

REDATING SHUIDONGGOU LOCALITY 1 AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE INITIAL UPPER PALEOLITHIC IN EAST ASIA

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ABSTRACT. A review of recently published temporal data from Shuidonggou Locality 1 indicates that a 40–43 cal ka date for the inception of Initial Upper Paleolithic (IUP) blade-oriented technologies in East Asia is warranted. Comparison of the dates from Shuidonggou to other Asian IUP dates in Korea, Siberia, and Mongolia supports this assertion, indicating that the initial appearance of the IUP in East Asia generally corresponds in time to the florescence of the IUP in eastern Europe and western Asia. This conclusion preliminarily suggests that either a version of the IUP originated independently in East Asia just prior to 40 cal ka, or more likely, that an early, initial diffusion of the IUP into East Asia occurred ~41 cal ka, a hypothesis consistent with current estimates for the evolution or arrival of modern humans in the region.

INTRODUCTION

In Asia, the Initial Upper Paleolithic (IUP) consists of behavioral innovations dating between approximately 41 and 28 cal ka that are distinguished in large part by the production of blades using Levallois or Levallois-like techniques and artifact assemblages exhibiting attributes of both Middle and Upper Paleolithic prepared-core reduction strategies (Kuzmin and Orlova 1998; Bar-Yosef and Kuhn 1999; Kuhn et al. 1999; Bar-Yosef 2007). Given this, the Asian IUP has not surprisingly been linked to both the European Middle Paleolithic (MP) and to the evolution or spread of anatomically modern humans, or at least modern human behaviors, in or into East Asia during the Late Pleistocene (Henshilwood and Marean 2003; Klein 2008; Norton and Jin 2009; but see Shea 2011). The IUP is consequently of considerable import to understanding the evolutionary and perhaps the demographic relationships operating between Europe and Asia during the Late Pleistocene and to identifying how Upper Paleolithic (UP) behaviors proliferated across Eurasia between approximately 45,000 and 25,000 yr ago (Kuhn et al. 2004; Bar-Yosef and Wang 2012; Guan et al. 2012; Qu et al. 2013).

Given the materials that dominate most assemblages, it is not surprising that descriptions of the Eurasian IUP focus on lithic technologies. These have been termed, among others, *lepto-Levalliosian* (Kuhn 2004), which consists of blades struck from prepared cores that exhibit evidence of Levallois or prismatic reduction techniques, retouched blade tools, blade blanks showing extensive platform preparation, and elongate Levallois points. Some assemblages contain MP tool types like sidescrapers and denticulates. In others, tools more characteristic of the UP, such as endscrapers, burins, and truncations are present. Others contain both MP and UP tool types (Derevianko 1998; Kuhn et al. 1999). Descriptions of other behaviors are scant, save that hunting was likely a principal economic activity, and one that at least in some regions may have targeted more diverse prey species when compared to the preceding MP (Kuhn et al. 2009). Importantly, some see a temporal pattern in the distribution of IUP sites, with earlier dates further west, e.g. 52 cal ka at Boker Tachtit 1 in the Levant (Marks 1983), and later dates to the east, e.g. at Shuidonggou in China (~34 cal ka, see Liu et al. 2009 and discussions below), with intermediate dates coming from locales like the Altai, e.g. Kara Bom at 46 cal ka (Goebel et al. 1993). In addition to a dearth of preceding Mousterian deposits in East Asia from which lepto-Levalliosian technologies might have developed, the IUP industries of northeast Asia are somewhat different than the IUP of western Eurasia (Brantingham et al. 2001, 2004). Together these observations may point to a separate origin for the IUP in northeast Asia, and a subsequent southward diffusion from Siberia to northern China via Mongolia (Brantingham et al. 2001, 2004). Yet the case is far from closed. Analysis of the latest published dates from Shuidong-

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gou and comparison of these to Eurasian IUP radiocarbon chronologies suggests, however, that either (1) IUP-bearing groups migrating from western Eurasia became temporarily established in East Asia on the order of 5000–11,000 yr earlier than is commonly accepted or (2) that prepared-core blade technologies developed independently in East Asia at about the same time as similar technologies were becoming established in eastern Europe and western Asia.

SHUIDONGGOU LOCALITY 1

In China's Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, some 5 km south of the Yellow River, Shuidonggou ($38^{\circ}17'55.0''\text{N}$, $106^{\circ}30'6.2''\text{E}$) exhibits the easternmost expression of the IUP in Eurasia (Brantingham et al. 2004). The site consists of 12 localities spread along 6 km of incised Late Pleistocene and Holocene fluvial and lacustrine deposits containing cultural materials dating between, arguably, 35,900 and 6732 cal BP (Pei et al. 2012) (Figure 1). Locality 1 (SDG01) was the first discovered here, in 1923, and has a long research history, though its connection to “evolved Mousterian” and “emergent Aurignacian,” and hence to the European MP and UP, was noted from the start (Licent and Chardin 1925; Boule et al. 1928; Bordes 1968). The most substantial work at Locality 1 occurred in 1980, when the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region's Institute of Archaeology excavated a 15-m-deep trench that resulted in the stratigraphic section evident at the locality today (Ningxia Museum 1987; Ningxia Provincial Institute of Archaeology 2003). The upper 8 m of this section are still visible; the lowest strata are now buried in fill (Figure 2). More recent studies focus on re-interpreting the locality's stratigraphy and artifact assemblages, noting that SDG01 contains some of the oldest cultural deposits at the greater Shuidonggou site as a whole, making it critical to understanding the inception of the IUP and UP in East Asia (Chen et al. 1984; Li et al. 1987; Sun and Zhao 1991; Gao et al. 2008; Liu et al. 2009; Wang et al. 2009; Guan et al. 2011; Peng et al. 2012).

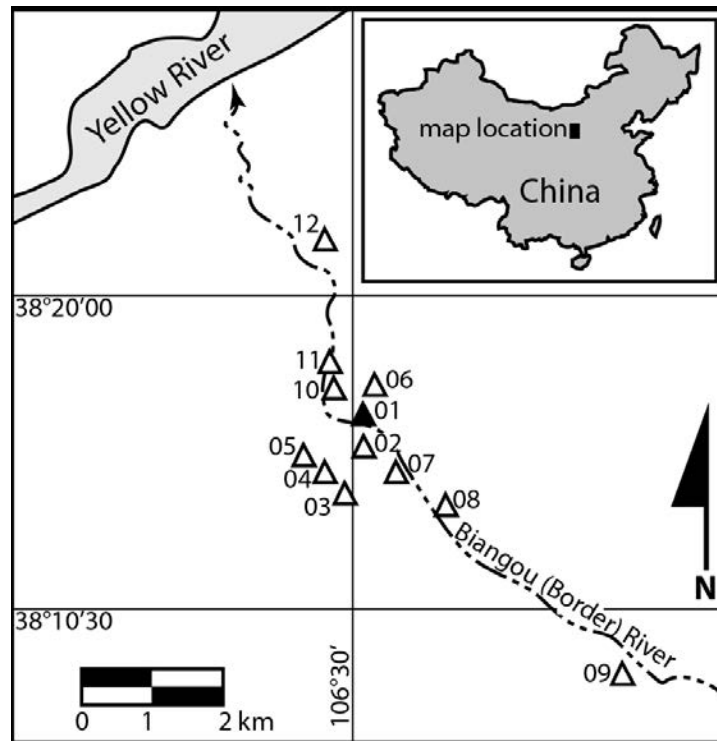


Figure 1 Map of the 12 localities comprising the Shuidonggou site

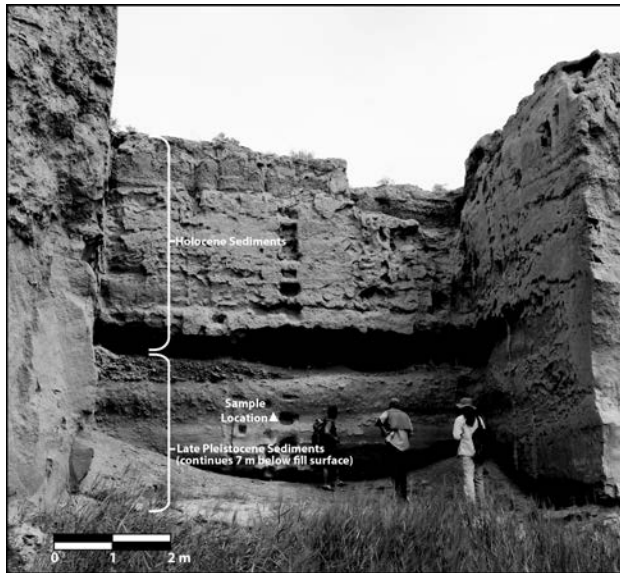


Figure 2 A 2011 photograph of SDG01 showing Holocene and Pleistocene stratigraphy and 2011 AMS sample location (Photo: C Morgan).

The locality contains Holocene and Late Pleistocene cultural deposits, the latter identified by five strata (i.e. Strata 3–7) (Liu et al. 2009; Pei et al. 2012). Earlier interpretations (Madsen et al. 2001), however, identify three Pleistocene strata (strata 6–8, the latter subdivided into substrata 8a, 8b, and 8c). Determining the correspondence between these two basic interpretations is hampered by differences in description, scale (or lack thereof), and resolution of each reported profile, but the general sequence of each is equivalent (Figure 3). Using the earlier profile (reported in Brantingham et al. 2001 and Madsen et al. 2001), however, it is clear that the majority of the Pleistocene cultural materials are from Stratum 8b; strata 6 and 7 contain likely redeposited Pleistocene artifacts (Madsen et al. 2001). These artifact-bearing strata roughly correspond to strata 3, 4, 5, and 6 (also named the lower cultural level [LCL]) in Liu et al. (2009), Pei et al. (2012) and Li et al.'s (2013) more recent syntheses. Li et al. (2013) further subdivide the LCL into LCL layers A and B, with LCL A roughly corresponding to Liu et al.'s (2009) Layer 3 and LCL B roughly corresponding to layers 4, 5, 6, and 7. Importantly, cultural materials recovered from the Pleistocene strata consist of over 5500 artifacts made mainly on locally available quartzite and silicified alluvial clasts and more rarely on smaller cryptocrystalline pebbles. These include a relatively high frequency of side scrapers and denticulate tools that are more characteristic of the MP, but also prepared flat-faced blade cores, blades and blade tools, truncated blades, and unifacially retouched points made on blades or triangular flakes that are generally consistent with descriptions of other Eurasian lepto-Levallsian/IUP assemblages (Brantingham et al. 2001:743–44).

Prior to 2012, there were three ^{14}C dates for SDG01's Pleistocene strata that ranged from 16,760 to 40,000 ^{14}C BP (Liu et al. 2009). Seven OSL dates for these lower strata compare favorably to the ^{14}C dates; these range from 15,800 to 35,700 BP (Table 1). Clear in this distribution of dates, however, is that dating the lower, Pleistocene strata at SDG01—those containing the earliest evidence of the IUP in East Asia—is problematic. There are several stratigraphic reversals (e.g. between Liu et al.'s layers 4 and 5), suggesting either stratigraphic mixing or methodological errors, leaving the conundrum of which date(s) legitimately represent human use of the locality.

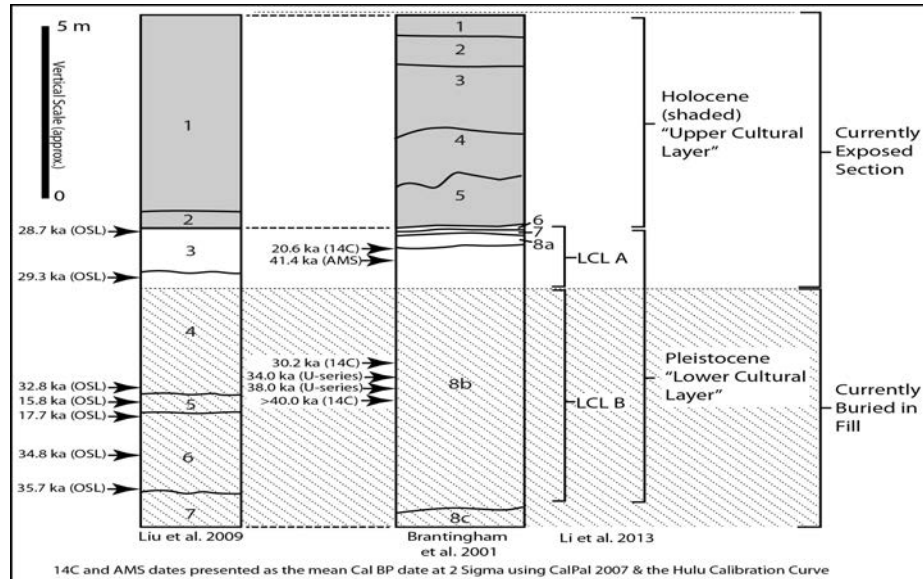


Figure 3 Comparison of SDG01 stratigraphic interpretations showing associated dating results

Table 1 Dating results for the Late Pleistocene strata at Shuidonggou 1.

Stratum ¹	Stratum ²	Sample	Material	Method	Lab date ³	Range cal BP ⁴	Citation
3		S1-3	Sediment	OSL	28,700 ± 6000	22,700–34,700	Liu et al. 2009
	7-8a	PV-331	Bone	¹⁴ C	16,760 ± 210 ¹⁴ C BP	19,600–20,640	CQRA 1987
4		S1-4	Sediment	OSL	29,300 ± 4100	25,200–33,400	Liu et al. 2009
4		S1-5	Sediment	OSL	32,800 ± 3000	29,800–35,800	Liu et al. 2009
5		S1-6	Sediment	OSL	15,800 ± 1100	14,700–16,900	Liu et al. 2009
6		S1-7	Sediment	OSL	17,700 ± 900	16,800–18,600	Liu et al. 2009
	8b	PV-317	Carbonate	¹⁴ C	25,450 ± 800 ¹⁴ C BP	29,546–30,910	Li et al. 1987
	8b	BKY82042	<i>Equus</i> tooth	U-series	34,000 ± 2000	32,000–38,000	Chen et al. 1984
6		S1-8	Sediment	OSL	34,800 ± 1500	33,300–36,300	Liu et al. 2009
6		S1-9	Sediment	OSL	35,700 ± 1600	34,100–37,300	Liu et al. 2009
	8b	82042	<i>Equus</i> tooth	U-series	38,000 ± 2000	34,000–42,000	Chen et al. 1984
3	8b	UGAMS-9682	Charcoal	AMS	36,200 ± 140	41,009–41,728	Peng et al. 2012 and this report
6		Not reported	Silt sediment	¹⁴ C	>40,000 ¹⁴ C BP	n/a	Geng and Dan 1992

¹Per Liu et al. (2009) and Pei et al. (2012); ²Per Madsen et al. (2001) and Brantingham et al. (2001); ³Dates are in calendar years before present, unless otherwise noted; ⁴¹⁴C dates calibrated at 2σ with CalPal-2007 (Weninger et al. 2012) using the Hulu calibration curve.

However, there is some patterning to these chronometric problems (Table 1; Figure 3). First, OSL dates, save one each in Liu et al.'s (2009) layers 5 and 6, appear generally older with depth, suggesting some consistency in OSL results; the two younger dates in layers 5 and 6 that result in reversals could conceivably indicate problems with determining soil moisture or dose rate in the fluvial-lacustrine sediments that characterize these layers (Murray and Olley 2002; Liu et al. 2009). Second, two of the ^{14}C dates appear markedly young compared to most of the OSL dates and result in substantial reversals. Importantly, these dates were derived from bone collagen and a carbonate nodule, leading Madsen et al. (2001:707) to assert that these dates should be considered at best *minimum* ages due to problems associated with deriving accurate ^{14}C dates from these types of materials. Both Madsen (2001) and Gao et al. (2002, 2008) consequently discount these dates, which seems reasonable, particularly with regard to the substantial reversal generated by the youngest, 16,760 ^{14}C date (PV-331). The oldest ^{14}C date, at >40,000 ^{14}C BP, however, roughly corresponds to the uranium series dates. The U series dates generally appear older than either the OSL or ^{14}C dates, leading previous researchers to suggest caution in their acceptance (Brantingham et al. 2001) or a tendency towards discounting them as well (Liu et al. 2009), both perspectives taking into account the methodological problems associated with U series dates derived from bones and teeth (Chen and Yuan 1988; Rae et al. 1989; Millard and Hedges 1995; Pike and Hedges 2001). In sum, dating the Pleistocene strata at SDG01 is confounded by old and methodologically problematic U series dates, enough reversals to suggest OSL dates should be interpreted with caution, and inconsistently young ^{14}C dates that at best might be considered minimum dates for occupation of the locality, or discarded entirely. Despite the increasing use of OSL, ^{14}C age estimation is still the standard in archaeological dating and the most amenable for comparison with dates from other Eurasian IUP sites (Goebel 2004; Jöris et al. 2011). In any event, in light of the data discussed above, Pei et al. (2012) cautiously assess the earliest dates from all Shuidonggou localities, concluding that the earliest, i.e. the *maximum*, legitimate dates for SDG01 are around 25,000 cal BP, a period mostly in agreement with earlier research wary of accepting the earlier dates at the locality (Brantingham et al. 2001; Madsen et al. 2001), but also corresponding to the *minimum* ^{14}C date derived from a carbonate nodule from SDG01. Clearly, additional dating efforts were required.

2011 FIELD STUDIES

With this context in mind, the locality was inspected to determine whether ^{14}C -datable materials amenable for comparison to the locality's OSL dates were present in the section. Close examination identified several small flecks of charcoal in the upper portion of Stratum 8b (per Madsen et al. 2001), which roughly corresponds to Liu et al.'s (2009) Stratum 3 and Li et al.'s (2013) LCL A—essentially the upper portion of the main IUP artifact-bearing strata at the locality. Sediments in this stratum consist mainly of blocky silts (Liu et al. 2009). These lie 75 cm beneath a distinct 30-cm-thick fluvial facies containing abundant sands, gravels, and small cobbles corresponding to Brantingham et al.'s (2001) Stratum 7 (Figures 2 and 3). The charcoal fragments are all extremely small (<5 mm in length) and deeply embedded within *in situ* sediments. One charcoal sample (originally reported but not described in Pei et al. 2012) from a cleaned portion of the section was collected and mapped into the section (Figure 3). The sample was dated at the University of Georgia Center for Applied Isotope Studies (lab code UGAMS) using the AMS method described in Vogel et al. (1984). The sample (UGAMS-9682) returned a date of $36,200 \pm 140$ ^{14}C BP ($\delta^{13}\text{C} = -23.1$), calibrated at 2σ to 41,009–41,728 cal BP using CalPal-2007 (Weninger et al. 2012) and the Hulu calibration curve (Weninger and Jöris 2008) (Table 1). CALIB 6.1.0 (Stuiver and Reimer 1993) and the IntCal09 curve (Reimer et al. 2009) return the exact same results at 2σ .

DISCUSSION

The striking thing about a 41 cal ka date for an IUP deposit in East Asia is, of course, its considerable age and the fact that it temporally corresponds to many other IUP sites across Eurasia (Kuzmin and Orlova 1998; Goebel 2004), as well as the U series dates from the basal cultural layers at the SDG01 locality. Problematic, however, is the stratigraphic reversal this date generates when compared to the locality's OSL chronology: it is over 10,000 yr older than the two OSL dates bracketing the sample. This difference, however, is reduced to as little as 6300 yr when considering the 4100–6000 yr error ranges associated with these two OSL dates. In fact, discounting the two certainly too-young 15.5–17.7 ka OSL dates in Liu et al.'s (2009) strata 5–6, the OSL dates in SDG01's IUP strata range from approximately 30–37 ka, younger than, but not appreciably so given the time depth and error ranges involved, the older U series dates and the new AMS date for the locality. This correspondence between older dates at the locality suggests that a maximum 37–41 cal ka date for the IUP deposits at the locality is not unreasonable (see also Li et al. 2013), though cautiously so, per Pettit et al. (2003) and Graf (2008).

Though based on only one new date, the correspondence of the early dates at Shuidonggou to other IUP ^{14}C chronologies is intriguing enough to warrant reconsideration of the relationship between the East Asian and western Eurasian IUP. To accomplish this, a database was generated listing all published IUP sites in Europe and Asia (see Appendix S1, online Supplementary file; and Figure 4). Listing on the database is based on technological descriptions conforming to those of the IUP and by outright identification as IUP, Early Upper Paleolithic, lepto-Levalloisian, Bohunician, or Emirian in the primary sources for each site (cited in the database itself). It is also based on evaluation of secondary sources and critical reviews of IUP sites across Eurasia. For Europe, these latter sources include Svoboda (2004), Hedges et al. (1994), Meignen et al. (2004), Richter et al. (2008), and Vishnyatsky and Nehoroshev (2004). For western Asia and the Levant, the sources are Goring-Morris et al. (2005) and Kuhn et al. (2004, 2009); for Siberia and Mongolia, these are Brantingham et al. (2001), Derevianko et al. (2005), Derevianko (1998), Goebel (1993, 2004), Jöris et al. (2011), Kuzmin (2004), and Kuzmin and Orlova (1998). For East Asia, sources overlap with Siberian and Mongolian ones and also include Bae and Kim (2010), Bae and Bae (2012), Li et al. (2013), Liu et al. (2009), Pei et al. (2012), and Seong (2011).

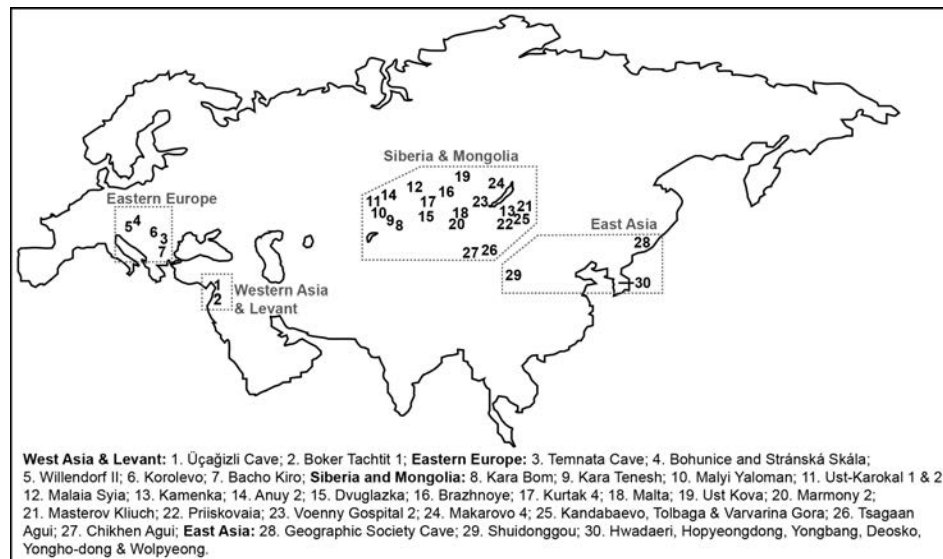


Figure 4 Map of mainland Eurasia showing IUP sites from Appendix S1 and geographic groupings

Reviewing these data, at Shuidonggou Locality 2, a recently reported 41,570 cal BP AMS date (Liu et al. 2009) from the lower level of the IUP-bearing strata there corresponds to the older dates at SDG01. In Korea, there is increasing (though tentative) evidence of blade manufacture and other IUP-type industries in the older ^{14}C dates from sites like Yongbang, Wolpyeong, Deosko, and Yongho-dong ~39–43 cal ka (Bae and Kim 2010; Seong 2011). In northern Asia, at least 24 older ^{14}C dates associated with IUP-bearing strata at sites like Kara Bom, Malaia Syia, Tsagaan Agui, and Varvarina Gora range from about 37–46 cal ka (Kuzmin 2004). In eastern Europe, 32 ^{14}C dates ranging from 37–46 cal ka are associated with Bohunician and other lepto-Levalliosian components at sites like Brno-Bohunice and Stránská skála (Richter et al. 2008; but see Higham 2011). Finally, in Turkey 8 ^{14}C dates from Üçağizli Cave range from 38–44 cal ka (Kuhn et al. 2009). (The earliest dates from Boker Tachtit 1 were generated in the early 1980s and should be evaluated with considerable caution; nonetheless, later ones generally overlap with those at Üçağizli Cave.) In sum, at least 73 ^{14}C dates (including 9 from East Asia and 24 from North Asia) suggest that between roughly 37 and 46 cal ka people across Eurasia began using blade technologies incorporating characteristics of MP and UP technocomplexes.

This picture is further refined by considering the summed probability distributions for the IUP ^{14}C dates in Appendix S1. Though inferring occupational histories with these methods is certainly prone to debate (Williams 2012), these methods provide a way of interpreting large sets of dates-as-data while recognizing the curves they generate can be skewed due to biases entailed by the stratigraphy, presence or absence of features, sampling methods, and even funding available to different researchers at diverse archaeological sites across broad geographic expanse (Anderson et al. 2011; Steele 2010). Recognizing this, this study opts for a simple yet methodologically transparent approach where each ^{14}C date is afforded equal weight in the summed probability distribution. While this may introduce sampling bias at sites where many dates were generated from single features or strata, it eliminates the sacrifice of accuracy for increased precision entailed by post-hoc statistical manipulation of ^{14}C dates (Steier and Rom 2000; Bronk Ramsey 2009; Weninger et al. 2011). It is also consistent with the straightforward (albeit controversial) perspective that, especially with large data sets, more human activity and more people operating in past contexts increase the likelihood of recovering and dating carbon resulting from their activity and are therefore useful as general visual indicators of past population histories (Gamble et al. 2005; Shennan and Edinborough 2007; Bamforth and Grund 2012).

Within this methodological context, summed probability distributions were generated for each of the four regions described above by pooling 131 ^{14}C dates in Appendix S1 (dates without published standard deviations were not included in the analysis) and again using CalPal-2007 (Weninger et al. 2012) and the Hulu calibration curve (Weninger and Jöris 2008) to generate 1 σ summed probability distributions for each region (methodological description in Buchanan et al. 2008 and van Andel et al. 2003) (Figure 5). CalPal-2007 was used because it does not contain a smoothing algorithm to produce summed probability curves (as does, for example, CALIB 6.1), meaning the curves it generates more accurately represent the probabilities derived from the ^{14}C data (Buchanan et al. 2011) and are thus more applicable to the goals of the current study (per van Andel 2005). The Hulu curve is the most recent curve contained in the CalPal-2007 software.

Upon inspection, four main trends stand out. First, it is clear the IUP in southwestern Asia and eastern Europe is contemporaneous and fairly short-lived, spanning roughly 11,000 yr between 46 and 35 cal ka (the pre-46 cal ka dates from the Levant result from the problematic dates from

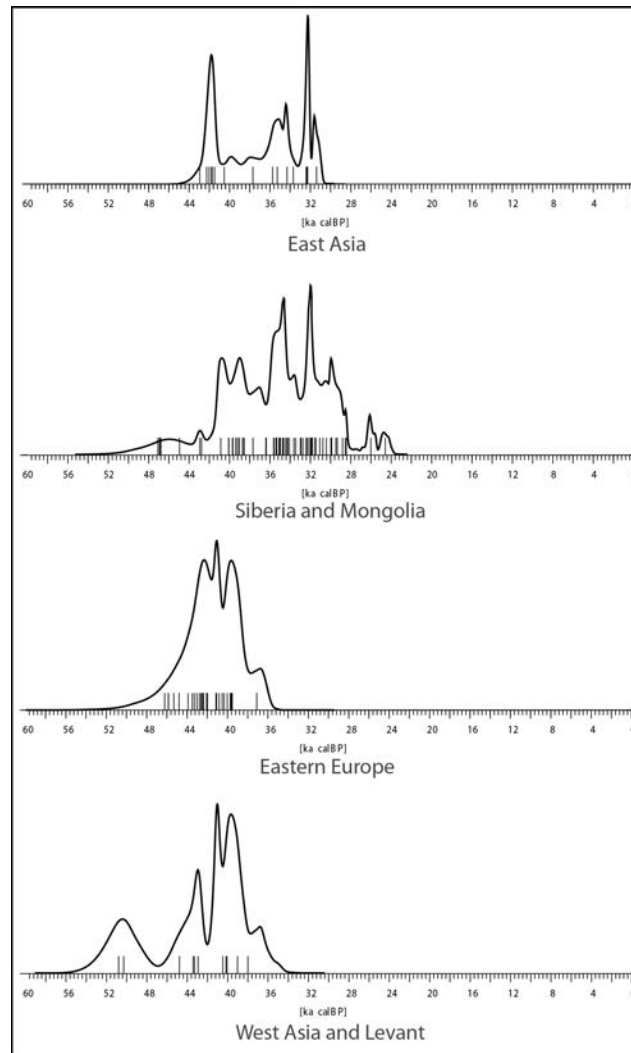


Figure 5 Summed probability distributions of Eurasian IUP sites by geographic grouping.

Boker Tachtit 1). Second, the North and East Asian IUP spans nearly twice this period of time (i.e. 23,000 yr from 47–24 cal ka, with most dates, however, falling in the 44–28 cal ka span). Third, though there is substantial temporal overlap, the North and East Asian curves are for the most part younger, on average by more than 7000 yr, than the western Eurasian ones. Lastly, more pronounced multimodal curves for China, Korea, Siberia, and Mongolia contrast with those for eastern Europe and southwestern Asia, suggesting perhaps more complex IUP histories.

These observations have important implications regarding the nature of IUP adaptations and the evolutionary relationships operating between Europe and Asia during the IUP. Superficially, the generally younger dates in North and East Asia might seem to support the hypothesis that the IUP is late and intrusive there and may have been brought into the region by modern humans, a reconstruction in line with much genetic evidence and ideas about the establishment of modern humans across Eurasia (Cann et al. 1987; Chu et al. 1998; Ingman et al. 2000; Su et al. 2000; Zhang et al. 2007; Klein 2008). But the overlap in probability distributions between 44 and 40 cal ka, particularly between East Asia and western Eurasia, suggests two alternatives. The first maintains the diffusion-

ist-migratory perspective of the preceding, but notes that the trajectory of the IUP in East Asia is characterized by an initial, isolated, and distinctive peak in ^{14}C probabilities, suggesting perhaps an early but ultimately unsuccessful colonization of the region about 41–43 cal ka by European/West Asian populations who introduced blade-based technologies to an East Asia dominated for so long by simple core-flake ones more characteristic of the Lower Paleolithic (Gao and Norton 2002). In this scenario, these behaviors would then have been reintroduced ~36 cal ka by already well-established Siberian and Mongolian IUP groups who either migrated into East Asia or introduced IUP technologies via trade or some other medium of cultural transmission (e.g. Zam'atnin 1951; Bae and Kim 2010; Bae and Bae 2012). The second alternative considers the hypothesis developed by Seong (2006, 2009), who argues that blade-based technologies commensurate with the IUP developed *in situ* in East Asia on the order of 40 cal kyr ago (see also a similar argument by Derevianko et al. 1998 positing that the Siberian and Mongolian IUP evolved directly from the preceding late Mousterian). He bases this argument on new dates from six early Upper Paleolithic sites on the Korean Peninsula, each of which contains at least some evidence of blade manufacture. These dates of course also correspond to the oldest IUP dates from Shuidonggou and from Geographic Society Cave, in the Russian Far East (Figure 4).

Evaluating these hypotheses, we argue the older, 41 cal ka dates from Shuidonggou are legitimate and that these are clearly associated with lepto-Levalloisian/IUP assemblages. However, the number of blades and prepared blade cores recovered from Korean contexts is small and associated not only with denticulates and endscrapers characteristic of the MP, UP, and IUP, but also with distinctive tanged points associated solely with the Korean UP (Seong 2008, 2009, 2011). The apparent uniqueness of the Korean IUP might consequently argue for *in situ* development (or perhaps a localized variant of the Eurasian IUP); the case in China is less clear. The absence of a preceding East Asian MP from which the MP tool types and blades found in IUP components might be derived (Gao and Norton 2002) continues to vex arguments for *in situ* technological evolution, yet the sheer distances involved and the relatively narrow frame of years for which the IUP to have diffused or have been brought by migrating groups across Eurasia might, at least on the surface, argue for *in situ* development. Though some researchers seem to imply that the IUP at Shuidonggou is either closely associated with or perhaps derived from the IUP in either Mongolia or Siberia (Brantingham et al. 2001, 2004) it is worth noting that ~6100 km separates Shuidonggou from Üçağizli Cave, the latter one of the earliest and best examples of the IUP in West Asia (Kuhn 2004; Kuhn et al. 1999, 2004, 2009) and that the earliest dates at each are separated by about 3400 yr (41.5 cal ka at Shuidonggou and 44.9 cal ka at Üçağizli Cave). Given this, a migration rate of just 1.8 km/yr would allow for either migration or diffusion to account for the presence of IUP technologies at Shuidonggou, a rate certainly within the range of even the most conservative data on hunter-gatherer yearly residential moves (Binford 2001:270–5) and in line with rates of migration for humans into unoccupied territory (Anderson and Gillam 2000; O'Connell and Allen 2004). Given this, it seems plausible that there was an early, pre-40 cal ka intrusion of the IUP into East Asia prior to the firm establishment of the IUP across East Asia ~36 cal ka.

Though based on only a handful of dates from Shuidonggou, some of them problematic, this assertion is bolstered by recent research some 380 km south of Shuidonggou, on Gansu Province's Western Loess Plateau (WLP), where excavations at the Dadiwan site and surveys and test excavations in the surrounding countryside have revealed a rich Paleolithic sequence tracking behavioral change through the late Pleistocene. At Dadiwan, where temporal control is maintained by 19 AMS and 7 OSL dates, a 10-m-deep deposit tracks variability in lithic technology and site use from ~80 cal ka to the Holocene. Importantly, the most intensive Paleolithic use of the site, marked by the highest densities of simple flake-and-shatter quartz technology, occurs ~33–42 cal ka (Bettinger et al. 2010a,b;

Zhang et al. 2010). Surveys and sampling in the surrounding countryside reveal a comparable pattern: of 63 Paleolithic sites identified in a roughly 20-km radius around Dadiwan, 32 were dated using AMS, OSL, and position relative to distinctive, time-sensitive paleosol sequences (Chen et al. 1997, 1999). Of these, 19 (59%) date between 30 and 45 cal ka. Analyses of site distributions and artifacts recovered from these sites indicates that the diversity of exploited environments was greatest during this period of time and that there are significantly more deliberately manufactured flakes and retouched tools compared to shatter-dominated, earlier assemblages (Morgan et al. 2011). Though equivocal about associating these changes with modern humans or ostensibly UP modern human behaviors (Bettinger et al. 2010b), Morgan et al. (2011) hypothesize that the intensive, diverse, and arguably more technologically sophisticated behaviors that developed on the WLP between 45 and 30 cal ka might be consistent with an intrusion of modern humans, or at least modern human behaviors into the region. Though at this point the evidence is mostly circumstantial, the contemporaneity of these changes with evidence for the presence of the IUP at Shuidonggou ~41 cal ka suggests this may indeed be the case. Though the topic of modern human origins in China is remarkably contentious (Wu 2004), such an earlier intrusion would be consistent with most estimates for the arrival or evolution of modern human behaviors in the region, but it would also not necessarily preclude the possibility of IUP behaviors developing within the mosaic of human species apparently present across Eurasia during this time (Mellars 1999; d'Errico 2003; Reich et al. 2011), nor does it necessarily argue for the essentialist association of the Asian IUP with anatomically modern humans (Shea 2011).

CONCLUSION

To conclude, there is increasing evidence of IUP behaviors developing in East Asia ~41 cal ka that is contemporaneous with the proliferation of similar behaviors in western Asia and eastern Europe. Recently published dates from Shuidonggou provide additional data supporting this assertion. This contemporaneity suggests the alternatives that either the intrusion of the IUP into East Asia occurred earlier than previously recognized, arguably failing shortly after its introduction and reintroduced some 4000 yr later, or that the East Asian IUP developed independently from the western Eurasian IUP. Though far from foregone conclusions—it is clear much more analysis and precision dating needs to be conducted at IUP sites across Eurasia to assess these hypotheses—the data presented herein suggest the former: that an early intrusion of the IUP occurred in East Asia ~41 cal ka.

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