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Collana	Vertebrate paleobiology and paleoanthropology series
Altri autori (Persone)	Barba EgidoRebeca EgelandCharles P
Disciplina	301
Soggetti	Paleolithic period, Lower - Tanzania - Olduvai Gorge Taphonomy - Tanzania - Olduvai Gorge Animal remains (Archaeology) - Tanzania - Olduvai Gorge Paleoanthropology - Tanzania - Olduvai Gorge Fossil hominids - Tanzania - Olduvai Gorge Paleontology - Pleistocene Animals, Fossil - Tanzania - Olduvai Gorge Olduvai Gorge (Tanzania) Antiquities Tanzania Antiquities
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	The "home base" debate -- The Hunting-versus-scavenging debate -- The "physical attribute" taphonomic approach -- Geological and paleoecological overview of Olduvai Gorge -- New estimates of tooth-mark and percussion-mark frequencies at the FLK Zinjanthropus level: the carn -- The behavioral meaning of cut marks at the FLK Zinj level: the carnivore-hominid-carnivore hypothesis falsified (II) -- A cautionary tale about early archaeological sites: a reanalysis of FLK North 6 -- A palimpsest at FLK North 1-2: independent carnivore- and hominid-made bone accumulations -- A taphonomic study of FLK North 3 and 4: a felid-hyaenid and hominid palimpsest --

Zooarchaeology and taphonomy of FLK North 5 -- Natural background bone assemblages and their ravaging stages in Olduvai Bed I -- FLK North North 1: "living floor" or natural accumulation? -- Zooarchaeology and taphonomy of FLK North North 2 -- Reanalysis of FLK North North 3: yet another case of a palimpsest? -- Zooarchaeology and taphonomy of the DK site.

Sommario/riassunto

Plio-Pleistocene sites are a rare occurrence in the archaeological record. When they are uncovered, the faunal materials so crucial to unlocking their behavioral meaning are often poorly preserved. For example, at Koobi Fora, Kenya, a prolific region that preserves several classic Plio-Pleistocene sites, many bones are affected by poor cortical surface preservation (Isaac, 1997). Such taphonomic vagaries limit the range of questions that can be addressed with these assemblages. In other instances, access to materials can be limited due to local politics or rivalries between individual research teams. As a result, many important assemblages either remain unstudied or have been interpreted without the advantage of a fully developed taphonomic framework, a situation that all but guarantees stagnant interpretations.
