

Stone age foraging

Late Stone Age Pastoralism

Agriculture

a)



San (Kx'a & Tuu)

b)



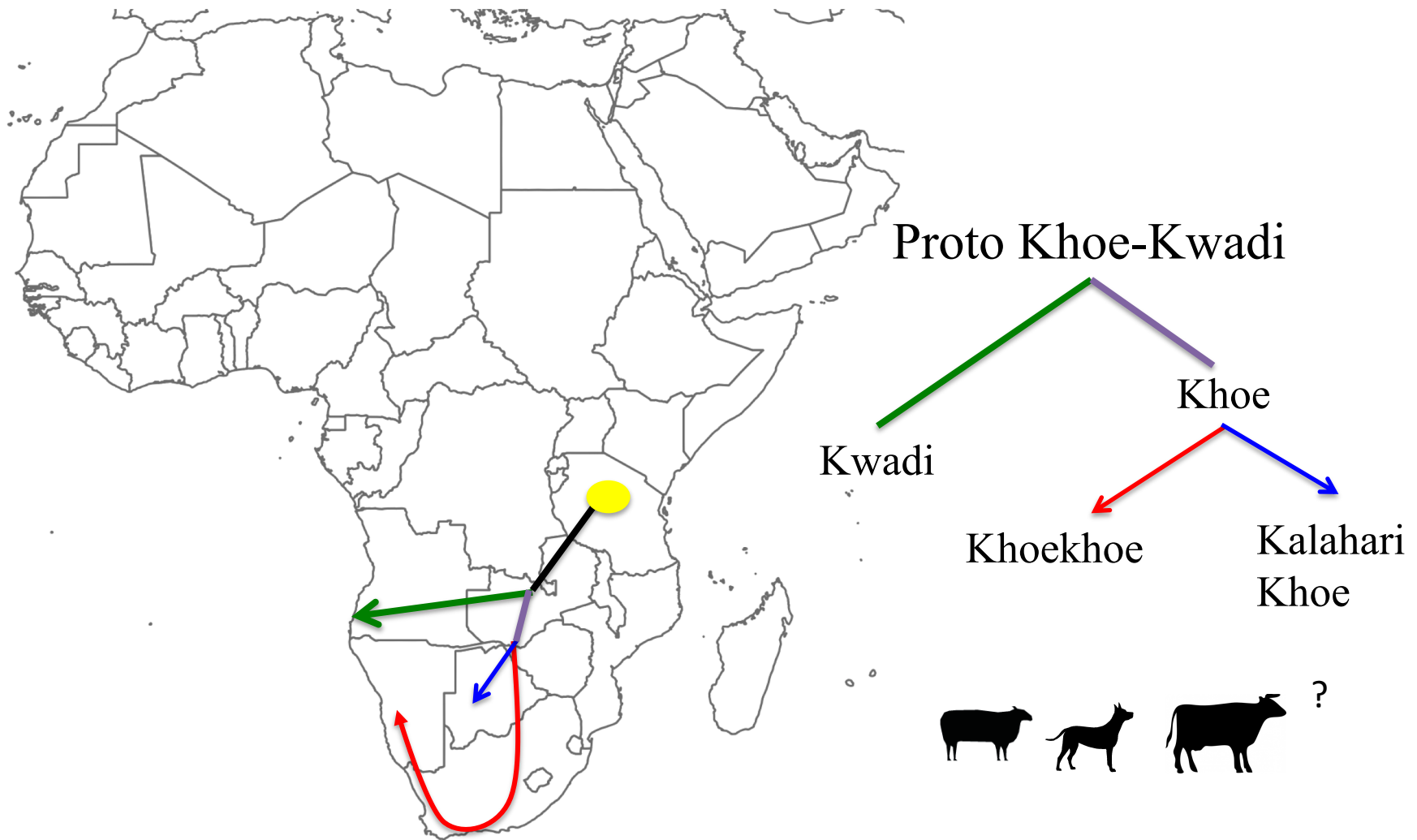
Khoe-Kwadi

c)



Bantu

Hypothetical Khoe-Kwadi migration into southern Africa



The Bantu expansion



SW-Bantu

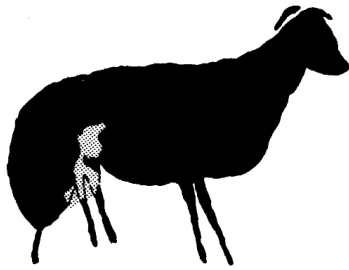


East-Bantu

Domesticates



'Fat-tailed sheep'



Rock art of fat-tailed sheep in Mazowe, Zimbabwe

- > first attested domesticate to reach southern Africa
- Falls rockshelter (Namibia, 2200 BP)
- Toteng (Botswana, 2200 BP)
- Blombos (South Africa, 1900 BP)
- Spoegrivier (South Africa, 1850 BP)

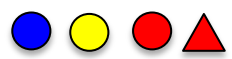


Historical sketch of Khoekhoe herders with sheep

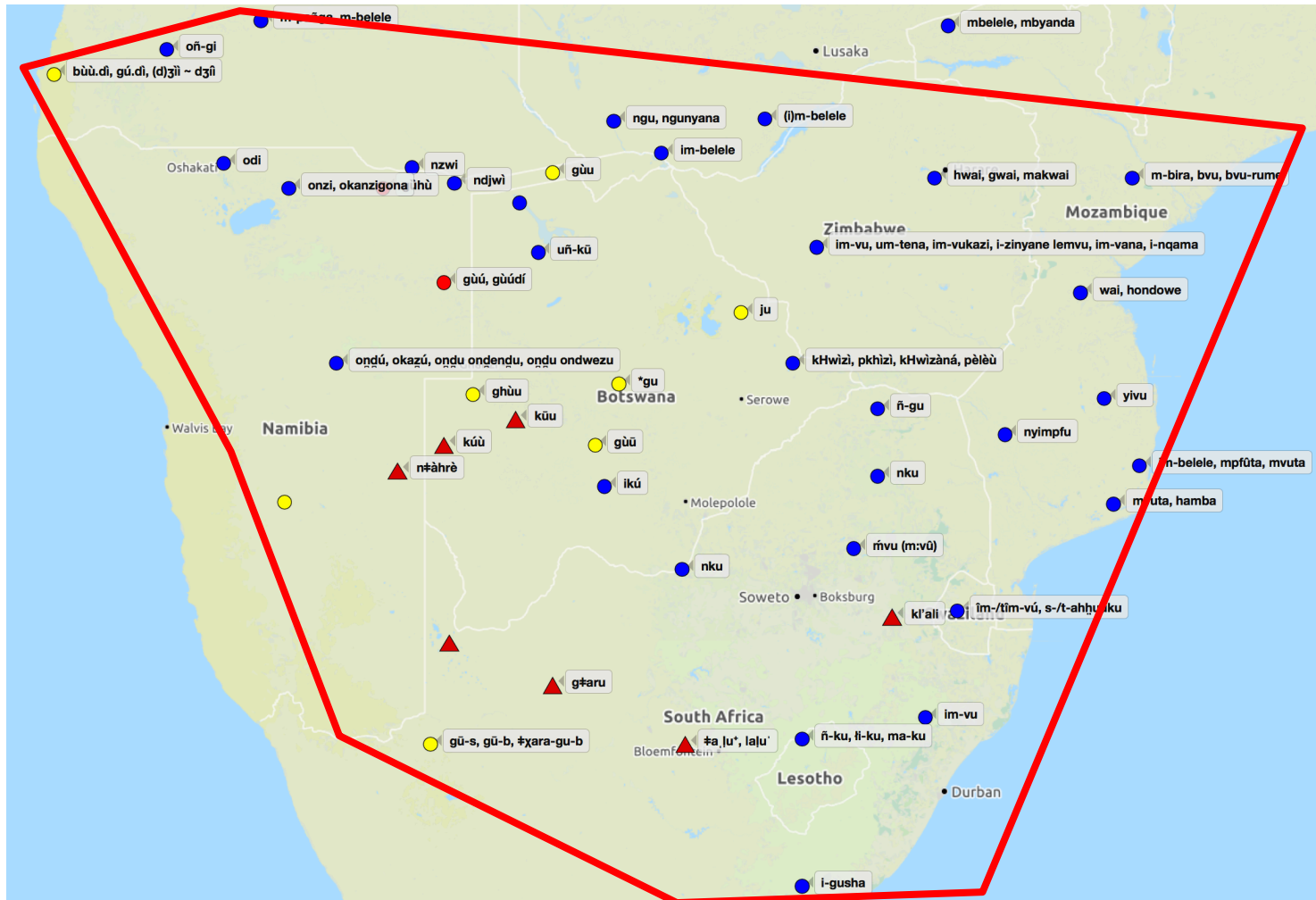


Fat-tailed sheep in SW-Angola

'Sheep'



P-Khoe-Kwadi
*guu



Map courtesy of <http://www.tsammalex.cild.org/>

'Dog'

- remains hard to distinguish from jackal and African wild dog
 - Diamant (Limpopo, South Africa, 1400 BP)
 - Basutswe (Botswana, 1300 BP)
 - Western Cape (South Africa, ca. 1000 BP)
 - no representation in rock art



(cf. Mitchell 2015)

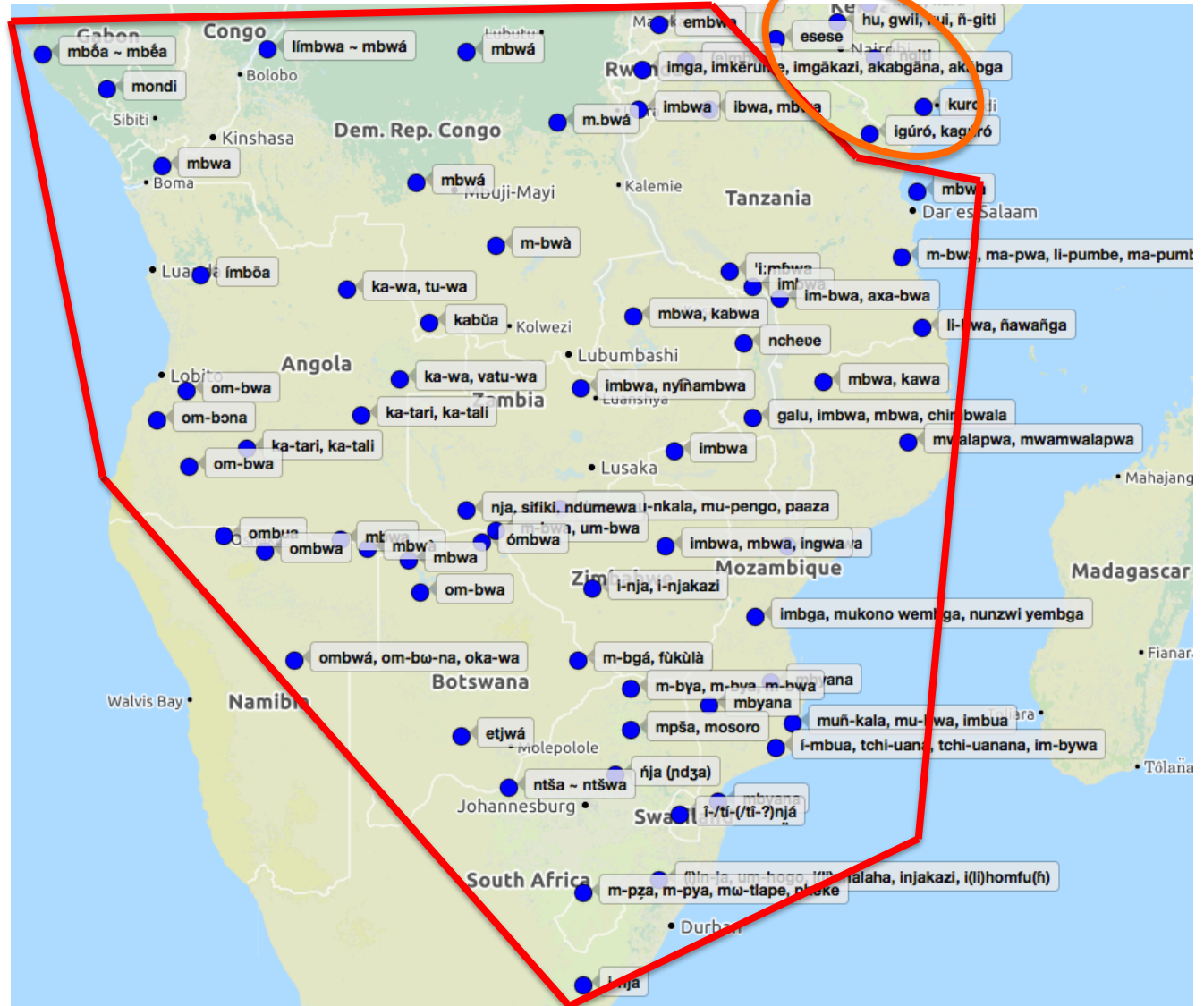
'Dog'

Bantu



P-Bantu
*-búà

*kuro <
P-West Rift
Southern Cushitic
*gwihipira?



Map courtesy of <http://www.tsammalex.clld.org/>

'Dog'

● Khoekwadi

*ʔari(-gu) >
*ʔa(r)u(-gu) >
*ha(r)u(-gu)

P-Kalahari Khoekwadi
*ʔaba ~ ʔapa

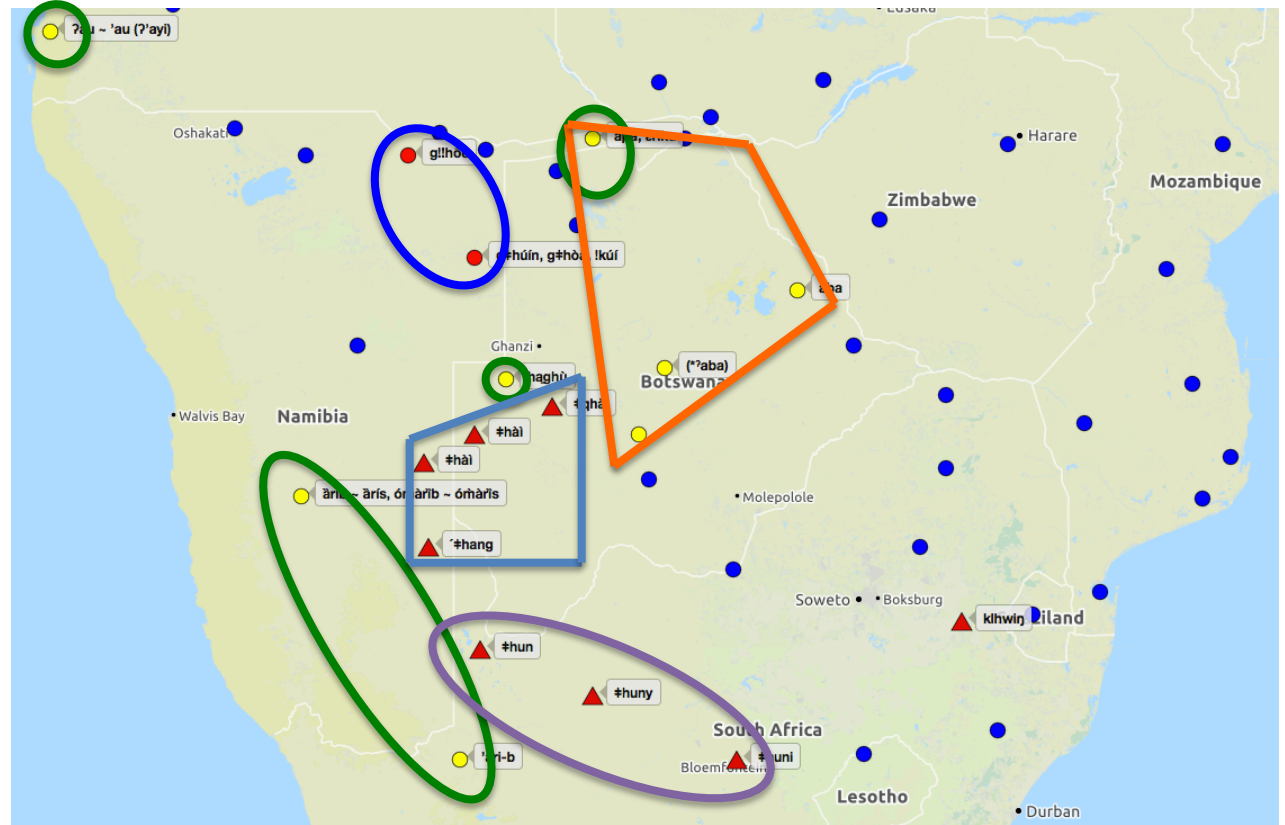
● Kx'a

*gɕhui

▲ Tuu

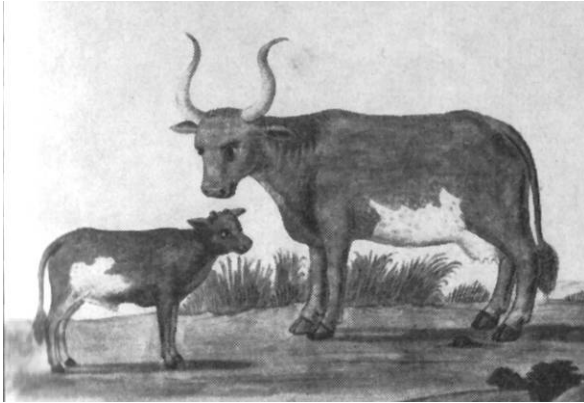
*ɕk(h)uni

*ɕhaM



Map courtesy of <http://www.tsammalex.clld.org/>

'Cattle'



Khoekhoe cattle, 18th century

- > rare before Later Iron Age (ca. 1000 BP)
- Toteng (Botswana, 2000 BP)
- Byneskranskop (Western Cape, 2100 BP)
- Kasteelberg A (Western Cape, 1860 BP)
- Knersvlakte (Western Cape, 1600 BP)



"Sanga" cattle, SW-Angola



Rock art of cattle, drawn over eland

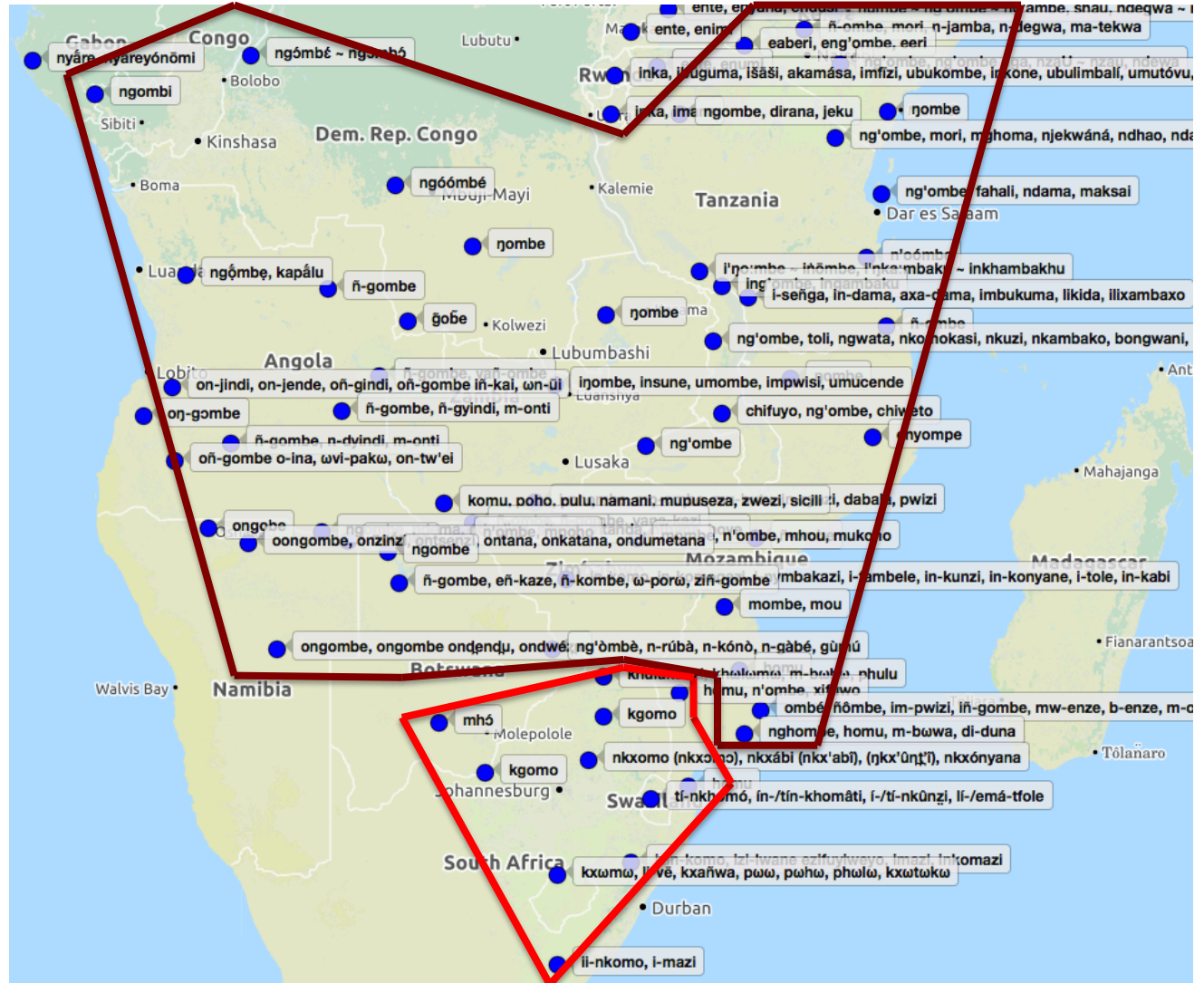
'Cattle'

● Bantu

P-Bantu

*-gòmbè

*-khomo



Map courtesy of <http://www.tsammalex.cild.org/>

'Cattle'

● Khoe-Kwadi

< Bantu *-gombe?

P-Khoekhoe
*goma

Kwadi+Kalahari West
*goe

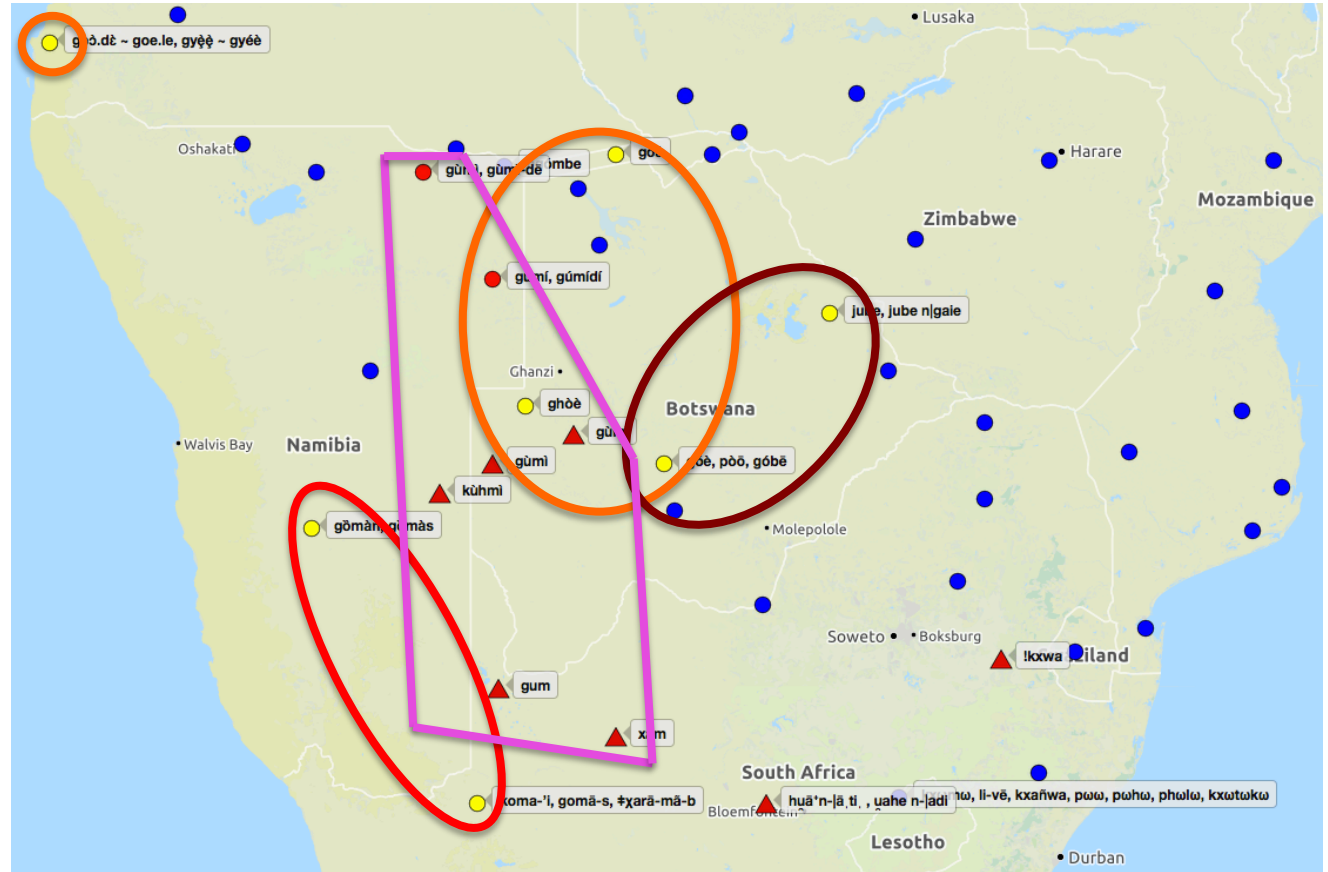
Kalahari East
*gobe > *jube > *bee

● Kx'a

< Bantu *-gombe

▲ Tuu

< Bantu *-gombe



Map courtesy of <http://www.tsammalex.clld.org/>

'Goat'

- not attested before Later Iron Age (ca. 1000 BP)
- connected to Bantu expansion into southern Africa
- 'Goat people' as term used among Khoe-Kwadi speakers to refer to the Tswana



(cf. Smith 2015)

'Goat'

● Bantu

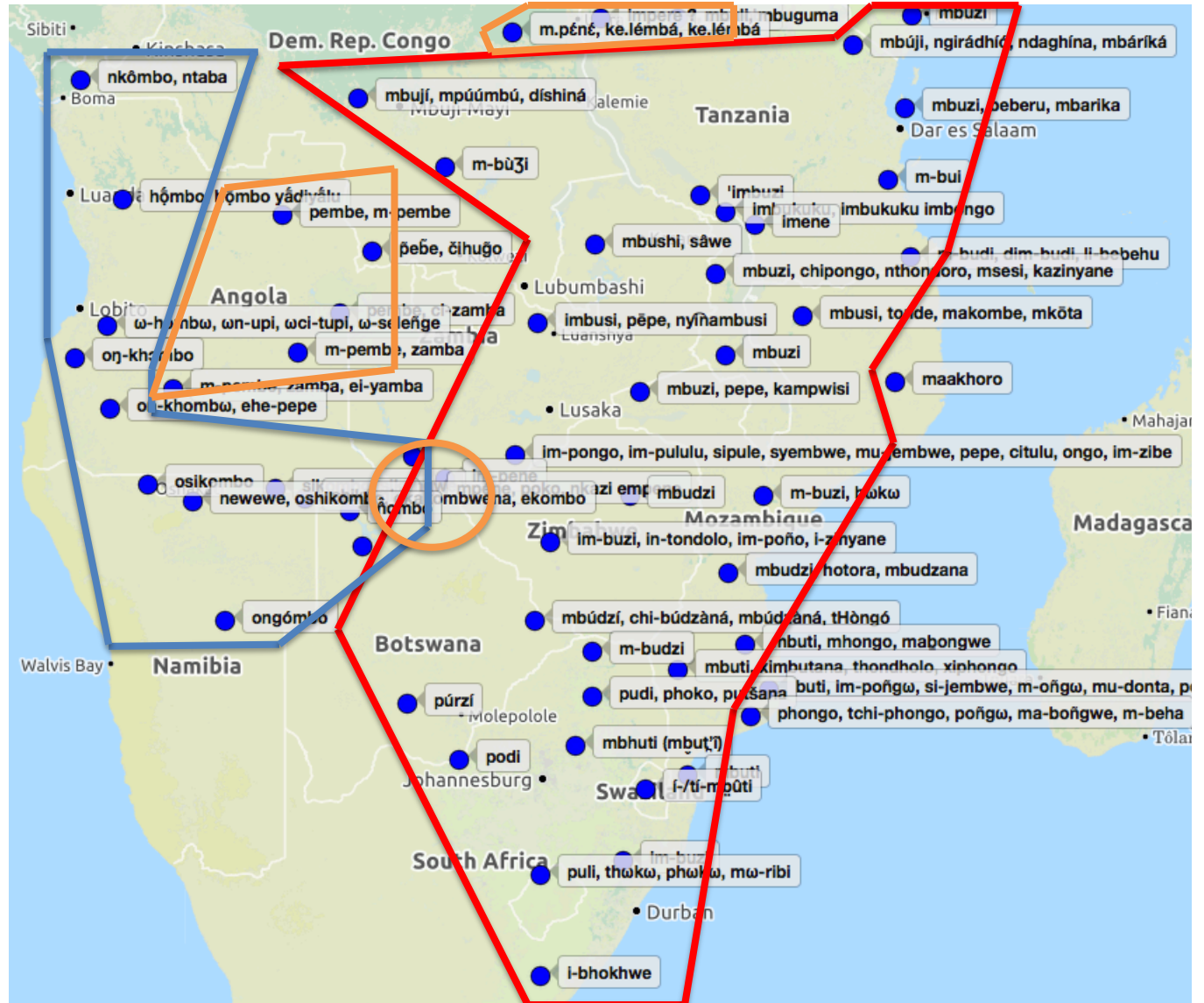
P-Bantu

*-búdi

*-khombo

*-pene

(~*-pembe?)



Map courtesy of <http://www.tsammalex.clld.org/>

Summary

- distribution of the root *guu for ‘sheep’ in the languages of southern Africa supports introduction of this domesticate before the arrival of the Bantu
- likely introduction of dogs with the earliest herders, i.e., speakers of Khoe-Kwadi, but no borrowing of Khoe-Kwadi forms by Non-Khoe “Khoisan” or Bantu speakers
- possible pre-Bantu introduction of cattle, but multiple forms in Khoe-Kwadi, plus possibility of deriving them from Bantu *gombe
- introduction of goats clearly linked to Bantu, widespread borrowing of the Bantu root *budi into southern African “Khoisan” languages

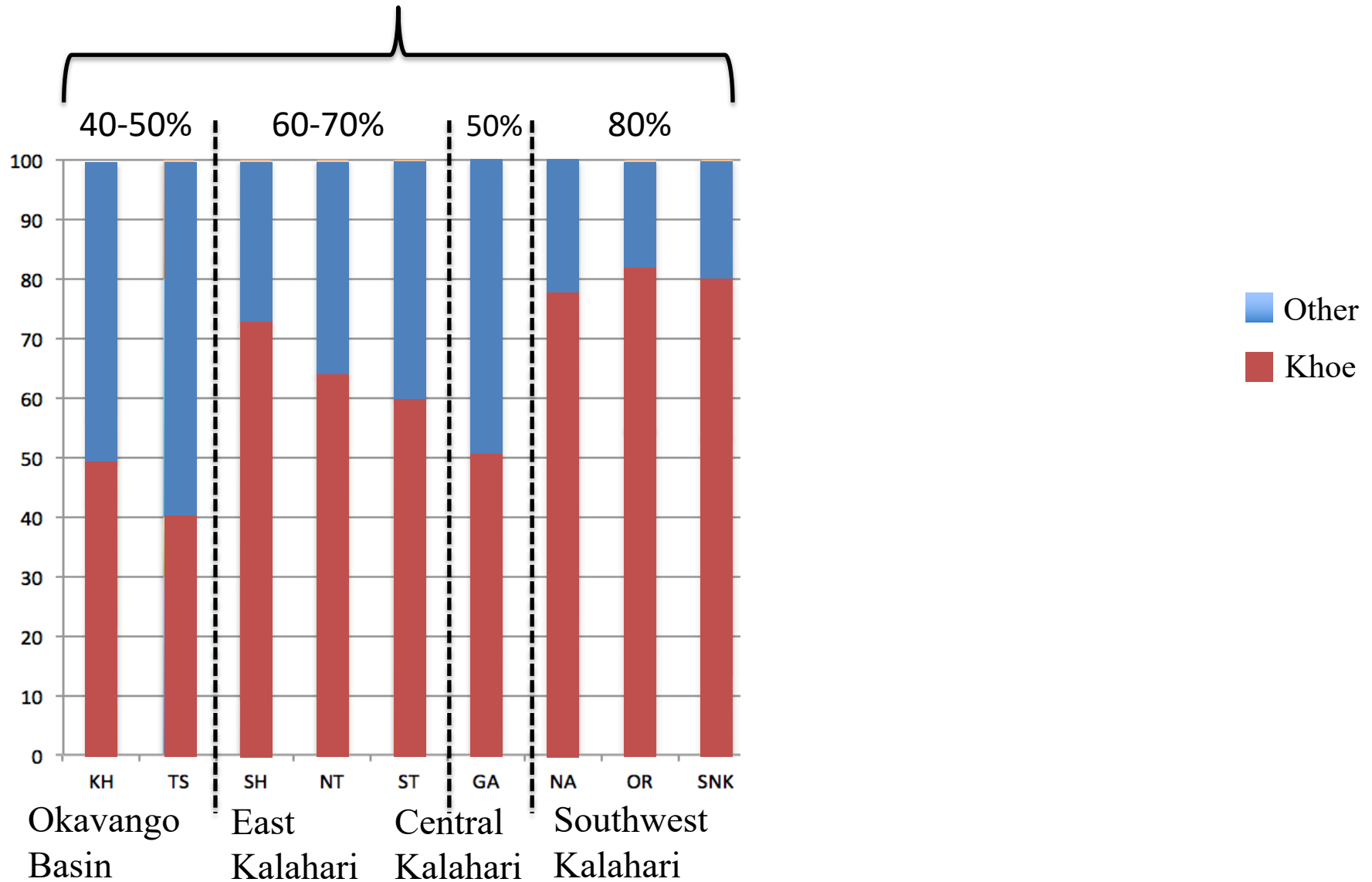
Khoe-Kwadi reconstructions related to herding

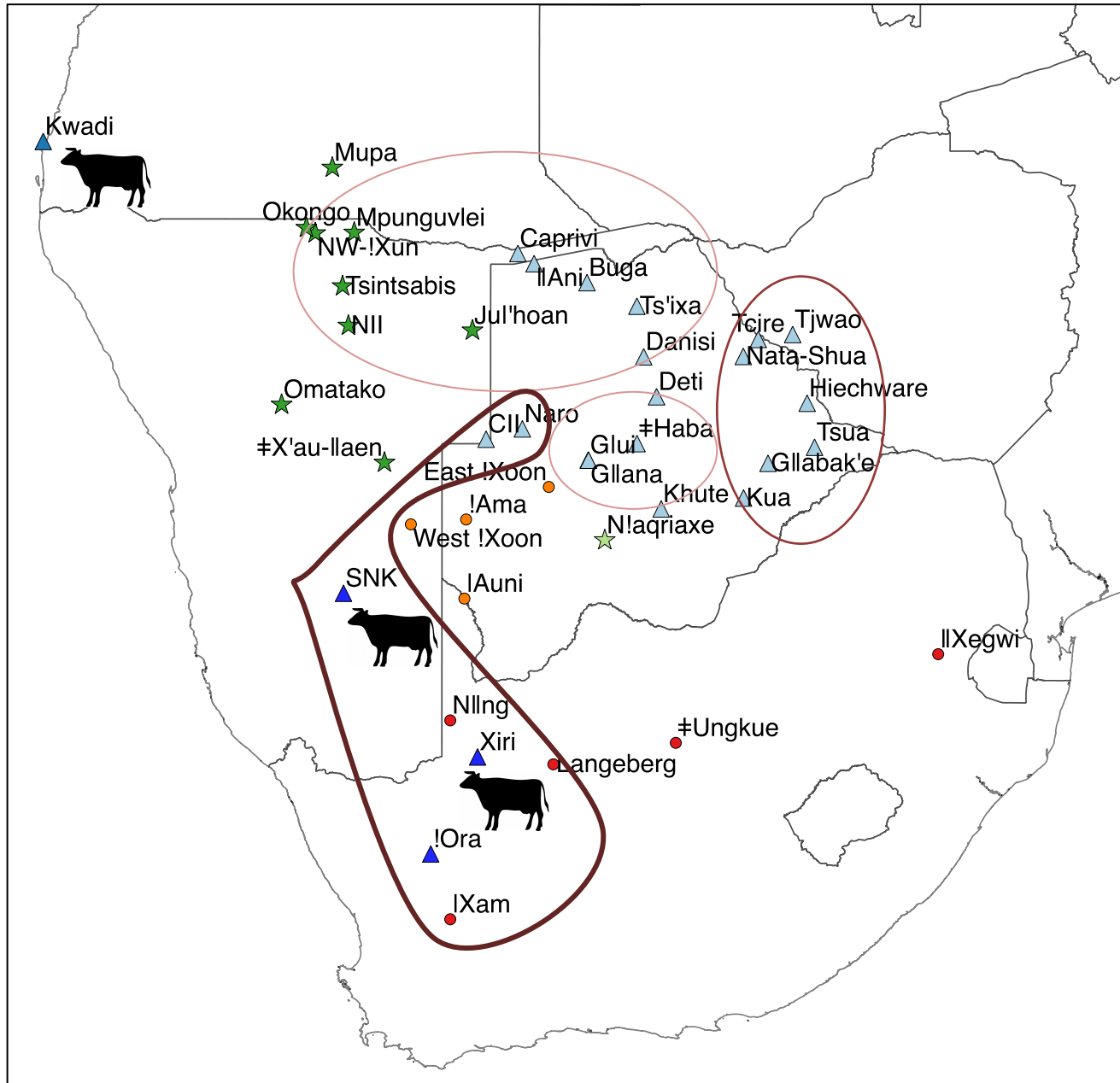
CATTLE	P	*goe	
DOG	P	*ʔarigu	
SHEEP	P	*guu	< Jul'hoan: ǀàùn 'to cover with branches' (Di 329)
KRAAL	K	*!hhara	
TO CASTRATE	K	*tVbi	< East !Xoon: gǀxàùn 'to make a bush fence with hookthorn; cover something with bushes (to hide it)' (T 112)
TO CHURN (SHAKE)	K	*nǁubu	
TO FENCE IN	K	*ǁaun	
TO HERD	K	*guude	< Jul'hoan: nǀàbù 'to shake' (Di 255)
TO MILK INTO VESSEL	K	*ǀqx'ao	< East !Xoon: nǀuhbu sV 'to shake (of liquids) in a container to clean it out' (T 125)
BULL	KK	*ǁoo	
CALF	KK	*nǀaun	
CATTLE_2	KK	*goma	
DOG_2	Kalk	*ʔaba	
TO MILK INTO MOUTH	Kalk	*tsxom	< East !Xoon: tshxòm 'to wring moisture out' (T 166)

P=Proto-Khoe-Kwadi; K=Proto-Khoe; KK=Proto-Khoekhoe; Kalk=Proto-Kalahari Khoe

Khoe forms related to herding across Southern African “Khoisan”

Khoe





Summary

- multiple herding-related terms can be reconstructed for the Proto-Khoe stage, and, to a lesser extent, for its daughter branches Proto-Khoekhoe and Proto-Kalahari Khoe
- reconstructed terms can sometimes be linked to Non-Khoe roots with a broader meaning (shake > churn, cover with branches > fence)
- borrowing into Non-Khoe “Khoisan” languages, but not into Bantu
- loss of inherited herding vocabulary in the Khoe languages of the Okavango and the Central Kalahari, retention in the southwest, in particular by and in contact with Khoekhoe pastoralists

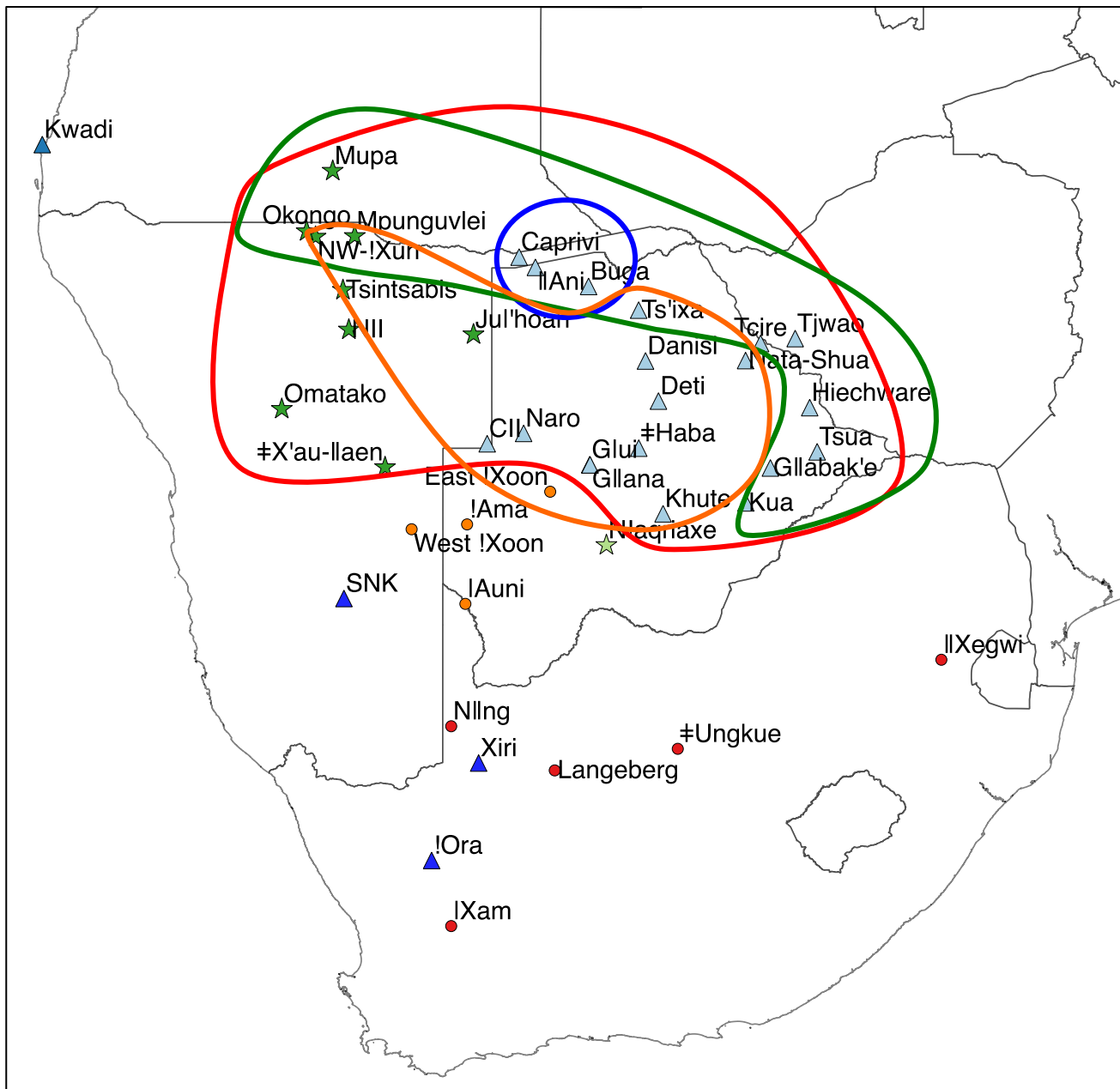
Agriculture



Khoe reconstructions related to agriculture

> no Proto-Khoe-Kwadi or Proto-Khoe reconstructions!

CORN	KK	*!hhoró
FIELD, GARDEN; TO PLANT (vt)	KK	*!hhána
TO CULTIVATE	KK	*!taa
FIELD, GARDEN; TO CULTIVATE	Ka!K	*!ha(d)a
FIELD, GARDEN, MILLET; TO CULTIVATE	Ka!K	*!khoba
HOE; TO CULTIVATE	Ka!K	*!hao
TO HARVEST	Ka!K	*!khuan
FIELD, GARDEN	KHWE	*tsara
TO CULTIVATE	KHWE	*tshaan



*!hao 'HOE'

*!ha(d)a 'FIELD,
GARDEN; CULTIVATE'

*khoba 'FIELD,
GARDEN; CULTIVATE'

*tsara 'FIELD, GARDEN'

*tshaan 'TO CULTIVATE'

Summary

- no Proto-Khoe vocabulary related to agriculture
- probable introduction by Bantu only after split between Khoekhoe and Kalahari Khoe branches
- no extensive vocabulary related to gardening and crop farming
- possible exception: Khwe foragers of the Okavango who practice a mixed subsistence strategy (gardening+foraging)

Conclusion

- pre-Bantu introduction of pastoralism in southern Africa, probably sheep-centered; lexical influence on Non-Khoe “Khoisan” languages
- introduction of crop farming and agro-pastoralism by Bantu speakers; development of a limited agriculture-related vocabulary in the Khoe languages; partial overlap with Non-Khoe “Khoisan”, direction of borrowing not always clear
- loss of pastoral subsistence pattern by all Khoe speakers, except the Khoekhoe
- no adoption of crop farming, with small-scale gardening only found among the Khwe of the Okavango