Area II: Riverine Systems

Andrew B. Smith
Archaeology
University of Cape Town
Kavango Region

Preceramic Early to Mid-Holocene sparse occupation. Sites difficult to find, possibly because of siltation from flooding along the river.

Later Ceramic tradition c. 2000 BP well attested west of Rundu (Microlithic tools + pottery).

Work at Cho//ana in the Kaudom (NE Namibia) concentrated on LSA material found around the waterhole. The density of material found was very low.

Historic trade attested between hunters in the interior and riverine dwellers: ostrich eggshell beads and skins for pottery and metal over a distance of 250 km.
Kaokoland Region

Low number of sites (and dates) between 7000-2500 BP.

Pottery first seen c. 2500 BP with increase in sites. Vogelsang et al (2002) say: “no external pressure to change the subsistence strategies” with the introduction of pottery and domestic stock.
Area I: Grassland Savanna Biomes

- Although few Holocene sites are known from the open savanna regions of the Kalahari, except in Northern Botswana, this is partially due to limited investigation. It is a vast area where highly mobile hunting populations probably occupied ephemeral campsites, reducing archaeological visibility.
Dry Woodland Biome (N. Botswana, S. Zimbabwe):  
LSA Pre-pottery occupation 1st/2nd millenium BC  
• Economy: fish/riverine resources, hunting: zebra, wildebeest, lechwe, reedbuck.  
• White Painting Shelter, Tsodilo Hills (barbed bone points)  
• Toteng 7, Okavango Delta (fishing increased after 3200 BP)  
• Suggested settled lifestyle along rivers may have facilitated adoption of herding (analogy made with Kansyore in East Africa).  

Pottery  
• Bambata pottery (source may have been early phase of Western Stream EIA): Found at Sowa Pan, Makgadigadi and Bambata Cave (2150 BP)  
• Charcoal tempered pottery: Domesticates (sheep and cattle) at Nxai Nxai (Namibia/Botswana border) last half 1st millenium AD (also at Thamaga and Okavango Delta)  
• Lugged pottery: Matlapaneng and Kaitshaa (AD 900-1000)