

# THE SCIENCE NEWS-LETTER

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## WOMAN FINDS NEW CAVE MAN SKULL AT GIBRALTAR

Portions of a human skull, including the frontal bone, belonging to the mysterious Neanderthal race that vanished from the earth about 25,000 years ago have been discovered at Devil's Tower, Gibraltar, by Daisy E. Garrod, of Oxford University. The bones were buried at a depth of ten feet and with them were the rude stone implements used by these cave men of prehistoric Europe.

The discovery is regarded by anthropologists as being of considerable importance because it corroborates the data of a similar discovery made at Gibraltar in 1848.

The Gibraltar skull brought to light 73 years ago was an historic event since it gave the first clue to a branch of the human race very different from people of today. But this significance of the skull was not realized until 1856, when a skeleton of the same peculiar type was unearthed at the Neanderthal region in Prussia. This Neanderthal skeleton was so strange that it was at first regarded as the body of a man misshapen by some terrible disease or deformity, but later finds proved the existence of an entire race with large flat skulls; great ridges over the brows; snout-like noses, probably unlike any noses that we have any conception of; thick, clumsy joints; heads carried heavily bent forward. The remains of this type of human being have been found in widely scattered places in Europe, and evidence indicates that the race existed for some 50,000 years in the era before the last great ice age.

The first Gibraltar skull could be dated no more exactly than to say that it belonged to the Neanderthal race of the Mousterian age. It is possible that this new skull will enable anthropologists to find out more definitely when, why and how these extinct people made their cave homes in southern Spain.

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