



HAL
open science

Reply to: ‘No direct evidence for the presence of Nubian Levallois technology and its association with Neanderthals at Shukbah Cave’

James Blinkhorn, Clément Zanolli, Tim Compton, Huw S Groucutt, Eleanor M Scerri, Lucile Crete, Chris Stringer, Michael D Petraglia, Simon Blockley

► To cite this version:

James Blinkhorn, Clément Zanolli, Tim Compton, Huw S Groucutt, Eleanor M Scerri, et al.. Reply to: ‘No direct evidence for the presence of Nubian Levallois technology and its association with Neanderthals at Shukbah Cave’. *Scientific Reports*, 2022, 12 (1), pp.1208. 10.1038/s41598-022-05049-6 . hal-03864512

HAL Id: hal-03864512

<https://hal.science/hal-03864512>

Submitted on 21 Nov 2022

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L’archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d’enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



OPEN

Reply to: 'No direct evidence for the presence of Nubian Levallois technology and its association with Neanderthals at Shukbah Cave'

James Blinkhorn^{1,2,✉}, Clément Zanolli³, Tim Compton⁴, Huw S. Groucutt^{5,6,7}, Eleanor M. Scerri^{1,7}, Lucile Crete⁴, Chris Stringer⁴, Michael D. Petraglia^{6,8,9} & Simon Blockley²

REPLYING TO: E. Hallinan et al.; *Scientific Reports* <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-05072-7> (2022).

An exclusive connection between *Homo sapiens* and Nubian Levallois technology has been posited, but remains to be demonstrated¹. Our re-evaluation of the fossil and lithic material from Shukbah Cave confounds such assumptions due to the identification of a Neanderthal molar tooth alongside Nubian Levallois cores and points at the site². Hallinan and colleagues³ question this finding, instead supporting the use of Nubian Levallois technology as a *fossile directeur* to track expansions of *Homo sapiens*. We tackle these critiques, highlighting the problematic foundations in the assertion that Nubian Levallois technology is a unique, discrete entity, resulting in its misuse to support simplistic culture-historical narratives.

Shukbah Layer D

Garrod's excavation notes and publications on Shukbah indicate that finer stratigraphic diversity was recognised within the breccia deposits^{4–6}, but both here and elsewhere it is evident that major sedimentary phases were resolved. The provenance of the Neanderthal molar and faunal records from the site both support a late Middle Palaeolithic timeframe, with no wider evidence from the site currently supporting substantive, earlier occupations. Garrod^{4–6} directly cautioned the rare presence of artefacts from distinctly later timeframes and younger technological systems within the Layer D assemblage may be attributed to the incised upper contact of Layer D, and is consistent with the 11 younger intrusive elements identified by Hallinan and colleagues³.

A late Middle Palaeolithic attribution of the assemblage is consistent with the typological character of the Layer D assemblage as reported by Garrod^{4–6}, from a *chaîne opératoire* analysis by Callander⁷ that included the Rockefeller collection, and our attribute-based analysis of 707 artefacts². Callander illustrates the uneven distribution of artefacts from Shukbah D between multiple major collections, with a notably higher proportion of retouched pieces and lower proportion of Levallois elements present in the small Rockefeller collection than elsewhere. We therefore suggest that the examination of a small and particularly biased sample by Hallinan and colleagues gives misleading insight into the character of the Shukbah D assemblage, as evident when contrasted with studies of much larger sample sizes by Garrod^{4–6}, Callander⁷, and ourselves². While we cannot preclude the possibility of earlier occupation of the site, the incidence rate of artefacts Hallinan and colleagues³ consider characteristic of such episodes (listed as LP [n = 3] or early MP [n = 7]) is extremely low (0.8%) amongst the artefacts recovered by Garrod (n = 1235), and may have been substantially lower had artefact retention practices

¹Pan-African Evolution Research Group, Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History, Kahlaische Strasse 10, 07745 Jena, Germany. ²Department of Geography, Centre for Quaternary Research, Royal Holloway University of London, Egham Hill, Egham, Surrey, UK. ³Univ. Bordeaux, CNRS, MCC, PACEA, UMR 5199, 33600 Pessac, France. ⁴Department of Earth Sciences, Centre for Human Evolution Research, Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, UK. ⁵Extreme Events Research Group, Max Planck Institutes for Chemical Ecology, The Science of Human History, and Biogeochemistry, Hans-Knöll-Strasse 8, 07745 Jena, Germany. ⁶Department of Archaeology, Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History, Kahlaische Strasse 10, 07745 Jena, Germany. ⁷Institute of Prehistoric Archaeology, University of Cologne, 50931 Cologne, Germany. ⁸Human Origins Program, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560, USA. ⁹School of Social Science, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD 4072, Australia. ✉email: blinkhorn@shh.mpg.de

been more comprehensive. Defining the presence of whole cultural phases based on single or rare artefacts, whilst overlooking the overwhelming majority of an assemblage, is questionable. On these terms, then, it would appear that any mixing of the Shukbah D assemblage has been minimal. The combined presence of a dominant focus on Levallois point production alongside centripetal and bidirectional flake production in the Shukbah D assemblage is directly comparable to other, dated, late Middle Palaeolithic sites, such as Kebara^{8–10}, which were occupied by Neanderthals and contain comparable faunal records to Shukbah⁶. Assessments made by multiple researchers clearly demonstrate the classic late Middle Palaeolithic character of the Shukbah Layer D assemblage with a predominant focus on Levallois point production.

The Neanderthal Molar Tooth

The provenance of the molar tooth is clearly described by Garrod^{4–6}. Hallinan and colleagues³ present partial quotes from Garrod's description to suggest that the Neanderthal molar derived from the contact between Layers D and B. Garrod unequivocally attributed the Neanderthal molar to the intact breccia deposits that are ascribed to Layer D: "A few human fragments were found in D, viz., a small portion of a temporal bone and a molar tooth, both from the base of the hummock on the edge of the pit"⁶. The tooth was overlain by ca. 2 m of Layer D breccias on the right side of the hummock with no direct contact with Layer B, *contra* Hallinan and colleagues³. Distinct stratigraphic contexts are described by Garrod for other human fossils potentially associated with abraded deposits^{4–6}, which have no bearing on the secure attribution of the Neanderthal molar tooth to the Layer D breccias that yielded the late Middle Palaeolithic stone tool assemblage.

Nubian Levallois technology

We documented nine cores in plan, as well as multiple views of two cores in SI Fig. 2 that visibly meet the four criteria set out by¹¹, the parameters of which we used to identify the presence of Nubian Levallois technology in the Shukbah D assemblage. Hallinan and colleagues³ critique our predominant presentation of artefacts in plan (78%). Our approach is consistent with contemporary reporting of Nubian technology from Arabia by Usik and colleagues¹¹, in the Levant by Goder-Goldberger and colleagues^{12,13}, and in South Africa by Hallinan and Shaw¹⁴, where 65–95% of cores are only illustrated in plan. The broadest range of definitions of Nubian Levallois technology share focus on description of flaking surface scar patterns¹, which are best observed in plan.

Hallinan and colleagues³ assert both the distinct form of Nubian Levallois reduction and a consensus in the criteria for its definition, following Usik and colleagues¹¹. This overlooks considerable debate in the literature¹. Usik and colleagues¹¹ identify discrete modes of preparation of the flaking surface for Type 1, 1/2, and 2 Nubian Levallois cores, that Crassard and Hilbert¹⁵ suggest unnecessarily formalises plasticity, given that cores examined today are static elements of a past dynamic system. Goder-Goldberger and colleagues¹² highlight that a definition that maintains the distinctness of Nubian technology is critical to its use as an "archaeological missing link"¹², yet Usik and colleagues¹¹ indicate that as distal flaking surfaces become flatter Nubian cores can be seen as "grading into bidirectional cores or recurrent cores", Hallinan & Shaw¹⁴ identify cores with 'Nubian affinity' but not enough to confidently identify them as Nubian, and Rose and colleagues¹⁶ identify that "there is overlap between Nubian Type 2 core preparation and some preferential point-producing Levallois reduction systems in the Levantine Mousterian". Given this broad recognition that Nubian Levallois technology can grade into other Levallois approaches, some appraisal must be made of how and where to divide this spectrum of variability, as well as why.

No comparative basis to identify the categories chosen to define Nubian Levallois technology are set out by Usik and colleagues¹¹, nor do they demonstrate them to be discrete from other Levallois methods. For instance, it is not established that there is a discrete distribution of distal flaking surface angle of Nubian and other Levallois cores that can be simply divided at 120 degrees, and in practice this quantitative threshold is exceeded elsewhere by Hallinan and co-authors^{13,14} in identification of Nubian cores. Nevertheless, to answer the Hallinan and colleagues³ critique the distal ridge angles on ten cores from Shukbah D stored at UCL have been measured. The angles range from 83° to 120°, with a mean of 102.4°, meaning that they are consistent with the particular descriptions set out by Usik and colleagues¹¹ and favoured by Hallinan and colleagues³. Likewise, Hallinan and Shaw¹⁴ identify the difficulty in applying the shape categories, arguing instead for the need for quantitative analyses, which again should be established through comparative study if argued to be distinct features of Nubian Levallois technology. This remarkable absence of comparative studies prohibits acceptance that Nubian Levallois technology is inherently discrete from other Levallois methods.

Hallinan and colleagues³ contest whether Nubian Levallois end products can be identified, although they are commonly identified in the recent literature. For instance, Rose and colleagues indicate that Nubian Levallois reduction "results in the signature Nubian Levallois point"¹⁶, Goder-Goldberger and colleagues indicate "Other recognizable artifacts associated with the Nubian reduction sequence are the specific core shaping blades and the end-products"¹² and that "the Nubian flaking system is unique and includes identifiable cores, preparation blanks and end products"¹³, whilst Hallinan and Shaw identify Nubian products from "various reduction strategies including Type 2, 1/2 and, to a lesser extent, Type 1 Nubian methods" from an appraisal of dorsal scar patterns¹⁴. Indeed, the need for quantitative study between Nubian and other Levallois points was highlighted as a "major limitation in the study of Nubian technology"¹⁴. Our identification of Nubian Levallois products is comparable to that set out by Hallinan and Shaw¹⁴ and provides a testable hypotheses for further analyses: that the use of Nubian Levallois reduction schemes has no significant impact upon the key metric attributes we studied in comparison to other Levallois points.

Comparative Studies

We undertook extensive quantitative comparative studies of Late Pleistocene Middle Palaeolithic and Middle Stone Age toolkits across the Levant, Arabia and eastern Africa, a considerable research endeavour evident from the scarcity of similar analyses at comparable scope and scale. Indeed direct reappraisal of existing assemblages such as Aduma, rather than reliance on existing reports, is critical to evaluate diversity of Levallois reduction approaches; in this instance, we rejected previous assertions¹⁷ for the presence of Nubian Levallois technology. *Contra* Hallinan and colleagues³, who argue we overlook the potential role of raw material procurement on driving variability, we suggested that the immediate availability of larger clasts at the southern Arabian sites of TH123b and TH383 best explains the distinct variability observed in comparison with other sites, highlighting the larger size of these cores and the role of differential reduction intensity.

Nubian Levallois technology is best known from undated surface sites, typically occurring in low frequencies compared to other reduction methods. A narrow focus on Nubian Levallois technology has led to biased sampling practices that can result in the destruction of assemblage integrity (e.g.¹³), perhaps more so than Garrod's excavation practices. These factors may have limited scope for comparative analyses to date but should similarly limit the use of this technology as a *fossil directeur* to track human expansions. Increasing sample sizes within and between sites will undoubtedly enhance precision of comparative studies, yet our results provide the means to test key hypotheses—whether Nubian Levallois is discrete from other Levallois technologies. Hallinan and colleagues³ argue that incorrect identification of Nubian technology best explains why considerable overlap exists between our Nubian and Other Levallois categories for Shukbah and other sites. However, this overlooks comparable results from other metric analyses¹⁵ as well as more extensive analyses involving refitting studies¹⁸, which support our results and demonstrate Nubian and 'classic' Levallois can be variants of a single technological approach.

Conclusion

Amongst the plurality of definitions of Nubian Levallois technology in the literature, the basis upon which Usik and colleagues¹¹ determined the criteria they set out is opaque, prohibiting clear differentiation from other Levallois methods. Hallinan and colleagues³ identify a core within the Shukbah D assemblage that meets key criteria set out by Usik and colleagues¹¹. However as further 'in-depth technological analyses' are deemed necessary to resolve whether or not the core results from 'a true Nubian reduction scheme', it is apparent that these preferred criteria alone do not provide sufficient analytical utility to identify Nubian reduction schemes. This problem is exacerbated by Hallinan and colleagues³ asserting a single definition for the identification of Nubian Levallois cores, overlooking plurality in the literature, whilst simultaneously highlighting such plurality in previous studies as prohibiting the identification of Nubian Levallois point blanks. If, as Hallinan and colleagues³ assert, "a unified definition of Nubian technology is fundamental to a better understanding of its significance", we consider it essential that such definitions are derived from comparative studies. In the absence of clear comparative studies that demonstrate the unique, discrete qualities of Nubian Levallois technology, we support suggestions that it forms part of a spectrum of variability amongst Levallois reduction approaches often associated with semi-arid landscapes¹⁸, which is consistent with its independent appearance in areas including southern Africa¹⁹. This provides the simplest explanation for its appearance at Shukbah, as well as the results of our comparative study. In contrast, the use of Nubian Levallois technology, and particularly its appearance in undated surface sites and the absence of robust association between artefacts and human fossils, to track the expansions of a discrete biological population, *Homo sapiens*, remains problematic. As a result, the use of Nubian Levallois technology by other populations that employ Levallois reduction methods and focus on the production of points is, perhaps, unsurprising.

Received: 3 December 2021; Accepted: 5 January 2022

Published online: 24 January 2022

References

- Groucutt, H. S. Culture and convergence: The curious case of the nubian complex. In *Culture History and Convergent Evolution: Can we detect populations in prehistory?* (ed. Groucutt, H. S.) 55–86 (Springer, 2020). https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-46126-3_4.
- Blinkhorn, J. *et al.* Nubian Levallois technology associated with southernmost Neanderthals. *Sci. Rep.* **11**, 2869 (2021).
- Hallinan, E. *et al.* No direct evidence for the presence of Nubian Levallois technology and its association with Neanderthals at Shukbah Cave. *Sci. Rep.* <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-05072-7>
- Garrod, D. A. E. Shukba 1928. in *Unpublished handwritten excavation diary, 4 April - 2 June. In: Box 63 [Inventory no. 33 431], Garrod Archive in the Fonds Suzanne Cassou de St. Mathurin, Musée des Antiquités Nationales, St. Germain-en-Laye 78103, France.*
- Garrod, D. A. E. Excavation of a palaeolithic cave in western Judaea. *Palest. Explor. Q.* **60**, 182–185 (1928).
- Garrod, D. A. E. & Bate, D. M. A. Excavations at the cave of Shukbah, Palestine, 1928. *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* **8**, 1–20 (1942).
- Callander, J. Dorothy Garrod's excavations in the late Mousterian of Shukbah cave in Palestine reconsidered. *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* **70**, 207–231 (2004).
- Abadi, I., Bar-Yosef, O. & Belfer-Cohen, A. Kebara V—A contribution for the study of the middle-upper Paleolithic transition in the Levant. *PaleoAnthropology* **2020**, 1–28 (2020).
- Shea, J. J. Neandertals, competition, and the origin of modern human behavior in the Levant. *Evol. Anthropol. Issues News Rev.* **12**, 173–187 (2003).
- Shea, J. J. *Stone Tools in the Paleolithic and Neolithic Near East* (Cambridge University Press, 2013). <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781139026314>.
- Usik, V. I., Rose, J. I., Hilbert, Y. H., Van Peer, P. & Marks, A. E. Nubian complex reduction strategies in Dhofar, southern Oman. *Quat. Int.* **300**, 244–266 (2013).
- Goder-Goldberger, M., Gubenko, N. & Hovers, E. 'Diffusion with modifications': Nubian assemblages in the central Negev highlands of Israel and their implications for Middle Paleolithic inter-regional interactions. *Quat. Int.* **408**, 121–139 (2016).
- Goder Goldberger, M., Ginat, H., Ragolski, G., Seri, G. & Abadi, I. Middle Palaeolithic find spots with Nubian cores from the Southern Negev and the Arava. *Israel. J. Lithic Stud.* **4**, 1–16 (2017).
- Hallinan, E. & Shaw, M. Nubian Levallois reduction strategies in the Tankwa Karoo South Africa. *PLoS ONE* **15**, 2 (2020).

15. Crassard, R. & Hilbert, Y. H. A Nubian complex site from central Arabia: implications for Levallois taxonomy and human dispersals during the upper Pleistocene. *PLoS ONE* **8**, e69221 (2013).
16. Rose, J. I. *et al.* The Nubian complex of Dhofar, Oman: An African middle stone age industry in Southern Arabia. *PLoS ONE* **6**, e28239 (2011).
17. Yellen, J. *et al.* The Archaeology of Aduma Middle Stone Age Sites in the Awash Valley Ethiopia. *PaleoAnthropology* **10**, 25–100 (2005).
18. Chiotti, L., Dibble, H. L., Olszewski, D. I., McPherron, S. P. & Schurmans, U. A. Middle Palaeolithic lithic technology from the western high desert of Egypt. *J. F. Archaeol.* **34**, 307–318 (2009).
19. Will, M., Mackay, A. & Phillips, N. Implications of Nubian-like core reduction systems in southern Africa for the identification of early modern human dispersals. *PLoS ONE* **10**, 1–21 (2015).

Acknowledgements

We thank Ceri Shipton and Rachael Sparks for their assistance with additional data recording from the Shukbah D holdings at the Institute of Archaeology, UCL.

Author contributions

The manuscript was drafted by J.B., C.Z., T.C., H.G. and C.S. The manuscript was reviewed by J.B., C.Z., T.C., H.G., E.S., L.C., C.S., M.P., and S.B.

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

Additional information

Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to J.B.

Reprints and permissions information is available at www.nature.com/reprints.

Publisher's note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

© The Author(s) 2022