**Supplementary Material**

The lithic artifacts unearthed in H13 are presented and described according to the layers as follows:

**Upper layer:**

**·Lithic artifacts only presenting traces of being polished (n=1)**

Stone Chisel（H13①:19） The lithology is arenite and the original status of raw material is unknown. This specimen is 39mm long, 14mm wide, 12mm thick and weighs 15g. The edge angle is 68°, the two sides of the cutting edge are asymmetrical, and the edge is oblique with respect to the axe of morphology.

**·Lithic artifacts only presenting traces of being knapped (n=3)**

**Products of débitage （n=2）**

Flake（H13①:2） The lithology is quartzite and the original status of raw material is unknown. This specimen is 20mm long, 18mm wide, 6mm thick and weighs 2g.

The butt of the flake is the scar of the previous removal. This flake has one transformative techno-functional units (UTF-T), which refers to the potential cutting edges. The front view of the cutting edge is obtuse, the transversal view is rectliner, and the sagittal view is a point. The cutting edge has a plan-concave section, with an angle greater than 60°.

Core-Tool（H13①:3） The lithology is siliceous rock and the original status of raw material is unknown. This specimen is 70mm long, 42mm wide, 36mm thick and weighs 103g. Three series of flaking can be seen. The largest scar of the first series of flaking is 22mm long and 33mm wide. The largest scar of the second series of flaking is 33mm long and 29mm wide. And the largest scar of the last series of flaking is 52mm long and 21mm wide. The stone tool has one transformative techno-functional units (UTF-T). The front view of the cutting edge is zigzag, the transversal view is rectliner, and the sagittal view is a point. The cutting edge is 21mm long with an angle of 60°. The cutting edge has a plano-concave section (Figure 3, 7).

**Lithic artifacts whose mode of production is diffucult to determine (n=1)**

Small Fragment（H13①:8） The lithology is quartzite and the original status of raw material is pebble. This specimen is 36mm long, 13mm wide, 10mm thick and weighs 8g (Figure 3, 1).

Grinding stone fragment （n=1）（H13①:5）The lithology is arenite and the original status of raw material is unknown. This specimen weighs 70g.

**Lower layer:**

**·Lithic artifacts presenting both traces of being knapped and polished (n=2)**

Ground Flake（H13②:72） The lithology is arenite and the original status of raw material is unknown. This specimen is 78mm long, 17mm wide, 4mm thick and weighs 7g. The grinding edge angle is 20° (Figure 3, 4)；

Stone Adze（H13②:73） The lithology is gneiss and the original status of raw material is unknown. This specimen is 52mm long, 32mm wide, 17mm thick and weighs 44g. The grinding edge angle is 75° (Figure 3, 3).。

**·Lithic artifacts only presenting traces of being polished (n=1)**

Ground Flake（H13②:9） The lithology is siliceous rock and the original status of raw material is unknown. This specimen is 23mm long, 11mm wide, 2mm thick and weighs 1g. The edge angle is 20°.

**·Lithic artifacts only presenting traces of being knapped (n=14)**

**Product of débitage (n=2)**

Core-Tool（H13②:56） The lithology is quartzite and the original status of raw material is pebble. This specimen is 86mm long, 63mm wide, 46mm thick and weighs 239g. Four series of flaking can be identified. The largest scar of the first series of flaking is 31mm long and 61mm wide. The largest scar of the second series of flaking is 81mm long and 68mm wide. And the largest scar of the third series of flaking is 38mm long and 31mm wide. It has one transformative techno-functional units (UTF-T). The front view of the cutting edge is convex, partially concave in the middle, the transversal view is rectliner, and the sagittal view is a point. The edge angle is 75°. The cutting edge has a concave-concave section (Figure 3, 8)；

Flake（H13②:87） The lithology is quartzite and the original status of raw material is pebble. This specimen is 83mm long, 77mm wide, 25mm thick and weighs 148g. The butt is natural. This flake may have been used, and with a sharp edge angle of 30°.

**Lithic artifacts whose mode of production is diffucult to determine (n=12)**

We chose the most representative specimens and described them as follows.

Unknown Fragment（H13②:77） The lithology is siliceous rock and the original status of raw material is pebble. This specimen is 95mm long, 67mm wide, 19mm thick and weighs 116g;

Unknown Fragment（H13②:84） The lithology is siliceous rock and the original status of raw material is pebble. This specimen is 96mm long, 20mm wide, 7mm thick and weighs 15g. It has two transformative techno-functional unit (UTF-T). For UTF-T 1, the front view of the UTF-T1 is rectliner, the transversal view is not a plane, and the sagittal view is irregular. The cutting edge is 31mm long and the edge angle is 68°. The UTF-T 2 has an angle of less than 60° in front view, is slender and sharp, and the transversal view is a line (Figure 3, 5)；

Fragment Tool（H13②:6） The lithology is arenite and the original status of raw material is pebble. This specimen is 49mm long, 15mm wide, 7mm thick and weighs 7g. The fragment tool has one transformative techno-functional units (UTF-T). The cutting edge is nearly rectliner in front view, the sagittal view is rectiliner, and the sagittal view is a point. The cutting edge has a concave-concave section. The cutting edge is 20mm long and the edge angle is 67° (Figure 3, 2)；

Fragment（H13②:78） The lithology is schist and the original status of raw material is pebble. This specimen is 82mm long, 14mm wide, 22mm thick and weighs 43g. It is probably a rough stone chisel；

Bipolar Products（H13②:83） The lithology is arenite and the original status of raw material is pebble. The specimen is 154mm long, 89mm wide, 62mm thick and weighs 953g (Figure 3, 11)；

Bipolar Products（H13②:18） The lithology is siliceous rock and the original status of raw material is pebble. This specimen is 125mm long, 65mm wide, 40mm

thick and weighs 375g. It has one transformative techno-functional units (UTF-T). The cutting edge is concave in front view, straight in sagittal view, and is a point in sagittal view. The cutting edge is 15mm long and 4mm deep, with a plano-concave section (Figure 3, 2);

**·Others (n=2)**

Drilled core （H13②:5） The lithology is schist and the original status of raw material is unknown. This specimen is 19mm in diameter, 12mm thick and weighs 10g.

Undetermined（H13②:63） This specimen is 88mm long, 77mm wide, 44mm thick and weighs 440g.