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Diving into the life of a Mesolithic archer

Use-wear analysis and experimental archaeology on Doggerland bone and antler points

Merel Spithoven

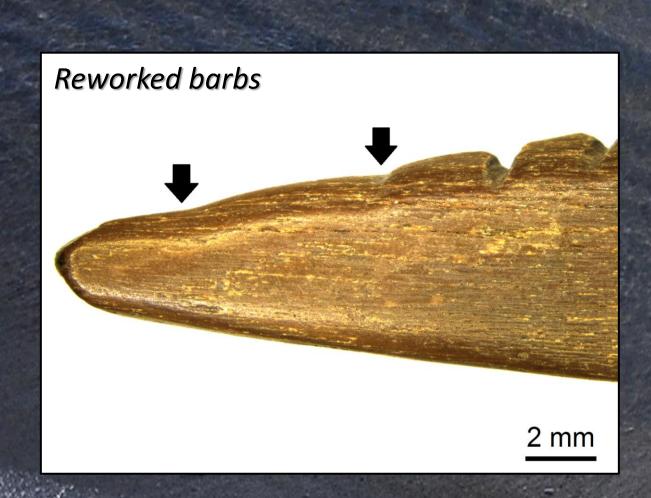
Introduction

Mesolithic points are the largest category of bone and antler artefacts from Doggerland (N>1000)(Amkreutz & Spithoven 2019). Isotope research shows that the Mesolithic inhabitants of Doggerland shifted their dietary focus from more terrestrial to more marine resources (Van der Plicht et al. 2016). Given the simultaneous emergence of a large numbers of points, these may reflect a reaction to the changing landscape. Most sampled points are made of red deer, some of human bone (Dekker et al. 2021). This research is part of my PhD project about human-red deer relationships in postglacial Doggerland. The overarching NWO project is called Resurfacing Doggerland.

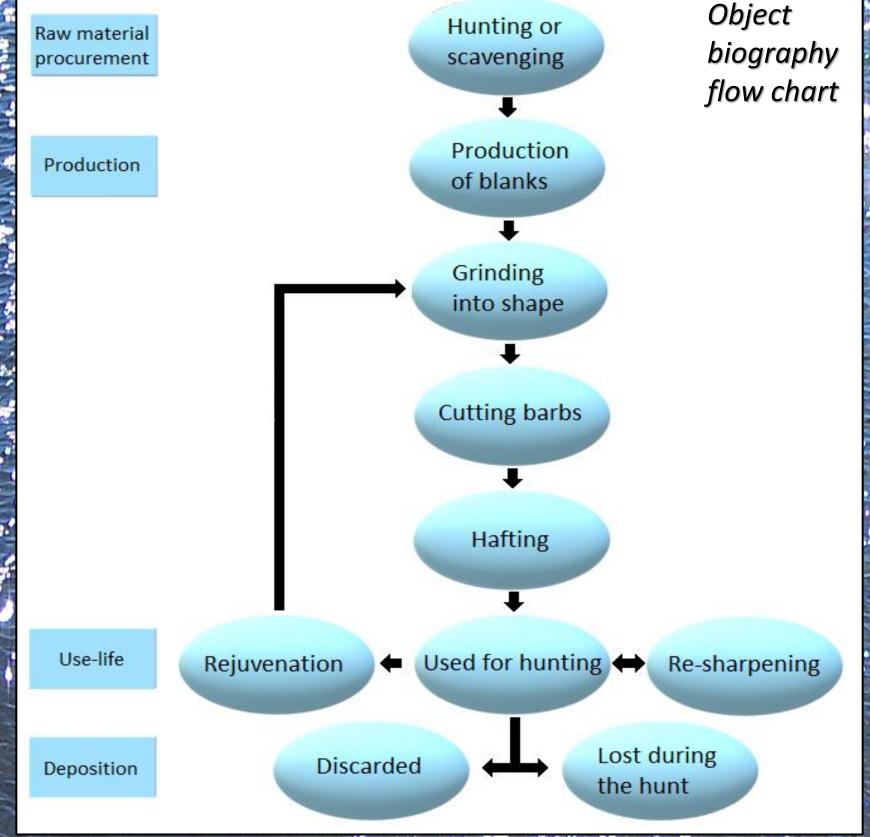
Research design

I am reconstructing the behaviour of hunter-gatherers by use-wear analysis on these points. What makes the points unique is their relatively short length and intensity of (re-)use (Spithoven 2018). Impact scars and reworked barbs are evidence of the latter. The following aspects will be investigated:

- Binding of points to shafts
- Development of use-wear by carrying arrows in a quiver
- Development of use-wear during use as arrowheads
- Taphonomical processes









Experimental archaeology

A representative reference collection is essential to interpret wear. Various experiments are being conducted:

- Quiver experiment
- Archery experiment
- Taphonomic experiment

Experimental points are made of metapodia and antler from red deer. Flint blades and flakes are used to cut barbs into points. Arrows are shot with a wooden bow. Three different quivers are used:

- 1. Fallow deer skin hairs on the inside
- 2. Fallow deer skin hairs on the outside
- 3. Birch bark.

Expected results

- Explanation of use-wear on archaeological points caused by shooting and/or carrying in quiver
- Proving that smaller points are more likely arrowheads than larger points
- Broad reference collection



References

Amkreutz, L. & M. Spithoven (2019), 'Hunting beneath the waves. Bone and antler points from the North Sea Doggerland off the Dutch coast', in D. Groß, H. Lübke, J. Meadows en D. Jantzen (eds.), Working at the sharp end: from bone and antler to Early Mesolithic life in Northern Europe (Untersuchungen und Materialien zur Steinzeit in Schleswig-Holstein und im Ostseeraum 10), 383-404.

Dekker, J., Sinet-Mathiot, V., Spithoven, M., Smit, B., Wilcke, A., Welker, F., Verpoorte, A. & M. Soressi, 2021. Human and cervid osseous materials used for barbed point manufacture in Mesolithic Doggerland. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 35. Plicht, J. van der, L.W.S.W. Amkreutz, M.J.L.Th. Niekus, J.H.M. Peeters & B.I. Smit, 2016. Surf'n Turf in Doggerland: Dating, stable isotopes and diet of Mesolithic human remains from the southern North Sea. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 10, 110-118.

Spithoven is a PhD candidate at the University of Groningen in collaboration with Leiden University, supervised by Dr. J.H.M. Peeters and Prof. Dr. A.L. van Gijn, financed by NWO. Email: m.spithoven@rug.nl

Spithoven, M., 2018. Mesolithic Doggerland, where the points are small: A functional analysis of the small barbed bone points. Leiden (unpublished MSc thesis, Leiden University). (Background photo of Maasvlakte 2 by Portpictures. Photos of archaeological points by National Museum of Antiquities)