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| Archaeological Site Report | SiteNo | 2722DD/Mining/farm Jenkins 562/Site JNK5 |
| | Site Name | Archaeological site |
| | Date | 19/12/2019 - 14:55 |
| | Project | |
| | CaseNID | |
| | Coords | -27.921056, 23.023083 |
| Page No: 1 SiteAutoID: 129785 | | |

Physical Type: Open Site

L(m):
60.00

B(m):
60.00

BroadAgeCategory: Stone Age

Site Category: Archaeological

Directions:

JNK 5 is a Stone Age site situated relatively high on a small hill on the far north-eastern corner of the farm Jenkins. The position of the site commands excellent views of the surrounding landscape.

SiteComments:

The lithics are not in dense concentrations and are generally scattered. The lithics comprise mostly Middle Stone Age (MSA) tool types. A variety of CCS has been used in the production of the stone tools with an emphasis on jasper. Tool types that have been identified include some cores and formal tool types such as scrapers, awls, blades and also some utilized flakes. A biface was also observed. The Jenkins collection is not large enough for the MSA tools to be assigned to particularly phases within the MSA. The range of tool types, the diversity of raw materials used as well as the presence of formal tools types reflect various instances of site utilization over a very long period of time. During the MSA cores were prepared in order to produce pre-determined shaped blanks which were subsequently used to manufacture different tool types. The size of raw materials selected for a core influences the kind of reduction technology used (Andrefsky 2005:151-5). The prepared or Levallois core reduction technique requires relatively large objective pieces, and the method is not suitable for the generally small nodules of cryptocrystalline materials (CCS) that were preferred rock types during the LSA. Levallois reduction technology is based on the preparation of a core by systematic shaping to produce a conical or convex shape with a continuous striking platform around most of the perimeter of the selected nodule. Multiple flakes can be systematically removed from the prepared platform, with the conical objective piece maintaining its shape so that minimal reparation is required before subsequent removals (Andrefsky 2005:148-9). Some of the flake and blade blanks at Jenkins exhibit faceted striking platforms derived from prepared cores as discussed above. The production of flake blanks in a size range of >30 mm was likely not only for expedient use, but also to fashion other formal tools, and in particular scrapers, awls, points and knives (Van der Ryst 2006). Several of the flake blanks have been utilized, demonstrating their use as expedient tools. Lower down the hill some Later Stone Age (LSA) material was identified, including a quartz core. The component of the site located within the study area extends over an area roughly 60m by 60m.

Stone Artefact Types: CCS, Quartz

StoneArtefactNotes:

Although the lithics are dispersed, the observed stone tools comprise a significant sample of formal tools. It is accordingly recommended that a collection of the lithics should be made. A small biface was also recorded. Similar small handaxes are considered to be an iconic tool type of transitional Earlier Stone Age (ESA) and MSA assemblages. The range of tool types, the diversity of raw materials as well as the presence of formal tools types reflect various instances of site utilization over a very long period of time. As the lithics were surface finds it is moreover likely that sub-surface assemblages may be present.

Damage Types: