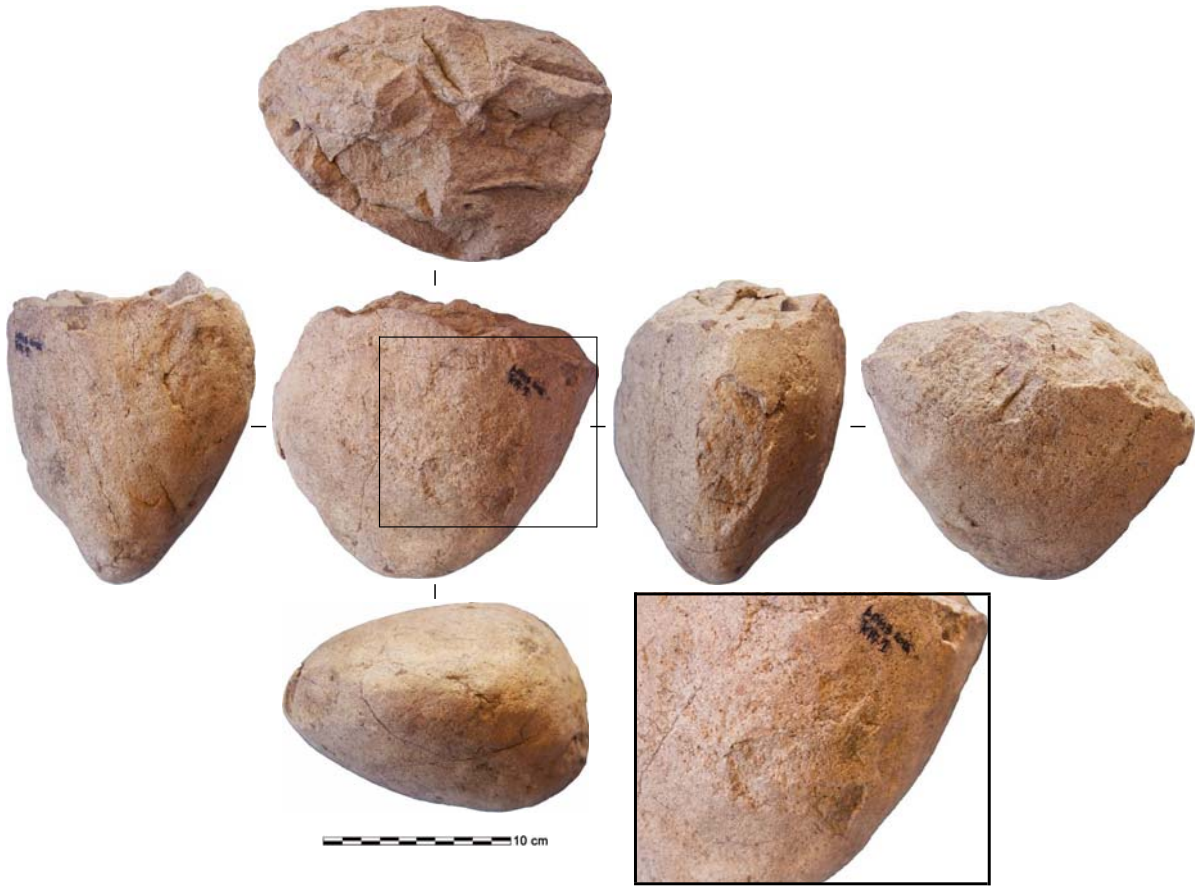
Supplementary material for Lewis, J. & Harmand, S. 2016. An Earlier Origin for Stone Tool Making: Implications for Cognitive Evolution and the Transition to *Homo*. *Phil. Trans. R. Soc. B.* doi: 10.1098/rstb.2015.0233.

Supplementary Material for An Earlier Origin for Stone Tool Making

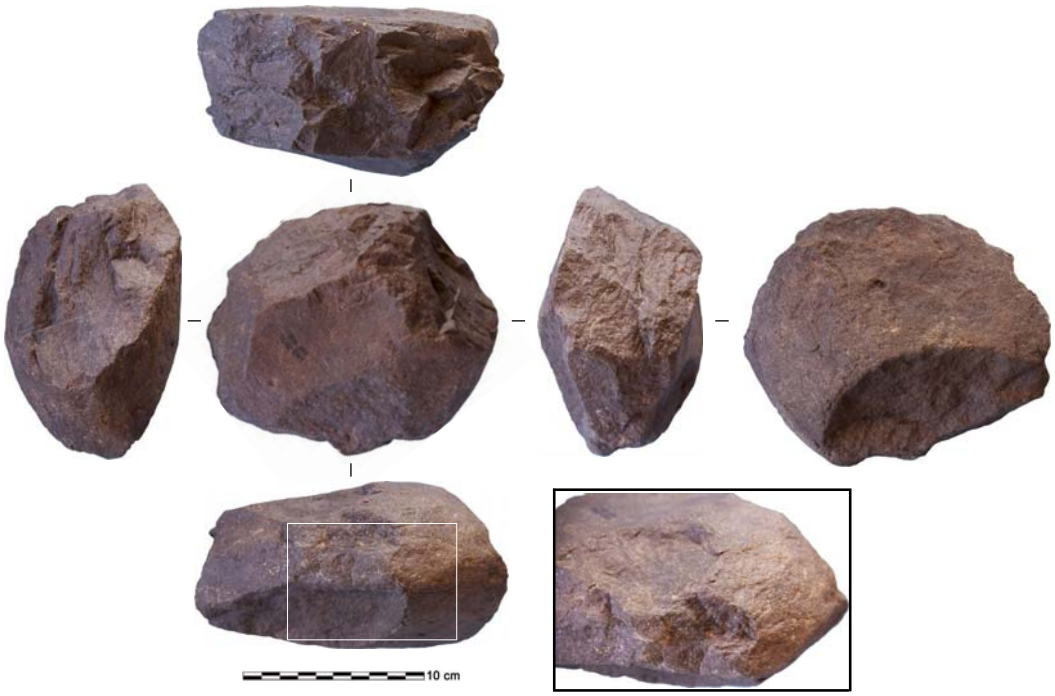
Supplementary Figure 1: Photo of knapper M. Brenet during replication experiment showing manual constraint and knapping technique.

Supplementary Figure 2: *In situ* artefact LOM3 2012 K17-1 (phonolite, 152 x 176 x 120 mm, 3.8 kg), truncated core on a rounded cobble displaying numerous short step scars from unipolar unifacial removals on one half of the truncated surface. Inset shows crushing marks on the other surface, possibly due to bipolar knapping or some other battering activity.



Supplementary Figure 3: *In situ* artefact LOM3 2012 I17-4 (basalt, 155 x 105 x 89 mm, 2.2 kg) on thick quadrangular block showing bashed edge.

Supplementary Figure 4: LOM3-2011-Surf-64. Core (phonolite, 144 x 162 x 89 mm, 2.587 kg), on flat subrounded cobble displaying a worked distal edge formed by a series of unipolar removals ending mostly in step fractures along 50% of the periphery of the cobble. The opposite edge shows crushing marks.



Supplementary Figure 5: LOM3-2011-Surf-106. Core (phonolite, 140 x 146 x 82 mm, 2.04 kg) on flat cobble. Displays a worked distal edge formed by a series of unipolar removals ending mostly in step fractures. The flaked edge displays a series of shorter removals (<1 cm), resulting in contiguous small scars along the edge (inset). It is difficult to say whether this is intentional retouch, use damage, or the result of the utilisation of the passive hammer technique.