Kanjera South Figures

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2/1/2021

Table 1: A list of rock types included in this analysis

Raw Material	Abreviation	Origin	Provenance
Fenetized nyanzian	FNy	Homa Mountain	Local
Homa limestone	HLi	Homa Mountain	Local
Homa phonolite	HPh	Homa Mountain	Local
Bukoban andesite	BBa	East of Samanga Fault	Exotic
Bukoban felsite	BFe	East of Samanga Fault	Exotic
Bukoban quartzite	BQu	East of Samanga Fault	Exotic
Nyanzian rhyolite	NyR	East of Samanga Fault	Exotic
Oyugis granite	OGr	Oyugis	Exotic

Table 2: A Summary of the cores included in the analysis by raw material

RM N	Avg. Length	Avg. Width	Avg. Thick	Avg. Mass (g)	Avg. N flake scars	Avg. Exploitation Surfaces	Avg. Surface Interactions	Avg. % Mass Lost
BBA 4	65.82	54.38	38.28	198.380	8	2	2	67
BFE15	60.87	47.02	35.28	137.447	6	3	2	59
BQU19	47.30	36.31	25.51	51.932	8	3	3	75
NYR19	50.38	36.61	23.89	50.987	7	3	2	62
OGR16	68.43	59.52	43.13	276.371	9	3	2	57
HLI 13	54.53	42.21	28.01	86.873	4	3	2	42
HPH42	58.81	42.63	28.60	79.777	4	2	1	41
FNY38	53.29	38.52	22.77	63.947	4	2	1	34

Table 3: A Summary of flakes included in the Study by raw material

RM N	Avg. Length	Avg. Width	Avg. Mass (g)	Avg. N of platform facets	Avg. N of dorsal scars	Avg. N of scar dir	Avg. percent cortex	Avg. Flake Seq
BBA62	34.02	34.02	15.462	2	5	2	0.14	14
BFE156	36.15	36.15	19.901	2	4	2	0.27	15
BQU94	33.95	33.95	16.811	2	4	2	0.23	13
NYR107	30.74	30.74	11.851	2	4	2	0.23	14
OGR54	40.10	40.10	26.971	2	4	2	0.17	13
HLI 85	41.57	41.57	39.850	2	3	1	0.38	8

RM N	Avg. Length	Avg. Width	Avg. Mass (g)	Avg. N of platform facets	Avg. N of dorsal scars	Avg. N of scar dir	Avg. percent cortex	Avg. Flake Seq
HPH264	29.79	29.79	12.281	2	3	2	0.30	8
FNY507	31.49	31.49	14.790	1	3	1	0.45	7

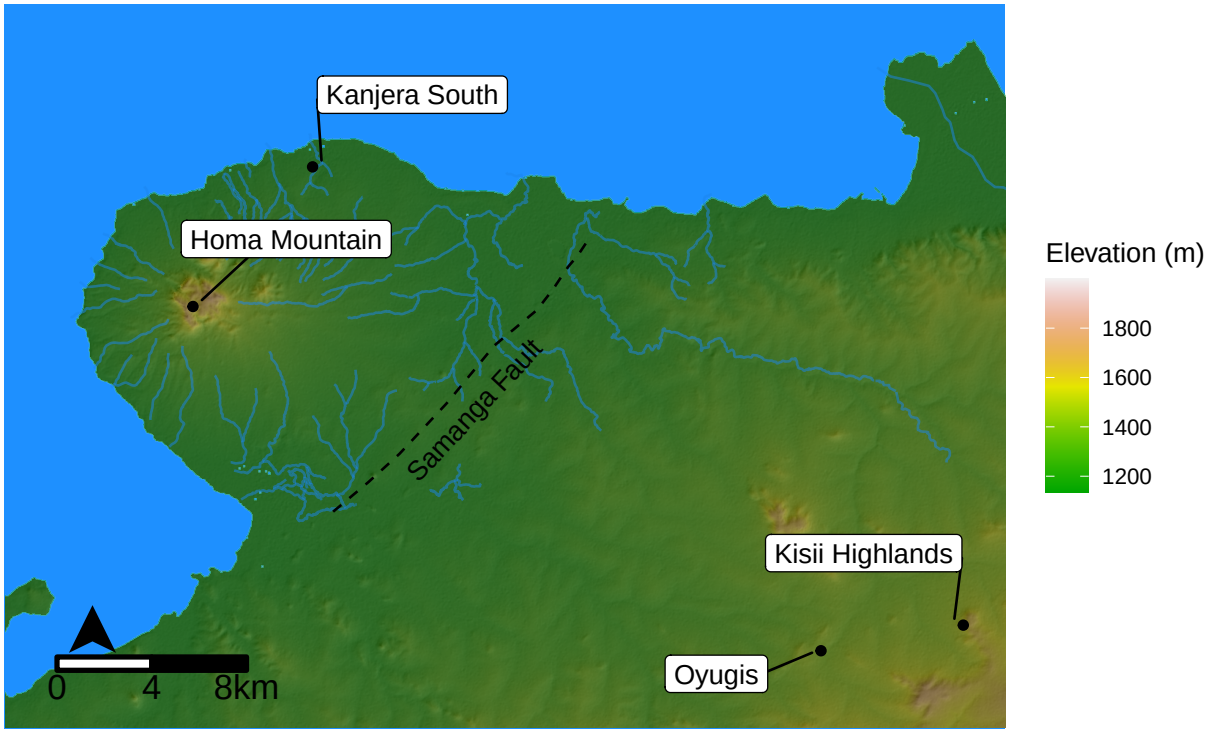

Figure 1: A map of the Homa Peninsula. Kanjera South is situated to the East of Homa Mountain. The Homa Mountain carbonatite center is the primary source of the local raw materials including Homa limestone (HLi), Homa Phonolite (HPh), and Fenetized nyanzian rocks (FNy). Drainages coming off the flanks of Homa Mountain carry these local rock types to within the immediate vicinity of Kanjera South. Distant or exotic raw materials originate in river conglomerates much farther to the east of the Samanga Fault. These include Bukoban andesite (BBa), Bukoban felsite (BFe), Bukoban quartzite (BQu), Nyanzian rhyolite (NyR), and ~~Oygus~~ granite (OGr)

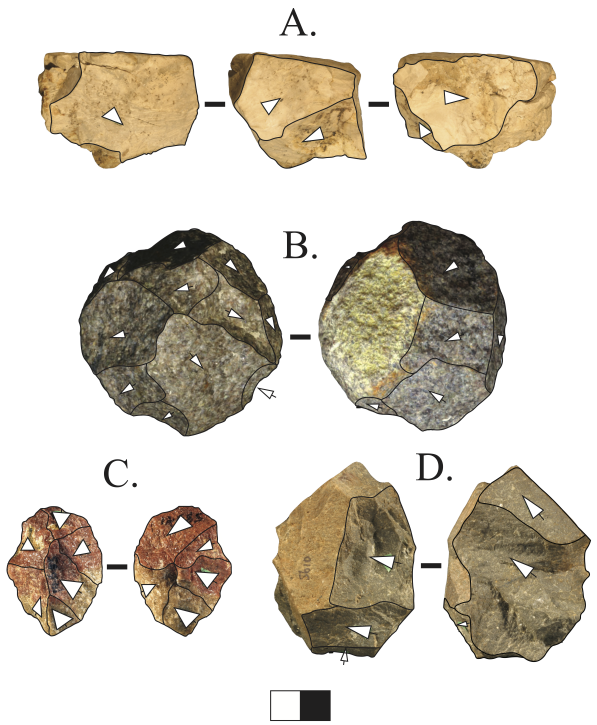

Figure 2: Examples of ~~the~~ artifacts found at Kanjera South. (A) Core produced on Homa limestone. (B) Core produced on Oyugis granite. (C) Core produced on Bukoban quartzite. (D) Core produced on Fenetized nyanzian.

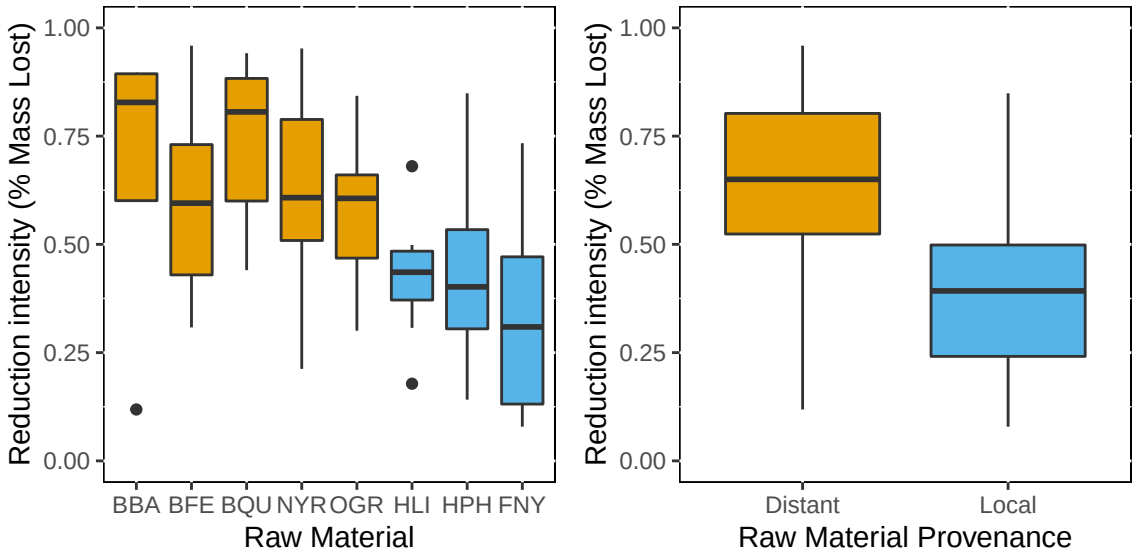

Figure 3: The distribution of core reduction intensity values as predicted by the GLMM (Douglass et al 2018). The results show stark differences in the degree of reduction in materials originating from more distant sources than those that originate from local sources of stone.

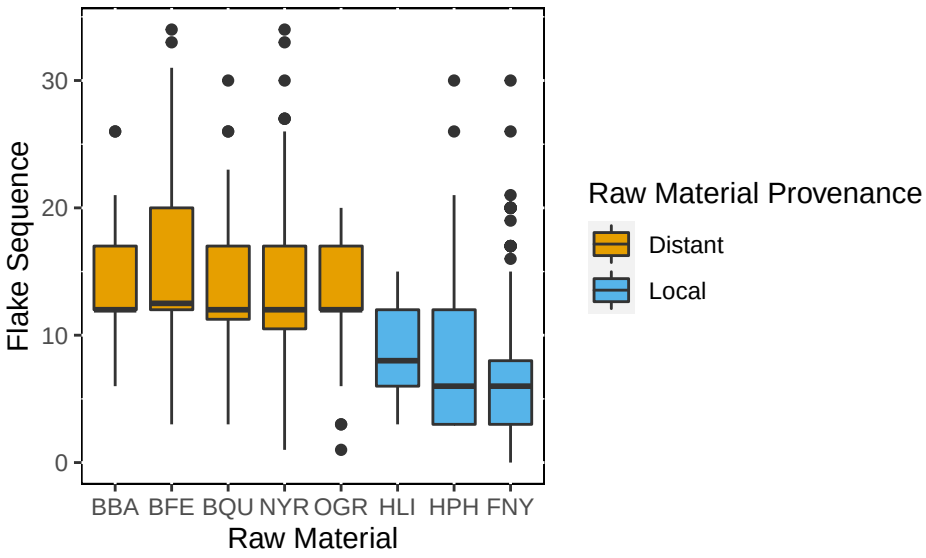

Figure 4: The distribution of flake sequence values present within the Kanjera South flake assemblage. As is the case with the core assemblage, the primary differences in flake sequence values are between materials originating from more distant sources ~~than~~ those that originate from local sources of stone.

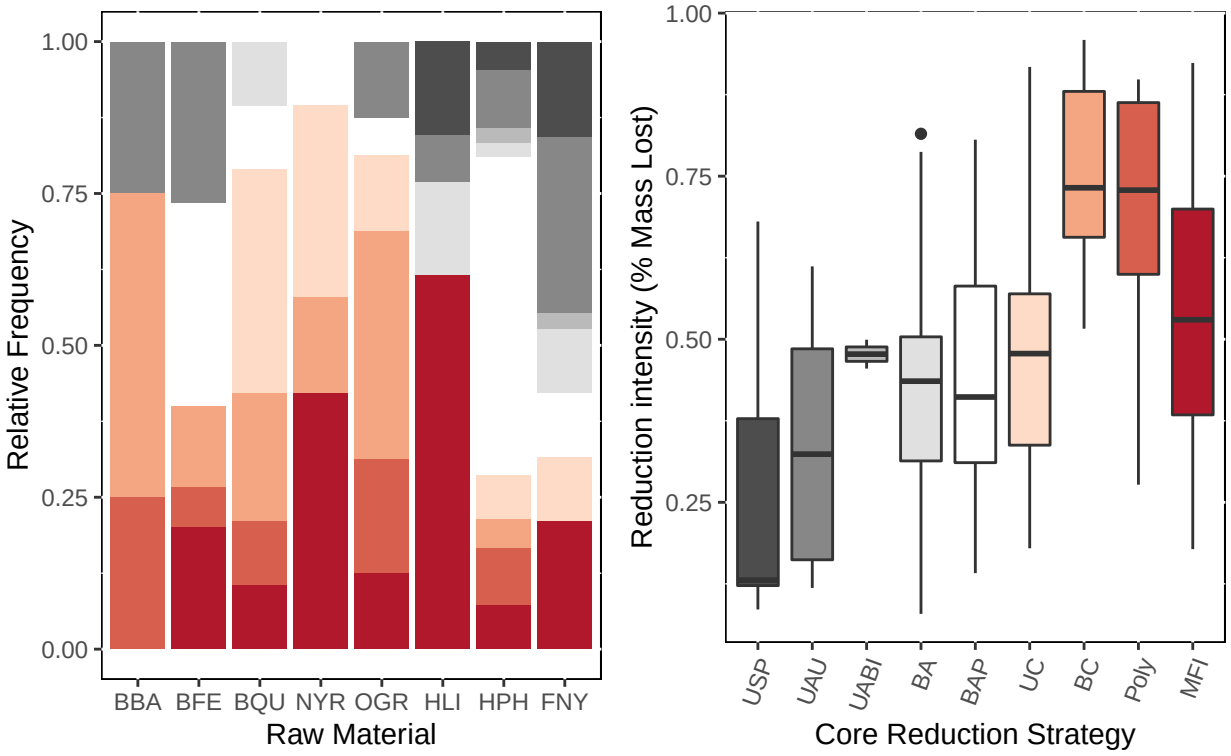

Figure 5: Left: The distribution of core reduction strategies by raw material type. With the exception of Homa Limestone, raw materials that derive from the Kisi ~~highlights~~ more greatly represented by complex core reduction strategies than those that can be found in the immediate vicinity of Kanjera South. Right: The distribution of reduction intensity values according to reduction strategy. **USP**: Unifacial Simple Partial. **UAU**: Unidirectional abrupt unifacial. **UABI**: Unifacial abrupt bidirectional. **BA**: Bidirectional Abrupt. **BAP** Bifacial Partial. **UC**: Unifacial centripetal. **BC**: Bifacial Centripetal. **Poly**: Polyhedral. **MFI**: Mutifacial Irregular. The colors of the boxplots correspond with the representation of different reduction strategies in the left figure.

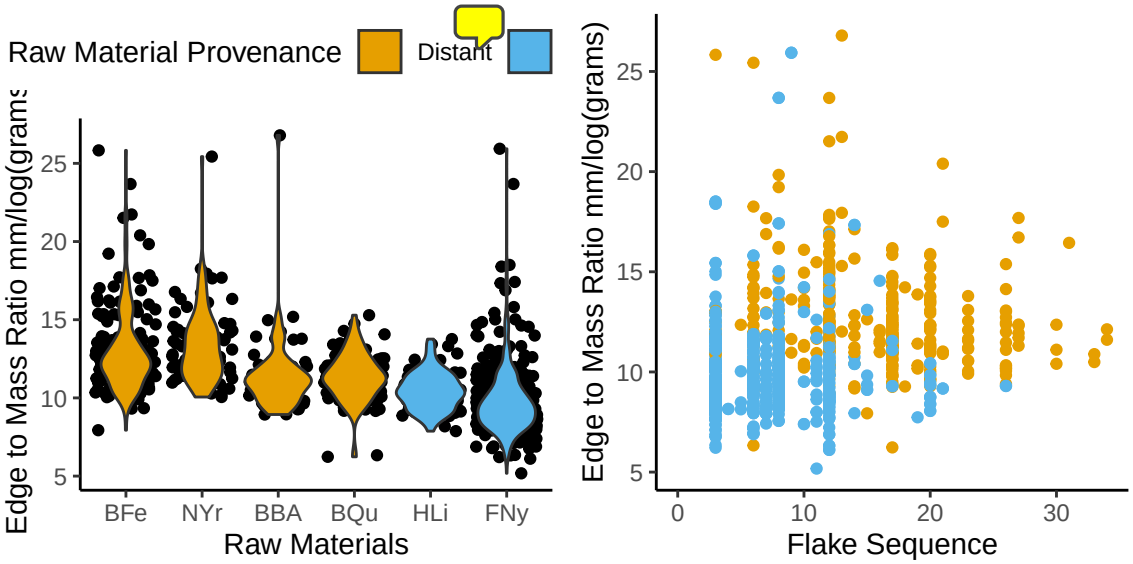

Figure 6: Left: Boxplots of the measures of flake efficiency. Y-axis represents perimeter of flakes divided by a logarithmically transformed mass value. Right: A scatter plot examining the relationship between flake efficiency and flake sequence.