

# 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	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
2	A reappraisal of the Border Cave 1 cranium (KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa). <i>Quaternary Science Reviews</i> , 2022, 282, 107452.	3.0	8
3	Border Cave: A 227,000-year-old archive from the southern African interior. <i>Quaternary Science Reviews</i> , 2022, 291, 107597.	3.0	8
4	New evidence of bone tool use by Early Pleistocene hominins from Cooper's D, Bloubaank Valley, South Africa. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports</i> , 2021, 39, 103129.	0.5	2
5	Cooked starchy rhizomes in Africa 170 thousand years ago. <i>Science</i> , 2020, 367, 87-91.	12.6	58
6	The effect of heat on keratin and implications for the archaeological record. <i>Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences</i> , 2020, 12, 1.	1.8	3
7	Fire and grass-bedding construction 200 thousand years ago at Border Cave, South Africa. <i>Science</i> , 2020, 369, 863-866.	12.6	41
8	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
9	Bone Tools, Paleolithic. , 2020, , 1536-1548.		0
10	The antiquity of bow-and-arrow technology: evidence from Middle Stone Age layers at Sibudu Cave. <i>Antiquity</i> , 2018, 92, 289-303.	1.0	44
11	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
12	Holocene large mammal mass death assemblage from South Africa. <i>Quaternary International</i> , 2018, 495, 49-63.	1.5	7
13	New Excavations at Border Cave, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. <i>Journal of Field Archaeology</i> , 2018, 43, 417-436.	1.3	47
14	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
15	Earliest evidence of personal ornaments associated with burial: The <i>Conus</i> shells from Border Cave. <i>Journal of Human Evolution</i> , 2016, 93, 91-108.	2.6	100
16	Ma'anshan cave and the origin of bone tool technology in China. <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , 2016, 65, 57-69.	2.4	53
17	Osseous Projectile Weaponry from Early to Late Middle Stone Age Africa. <i>Vertebrate Paleobiology and Paleoanthropology</i> , 2016, , 15-29.	0.5	13
18	Traditional Glue, Adhesive and Poison Used for Composite Weapons by Ju/'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

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Taphonomic Analysis of the Faunal Assemblage Associated with the Hominins (Australopithecus) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock 1	2.5	24
20	Geological and taphonomic context for the new hominin species Homo naledi from the Dinaledi Chamber, South Africa. ELife, 2015, 4, .	6.0	114
21	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
22	Identification of fossil hairs in Parahyaena brunnea coprolites from Middle Pleistocene deposits at Gladysvale cave, South Africa. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2013, 40, 3674-3685.	2.4	27
23	Early hominin social learning strategies underlying the use and production of bone and stone tools. , 2013, , 242-285.		7
24	Optical dating of quartz and feldspars: A comparative study from Wonderkrater, a Middle Stone Age site of South Africa. Quaternary Geochronology, 2012, 10, 374-379.	1.4	6
25	Criteria for identifying bone modification by termites in the fossil record. Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology, 2012, 337-338, 72-87.	2.3	87
26	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
27	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
28	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
29	New Australopithecus robustus fossils and associated U-Pb dates from Cooper's Cave (Gauteng, South) Tj ETQq1 1,0784314 rgBT /Ove	2.6	98
30	A Mid-Pleistocene in situ fossil brown hyaena (Parahyaena brunnea) latrine from Gladysvale Cave, South Africa. Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology, 2009, 279, 131-136.	2.3	12
31	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
32	Assessing the function of early hominin bone tools. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2009, 36, 1764-1773.	2.4	68
33	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
34	Early hominid bone tools from Drimolen, South Africa. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2008, 35, 2880-2894.	2.4	80
35	Title is missing!. Journal of World Prehistory, 2003, 17, 1-70.	3.6	412
36	Possible evidence of bone tool shaping by Swartkrans early hominids. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2003, 30, 1559-1576.	2.4	75