

**AN APE'S VIEW OF THE OLDOWAN REVISITED**

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Two decades ago Wynn and McGrew (1989) scrutinized the Oldowan from the perspectives of paleoarchaeology and primatology. Now we know that this industry is older, 2.6 m.y., and perhaps more complex, e.g. Lokalalei 2C. Also, interest in the pre-Oldowan has emerged with emphasis on non-flaking, pounding technology. Meanwhile, studies of wild and captive *Pan* spp. demonstrate: 1) experimentally-induced knapping by bonobos produces sharp-edged, sometimes concoidally fractured flakes and transmission of the techniques to offspring; 2) cultural transmission and social conformity of tool-using skills suggest complex cognition in captive and wild chimpanzees; 3) newly-applied *chaine operatoire* theory illuminates chimpanzee nut cracking work-sites suggesting the existence of operational sequences in tool transport and use; 4) selectivity of organic raw materials by chimpanzees extends to lithics; 5) chimpanzees use large-scale mental mapping of wide-spread fruit resources; 6) chimpanzee hunting is more nuanced, e.g. tool use in securing prey, but scavenging remains elusive; 7) chimpanzee nest-sites in more open landscapes indicate re-use, selectivity, and seasonal differences in ranging. Studies of wild capuchin and macaque monkeys indicate percussive technologies used in processing nuts, roots, molluscs and crustaceans that may be relevant to modelling the pre-Oldowan. Instead of seeking ways to engage across the divide between palaeoanthropology and primatology, we now build bridges via primate archaeology whereby primatologists use archaeological methods to study primate technology, and archaeologists study primates to further understand hominin technological and cultural evolution.

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