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Navrae / Enquiries:

☎ : (012) 420 3256
☎ : (012) 319 2240
✉ : maryna.steyn@up.ac.za

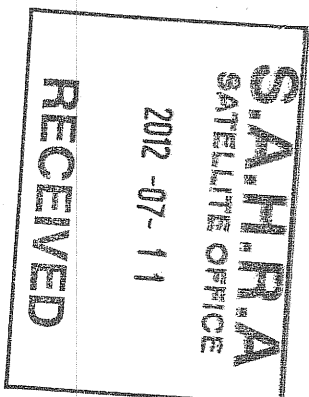
DEPARTEMENT ANATOMIE
SKOOL VIR GENIEESKUNDE
FAKULTEIT GESONDHEIDSWETENSKAPPE

DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

PO Box 2034, Pretoria, 0001 – Republic of South Africa
<http://www.up.ac.za> Tel: (012) 319-2233 Fax: (012) 319-2240

To: The Heritage resources officer

Dr Mariagrazia Galimberti



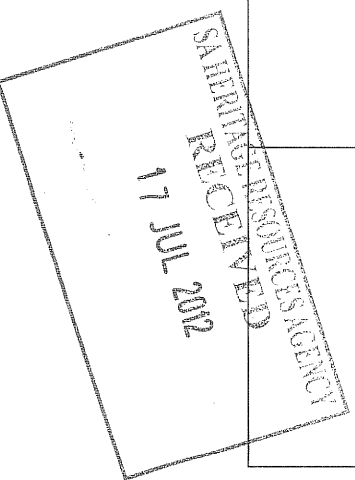
5 June 2012
17.07.2012
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I herewith apply for permission to export and conduct destructive analysis of ancient human remains for the purpose of DNA extraction and analysis, in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act number 25 of 1999.

The remains consist of skeletonised material from four sites in South Africa and vary in age and context. These remains are currently housed in the, Department of Anatomy, University of Pretoria.

Below is a list of the remains, their accession number as well as the age of the skeletons, according to carbon dating methods.

Name of site	Accession number	Approximate age of skeleton	Number of individuals
Thulamela, Limpopo	A43, A44	AD 1497 and 1304	2
Kon-Stayt, Limpopo	A72, A73	AD 1227	2
Nwanetsi, Kruger National park	A98	1400	1
Imbali, Mluwati, Kruger National park	SAHRA permit: Rescue BG/11/02/003/86	AD 1487	1



The main aim of this study is to analyse the DNA from the Thulamela remains, with the other material serving for comparative purposes. The Thulamela and Kon-Stayt remains are of particular interest as they have also shown cultural affinity with the Mapungubwe and Great Zimbabwe Cultures. The DNA analysis will be used to assess the population affinity of these individuals, with the greater aim being to further assess the migratory patterns of the early Bantu-speaking settlers in southern Africa. The Thulamela remains were re-buried and the university is in possession of samples from these skeletons. These samples had been retained with permission from the community, and had been set aside for DNA analysis (see Steyn *et al.* South African Archaeological Bulletin 53: 73-85, 1998). Apart from the abovementioned, we do not know of any communities that have a direct relationship to the individuals whose remains are listed above. Please see the attached supporting documentation from SANParks, as well as other supporting materials.

We intend to export the samples of about 500^(M)grams each to Switzerland, at the University of Zürich, Centre of Evolutionary Medicine, where facilities are available for the specific purpose of ancient DNA extraction and analysis.

Please advise if any other steps need to be taken for permission to perform this analysis.

Yours sincerely



Molebogeng K. Bodiba
(Researcher/Master's student)



Prof M. Steyn
(Supervisor)