In all eight *secondary categories* of shaped tools and debitage, all assemblages differ from one another (at .001 s.l.). However, if the values of the chi-square statistic may be taken as an indicator of "differentiating distance" (i.e., the higher the value, the greater the "distance"), the same trend as before is repeated, namely, Y13 is closer to Avivim than Y18, which is much closer to Y27/28. This is illustrated by Figure 5 which shows also the values for primary categories and for the forthcoming ones as well.

This observation also holds true for the types of *large shaped tools*, except that their numbers are too few for meaningful statistical study, and therefore they are not included in Figure 5 (e.g., handaxes, cleavers, choppers, drills, and rectangular scrapers are more characteristic of Y18 and Y27/28 than of Y13 and Avivim).

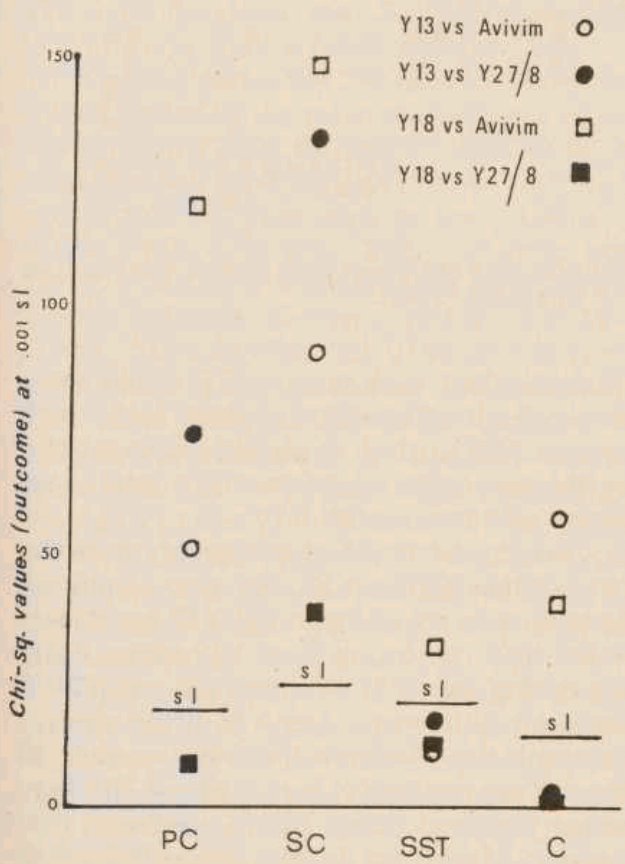

Fig. 5: "Differentiating distance" in four major artifact categories (s.l. = significance level; see text for full category names).

The picture becomes more complicated when *small shaped tool* types are considered. Still, Y18 differs from Avivim at .001 s.l. while from Y27/28 just at .05 s.l., whereas Y13 differs from Avivim only at .05 s.l. but from Y27/28 at .005 s.l. (in Fig. 5 all values are shown at .001 s.l.).

Forms of *regular cores* were collapsed into three groups: highly geometric, semigeometric and nongeometric. On the one hand, Y13 diverges significantly from Avivim as Y18 also does. On the other hand, Y13 does not diverge from Y27/28 even at .05 s.l., nor does Y18 (values in Fig. 5 are shown at .001 s.l.). Thus, owing to the large percentage of nongeometric cores (73 %), Avivim distinguishes itself from the other Plateau sites, the examples of which range between 27 % to 38 %.

Twenty nine cross-category *qualitative attribute states or substates* were selected for comparison (for six of them no data were available from the Avivim sites). Briefly, Figure 6 was constructed in the same manner as Figure 5. Yet, the abbreviations of the variables are necessary here: Rolled: none and little; Cortex: none + 1/4; Cone: protruding; C: diffused; C: absent; Primary form: end-struck; Ventral curvature: convex and concave; VC: concave and convex; VC: straight; Preparation pattern: same (platform); PP: ≥ 2 (platforms); PP: geometric (scar morphology); Platform contour: geometric; PC: removed; PC: ridge; PC: irregular; Platform state: ≥ 3 (preparation facets); PS: former (scar serving as striking platform); Striking platforms (on cores): ≥ 2; Flaking edges: ≥ 2; Uncore areas: none; UA: cortex: none + 1/4; UA: areas (number of): < 2; Contour: symmetrical (scar morphology); Con: smooth (edges); Bulb imprint: deep; BI: flat; Terminal release: normal; TR: abnormal.

Despite their importance, it is not possible to dwell here upon each variable separately. The interested reader is kindly invited to investigate carefully the figure by himself. Thus I shall limit the discussion below to several general features.

First, in all cross-category qualitative variables, but four, no significant difference between the assemblages could be inferred even at the .05 s.l. Second, no clearcut pattern of what