

Lucinda R Backwell

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

36
papers

2,418
citations

304743

22
h-index

377865

34
g-index

37
all docs

37
docs citations

37
times ranked

1699
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Title is missing!. Journal of World Prehistory, 2003, 17, 1-70.	3.6	412
2	Early evidence of San material culture represented by organic artifacts from Border Cave, South Africa. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, 13214-13219.	7.1	330
3	Middle Stone Age bone tools from the Howiesons Poort layers, Sibudu Cave, South Africa. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2008, 35, 1566-1580.	2.4	256
4	Border Cave and the beginning of the Later Stone Age in South Africa. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, 13208-13213.	7.1	158
5	Identifying regional variability in Middle Stone Age bone technology: The case of Sibudu Cave. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2012, 39, 2479-2495.	2.4	121
6	Geological and taphonomic context for the new hominin species Homo naledi from the Dinaledi Chamber, South Africa. ELife, 2015, 4, .	6.0	114
7	Earliest evidence of personal ornaments associated with burial: The Conus shells from Border Cave. Journal of Human Evolution, 2016, 93, 91-108.	2.6	100
8	New Australopithecus robustus fossils and associated U-Pb dates from Cooper's Cave (Gauteng, South) Tj ETQq0 0,0 rgBT /Overlock 10	2.6	93
9	Criteria for identifying bone modification by termites in the fossil record. Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology, 2012, 337-338, 72-87.	2.3	87
10	Early hominid bone tools from Drimolen, South Africa. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2008, 35, 2880-2894.	2.4	80
11	Possible evidence of bone tool shaping by Swartkrans early hominids. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2003, 30, 1559-1576.	2.4	75
12	Assessing the function of early hominin bone tools. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2009, 36, 1764-1773.	2.4	68
13	Multiproxy record of late Quaternary climate change and Middle Stone Age human occupation at Wonderkrater, South Africa. Quaternary Science Reviews, 2014, 99, 42-59.	3.0	60
14	Cooked starchy rhizomes in Africa 170 thousand years ago. Science, 2020, 367, 87-91.	12.6	58
15	Ma'anshan cave and the origin of bone tool technology in China. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2016, 65, 57-69.	2.4	53
16	New Excavations at Border Cave, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Journal of Field Archaeology, 2018, 43, 417-436.	1.3	47
17	Probable human hair found in a fossil hyaena coprolite from Gladysvale cave, South Africa. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2009, 36, 1269-1276.	2.4	46
18	The antiquity of bow-and-arrow technology: evidence from Middle Stone Age layers at Sibudu Cave. Antiquity, 2018, 92, 289-303.	1.0	44

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Fire and grass-bedding construction 200 thousand years ago at Border Cave, South Africa. <i>Science</i> , 2020, 369, 863-866.	12.6	41
20	Traditional Glue, Adhesive and Poison Used for Composite Weapons by Ju/ã€™hoan San in Nyae Nyae, Namibia. Implications for the Evolution of Hunting Equipment in Prehistory. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0140269.	2.5	36
21	Identification of fossil hairs in <i>Parahyaena brunnea</i> coprolites from Middle Pleistocene deposits at Gladysvale cave, South Africa. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2013, 40, 3674-3685.	2.4	27
22	Taphonomic Analysis of the Faunal Assemblage Associated with the Hominins (<i>Australopithecus</i>) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT/Overlock 10 Tf 50 6	2.5	24
23	Osseous Projectile Weaponry from Early to Late Middle Stone Age Africa. <i>Vertebrate Paleobiology and Paleoanthropology</i> , 2016, , 15-29.	0.5	13
24	A Mid-Pleistocene in situ fossil brown hyaena (<i>Parahyaena brunnea</i>) latrine from Gladysvale Cave, South Africa. <i>Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology</i> , 2009, 279, 131-136.	2.3	12
25	Plant bedding construction between 60,000 and 40,000 years ago at Border Cave, South Africa. <i>Quaternary Science Reviews</i> , 2022, 275, 107280.	3.0	10
26	A reappraisal of the Border Cave 1 cranium (KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa). <i>Quaternary Science Reviews</i> , 2022, 282, 107452.	3.0	8
27	Border Cave: A 227,000-year-old archive from the southern African interior. <i>Quaternary Science Reviews</i> , 2022, 291, 107597.	3.0	8
28	Early hominin social learning strategies underlying the use and production of bone and stone tools. , 2013, , 242-285.		7
29	Holocene large mammal mass death assemblage from South Africa. <i>Quaternary International</i> , 2018, 495, 49-63.	1.5	7
30	Optical dating of quartz and feldspars: A comparative study from Wonderkrater, a Middle Stone Age site of South Africa. <i>Quaternary Geochronology</i> , 2012, 10, 374-379.	1.4	6
31	Reconstruction of the burial position of two hominin skeletons (<i>Australopithecus sediba</i>) from the early Pleistocene Malapa cave site, South Africa. <i>Geoarchaeology - an International Journal</i> , 2018, 33, 291-306.	1.5	5
32	Termites and necrophagous insects associated with early Pleistocene (Gelasian) <i>Australopithecus sediba</i> at Malapa, South Africa. <i>Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology</i> , 2020, 560, 109989.	2.3	5
33	The effect of heat on keratin and implications for the archaeological record. <i>Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences</i> , 2020, 12, 1.	1.8	3
34	Vegetation and environmental changes at the Middle Stone Age site of Wonderkrater, Limpopo, South Africa. <i>Quaternary Research</i> , 2017, 88, 313-326.	1.7	2
35	New evidence of bone tool use by Early Pleistocene hominins from Cooperã€™s D, Bloubaank Valley, South Africa. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports</i> , 2021, 39, 103129.	0.5	2
36	Bone Tools, Paleolithic. , 2020, , 1536-1548.		0