

Re: "carnivore tooth marks"

Source: <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.anthropology.paleo/2008-03/msg00242.html>

- *From:* Rich Travsky <traRvEsky@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Wed, 05 Mar 2008 09:45:58 -0700
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claudiusdenk@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx wrote:

On Mar 4, 10:43 am, Rich Travsky wrote:

Marc Verhaegen wrote:

These multiple lines of evidence support previous analyses of cut marks and their anatomical distribution; all indicate that hominids had early access to fleshed carcasses that were transported, processed, and accumulated at the FLK Zinj site.

They, somehow, concluded that the carcass had been transported to this location. How did they know this? Why could it not have been killed at or near this location?

"near" would still mean transported.

From the paper <http://tinyurl.com/2cvz7h>

The abundance of skull and limb bones at this site, as well as at most other African Plio-Pleistocene archaeological sites, has been interpreted as the result of: 1) hominids hunting and selectively transporting those parts from complete carcasses (Isaac, 1978, Isaac, 1983, Isaac, 1984, Bunn, 1982, Bunn, 1983, Bunn, 1991, Bunn and Kroll, 1986, Bunn and Kroll, 1988, Bunn and Ezzo, 1993, Domínguez-Rodrigo and Pickering, 2003, Domínguez-Rodrigo, 2002, Oliver, 1994, Rose and Marshall, 1996 and Domínguez-Rodrigo, 1997); 2) hominids transporting complete skeletons from partially defleshed carcasses (Capaldo, 1995 and Capaldo, 1997); or 3) hominids passively scavenging the brain and marrow-bearing long limb bones from defleshed carcasses at felid kills (Blumenschine, 1986 and Blumenschine, 1991).

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In some cases, epiphyseal biometry and opposite side elements (work in progress), together with the high presence of axial elements at FLK Zinj, indicate that carcasses may occasionally have been transported complete or almost complete, as Capaldo, 1995 and Capaldo, 1998 suggested.