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Abstract Package

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Leopard's Kopje and Zhizo Relations: Invasion and Replacement or Interaction and Multi-Ethnic Resource Sharing

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The dominant model for the relations extant between Zhizo- and Leopard's Kopje-using groups in the Northern Province of South Africa between the early 11th and late 13th centuries AD has been one of hostile invasion by Leopard's Kopje into the region. This is said to have forced the previous Zhizo residents into eastern Botswana. Leopard's Kopje (i.e., K2 and Mapungubwe) groups are thereupon said to have set about the process of nation-building and nascent state formation in the absence of any significant or meaningful contact, other than violence, with their Toutswe (i.e., Zhizo) neighbours to the west.

Recent radiocarbon and ceramic evidence from the sites of Baobab and Leokwe Hill in the Northern Province have yielded data which indicates that a system of intersocietal interaction was in place between the Shashi-Limpopo Valley, the Blouberg Mountains, the Central District of Eastern Botswana and, possibly, Mpumalanga between the early 11th and late 13th centuries AD. This network incorporated peoples using Leopard's Kopje, Zhizo, and other ceramic styles. While the data on the impetus, timing, and extent of this interaction system are as yet incomplete, they indicate that violent intergroup relations, while in all likelihood were present, were not a necessary and regular feature of relations in the Iron Age of southern Africa prior to the difaqane.

RESCUE EXCAVATION OF AN EARLY IRON AGE VILLAGE AT AMALINDA CAMP, SOUTH-WESTERN ZIMBABWE

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ABSTRACT

An eleventh century date was obtained from a rescue excavation of a Zhizho settlement in south-western Zimbabwe. This suggests that settlements with Zhizo ceramics continued to be occupied alongside contemporary settlements with Leopards Kopje ceramics, which date from around 1000 AD in the same area. This could be interpreted as representing the continued presence of a Zhizo group which maintained its own distinct identity after the emergence of the new Leopards Kopje ceramic style in the area.

Adapting to Dynamic Landscapes: Late Iron Age Tswana Settlements in Pilanesberg, North-West Province, South Africa.

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Late Iron Age (LIA) Tswana settlements (c.1600-c.1830) in the North-West Province are usually very extensive (1-3 km in length) and some are even classified as 'mega sites'. These sites are characterized by a number of circular wards. Each ward consists of a surrounding scalloping stone wall with a number of cattle kraals located in the centre, and is usually situated in a very large open landscape.

In contrast with this general pattern is the location of LIA Tswana settlements within the Pilanesberg National Park (about 55 000 ha) in the NW Province. Here inhabitants had to adapt to a totally different circular oscillating landscape, which consists of foothills (spurs), precipitous valleys, low-lying flood plains and rivers, enclosed by high mountains.

Firstly, this paper will focus on the distribution and lay-out of Tswana stone-walled settlements inside the Park as well as look at ways in which they were adapted to a contained fluctuating landscape. These settlements are mostly situated on high-lying defensive, elongated foothills (spurs) with the result that the lay-out of sites inside the Park differs from typical Tswana sites outside the park.

Secondly, the interaction between larger settlements and cattle outposts within the microcosmic landscape of the Park will be investigated. It seems that most of the cattle outposts are situated on the periphery of the Park, and that the movement of transhumant livestock to better pastures outside the Park, was controlled. The focus will thus fall on postulating a possible hierarchical system of interaction between settlements and outposts.

Into the future; the archaeological past from an analysis of charcoal

Ed February

Within South Africa there has been much work done in using charcoal from archaeological sites in climate and environment reconstruction. Early work by Deacon et al (1983) provide a framework for further charcoal analytical studies all of which focus on Late Pleistocene and Holocene climate and environment change within southern Africa. While these analyses have provided for a better understanding of palaeoenvironmental change within southern Africa the identification of archaeological charcoal to species can contribute more to archaeology than a small window into climate and environment change. This paper outlines two developments in charcoal analytical studies within South Africa which move away from tradition.

These include the use of archaeological charcoal as a conservation management tool and an attempt to determine the origins of Venda culture by looking at an identification of the charcoal remains of hut construction. In the first case, the focus is in the identification of the charcoal from two archaeological sites in the Drakensberg. The interpretation is on anthropogenic influences rather than climate change. In the second case a comparison is made between the types of wood used in hut construction by modern Venda people and the types of wood identified in the archaeological context 500 Y.A.

The Archaeology of communities: A Northern Iroquian example from Southern Ontario, Canada

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Archaeological study of more than 250,000 artefacts from 75 Iroquoian sites in the Crawford Lake area of Southern Ontario over the past 25 years has revealed a complex occupation by 'pro-Huron' peoples, and by proto-Neutral' peoples and the prehistoric and historic Neutral peoples who were their descendants. These were Iroquoian speaking peoples who practised slash and burn horticulture and lived in long houses in villages from 0.5 to 5 hectares in extent.

Current data reveal that the area was first occupied about AD 1000 by 'proto-Huron' peoples, and it has been possible to trace the history of two communities of 'proto-Huron' peoples as they relocated and merged their villages at least 13 times over a period of 500 years.

In the late 15th century AD five communities of 'pro- Neutral' peoples moved into the Crawford Lake area from the west and established their villages within 2.8-7.3 (x=4.6) of the single 'proto-Huron' village. This had the effect of surrounding the original 'proto-Huron'

occupants. It is hypothesised that the peaceful co-existence and close proximity of the villages was possible as a result of alliance formation and maintenance which involved trading, feasting and perhaps exchange of woman. Material culture recovered from archaeological deposits of these sites reveals that many artefacts served not only a practical function but also as badges indicating the community where they were made and used.

The approach taken, and results obtained, have significant implications for the archaeological study of slash and burn horticulturists world wide in the 21st century.

The Results of the Prehistoric Food Remains Analytical Study in Hungary/Central Europe

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The analysis of food remains requires simultaneous familiarity with botany and chemistry. In the analysis of food remains, additional opportunities are offered by chemical analyses. Results of such investigations shed light on the kind of food recovered, its ingredients and additives, nutritional value as well as the mode of preparation. Modern analytical chemistry has made the analysis of the main components and trace elements in food remains possible. Due to the previously mentioned moderate carbonisation caused by charring, only a limited group of compounds may be expected to survive. Nevertheless, results have contributed significant information on food consumption and subsistence culture of prehistoric people. Food remains are rarely encountered during the excavation of sites even cemeteries and settlements where food is clearly a major cultural component. The identification of these finds contributes to reconstruction of ancient ways of life and gastronomic history. Under the climatic conditions prevalent in the Carpathian Basin, food remains, when found, are usually preserved in a carbonised form, probably as a result of exposure to relatively mild heat in an anaerobic or at least oxygen poor environment. An increasing number of archaeological excavations have been accompanied by scientific analyses during the past few decades. As a result, prehistoric food remains have also been recovered. Remains of carbonised bread were found following the water-sieving of samples gathered on the floor level of burnt Ottomány(middle Bronze Age) culture houses at the tell settlement of Turkeve-Terehalom. During study of the inside of another sherd from the Copper Age site of Zalaszentbalzs - Sz"l"hegyi mez" a small brownish-blackish spot of typical burnt food remains was discovered. The shape, colour and thickness of this spot, on the other hand, is very similar to analogous remains found at lake dwellings in Switzerland and Southern Germany and to what was identified as simple flour soup.

Carbonised food remains recovered from a Tumulus (Late Bronze Age) culture refuse pit at the site of Balatonmagyaród-Hıdv, gpuszta. Macroscopical and microscopical analysis, in addition to the instrumental analyses all indicated that remains of Bronze Age strawberry shortcake were here found. During the course of excavations at Keszthely - Fen, kpuszta in 1980 a 60cm thick, ashy layer was found when a pit dated to the Celtic Period was excavated. The using methods all lead to the conclusion that the greyish-black ashy layer, rich in fish bones, were the remains of a fish soup.

The ways of women: from sedentism to foodproduction in the Middle Nile region, Sudan.

By
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Abstract

A sedentary way of life emerged along the Nile in Central Sudan during the 9th millennium BP. Pottery appeared as an important technological innovation. The material indicates that a broad spectrum of resources were utilized. Women's role in instigating the processes leading to sedentism and the positive effects seen from a female point of view (as regards pregnancies and childrearing) are discussed. It is argued that with sedentism hearth centred activities organised around females increased in importance and with that an increasingly more salient experiential position of the woman as the nurturer par excellence. Comparative ethnographic material is used to support the argument that this experience is the basis for the metaphorical linkages between parts of the female body and parts of the pottery. This symbolism is expressed on a multitude of ritual occasions following a person from birth to grave.

Nomadism in Cameroon: The case of Acha-Tugi Pastoral Fulanis

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This paper attempts to investigate some major features of the Acha-Tugi Pastoral Fulanis as in a case study of nomadism in Cameroon. Nomadism or Nomadization as an ethno-archaeological concept is very embracing but only the socio-cultural, religious, economic and political features of pastoralism of the Fulanis are examined in this paper. The pre-historic, historic and contemporary periods of the Fulanis are discussed with special reference to the Acha-Tugi environment as one of the major settlement sites of the pastoral Fulanis in the early 17th century in the Bamenda Grassfields of Cameroon. The relevance of nomadism as a whole to the subject of archaeology is vividly high-lighted in the light of ethno-archaeological approach.

The social prosperity and the social crisis in the Balkan Later Prehistory (the 4th and the 3rd Millennium BC).

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This paper deals with social changes in the Balkan during the 4th and the 3rd Millennium BC. The last characterises the Final Copper Age, as well as the Early Bronze Age. The processes of social evolution, devolution and crisis can be argued based on recent evidence.

The social meaning of the Final Copper Age (the earlier 4th Millennium BC) was a fulfilment of economic change toward nomadic and semi-nomadic structures in the entire Balkans, in contrast to the Early and Late Copper Age when in most of the regions the agricultural-stockbreeding structures predominated.

In the light of the recent evidence, a social evolution characterised the EB I-III societies in the Balkans. The theoretical model includes the appearance of chiefdoms

during the EB II, which resulted in an increasing settlement hierarchy, in a social stratification evident in house structures and in cemeteries, in appearance of trade centres, as well as in a regionalism of the Balkan culture despite the existing common tendencies. A graduate culture change characterised the EB III Balkans. For the time being, a social-economic change towards nomadic and semi-nomadic structures can be assumed especially for the Eastern and the Central Balkans.

CENTRAL BALKANS CATTLE BREEDERS AND THE IRON AGE ELITES

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The nomadic and transhumant cattle-breeding, with its variants and regional differences, could be documented in the Balkans from the beginning of the Eneolithic period (late IVth millennium BC). This branch of economy was dominant in the Early Iron Age of the region (Ist millennium BC), which was confirmed by archaeology and Classical written sources. In the territory of the Central Balkans at the end of the VI and the beginning of the V centuries BC there existed several centres of power marked by the local elite's opulent graves. Bearing in mind the cattle-breeding character of the palaeo-Balkan population and the conspicuously favourable geomorphologic conditions of the region for the transhumant and nomadic economy, those "princely tombs" of the Early Iron Age in the central Balkans may be considered as the symbolical centres of power and the crux of wider interests of the communities. The princely tombs, as cattle breeder elite's centres of social power, probably functioned on the three levels: ritual, territorial and tribal. The distribution of the tombs suggests that these large and clearly visible burial mounds were more than a symbol of the individual power and prestige of the community leader. They are located along the main communication routes that connect the Mediterranean with its Balkan hinterland. These routes, used in the prehistoric times and later throughout Roman and medieval times, were favoured for pastoral transhumance, which was one of the most important economies, but also a form of population movements in the Balkans. The "possession" of those routes, important for transhumance, trade, and access to the important ores and minerals (silver, iron, salt) in the area, was vital for the Iron Age communities.

MICROSPACE AND FORMATIVE SITES IN TAFÍ VALLEY (ARGENTINE)

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ABSTRACT

Tafí Valley is located in the mountainous region of Tucumán Province (northwest of the Argentine Republic) between the parallels of 26° 45' and 26° 58' of south latitude and the meridians of 65° 39' and 65° 48' of west longitude. The archaeological sites mainly belong to the Formative period. They were dated between 360 b.C. and 800 a.C. years. These sites have particular importance from the archaeological point of view because they represent the earliest agricultural settlements of the region. Nevertheless, only timid approximations to their spatial study were made up to day. These studies were performed in mesoscale with the application of statistical treatments of the habitational distribution. The habitational units are circular structures built in stones with earth compacted floor. They are destined to lodge a numerous family. Each habitational unit is composed by a big circle (10 to 20 meters of diameter) and two or more smaller one (2 to 6 meters diameter) connected with the first one. The exit to outside was made through the higher circle. There are some mentions to their functionality according with the findings associated with floor studies. It was suggested that the big circle was related to the everyday activities of each family and the smaller ones would be for storing and resting.

The purpose of this work is the study of the microspatial use through the application of microchemical techniques to the identification of residues extracted from the floor of the occupational sites. The results will be extrapolated to a wider spatial environment in the future.

Quantitative and semi-quantitative techniques were used to determine organic and inorganic substances in floor samples from an excavated habitational unit. The obtained results show that in addition to the indications of the contextual associations, the relation of them with other reference types will give unequivocal evidences of the internal use of the habitational units in relation with their activities.

The Silence of the Lamb: Consumption strategies in a highland village in central Crete.

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Abstract: The debate on animal husbandry in archaeology and ethnoarchaeology concentrates more in the economic/ecological perspective of production methods and exploitation of the environmental setting. However, archaeological and ethnoarchaeological models have ignored the context of production and moreover that of consumption. In this analysis I wish to disconnect animals from the procurement-production model and view them within the framework of consumption strategies in different contexts. Through my ethnographic experience I realised that there are various contexts of consuming animal products and specifically meat. Each context illuminates a different aspect of the same product. Specifically, in marriage ceremonies meat is considered as 'gift', in a market context it is perceived as a commodity; not to mention the more ubiquitous context of that of barter in which meat is exchanged for another 'good' or for one's services. Each context sheds light on a different aspect of social life, nevertheless one

Early pastoralism in northern Namibia

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The north-western part of Namibia plays an important role in most theories concerning the routes of pastoralist movement into South Africa. Unfortunately this region is archaeological nearly unexplored and very little evidence exists to prove these models, that are based mainly on linguistic and ethno-historical research. Excavations at a rock shelter near the village Oruwanje (Kaokoveld) uncovered an important sequence representing the last 3000 years. Preliminary results indicate the first appearance of domestic stock and pottery by at least 2000 B.P.. The stone tool types correspond to central Namibian assemblages. According to sedimentological, archaeobotanical and archaeozoological evidence, there is no dramatic climatic change during the past 3000 years in this region. It is hoped, that further research in the area will supplement our knowledge of this interesting period of time.

Activity areas at Lukenya hill: A site structure and assemblage composition**Veronica Waweru**

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Activity areas in prehistoric settlements where no architectural remains are found have been difficult to find at archaeological sites. This is because research has depended on typological classification to distinguish assemblages linked to activity areas. Also, intensely used areas at Pastoral Neolithic sites are cleaned and cultural material deposited in refuse dumps thus making it difficult to trace activities performed at the primary context.

This paper assesses the utility of site structure and assemblage composition from GvJm47, a Pastoral Neolithic (PN) site at Lukenya hill, Kenya. The paper while using assemblage composition, will focus on micro-debitage and utility debris which is left behind after cleaning of surfaces. Utility debris can be traced to specific tools and consequently, to assemblages and activities at the cleaned areas.

The approach used in this paper is a radical departure from research influenced by the Traditional Activity Model which assumes that tool kits found in the archaeological record correspond to their use location and hence represent activity areas.

Ancient irrigation and the settlement pattern: A case study in the Kalahagala area in Ambanganga

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Irrigation was the main factor that influenced the distribution of settlement pattern in ancient Sri Lanka. It is evident from the Chronicles, the inscriptions and the living

traditions that the irrigation received royal patronage even during pre-Buddhist period. Ancient Sri Lankans living in an agrarian society constructed their settlement in those areas where water was easily available. In other areas where the availability of water was scarce, they stored water to be used during the drought season. Thousands of such settlements are found in the dry zone of Sri Lanka. Ancient Sri Lankans have had tremendous success in releasing water that was collected by the rain and or by damming up of rivers and stored in the tanks for the irrigation activities. The mechanism that release water as per requirements was called sorowwa - sluice - and a high technology was required in constructing it.

The ancient village settlements including the Buddhist monasteries were constructed essentially in relation to the irrigation system.

Kalahagala in Polonnaruwa District is identified with the Kalaha Nagara of the Mahavamsa. The ancient settlements in this area had been distributed in relation to the ancient irrigation system.

Malagamuwa an abandon tank testifies the development of irrigation in the study area. The Buddhist monastery, complex which is associated with this tank and the dense pottery scatters further testifies the distribution other settlement pattern in relation to the irrigation.

In addition to this Angamedilla, an ancient built across Ambanganga and its canal carrying water to Parakrama Samudraya, reveal the development of 12 the century irrigation in this area.

Bu Wewa, an unrenovated part of the ancient Parakrama Samudraya has a Bisokotuwa which is currently under excavation. The high technology involved in the construction of this Bisokotuwa helps to determine the development of irrigation, thereby the economy and the distribution of the settlement pattern in this area.

The application of GIS to the interpretation of household activities at Neolithic Gatalhvyk, Turkey.

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In archaeology, GIS has traditionally been used at the landscape level, and has (often justifiably) been criticised as being environmentally deterministic in its explanations of human cultural patterning. This paper shows the value of GIS for pattern exploration and data visualisation at the level of the 'household'. The analytical techniques that GIS offers can easily be scaled down from the landscape to the level of the site and the household, and at the same time free itself of deterministic criticisms. Using data from a carefully excavated building from the Turkish Neolithic site of Gatalhvyk, it will be shown that GIS has been especially useful in identifying and interpreting the spatial patterning of microartefacts. The creation of 'statistical surfaces' for various microartefact categories, and their correlation with other categories of spatially referenced data, has been particularly valuable in understanding

the use of household space. The resulting distribution maps can then be interpreted within the context of changes to the internal configuration of space over time, leading to a better understanding of the dynamic characteristics of a Neolithic household.

The stratigraphy and chronology of Mapungubwe and K2

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Situated in the bushveld environment of the central Limpopo River Valley at the international borders between South Africa, Zimbabwe and Botswana, the stratified deposits of subsistence farmer settlement sites on the farm Greefswald 37 MS contain human and cultural remains belonging to an Iron Age period dated from ca AD 1000 to ca AD 1300. Recent fieldwork on the main sites, known as K2 and Mapungubwe, focused on the recording of site stratification and stratigraphic sequence, site features such as house plans, floors, middens, and small finds within stratified context.

The oldest Iron Age material found on Greefswald so far are a small number of Early Iron Age potsherds recovered from the bottom layers at Mapungubwe, belonging to Phase One of the chronology of this site. Similar pottery elsewhere was dated from AD 300 to AD 500.

Settlement Phase Two is mainly represented by the large deposits of the settlement of K2, where a subsistence farming community flourished for almost two centuries, from ca AD 1030 till ca AD 1220. The stratigraphic data also shows a relatively thin, contemporary settlement deposit at Mapungubwe and cultural remains similar to those at K2, indicating that Mapungubwe was a neighbouring settlement to the K2 complex during this phase. The stratigraphic evidence suggests that the K2 people repeatedly built their rondavel type houses and storage huts in the central settlement area on a slight ridge in the K2 valley, which eventually resulted in a substantial stratified deposit consisting of a sequence of gravel floors and burnt hut wall rubble. This central settlement area is surrounded by less prominent concentrations of gravel floors and midden deposits in settlement areas peripheral to the site.

Settlement Phase Three lasted from ca AD 1220 to ca AD 1250. During this period, deep deposits consisting of successions of gravel floors, burnt hut remains and related materials developed on the Southern Terrace at the southern foot of Mapungubwe Hill, and to a lesser degree on the western end of Mapungubwe Hill. The intensive Iron Age settlement activities at Mapungubwe during this phase are also reflected by numerous household structures such as large double-walled huts, mortar stones and a number of small household stone platforms. Several stone terrace walls appear to belong to the second half of settlement Phase Three.

Settlement Phase Four on Mapungubwe is dated to the period between AD 1250 and AD 1290. The deposits of Phase Four on both Mapungubwe Hill and the Southern Terrace contain the remains of numerous thin, uneven gravel floors, as well as circular stone structures associated with mortar stones in the surface of the deposits, which may be interpreted as the remains of grain storage huts or grain processing facilities. An adjacent, contemporary and related site, recorded as Map 4, appears to have been a kraal site for domestic stock.

The domesticated animal kraal deposits and midden deposits of the sites recorded as Map 10, Map 12 and Map 20 near Mapungubwe all postdate Mapungubwe,

indicating that small subsistence farming communities were periodically present till at least the seventeenth century AD.

Archaeology of Shifting Cultivation: the Case of Rajmahal Hills

By: Ajay Pratap

This paper tries to fill a gap existing in archaeological research regarding the evidence for early shifting cultivation. In so doing it argues that we may look for shifting cultivation only in areas where it is geographically feasible. This paper takes the case of Rajmahal Hills, in Santhal Parganas district, India, where some neolithic sites were found in the course of a reconnaissance survey and tries to argue that they represent early shifting cultivation.

In order to confirm the shifting cultivation hypothesis for the Rajmahal industry this paper draws upon the ethnohistory of the Paharia, a shifting cultivation group, who have inhabited the Rajmahal Hills for a long time. In order to draw up a refined predictive model for shifting cultivator settlement and technology instances are examined from 18th and 19th century Paharia agriculture as to settlement and technology.

The predictive model itself emphasises sedentariness of settlement but considerable individual mobility in prehistoric shifting cultivation. Accordingly expectations are posited for home base camps, crop tending locations, and individual mobility locations, to be found in the archaeological record. Site features to be expected are high visibility and high density and definition of activities for settlements, poor visibility and low density of artefacts for crop tending locations, and poor visibility and individual artefact finds for individual mobility locations. Artefacts predicted are high and low mobility artefacts for settlements, high mobility artefacts for crop tending locations, and high mobility artefacts for individual mobility locations.

In conclusion the predictions and the data from survey are compared to suggest that we may hypothesise the Rajmahal Industry as representing a shifting cultivator type economy.