kloof) and this is presented in TABLE 1:15. Artefactual debris occurs in high frequencies on the talus and to a lesser extent on the surface of the floor of the cave. Inside the cave and on the outside extremeties one can find flakes, cores, scrapers, adzes, pottery. Also found was a piece of incised OES, a fragment of a bored stone of quartzite/sandstone, upper and lower grindstone, bone, and OES. One fragment of marine white mussel (Donax serra) and a whole perforated shell (Glycimeris queketti) were found in the drip line as was a bifacial silcrete point. Two artefact samples were taken on the talus, i.e. PL 18(a), (3 x 1 metres) and PL 18(b), (3 x 1 metres). The talus presents a difficult sampling situation owing to its steep and rocky nature and samples may be slightly biased since material tends to collect against projections during slope runoff. The results of the samples are presented in TABLES XIII, XIV and XV - PL 18 (a), and TABLES XVI, XVII and XVIII - PL 18 (b).

The nature of the remains suggests that this is an important site in the kloof. This may be explained by the very size and attractive nature of the situation and its relative proximity to water and raw materials. The remains further suggest that the site was occupied for extended periods of time and may form a focal point from which certain other sites in the area were also used.

	H	S	QZ	Q	CCS	P	TOTAL
CHIPS/CHUNKS	95	2	5	39	6	2	149
FLAKES	79	4	9	26	13		131
CORES	2						2
UTILIZED	1			1			2
PIECES ESQUILLEES	3						3
SCRAPER		1		1			2
ADZE	9	1			2		12
M.R.P.	1						1
TOTAL	193	8	14	67	21	2	307

TABLE 1:XIII ACTUAL ARTEFACT COUNTS PER RAW MATERIAL FOR 3 x 1 metre SAMPLE PL 18 (a)

	H	S	QZ	Q	CCS	P	TOTAL
CHIPS/CHUNKS	63,8	1,3	3,4	26,2	4,0	1,3	100%
FLAKES	60,3	3,1	6,9	19,8	9,9		100%
CORES	100,0						100%
UTILIZED	50,0			50,0			100%
PIECES ESQUILLEES	100,0						100%
SCRAPER		50,0		50,0			100%
ADZE	75,0	8,3			16,7		100%
M.R.P.	100,0						100%
TOTAL	62,9	2,6	4,6	21,8	6,8	0,7	100%

TABLE 1:XIV PERCENTAGE RAW MATERIAL PER ARTEFACT CLASS-PL 18(a)

	H	S	QZ	Q	CCS	P	TOTAL
CHIPS/CHUNKS	49,2	25,0	35,7	58,2	28,6	100,0	48.5
FLAKES	40,9	50,0	64,3	38,8	61,9		42,7
CORES	1,0						0,7
UTILIZED	0,5			1,5			0,7
PIECES ESQUILLEES	1,6						1,0
SCRAPER		12,5		1,5			0,7
ADZE	4,7	12,5			9,5		3,9
M.R.P.	0,5						0,3
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

TABLE 1:XV PERCENTAGE ARTEFACT CLASS PER RAW MATERIAL-PL 18(a)

	H	S	QZ	Q	CCS	P	TOTAL
CHIPS/CHUNKS	77,1		2,6	15,0	3,9	1,3	100%
FLAKES	76,0	2,7	5,3	8,7	7,3		100%
CORES	25,0	25,0		25,0	15,0		100%
UTILIZED	83,3			5,6	11,1		100%
ADZE	80,0	10,0			10,0		100%
M.R.P.	100,0						100%
TOTAL	76,6	1,8	3,6	11,3	6,2	0,6	100%

TABLE:XVII PERCENTAGE RAW MATERIAL PER ARTEFACT CLASS-PL 18(b)

	H	S	QZ	Q	CCS	P	TOTAL
CHIPS/CHUNKS	77,1		2,6	15,0	3,9	1,3	100%
FLAKES	76,0	2,7	5,3	8,7	7,3		100%
CORES	25,0	25,0		25,0	15,0		100%
UTILIZED	83,3			5,6	11,1		100%
ADZE	80,0	10,0			10,0		100%
M.R.P.	100,0						100%
TOTAL	76,6	1,8	3,6	11,3	6,2	0,6	100%

TABLE:XVII PERCENTAGE RAW MATERIAL PER ARTEFACT CLASS-PL 18(b)

	H	S	QZ	Q	CCS	P	TOTAL
CHIPS/CHUNKS	118	4	4	23	6	2	153
FLAKES	114	4	8	13	11		
CORES	1	1		1	1		4
UTILIZED	15			1	2		18
ADZE	8	1			1		10
M.R.P.	2						2
TOTAL	258	6	12	38	21	2	337

TABLE 1:XVI ACTUAL ARTEFACT COUNTS PER RAW MATERIAL FOR 3 x 1 metre SAMPLE - PL 18(b)

	H	S	QZ	Q	CCS	P	TOTAL
CHIPS/CHUNKS	45,7		33,3	60,5	28,6	100,0	45,4
FLAKES	44,2	66,7	66,7	34,2	52,4		44,5
CORES	0,4	16,7		2,6	4,8		1,2
UTILIZED	5,8			2,6	9,5		5,3
ADZE	3,1	16,7			4,8		3,0
M.R.P.	0,8						1,7
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

TABLE 1:XVIII PERCENTAGE ARTEFACT CLASS PER RAW MATERIAL-PL 18(b)

	H	S	QZ	Q	CCS	P	TOTAL
CHIPS/CHUNKS	82,9		14.5	1,3		1,3	100%
FLAKES	74,4	3.5	10,5	7,0	4,7		100%
CORES	33,3	33,3		33.3			100%
UTILIZED	69,2	7,7		7,7	15,4		100%
ADZE	66,7				33,3		100%
REAMER						100,0	100%
M.R.P.					100,0		100%
UPPER GRINDSTONE			100,0				100,%
TOTAL	75,4	2,7	11,2	4,8	4,8	1,1	100%

TABLE 1:V PERCENTAGE RAW MATERIAL PER ARTEFACT CLASS-PL 5

DESCRIPTION - SITE PL 44

A small shelter with a low roof which prevents standing upright. This site is approximately 7 metres north of PL 43 and about 3 metres above the saddle. The floor is bedrock and the walls are rather scrappy. The sun situation would be the same as for PL 43 except that here the overhang is bigger and some shade would be provided from noon onwards. Some shelter from rain and wind is offerred if needed. No artefactual material is present in the shelter itself but is present on the saddle below. Painting is present and the images are presented in TABLE 1:31 (a)(b). This is not viewed as being attractive for occupation.