INDEX

abraded-edge tool, 38
abraded-edge tool production (Mode H), 38
Acheulian, 195
actualistic information, 10–11
aesthetic qualities, 44
age-stages, 25–27
anvil percussion (Mode A), 30
apes, 2, 8, 17, 40, 43, 44, 46, 57, 61, 85, 86, 110, 114, 179
archaeological “cultures”, 197
archaeological primatology, 7
Archaic Period, 195
artifacts, 21
artifact-refitting, 12
artifact-types, 23
artificial teeth/nails, 39–42
assemblages, 21
Aterian, 196
Aurignacian, 196
Australopithecus, 46
Azilian, 196

backed/truncated pieces, 33, 137, 139, 143, 157, 168, 178, 187, 196
behavioral modernity, 108
behavioral variability, xv, 2, 4, 20, 28, 55, 89, 109, 138, 139, 181, 189
Beringia, 124, 131, 133, 116
BHC. See bifacial hierarchical cores
biface thinning flakes, 35
bifacial hierarchical core (BHC) reduction strategies (Mode F), 35, 98
bifacial hierarchical cores (BHC), 65, 69, 72, 80, 94, 98, 101, 102, 182
big questions, 1
bipolar core, 31
bipolar reduction (Mode B), 31
blade core reduction (Submode G2), 37
bladelet, 166
blades, 22, 28, 37, 60, 72, 94, 107, 108, 113, 123, 133, 134, 143, 150, 163, 168, 173, 194
bonobos, 2, 7, 17, 29, 40, 53, 55, 85, 110, 144, 145, 185, 187, 190
flintknapping, 55
bow and arrow, 114, 150, 153, 195
Boxgrove (UK), 76
brain size, 144
burning (Submode D4), 34
burins, 28, 34, 65, 136, 157, 187

Capsian, 197
celt production (Submode E4), 35
celts, 35, 38, 82, 98, 101, 102, 114, 116, 123, 133, 135, 136, 149, 151, 153, 163, 168, 173, 182, 189, 195, 197
chaine opératoire. See operational chain
chimpanzees, 2, 7, 8, 9, 17, 19, 40, 43, 47, 52, 55, 56, 57, 61, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 110, 114, 115, 144, 145, 190, 191
chronostratigraphy, 4
Clactonian, 196
Clark Modes 1–6, 28
Clovis fluted point, 24
cognitive archaeology, 4
cognitive plasticity, 87
comparative analytical approach, 7
Early–Middle Pleistocene evidence, 79
Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene dispersals, 138
Index

- origins of language, 106
- Plio-Pleistocene evidence, 54
- Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene evidence from the Levant, 175
- complex projectile weapons, 114, 134, 150
- compliance, 115
- concave proximal retouch (Submode D6), 34
- contextual information, 11–13
- convergent distal retouch (Submode D3), 34
- core reduction, 23
- Core-Tool and Scraper Tradition, 195
- core-tools, 23
- cores, 23
- cores-on-flakes, 23, 34, 98, 101, 133, 165, 189
- costly signaling, 82, 152, 177, 182
- craft/hobby flintknapping, 8
- culture history, 4
- curation, 24
- cutting tools used to manufacture tools, 44
- débitage, 23
- debris, 23
- delayed maturation (prolonged juvenility), 87
- Developed Oldowan, 196
- diaspora, 110
- Dikika (Ethiopia), 52
- discard threshold, 24
- dispersal, 111
- dispersal and diaspora, 110–139
- human dispersal and stone tool use, 112–116
- human population movements, 111–112
- human vs. non-human primate differences, 110
- predictions, 116–117
- predictions evaluated, 133–139
- differences in artifact designs between donor and recipient regions, 136
- ecogeographically patterned differences between earlier and later stone tools, 137
- heavy-duty carpentry tools, 135
- patterned artifact style variation, 135
- specialized hide-working tools and projectile weapon armatures in colder habitats, 133
- Dmanisi (Georgia), 45
- Earlier, Middle, and Later Stone Ages, 194
- early Homo, 46
- Early-Middle Pleistocene evidence, 62–72
- hominins, 63–65
- paleoenvironment, 63
- stone tools, 65–72
- bifacial hierarchical cores, 69
- blade cores, 72
- geographic and chronological variation, 72
- long core-tools, 65
- East Turkana FxJj (Kenya), 76
- ecofacts, 21
- elongated bifacial core-tools, 34
- elongated non-hierarchical bifacial core-tool production (Mode E), 34
- EMP. See Early-Middle Pleistocene evidence
- endemism, 110
- endscrapers, 28, 113, 133, 136
- Epipaleolithic, 194
- Ertebølle, 196
- ethnoarchaeology, 10
- experimental archaeology, 11
- extensive social networks, 114
- extreme flintknapping, 176
- Federmesser, 196
- Fenn Cache, 177
- fictive kinship, 115
- flake production, 24
- flake retouch/reduction (Mode D), 33
- flake-core reduction (Submode D7), 34
- flakes, 21
- FOXP2, 87
- fracture initiation surface, 23
- fracture propagation surface, 23
- function, 25
- function vs. style, 25
- Gesher Benot Yaacov (Israel), 78
- glacial–interglacial cycles, 63
- Gravettian, 196
- grindstones, 38
- groundstone tool production (Mode I), 38
- groundstone tools, 28, 38, 123, 124, 133, 149, 157, 161, 166, 189, 195
- gunflints, 5, 178
- habitual stone tool use, 186–188
- hafting, 7, 24, 34, 102, 106, 107, 134, 163, 173, 177
- hammerstones/percussors, 23, 31, 35, 55
- handaxes, 34, 81, 82, 211
Index

hands, human vs. non-human primate, 40–42
handstones, 150, 163, 166, 171
Hansel and Gretel Fallacy, 138
heat treatment, 38
hierarchical core reduction, 29
Homo erectus, 63
Homo ergaster, 63
Homo floresiensis, 144
Homo habilis, 188
Homo heidelbergensis, 63
Homo neanderthalensis, 93
Homo sapiens, 93
Howiesons Poort, 196
hyperprosociality, 113
hypothermia, 113
Industrial Model of lithic technology, 5
Kathu Pan 1 (South Africa), 76
Kebaran, 197
language and symbolic artifacts, 84–107
cause vs. consequence, 106
human vs. non-human primate differences, 84–85
and human tool use, 87–89
multiple simultaneous solutions to problems, 102
origins, 85–87
predictions, 89–90
predictions evaluated, 101–106
combinatory technology, 102
functional variability, 102
quasi-linguistic variation among artifacts, 102
Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene evidence for dispersal, 117–128
Americas, 124–128
northern Eurasia, 123–128
paleoenvironment, 117
Sahul, 119–123
LCT. See long core-tools
Levallois, 28, 35, 194, 196
Levant, East Mediterranean Terminal Pleistocene and Early Holocene evidence, 153–174
groundstone tools, 163
retouched pieces, 157
lithic intensification, 139
lithic miniaturization, 139
lithic raw materials, 20
logistical mobility, 26
human vs. non-human primate differences, 56–61
predictions, 61
predictions evaluated, 74
increases in raw material transportation distances, 74
non-residential sites provisioned with stone cutting tools, 76
residential sites provisioned with stone cutting tools, 78
tool designs that enhance portability and increase utility, 75
Lomekwi 3 (West Turkana, Kenya), 52
Lomekwiian, 54
long core-tool (LCT) production (Submode E1), 34
long core-tools, 34, 47, 65, 72, 75, 76, 80, 81, 82, 83, 98, 102, 105, 124, 182, 187, 194, 195, 196
Lower Paleolithic, 194
Lupembian, 196
macrolithic backing/truncation (Submode D2), 33
Magdalenian, 196
Maglemostian, 196
marine oxygen-isotope stages (MIS), 91
Mesolithic, 194
microlith, 124, 133, 136, 139, 182, 189
microlith core reduction (Submode G3), 38
microlithic backing/truncation (Submode D3), 33
microliths, 28, 31, 102, 124, 133, 134, 136, 139, 143, 157, 166, 171, 182, 187, 195, 196
microwear, 13, 52, 102
Middle Paleolithic, 194
Middle–Late Pleistocene evidence, 90–101
hominins, 91–94
paleoenvironment, 90–91
residential sites, 78–79
stone tools, 94–101
elongated bifacial core-tools, 98
flakes and retouched pieces, 94
hierarchical core technology, 98
migration, 111
Index

MLP. See Middle-Late Pleistocene mobile and sedentary humans, differences in stone tool use by, 149–152
abraded-edge woodworking tools/celts, 151
complex and contingent patterns of artifact design variation, 151
complex projectile technology, 150
functionally specialized tools, 151
lithic anti-personnel weapons, 150
lithic overdesign, 152
non–hierarchical core technology, 149
seed-pulverizing technology, 149
modern human behavior, 108
Modes A–I, 29–38
mortars, 163, 171, 174
Mousterian, 196
Movius Line, 80
narrative explanation, 3
Natufian, 197
Neolithic, 194
non–hierarchical core reduction, 29
non-human primates, xv, xvi, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 19, 40, 44, 58, 59, 61, 82, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 110, 112, 113, 114, 116, 147, 183, 192
non-human primate lithic technology, 17–19
raw material procurement and stone tool production, 17
stone tool discard, 19
stone tool use, 17–19
obligatory stone tool use, 188–190
occasional stone tool use, 183–186
persistence among non-human primates, 190–191
Oldowan, 27, 195
Olduvai Gorge (Tanzania), 27, 52
FLK N Level 6, 76
MNK, 74
operational chain, 24
Oranian, 197
orthogonal retouch (Submode D1), 33
Paleolithic Period, 195
Paleolithic, 194
panin, 86, 116, 191
Paranthropus, 46
pebble core, 33, 34
pebble core reduction (Mode C), 33
pecking and grinding, 38
pestles, 163
platform core, 37, 102
platform core reduction (Submode G1), 37
Plio–Pleistocene evidence, 44–51
hominins, 46–47
major interpretive issues, 53
attribution to Homo, 53
subsistence or tool making, 53
paleoenvironment, 46
stone tools, 47–51
points, 28, 34, 35, 65, 76, 102, 106, 135, 136, 137, 151, 157, 168, 175, 177, 187, 190, 195, 196, 197
post-reproductive longevity, 87
preferential BHC reduction (Submode F1), 35
Pre-Industrial Model of lithic technology, 13–17
stone tool discard, 16–17
stone tool production, 13–15
stone tool use, 15–16
Pre-Oldowan, 54
pre-oral food processing, 43
pressure flaking, 139
primate archaeology. See archaeological primatology
principle of association, 12
quasi–linguistic patterning, 89, 90, 102, 181
querns, 150, 156, 163, 166, 171
recurrent laminar BHC reduction (Submode F2), 35
recurrent radial/centripetal BHC reduction (Submode F3), 35
reduction sequence, 24
residential sedentism, 147–148
cause vs. consequence, 174
complex and contingent patterns of artifact design variation, 171
human vs. non-human primate differences, 147, 157–165
broad and variable ecological niches, 147
food production using domesticated plants and animals, 148
institutionalized division of labor, 147
large, stable, and symbolically–reinforced coalitions, 148
predictions, 153
predictions evaluated, 165–174
Index

residential sedentism (cont.)
abraded-edge woodworking tools/celts, 168
complex projectile technology, 166
functionally specialized tools, 168
lithic anti-personnel weapons, 168
lithic overdesign, 171
non-hierarchical core technology, 166
seed-pulverizing technology, 166
residues, 13
retouch, 23
retouched pieces, 23
routed foraging, 78
Sangoan, 196
Sauveterrian, 196
scaled pieces, 31
scrapers, notches, and denticulates, 33
seed-pulverizing tools, 38
shaping, 24
Small Tool Tradition, 195
SND. See scrapers, notches, and denticulates
Soan, 196
Solutrean, 196
spearthrower and dart, 114
Still Bay, 196
stone cutting tools, 39–55
human vs. non-human primate differences, 42–44
predictions, 44
predictions evaluated, 52–53
stone cutting tools used for pre-oral food processing, 52
stone cutting tools used to manufacture tools from other materials, 53
systematic production of small stone cutting tools, 52
stone tool cut-marks, 12
stone tool industries, 27

stone tools, describing, 20–38
stone tools, illustrating, 36–37
stone vessels, 38, 163, 173
strategic caches, 76
stratigraphic associations, 11
style, 25
Submodes, 30
Sundaland, 119, 136, 145
Swartkrans (South Africa), 53
tanged biface production (Submode E3), 35
tanged bifacial points, 137
tanged pieces, 34, 35, 101, 124, 137, 163, 189
tanged points, 35, 98, 102, 105, 124, 133, 136, 168, 171, 173, 189
Tardenoisan, 196
Tayacian, 196
technocomplexes, 27–28
technological fine-tuning, 116
technological variation, 25
technology vs. typology, 25
tested stone, 31
thermal alteration, 38
thinned biface production (Submode E2), 34
thinned bifaces, 35, 98, 163, 165
Torralba/Ambrona (Spain), 76
typological variation, 25

unifacial hierarchical core reduction (Mode G), 35
uniformitarianism, xvi, 192
Upper Paleolithic, 194
Volgü (France), 177

watercraft, 114, 124, 135
West and East Turkana (Kenya), 52
worked edge, 23