

MIS 3 innovative behavior and highland occupation during a stable wet episode in the Lake Tana paleoclimate record, Ethiopia

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Supplementary Information

Supplementary Figure S1

Supplementary Figure S2

Supplementary Figure S3

Supplementary Table S1

Supplementary Table S2

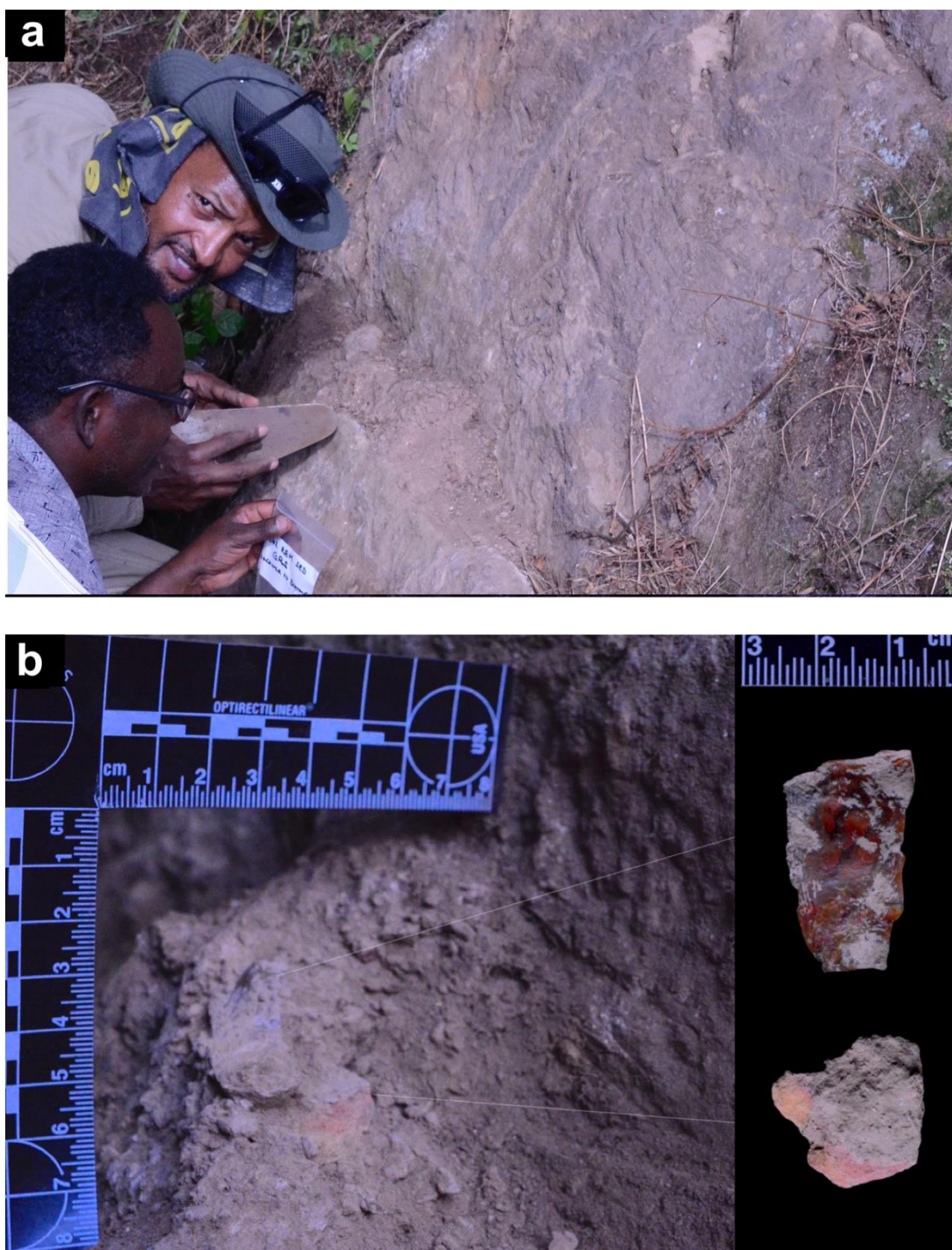


Figure S1. Position of the remnant sediment identified and sampled by the current study (a), with a stone tool and worked ochre exposed *in situ* by during our excavation (b). Note the original horizontal positions of both finds and the numerous manufacturing debris and pebbly calcium carbonate nodules. Lithic and ochre artifacts recovered from the remnant sediment excavation.



Figure S2. Lithic and ochre artifacts recovered from a remnant sediment missed by the 1942 excavation (a). Comparisons of the sediment from the remnant deposit with that at the shelter entrance depicting the color and grain similarity but also difference in carbonate nodule inclusion (b). Carbonate concretions from the base of the Gorgora sequence are substantially larger, and often hollow. Only eight artifacts were recovered from the entire lowermost layer (Moysey 1943; Leakey 1943). These concretions and the extremely low artifact count led to Moysey's halting of the excavation. Scales in 'a' and 'c' are 5cm. Scales in 'b' and 'c' are adjusted to measure the same for ease of comparison.

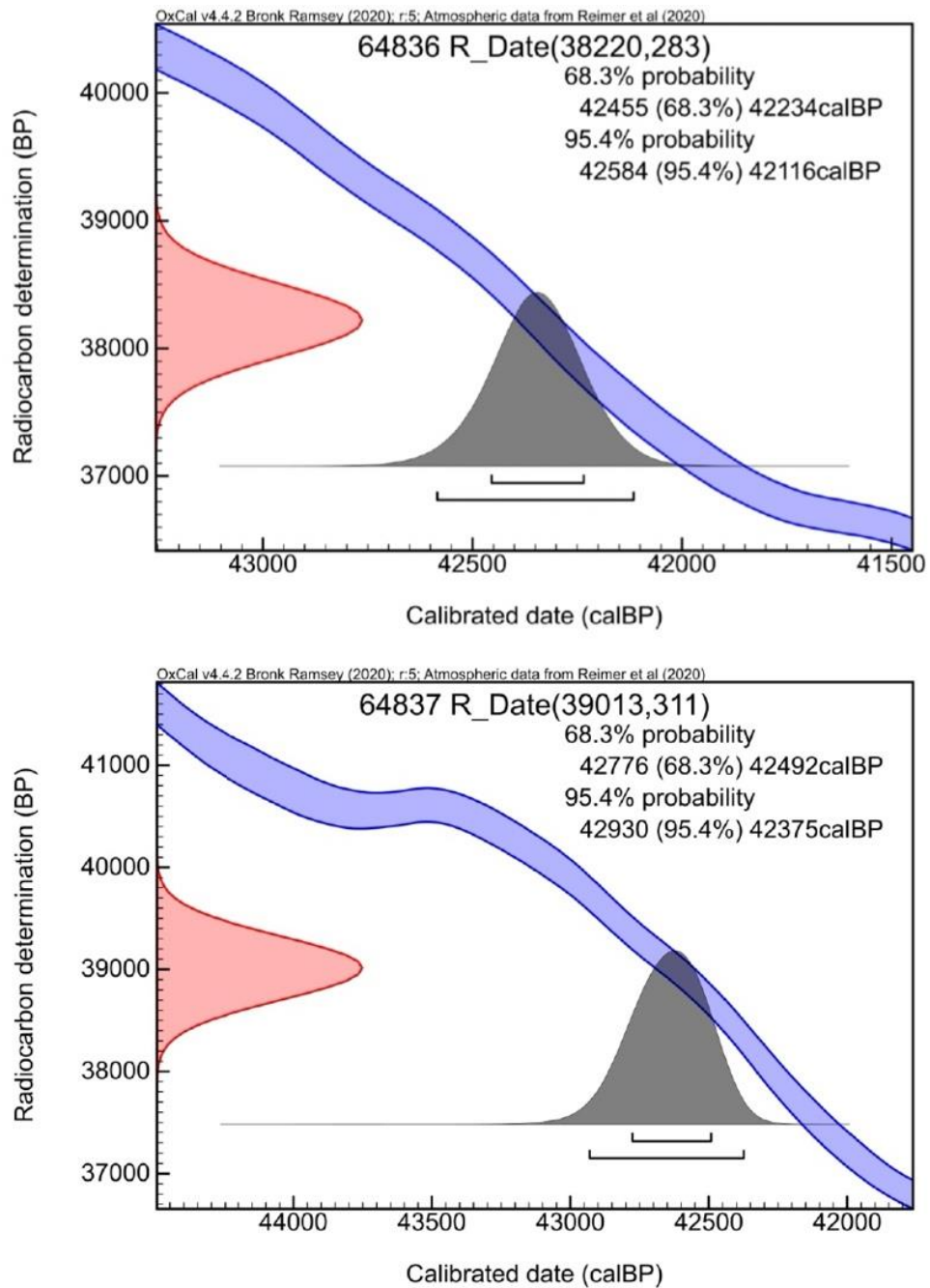


Figure S3. AMS radiocarbon dating summary and calibration plots for the Gorgora rockshelter.

Lab No MAMS	Sample Name	¹⁴ C Age [yr BP]	±	δ13C AMS [‰]	Calibrated Ages	
					Probability 68%	Probability 95%
64836	EIL GRS-23-1	38220	290	-24.6	cal BP 42455-42234	cal BP 42584-42116
64837	EIL GRS-23-2	39010	320	-26.8	cal BP 42776-42492	cal BP 42930-42375

Table S1. Summary of the AMS radiocarbon dating results for Gorgora rockshelter (GRS).

	Length	Width	Thickness	TCSA
MEAN	48.14	28.77	9.75	141.96
STDEV	9.34	5.31	2.18	47.06
CV	19.4	18.46	22.37	33.15

Table S2. Percent coefficient of variance for the Gorgora MSA points.