Late Pleistocene stone artefact technology at Mau A, Yen Bai, Norther Vietnam

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Text of abstract

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# 1 Abstract

Flaked stone artefacts from Southeast Asia typically lack visually distinctive and strongly patterned forms, which can make them challenging to analyze and interpret. As a result, many of the cultural dynamics of Pleistocene hunter-gatherers of this region are poorly understood. We use 2D shape data to hypothesize a relationship between unretouched flake shape and assemblage reduction intensity at Mau A, an early Holocene archaeological site in northern Vietnam. We apply a Principal Components Analysis to the flake outlines to investigate shape variation throughout the reduction sequence (measured by dorsal cortex coverage). We find that flake shape varies by reduction stage, primarily through differences in flake length and width. Our results suggest that flake shape is sensitive to assemblage reduction intensity, and may give useful comparative insights when other attributes show little variation. These results are important for understanding stone artefact assemblages from Southeast Asia which often yield little variation when analysed with traditional approaches.

## 1.1 Introduction

* Stone tools from South East Asia tend to lack distinctive typological categories (Mijares 2008; Borel et al. 2013; Borel et al. 2017)
* The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between flake shape and reduction intensity
* Approach used in the paper is a response to the lack of traditional typological categories in South East Asia

Here is a citation (Marwick, 2017)

## 1.2 Excavations at Mau A

Mau A is an open air archaeological site located on the banks above 5 m above the Red River in Yen Bai Province, Northern Vietnam, at the confluence of a small stream entering the river. Excavations were conducted in 2015 by a collaboration including researchers from the University of Washington, the Yen Bai Provincial Museum, the Institute of Archaeology in Hanoi, and the Vietnam National University - Social Sciences and Humanities University. An area of 2 x 2 m was excavated in 13 units of ten centimeters deep, through dense silty clay deposits to a depth of about 1.3 m below the surface. Subtle changes in stratigraphy indicated a slightly sloping deposit with four layers, consistent with reports of excavations in this location in the 1980s. A small amount of plastic and modern ceramics were found in the uppermost 0.1 m of deposit. The most striking feature identified during our excavations was the third layer, which is distinctive as very dense layer of flaked stone artefacts at about 0.6-1.1 m below the surface. No other features were identified during excavation.

This dense lithic layer contained the majority of stone artefacts recovered from the site. The chaîne opératoire of Mau A lithic technology is composed of unifacial shaping on long cobbles to produce sumatraloids (sumatralith-like pieces). The chaîne opératoire also involved the shaping of thick ovoid cobbles for the production of choppers or chopping-tools and half-cobbles (longitudinally split) that are shaped into tools with transverse cutting edges. Flake scar surfaces and edges are fresh and unweathered, indicating *in situ* production and limited post-depositional movement. While previous work has claimed the Mau A assemblage is Son Vian (a precurser to Hoabinhian technology, characterised by unifacial flaking of blocky, cubic cobbles)

Four radiocarbon ages were obtained from isolated charcoal fragments in the deposit. The charcoal was sampled to bracket the upper and lower boundaries of the dense lithic layer. The ages indicate a rapid accumulation process for this layer at the terminal Pleistocene.

## 1.3 Methods

Dorsal cortex percentages discretized upon standard cut points were used to create reduction categories. Flakes with no dorsal cortex were categorized as tertiary flakes, those with up to a dorsal cortex percentage of 50% were considered secondary and those with a dorsal cortex value greater than 50% were considered primary (Bradbury & Carr 1995). Mass clusters were generated using univariate k-means, with the end result being 6 mass clusters, with mass cluster 1 having the least mass on average and 6 having the greatest mass on average.

Univariate k-means is a non-hierarchical clustering technique that creates a set number of groups equal to k, with points being assigned to groups in such a manner that the total distances between each point and mean of the group in minimized. We used the Ckmeans.1d.dp package in R to perform our univariate k-means analysis (Wang & Song, 2011). The Ckmeans.1d.dp has been used for univariate clustering in applications outside of archaeology prior to our work (Song & Zhong, 2020).

We initially recorded conventional linear dimension measurements, such as max dimension length and width at various points along the max dimension length, from all flakes recovered from the excavation. Then we converted these linear dimensions into landmarks points to represent the size and shape of each artefact. The specific linear measurements used to create the 2D landmarks were the top horizontal measurement, the max dimension length, width at a quarter of the maximum length, width at half of the maximum length, and width at three quarters of the maximum length.

The outlines formed by the shape landmarks were then normalized for size, orientation, and rotation. We used Generalized Procrustes Analysis to strip the flakes in the sample dataset of size, orientation, and rotation, leaving only shape data. Generalized Procrustes Analysis (or GPA) is a statistical tool for taking shapes on a 2D plane and normalizing them so as to only examine the absolute shape of a set of landmarks. An example of GPA being applied to stone tool landmarks is Okumura & Araujo (2014).

Finally, the shape landmark values were analysed by Principal Components Analysis, a form of exploratory data analysis. Principal Component Analysis takes the initial set of data and transforms the initial set of variables into a smaller set of variables whist still preserving most of the variation seen in the initial data set. PCA has been used to investigate 2D (Riede & Pedersen, 2018; Hoggard et al., 2019; Radinović & Kajtez, 2021) and 3D (Archer et al., 2021) outlines of stone artefacts in the past. Our method for carrying out the PCA on the shape landmarks was inspired by Theska et al. (2020), which also performed 2D landmark data analysis using PCA. PCA biplots, which plot out the first two primary components, were created to visualize differences based upon secondary categorical variables, namely flake reduction categories, excavation unit, and mass cluster. The first two primary components formulated the individual points on biplot, while the secondary variables (flake reduction categories, excavation unit, and mass clusters) were represented by colored outlines on the biplots

## 1.4 Results

## 1.5 PCA Analysis on Dorsal Cortex Groups

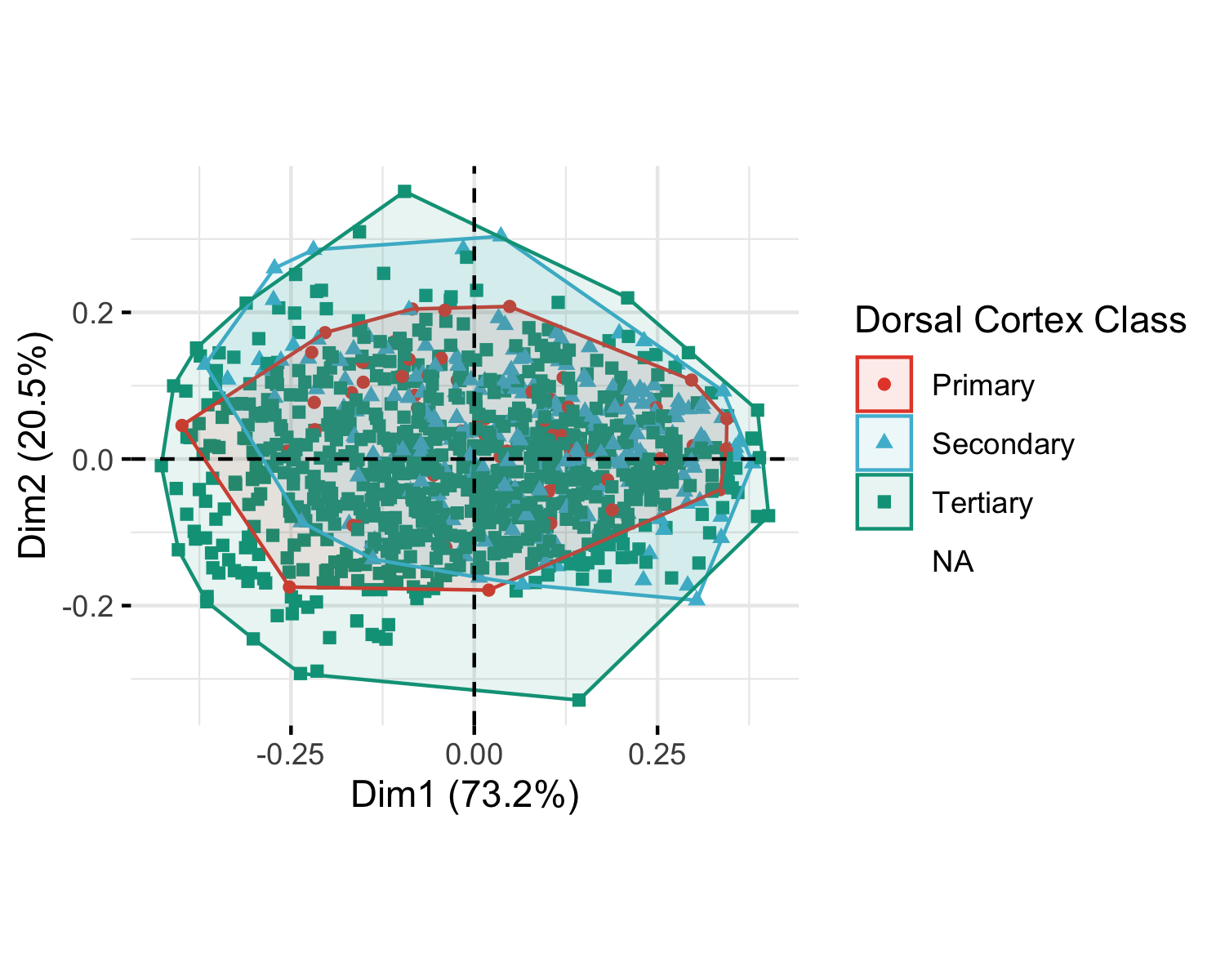


Figure 1.1: PCA biplot for flake shape and dorsal cortex class.

Figure 1.1 shows flake shape (as defined within the first two principal components) in relation to dorsal cortex class. The primary class of dorsal cortex, representing initial, unretouched flakes in the reduction sequence, has the smallest range of shape variation. Secondary flakes, which have been retouched and thus have less dorsal cortex than the primary flakes, show a slighly larger range of shape variation. Lastly, the tertiary flakes at the end of the reduction sequence show the greatest amount of shape variation.

Shape variation is not equal along both principal components. For flakes in all three dorsal cortex classes, the largest differences between each inter-nested is along the first principal component. Slight differences are seen along the second principal component, with an increasing amount of variation as one goes from primary to secondary to tertiary flakes, but these changes are minor when compared to the larger changes seen in the first principal component.

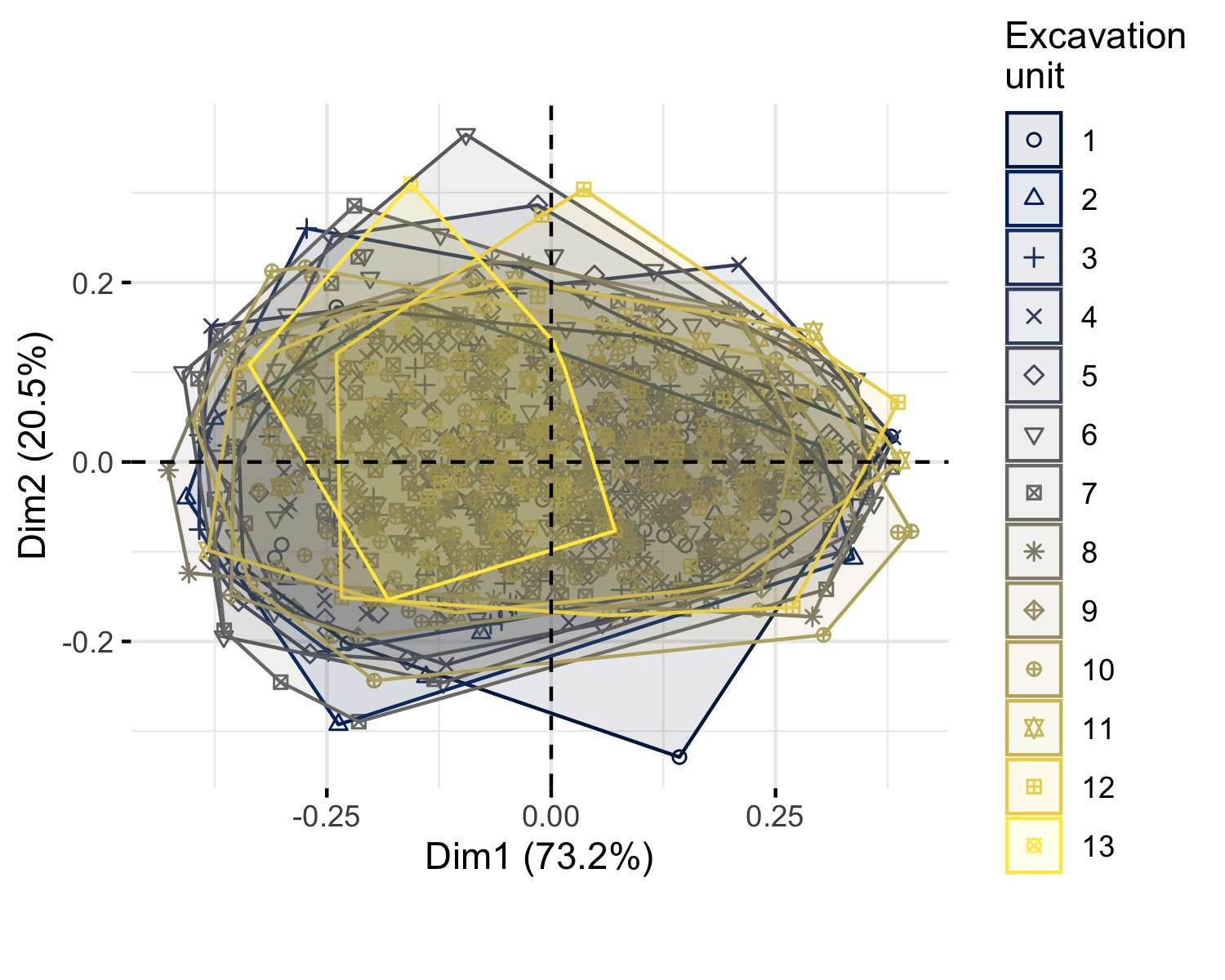


Figure 1.2: PCA biplot for flake shape and excavation unit.

Figure 1.2 shows the flake shapes projected on the first two principal components, and colored according to the excavation unit that they were recovered from. Excavation unit one is near the surface, and unit 13 is near the base. The general picture here is that shape variation changes little through the deposit. Units with fewer flakes, such as 13, show lower shape variation.

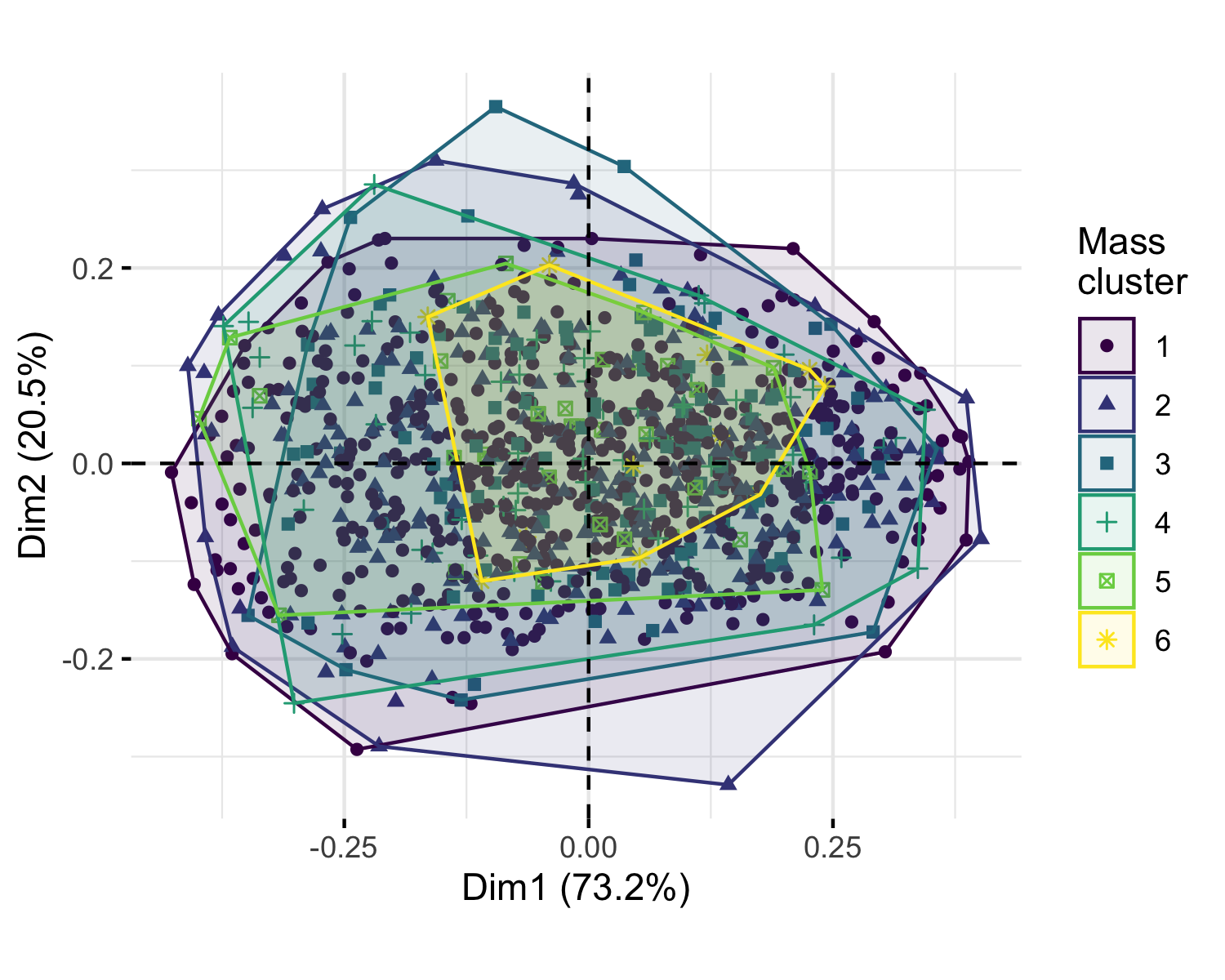


Figure 1.3: PCA biplot for flake shape and mass cluster groups

In figure 1.3 we see that greater shape variation is found in the lightest mass classes. The two lightest mass clusters, one and two, are in purple and blue respectively. These first two mass classes span the largest area on the biplot, signifying a larger degree of variation overall.

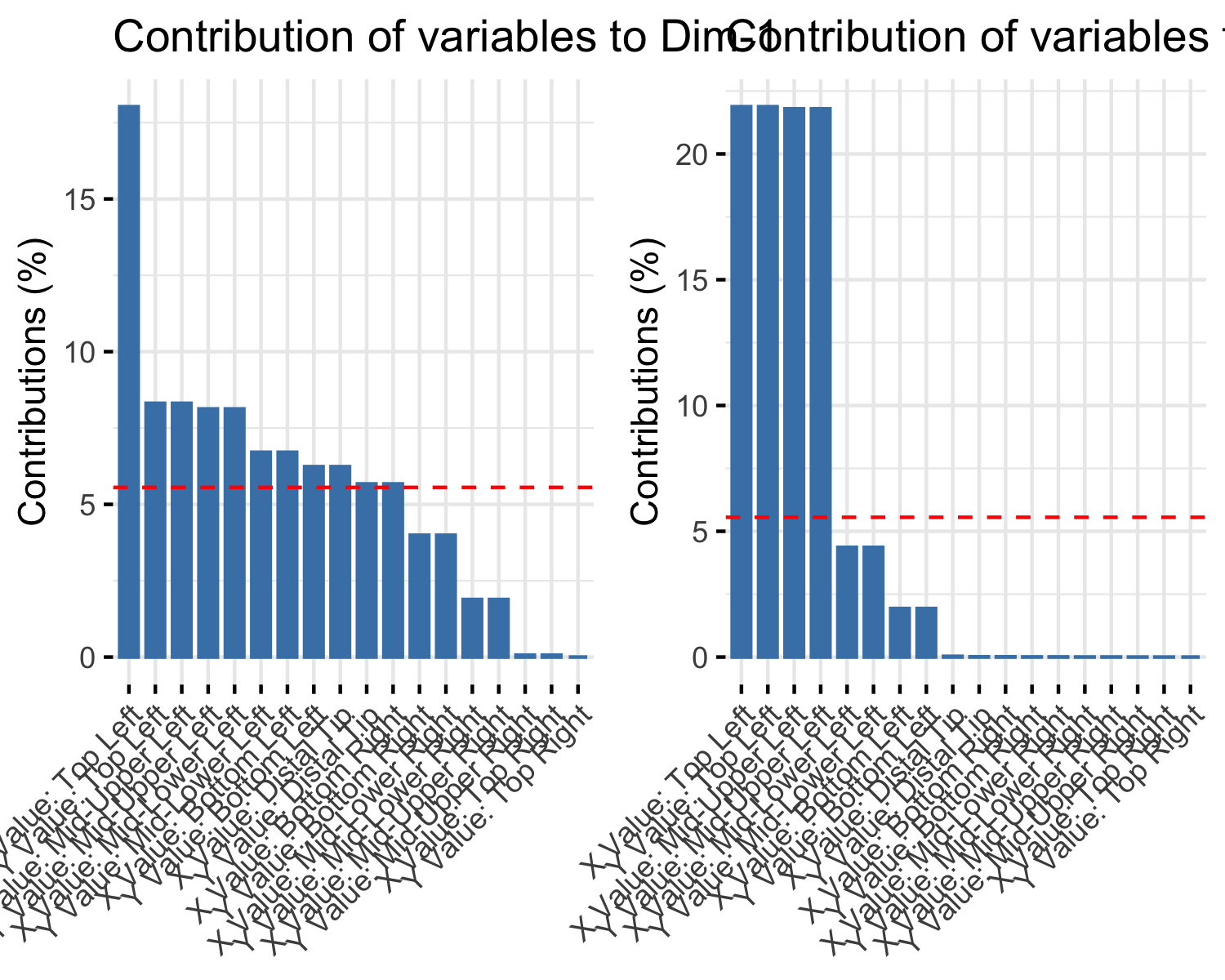


Figure 1.4: Plots showing the contribution of landmarks to the overall shape variation among flakes.

Figure 1.4 shows the relative contribution of each of the original 18 variables put through our PCA. Looking at the supplementary table, we can see that the first principal component is primarily composed of the x-value for the distal tip landmark, with smaller contributions from the y-values from the two upper-most and mid-upper points. The second primary dimension is composed largely of the y-values for bottom-most and upper-most points.

# 2 Discussion

Our data visualizations reveal some noteworthy trends regarding the degree of core reduction. Figure 1.2 shows very little variation over time, with lots of overlap between groups in the biplot. Units with fewer flakes, such as 13, show lower shape variation. This generally confirms our conclusion from the radiocarbon ages that the deposit accumulated relatively quickly, and the assemblage represents knapping events occurring at a similar time with little, if any perceptible change over time. By contrast, a more definitive difference between groups in seen in Figure 1.3, where there is a high degree of shape variation in the lighest flakes. This reflects the production of different types and shapes of cores as the flakes become smaller and thus lighter. This is further supported by Figure 1.1, where tertiary flakes with little dorsal cortex show the highest shape variation. This supports our interpretation of the previous result, with flakes from later in the reduction process showing greater shape variation as different types of cores were produced at the site.

Looking at 1.4,

# 3 Conclusion

# 4 Acknowledgements

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### 4.1.1 Colophon

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