Previous research proposed that an archaeological site's faunal assemblage cut mark angle patterning may vary based on the butchering and meat-sharing behaviors of the hominins that created the archaeological assemblage. This thesis indirectly tests this idea by comparing cut mark patterning of a Lower Paleolithic aged site to a Holocene aged site, determining that while butchering and meat-sharing behaviors may certainly affect cut mark patterning, the last burst in human brain growth is likely responsible for the variation seen between these two assemblages.