

Re: Eritrean stone tools prove use of marine resources 2 million years too late

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- *From:* Lee Olsen <[paleocity@xxxxxxxxxxx](mailto:paleocity@xxxxxxxxxxx)>
  - *Date:* Tue, 17 Jul 2007 06:21:24 -0700
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On Jul 17, 3:49 am, Marc Verhaegen <[m\\_verhae...@xxxxxxxxxxx](mailto:m_verhae...@xxxxxxxxxxx)> wrote:

My little boy, this is what I answered at another post to your nonsense below:

Some uninformed Savanna Fanatic felt the need to write something here:

Comparative–imagination evidence is nice.

Yes, eg, savanna imaginations: there is no evidence whatsoever (fossil, archeol. & certainly physiol.) that any hominid species ever lived in waterpoor conditions as typical savanna dwellers do.

Says the same illiterate imagination that claims mountain beavers are semi–aquatic (TREE 2002).

The few Homo fossils & tools that are found in "savanna environments"

"Few" is 100% more than nothing the AATers have for evidence. No coconuts, no oysters, no algae, no littorial lunacy.

The waterside lunacy has been completely falsified.

Lived waterside where the lions and crocs hang out???? How silly.

"Here's a point to consider when evaluating AAT. I did not learn this point from some academic overlord with an anti–AAT agenda; I learned it while trying to avoid becoming crocodile food in Africa. When I spent several months with a team at Lake Turkana, Kenya, investigating some of the most important early hominid sites in the world, one of our overriding concerns — while swimming, bathing, or catching fish

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with a net — was to watch out for crocodiles in the shallows. A croc can be on you, crush your legs in its jaws, and drag you under to drown before you have time to screech for help.

The fact that crocodiles co-existed in time and space with early hominids is a colossal blow to AAT, which does not explain what advantages early humans would have gained by spending time in crocodile-populated waters; an environment where they could not make fires, throw stones or sticks, use other tools, or have any hope whatever of escaping the most common predator. A troop of early hominids wading in a lakeshore or swampy forest would best be described as a crocodile banquet. The cute, feel-good images of babies swimming freely in a pool, shown in the AAT video, have nothing to do with the real situation of predator avoidance in Africa. Ask the Dasenich or Turkana people who live around Lake Turkana: only visiting maniacs swim in that lake." Cameron M. Smith

"The last place I would camp in Africa is near a water source." Lew Binford

Lee Olsen: " How close did you camp to lakes?"

Dick Kocan: "Not very close."  
( PhD marine biology and African big-game hunter)

Hadza camp a twenty minute walk from water sources (O'Connell 2002).

<http://www.mnh.si.edu/anthro/humanorigins/aop/olorg2004/dispatch/start.htm>

The idea of sleeping on the higher ground rather than next to water seemed an attractive idea. Lakes, ponds, and stream channels in the African bush are good natural sources of water and plant food during the day. But at night they turn into really great places if you want to be hunted down as prey! The water margins attract the big and small predators that like to hunt in the dark of night. Even today at Olorgesailie, we often go to sleep hearing hyenas, jackals, and sometimes lions growling and whooping off in the distance during their nighttime prowls. Anyway, early humans could get food in the lowlands – that's where they left the chipped stone tools and other evidence of their activities. And, unlike earlier hominins, they could have avoided the favored hunting areas of other predators if they got to higher ground at night.

were found there in  
riverbeds, alluvial plains, deltas, coasts etc., eg, Gona: riverbank  
butchering of bovids (probably drowned during the trek when crossing rivers  
at rel.shallow places).

Marc can't cite anything he because he made that up in his comparative imagination.

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Fact:

EE FxJj 10 floodplain. Overbank flood deposit from channel system.

Has hippo bones, plus bones from 10 other animals (Schick 1986:125).

No cut marks. Preservation not good. A channel or bank, natural redispotion. No evidence to prove it was a butcher site.

Marc imagines mountain beavers being semi-aquatic and he imagines butchered animals were there aren't any.

One can imagine Homo  
ancestors living almost anywhere, bottom of the Indian  
Ocean,

The usual SF misrepresentations...

What evidence do you have that proves they weren't?

Atlantis,

AFAIK, only SFs are interested in this sort of stuff.

Says the imaginary aquatic-mountain beaver doughboy.

seaside, who can prove you wrong?

Anybody with a little bit of sense, if he had good arguments:

Thanks for proving your own argument wrong.

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