

Marks on 3.4-million-year-old bones not due to trampling, analysis confirms

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Anthropologist Jessica Thompson at work in the field in Africa. She specializes in the study of what happens to bones after an animal dies. Credit: Zeresenay Alemseged.

Marks on two 3.4 million-year-old animal bones found at the site of

Dikika, Ethiopia, were not caused by trampling, an extensive statistical analysis confirms. The [Journal of Human Evolution](#) is publishing the results of the study, which developed new methods of fieldwork and analysis for researchers exploring the origins of tool making and meat eating in our ancestors.

"Our analysis clearly shows that the marks on these bones are not characteristic of trampling," says Jessica Thompson, an assistant professor of anthropology at Emory University and lead author of the study. "The best match we have for the marks, using currently available data, would still be butchery with [stone tools](#)."

The 12 marks on the two specimens - a long bone from a creature the size of a medium antelope and a rib bone from an animal closer in size to a buffalo - most closely resemble a combination of purposeful cutting and percussion marks, Thompson says. "When these bones were hit, they were hit with enormous force and multiple times."

The paper supports the original interpretation that the damage to the two bones is characteristic of stone tool butchery, [published in Nature in 2010](#). That finding was sensational, since it potentially pushed back evidence for the use of stone tools, as well as the butchering of large animals, by about 800,000 years.

The *Nature* paper [was followed in 2011 by a rebuttal](#) in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS)*, suggesting that the bones were marked by incidental trampling in abrasive sediments. That sparked a series of debates about the significance of the discovery and whether the bones had been trampled.

For the current paper, Thompson and her co-authors examined the surfaces of a sample of more than 4000 other bones from the same deposits. They then used statistical methods to compare more than 450

marks found on those bones to experimental trampling marks and to the marks on the two controversial specimens.

"We would really like to understand what caused these marks," Thompson says. "One of the most important questions in human evolution is when did we start eating meat, since meat is considered a likely explanation for how we fed the evolution of our big brains."

Evidence shows that our genus, *Homo*, emerged around 2.8 million years ago. Until recently, the earliest known stone tools were 2.6 million years old. Changes had already been occurring in the organization of the brains of the human lineage, but after this time there was also an increase in overall brain size. This increased size has largely been attributed to a higher quality diet.

While some other apes are known to occasionally hunt and eat animals smaller than themselves, they do not hunt or eat larger animals that store abundant deposits of fat in the marrow of their long bones. A leading hypothesis in paleoanthropology is that a diet rich in animal protein combined with marrow fat provided the energy needed to fuel the larger human brain.



"Fossil bones can tell you stories, if you know how to interpret them," Jessica Thompson says. For instance, the marks on this fossilized bone from the Dikika site are diagnostic of punctures made by crocodile teeth. Credit: Jessica Thompson.

The [animal bones](#) in the Dikika site, however, have been reliably dated to long before *Homo* emerged. They are from the same sediments and only slightly older than the 3.3-million-year-old fossils unearthed from Dikika belonging to the hominid species *Australopithecus afarensis*.

Thompson specializes in the study of what happens to bones after an

animal dies. "Fossil bones can tell you stories, if you know how to interpret them," she says.

A whole ecosystem of animals, insects, fungus and tree roots modify bones. Did they get buried quickly? Or were they exposed to the sun for a while? Were they gnawed by a rodent or chomped by a crocodile? Were they trampled on sandy soil or rocky ground? Or were they purposely cut, pounded or scraped with a tool of some kind?

One way that experimental archeologists learn to interpret marks on fossil bones is by modifying modern-day bones. They hit bones with hammer stones, feed them to carnivores and trample them on various substrates, then study the results.

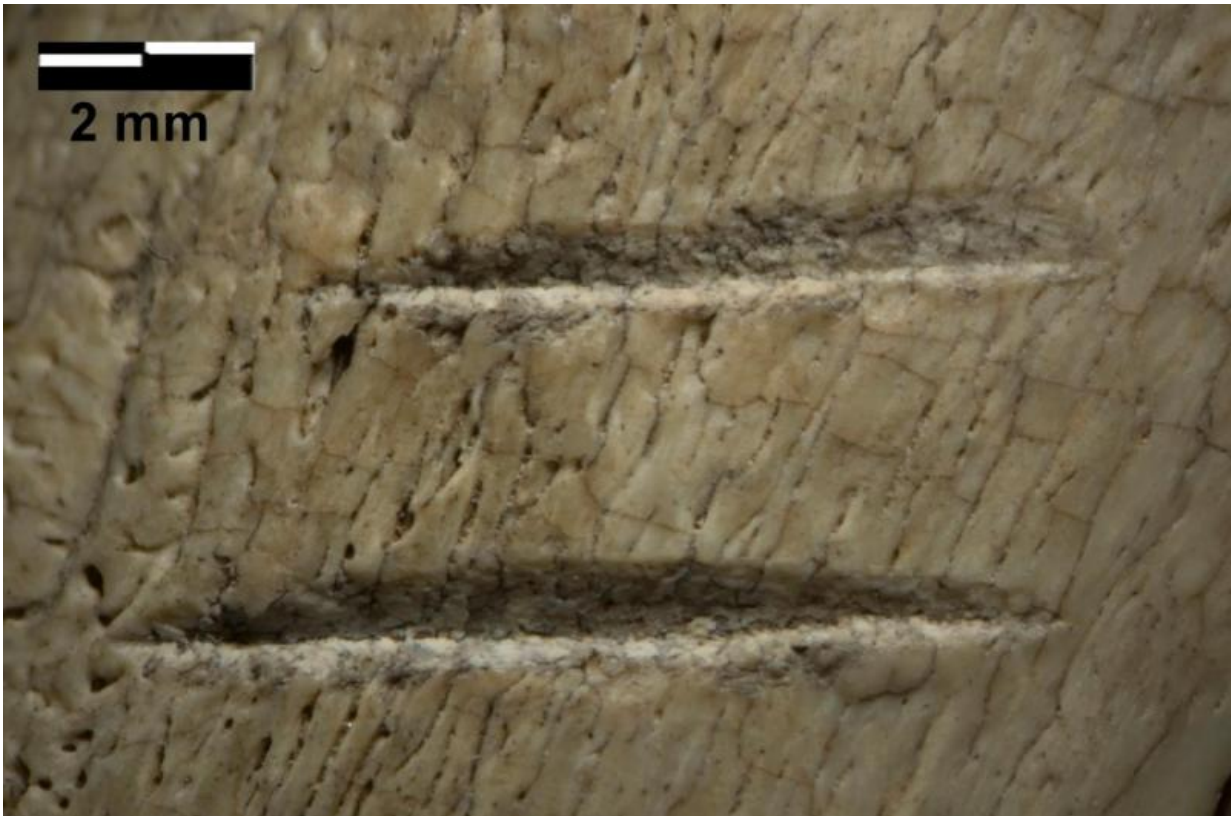
Based on knowledge from such experiments, Thompson was one of three specialists who diagnosed the marks on the two bones from Dikika as butchery in a blind test, before being told the age of the fossils or their origin.

The *PNAS* rebuttal paper, however, also used experimental methods and came to the conclusion that the marks were characteristic of trampling.

Thompson realized that data from a larger sample of fossils were needed to chip away at the mystery.

The current paper investigated with microscopic scrutiny all non-hominin fossils collected from the Hadar Formation at Dikika. The researchers collected a random sample of fossils from the same deposits as the controversial specimens, as well as nearby deposits. They measured shapes and sizes of marks on the [fossil bones](#). Then they compared the characteristics of the fossil marks statistically to the experimental marks reported in the *PNAS* rebuttal paper as being typical of trampling damage. They also investigated the angularity of sand grains

at the site and found that they were rounded - not the angular type that might produce striations on a trampled [bone](#).



Detail of the marks on a fossilized rib bone, one of the two controversial bones. "The best match we have for the marks, using currently available data, would still be butchery with stone tools," says anthropologist Jessica Thompson. Credit: Zeresenay Alemseged.

"The random population sample of the fossils provides context," Thompson says. "The marks on the two bones in question don't look like other marks common on the landscape. The marks are bigger, and they have different characteristics."

Trample marks tend to be shallow, sinuous or curvy. Purposeful cuts from a tool tend to be straight and create a narrow V-shaped groove, while a tooth tends to make a U-shaped groove. The study measured and quantified such damage to modern-day bones for comparison to the fossilized ones.

"Our analysis shows with statistical certainty that the marks on the two bones in question were not caused by trampling," Thompson says.

"While there is abundant evidence that other bones at the site were damaged by trampling, these two bones are outliers. The marks on them still more closely resemble marks made by butchering."

One hypothesis is that butchering large animals with tools occurred during that time period, but that it was an exceedingly rare behavior. Another possibility is that more evidence is out there, but no one has been looking for it because they have not expected to find it at a time period this early.

The Dikika specimens represent a turning point in paleoanthropology, Thompson says. "If we want to understand when and how our ancestors started eating meat and moving into that ecological niche, we need to refine our search images for the field and apply these new recovery and analytical methods. We hope other researchers will use our work as a recipe to go out and systematically collect samples from other sites for comparison."

In addition to Dikika, other recent finds are shaking up long held views of hominin evolution and when typical human behaviors emerged. This year, a team led by archeologist Sonia Harmand in Kenya reported unearthing stone tools that have been reliably dated to 3.3 million years ago, or 700,000 years older than the previous record.

"We know that simple stone tools are not unique to humans," Thompson

says. "The making of more complex tools, designed for more complex uses, may be uniquely human."

Provided by Emory University

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