

PREHISTORIC MAN.



We have recently imported from Europe copies of the following skulls. The moulds from which the original casts are made were taken directly from the genuine skulls and are exact fac-similes, showing all the minute detail, coloring, etc., of the originals.

1- 1a

Neanderthal Skull.

This, with other portions of a human skeleton, was excavated from a mud deposit in the Feldhofen cave of the Neander Valley, near Dusseldorf, Rhenish Prussia, early in August, 1856.

It is quite generally conceded that the marked simian peculiarities, prominent among which is the excessive development of the supraorbital ridge, is not a pathological peculiarity, and that it represents a type of man which has been named Homo neanderthalensis. The same type appears in the two following skulls.

Huxley says: "Under whatever aspect we view this cranium, whether we regard its vertical depression, the enormous thickness of its superciliary ridges, its sloping occiput, or its long and straight squamosal suture, we meet with ape-like characters, stamping it as the most pithecoïd of human crania yet (1863) discovered."

1	Cast of the calvarium	-	-	-	-	\$1.50
1 9	Cast of the interior	-	-	-	-	1.50

Spy Skulls, No. 1 and No. 2.

These two skulls are in many respects similar in type to the above, being characterized by the low forehead, thick cranium, and other marks of a degenerate race.

With Spy Skull No. 1 was found the jaw, the superior maxillare, the right half of clavicle, two portions of humerus, the left radius, the head of left ulna, the right femur, the left tibia, and the left patella.

With Spy Skull No. 2 was found the head of right ulna, the base of left tibia, two portions of right humerus, and the head of left femur.

	Cast of Skull No. 1, with additional bones	-	-	-	\$11.00
	Cast of Skull No. 2, with additional bones	-	-	-	7.50

2

Engis Skull.

This was excavated in 1834 from a cave at Engis in the valley of the Meuse in Belgium. It was found at a depth of nearly five feet under osseous breccia containing teeth of rhinoceras, horse, hyena and

bear. Sir Charles Lyell carefully examined the geological relations here exhibited and stated that the skull belonged to a contemporary of the mammoth and rhinoceros. The great age of this skull is unquestioned. Of it Huxley says: "It is, in fact, a fair average human skull, which might have belonged to a philosopher or might have contained the thoughtless brains of a savage."

Price of Cast of Cranium - - - - - \$1.75

Prehistoric Art of the Paleolithic Period.

We have the following casts that are exact facsimiles of engravings on bone, horn and ivory, found in the noted prehistoric French caves of Dordogne, France.

No. 91. **Lance**, made of horn not decorated, conically pointed, flattened on one side for half its posterior length, with opposite side rapidly beveled, not decorated. $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches long.

La Madelaine, Dordogne, France. - - - - - \$0.35

No. 93. **Harpoon of Horn**, six barbs on one side, five on the other, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. La Madelaine, Dordogne, France. - \$1.00

No. 98. **Harpoon of Reindeer Horn**, four barbs one side, three the other, 9 in. long, original in the collection of Lartet and Christy.

La Madelaine, Dordogne, France. - - - - - \$1.25

No. 99. **Marrow Spoon**, made of reindeer horn, surface elaborately carved, length $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. Now in the collection of Lartet and Christy.

Langerie Basse, Dordogne, France. - - - - - \$1.50

No. 85. **Sculptured Poniard**, from a single piece of reindeer horn, the handle representing the animal itself. The body of the deer, with its head thrown back and forelegs thrown under the body, forms the handle which can be held firmly, while the head of the animal forms the pommel; a prolongation of the hind legs the blade. This weapon was intended for thrusting and not for cutting; length $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Now in the Musee St. Germain.

Langerie Basse, Dordogne, France. - - - - - \$2.25

No. 90. **Reindeer sculptured** in the round from ivory. The front was probably prolonged into a poniard blade for which this body formed an excellent handle that could be firmly gripped; length $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Now in the collection of M. Peçcedean de l'Isle.

Bruniquel, Tarn-et-Garonne, France. - - - - - \$1.25

No. 96. **Reindeer sculptured**, quite similar to No. 90, carved in the round. At the rear extended the blade of the poniard, of which this formed the handle. Of it Thomas Wilson says: "It is one of the most important specimens of sculpture yet found belong-

ing to Paleolithic man." It is somewhat remarkable that the finest work of this kind done by the prehistoric man should have been for the handles of daggers or poniards. Some of the most celebrated artists, engravers and sculptors of mediæval and modern times have employed their talents in much the same direction, and some of their *chef d'œuvres* have been the handles of daggers, poniards and swords." Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Now in the British Museum. Bruniquel, Tarn-et-Garonne, France. - - \$1.25

No. 89. **Mammoth**, carved as handle of poniard from reindeer horn. This is carved in the round, the blade broken off, being a prolongation of the head. There is rather more of conventionalization and less of strict copy of nature in this specimen than in any other of the animal representations shown in our series of casts. The tail was broken while in process of manufacture or in use, and the same or some other palæolithic artist has repaired it by drilling a hole in the back and inserting a new tail. Length 5 inches. Now in the British Museum.

Bruniquel, Tarn-et-Garonne, France. - - - \$2.00

No. 94. **Baton de commandement**, with three horses engraved on one side, four on the other, made from shed reindeer antlers. The name given these objects is on the supposition that they may have served as badges of office, or standards about which rallied the partisans of chieftains in a battle. Various utilitarian employments have been suggested, but no certain clue to their use has been discovered. The horn is of such conformation as to afford a grip at the lower or heavy end, like a pistol grip, while the hole is so placed as to permit the insertion of the index finger. It is evident that this hole was bored subsequent to the engraving, for it passes through and cuts off the head of one horse on one side and two on the other. Length $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Now in the Musée St. Germain. La Madelaine, Dordogne, France. - \$1.75

No. 95. **Baton de commandement**, of reindeer horn, with engraving of fish on all sides. This is pierced by two finger holes that, unlike the previous example, were either made before the engraving, or anticipated and allowed for when this was done. The holes are surrounded by a raised border. Length 12 inches. Now in the collection of Lartet and Christy.

La Madelaine, Dordogne, France. - - - \$1.75

No. 100. **Baton de Commandement**. This is a fragment with engraving of man with stick over his left shoulder, two horses heads, and serpent or eel, on a beam of reindeer horn. On the other side are two heads of calves. In this and the following specimen we see that palæolithic man was less successful in representing himself than in his portrayal of other animals. Length $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Now in Musée St. Germain.

La Madelaine, Dordogne, France. - - - \$1.25

No. 88. **The Bison or Ox** represents a man chasing an aurochs or bison engraved on reindeer horn. The man follows the bison and is in the act of throwing a spear or harpoon at him. It is a vivid representation of a prehistoric hunting scene. The marks possibly representing hair nearly cover the body. Whether they were really hair or were intended only to show light and shade and the rounded parts of the body has never been fully decided. M. de Mortillet believes them to represent hair and, therefore, that the man of this epoch was covered with hair. This piece furnished the basis for the reproduction of the man of the cavern period displayed in the anthropological section of the Paris Exposition of 1889. On the reverse side a female bison is also depicted. Length 10 inches. Now in the collection of M. Massenet.

Langerie Basse, Dordogne, France. - - - \$1.25

No. 86. **Bull Bison** or other bovine animal, engraved on reindeer's brow antler palm. The forepart of the animal is broken away. The drawing is very bold and clear cut. Length 6 inches.

Langerie Basse, Dordogne, France. - - - \$0.75

No. 87. **ibex** or wild goat, engraved on palm of a reindeer's brow antler. It bears the nearly entire engraved outline of a horned animal. The hind feet are bent forward to touch the belly. All the characteristics of the drawing point to an ibex or similar animal. Length 5½ inches.

Langerie Basse, Dordogne, France. - - - \$0.75

No. 92. **Stag** engraved on fragment of antler, with portion of hole drilled in one end, a few decorative lines on the opposite side. The animal has its head thrown back and legs doubled up as though in the act of leaping. Length 4¼ inches.

La Madelaine, Dordogne, France. - - - \$1.00

No. 97. **Mammoth** engraved on a laminated fragment of his own tusk. It is apparent that the artist who drew this picture was familiar with his subject, which we know from its remains mixed with his flints and other artifacts occupied the Dordogne region with palæolithic man. Size 10 x 4 inches. Now in the Museum of Natural History, Paris.

La Madelaine, Dordogne, France. - - - \$2.00

Sold separately at prices attached, or set of
16 pieces for \$20.

Ward's Natural Science Establishment,

76 to 104 COLLEGE AVENUE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.