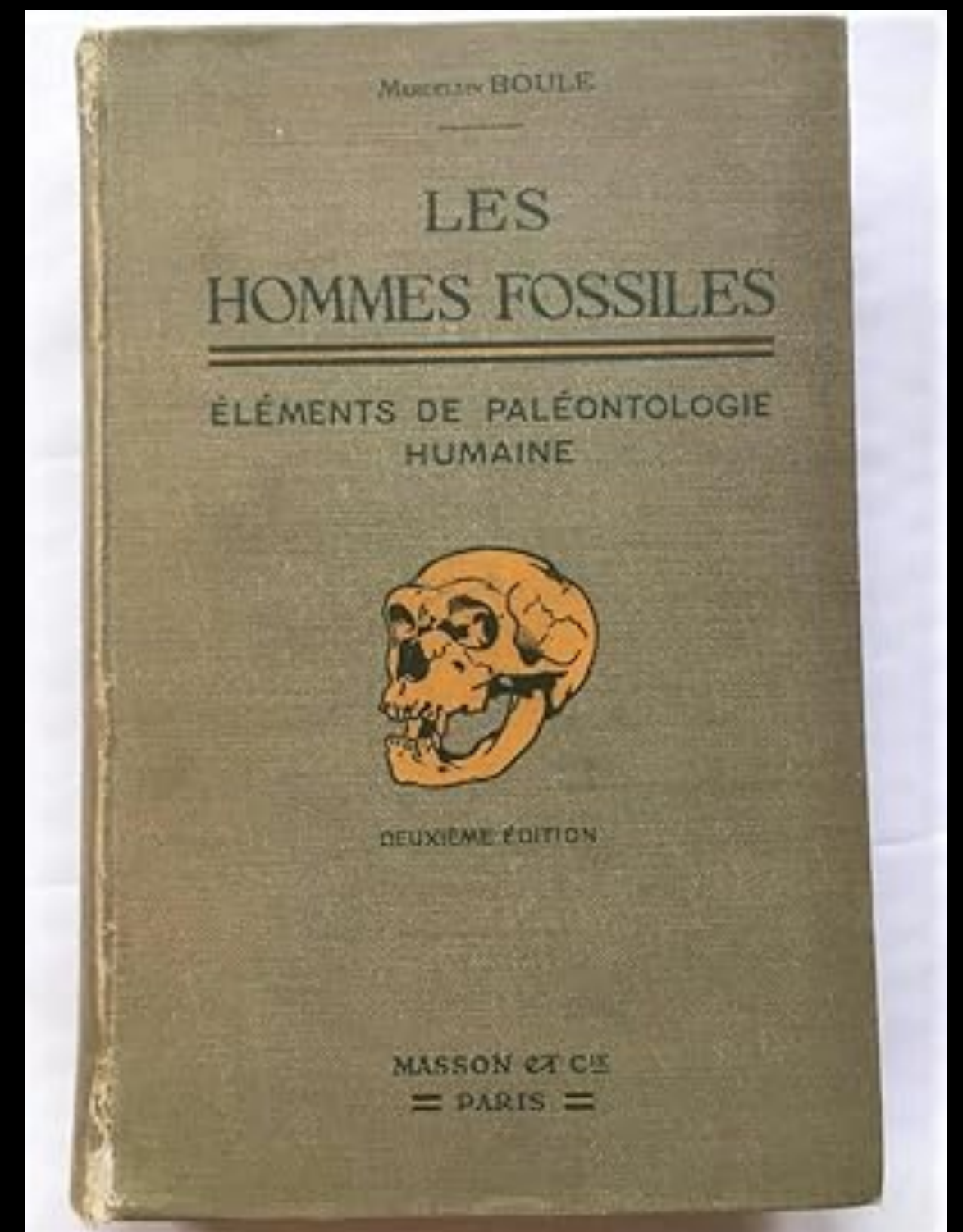




Franz von Stuck, *The Struggle for Women* ou *Fighting for a Woman*, 1905, huile sur panneau de bois, 90x117 cm, Musée de l'Hermitage, Saint Petersburg

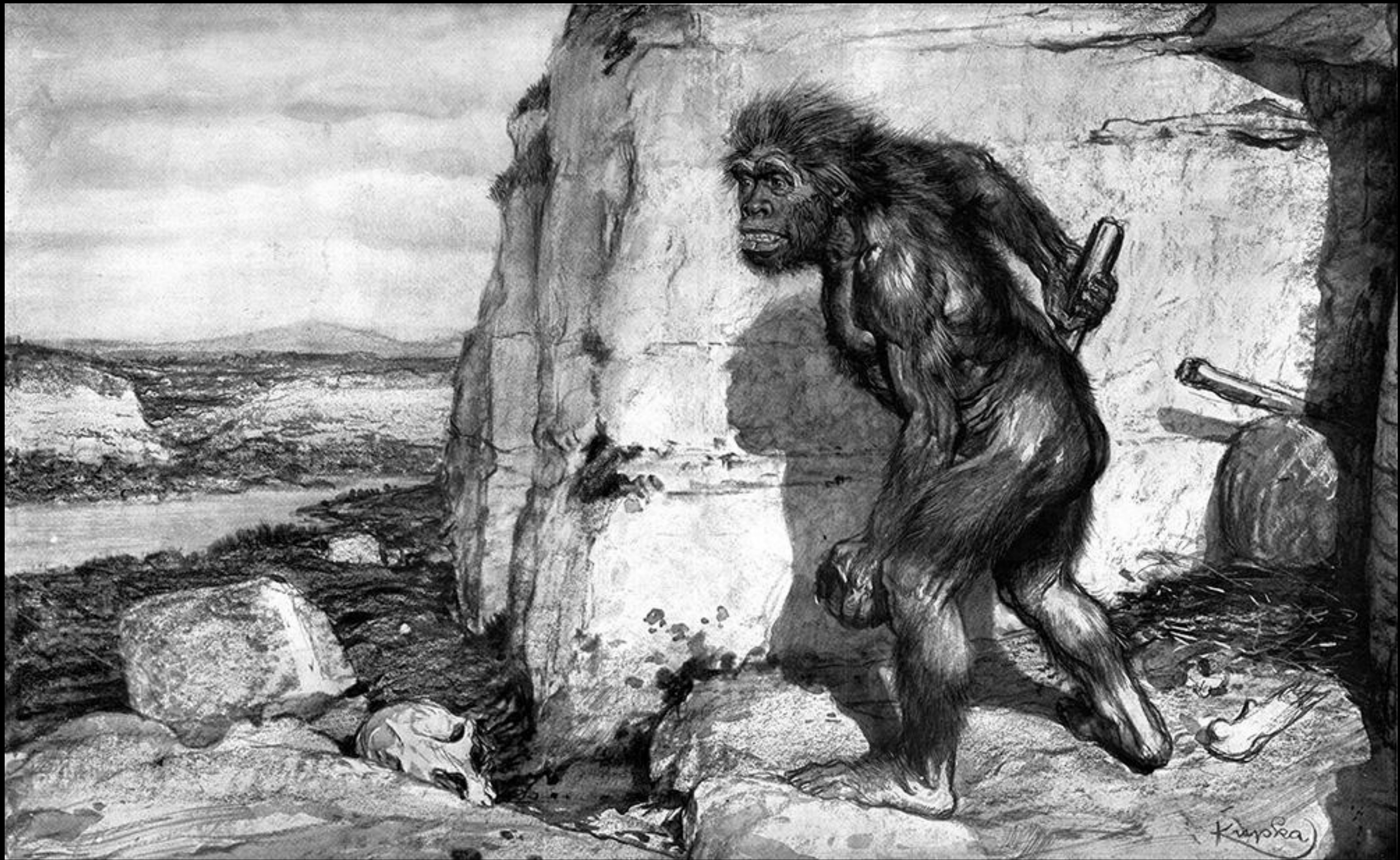
« Il est donc probable – conclut Boule – que l'*Homo neanderthalensis* ne devait posséder qu'un psychisme rudimentaire, supérieur, certainement, à celui des singes anthropomorphes, inférieur sans doute à celui de n'importe quelle race actuelle. Il n'avait peut-être qu'un rudiment de langage articulé. [...] Il importe d'observer que les caractères physiques du type de Néandertal sont bien en harmonie avec ce que l'archéologie nous apprend de ses attitudes corporelles, de son psychisme et de ses mœurs. Il n'est guère actuellement d'industrie plus simple que celle de notre homme moustérien. L'absence probable de toute trace de préoccupations d'ordre esthétique ou d'ordre moral s'accorde bien avec l'aspect brutal de ce corps vigoureux et lourd et cette tête osseuse, aux mâchoires robustes, où s'affirme encore la prédominance des fonctions purement végétatives ou bestiales sur les fonctions cérébrales<sup>36</sup>. »



Marcellin Boule (1861-1942)



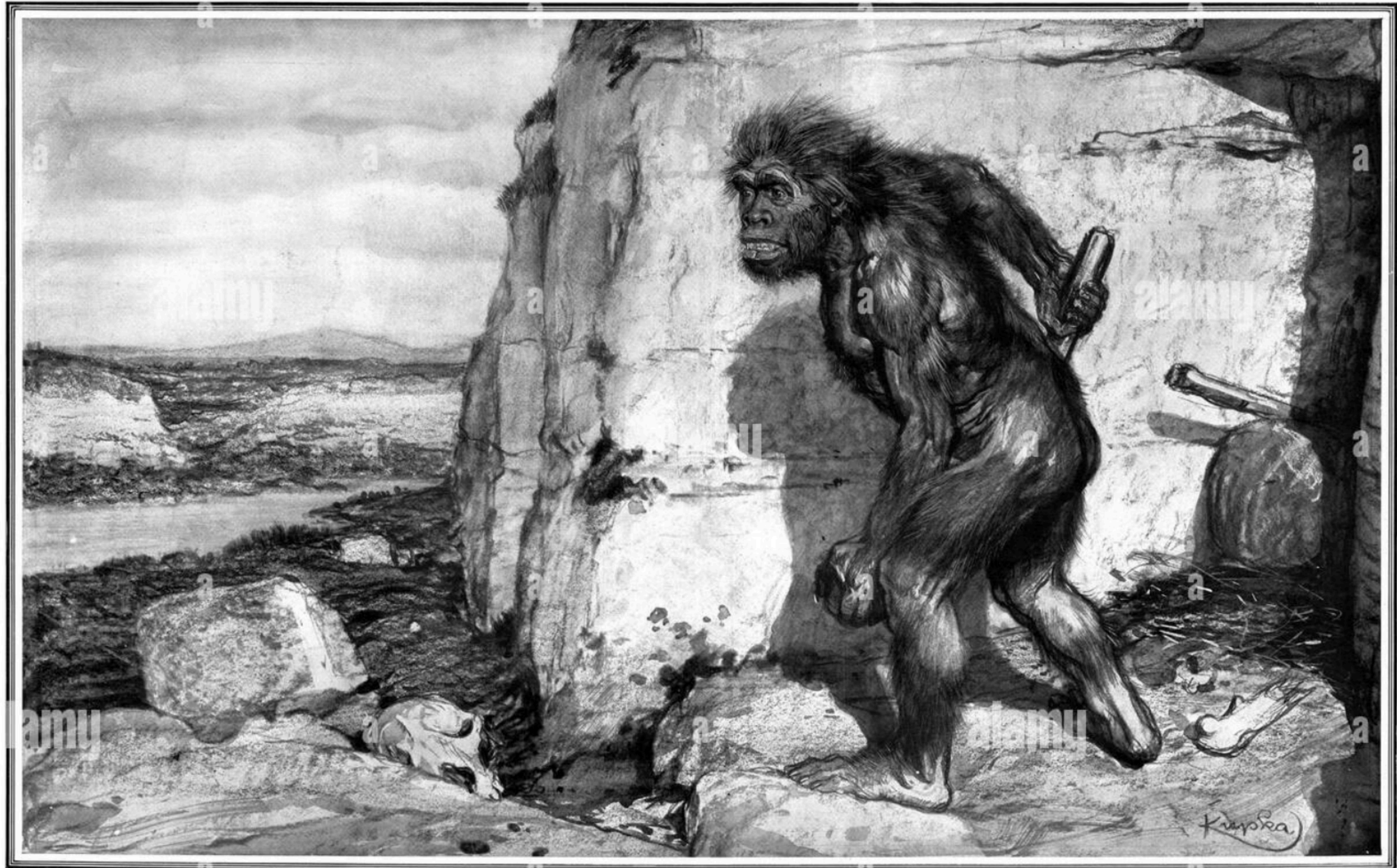
Reconstitution du visage de l'Homme de Néandertal, Norberto Montecucco, vers 1908 (Musée d'Anthropologie criminelle Cesare-Lombroso, université de Turin)



František Kupka, *Les Débuts de l'humanité. L'habitant de la grotte de La Chapelle-aux-Saints, à l'époque moustérienne*, gravure publiée dans L'Illustration, le 20 février 1909

## AN ANCESTOR: THE MAN OF TWENTY THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

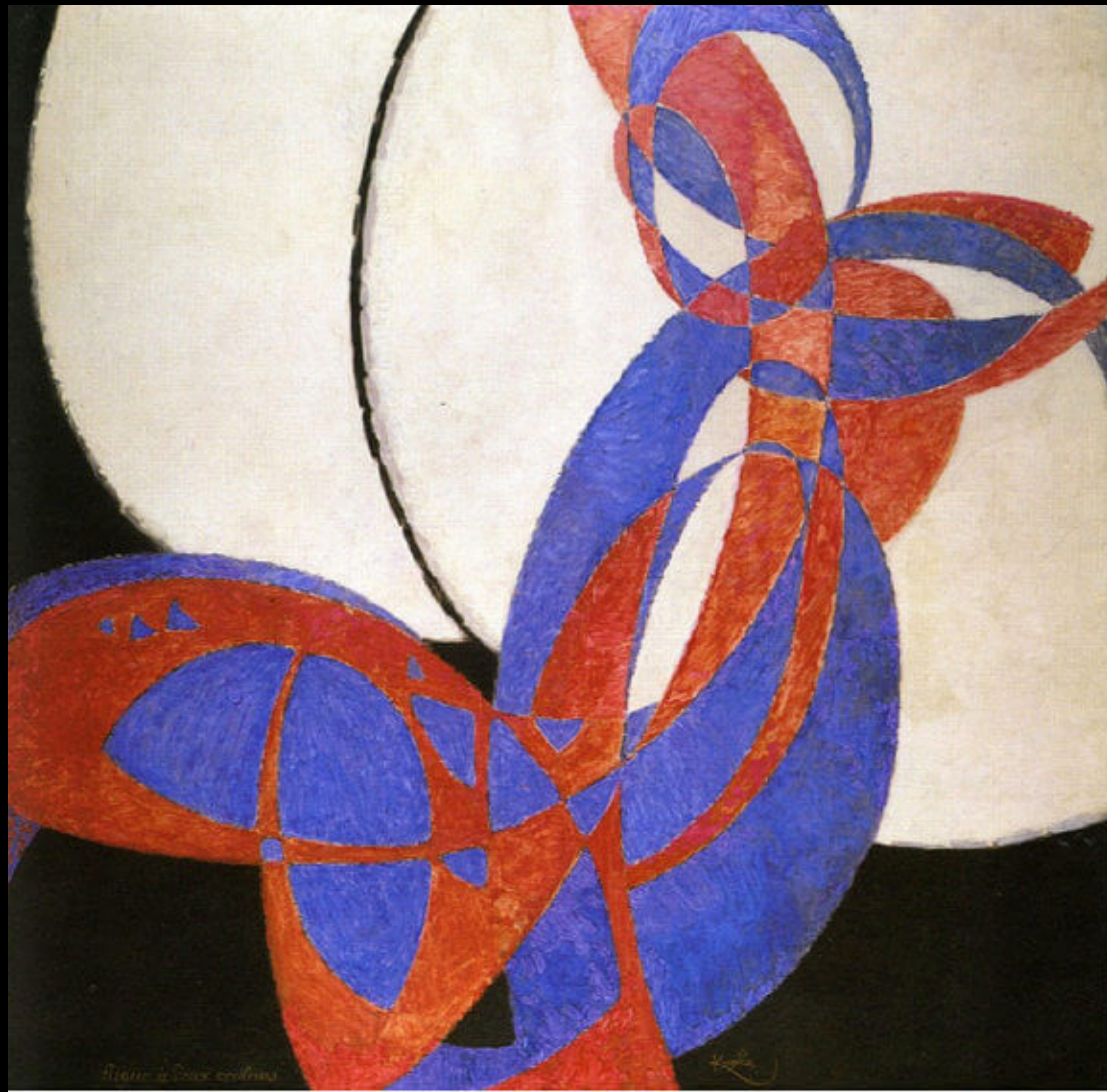
DRAWING BY KUPKA FROM THE SKULL ILLUSTRATED ELSEWHERE IN THIS NUMBER, AND OTHER DOCUMENTS.



THE MAN OF LA CHAPPELLE-AUX-SAINTS: AN ACCURATE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE PREHISTORIC CAVE-MAN WHOSE SKULL WAS FOUND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CORREZE.

It is not the artist's intention to depict merely a type of prehistoric man, but the actual man whose skull was found recently in the Department of Corrèze. Taking the bones of this skull, and recognising to the full the laws of anatomy, Mr. Kupka has covered the bones with the muscles necessary to them; and, still bound by the rules of anatomy, has given the face the expression it must have worn. The remarkable prominence of the superciliary arches, the width of the nose and its flatness, the absence of chin, are all evident in the skull. The man must have been about fifty years of age, was 1 metre 60 in height (about 5 ft. 3 in.), and could not assume the upright position of the superior races, although his knee-pan, unlike that of the

monkey, was in front, and he was more upright than the ape. His legs were short; he obtained his food irregularly and with difficulty; and could not have been fat. The illustration shows him emerging from the cave that gave him shelter, in which he died, and in which his precious remains were found. With the aid of Mr. Marcellin Boule, Mr. Kupka has reconstructed the scenery in which this ferocious ancestor of ours lived. Our drawing can fairly claim to be the first that has shown with any scientific certainty prehistoric man in his habit as he lived. We reproduce it by arrangement with "L'Illustration," of Paris, to whom the credit of the reproduction is due.



František Kupka, *Amorpha, Fugue in Two Colors (Amorpha, fugue en deux couleurs)*, 1912, huile sur toile, 210 x 200 cm, National Gallery in Prague



51

Louis Mascré, *Les troglodytes*, vers 1909, bronze, 33x45x19 cm,  
Tournai, musée des Beaux-Arts



Femme de la race  
de Néandertal

Louis Mouchet et Aimé Rittor  
Plâtre, 1908  
Institut royal des Sciences naturelles  
de Belgique, Bruxelles







L'AN  
MCMXII  
ALBERT I  
PRINCE SOUVERAIN  
DE MONACO  
MEMBRE ASSOCIE  
DE  
L'INSTITUT DE FRANCE  
A EDIFIE  
CE MONUMENT  
CONSACRE A L'ETUDE  
DE  
LA PALEONTOLOGIE  
HUMAINE





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LA PALEONTOLOGIE  
HUMAINE



5

Constant Roux, *Homme de la Chapelle-aux-Saint dans sa caverne*, 1911, bas relief, Paris, façade de l'Institut de paléontologie humaine



Buste de la femme de La Quina, reconstitution par Charles Bousquet et Henri Martin, 1913



L'Homme du Moustier, reconstitution par M. Faure et Mlle Parvillée, 1923, plâtre, Les Eyzies-de-Tayac, Musée national de préhistoire



Franz Weidenreich

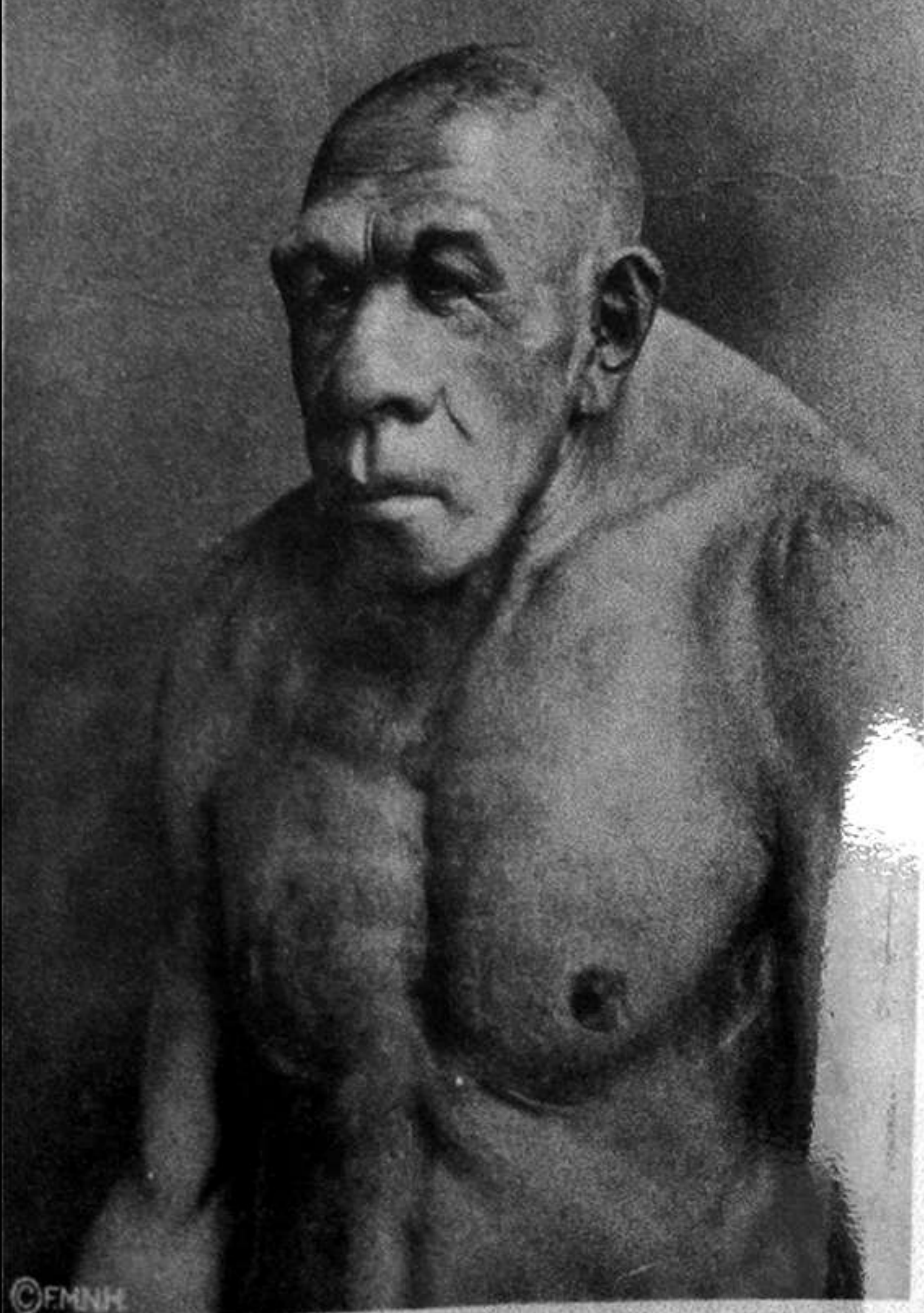


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Frederick Blaschke, Diorama, 1933, Chicago, Field Museum of Natural History



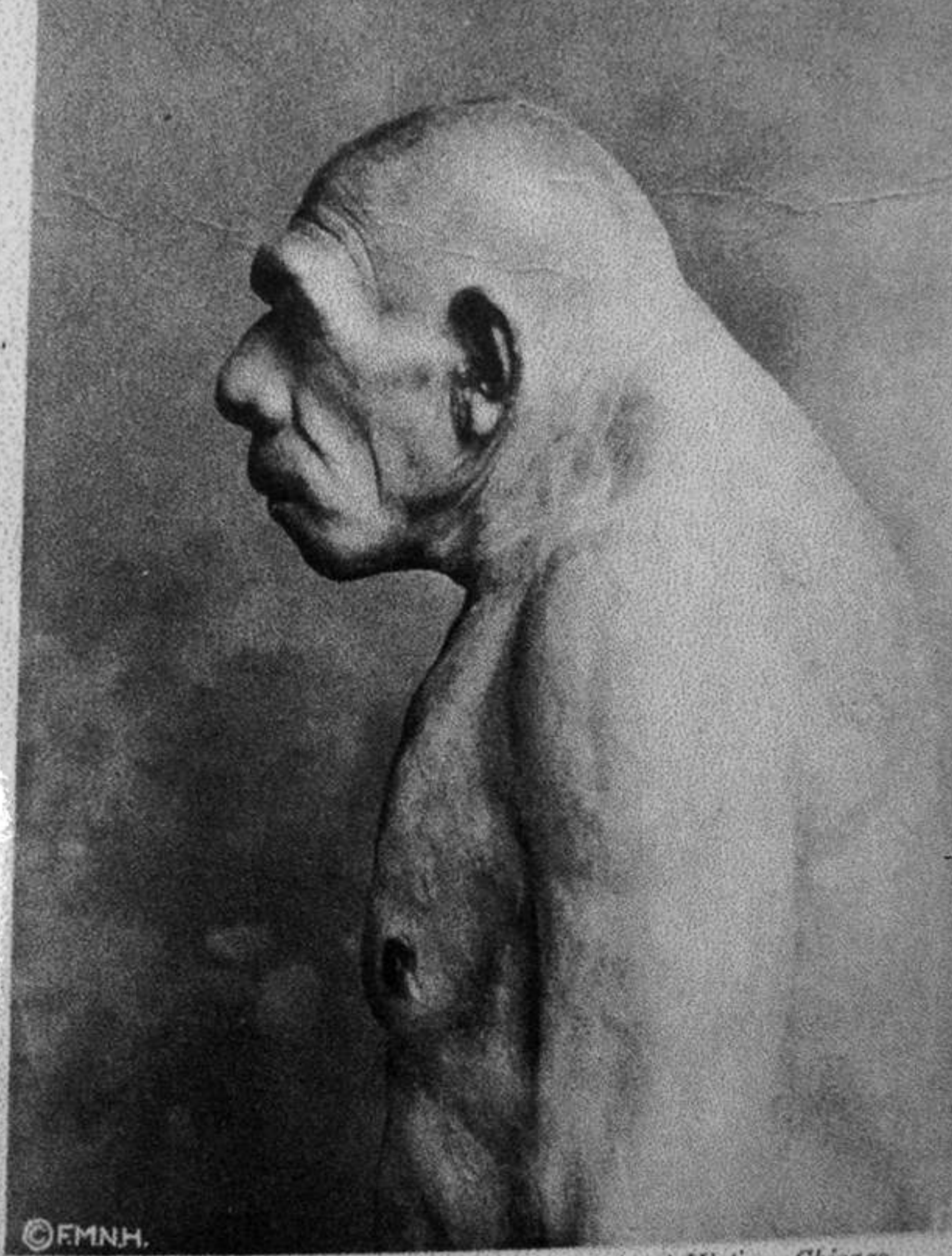
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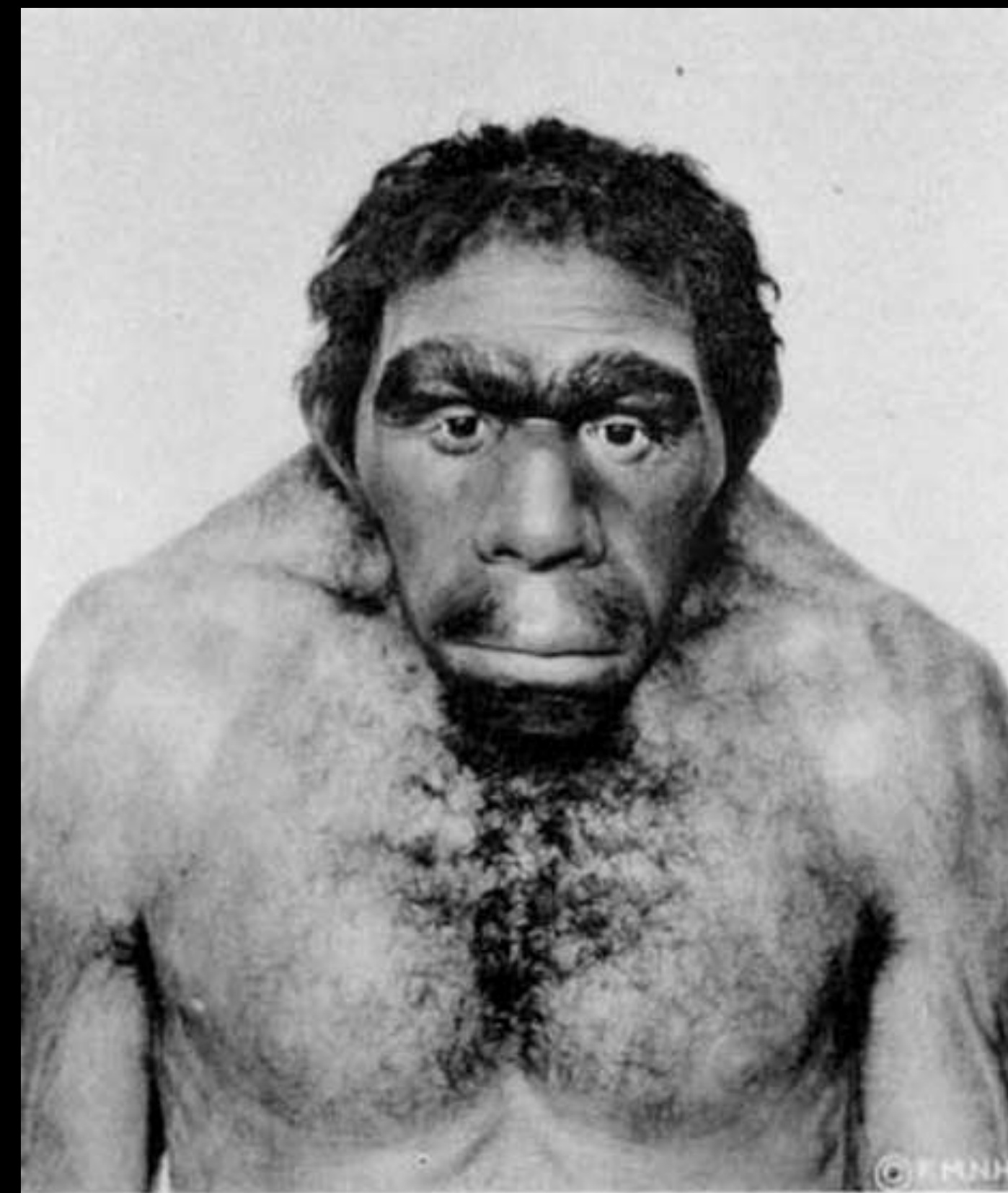
RESTORATION OF THE BUST OF A NEANDERTHAL MAN



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RESTORED BUST OF A NEANDERTHAL MAN IN PROFILE



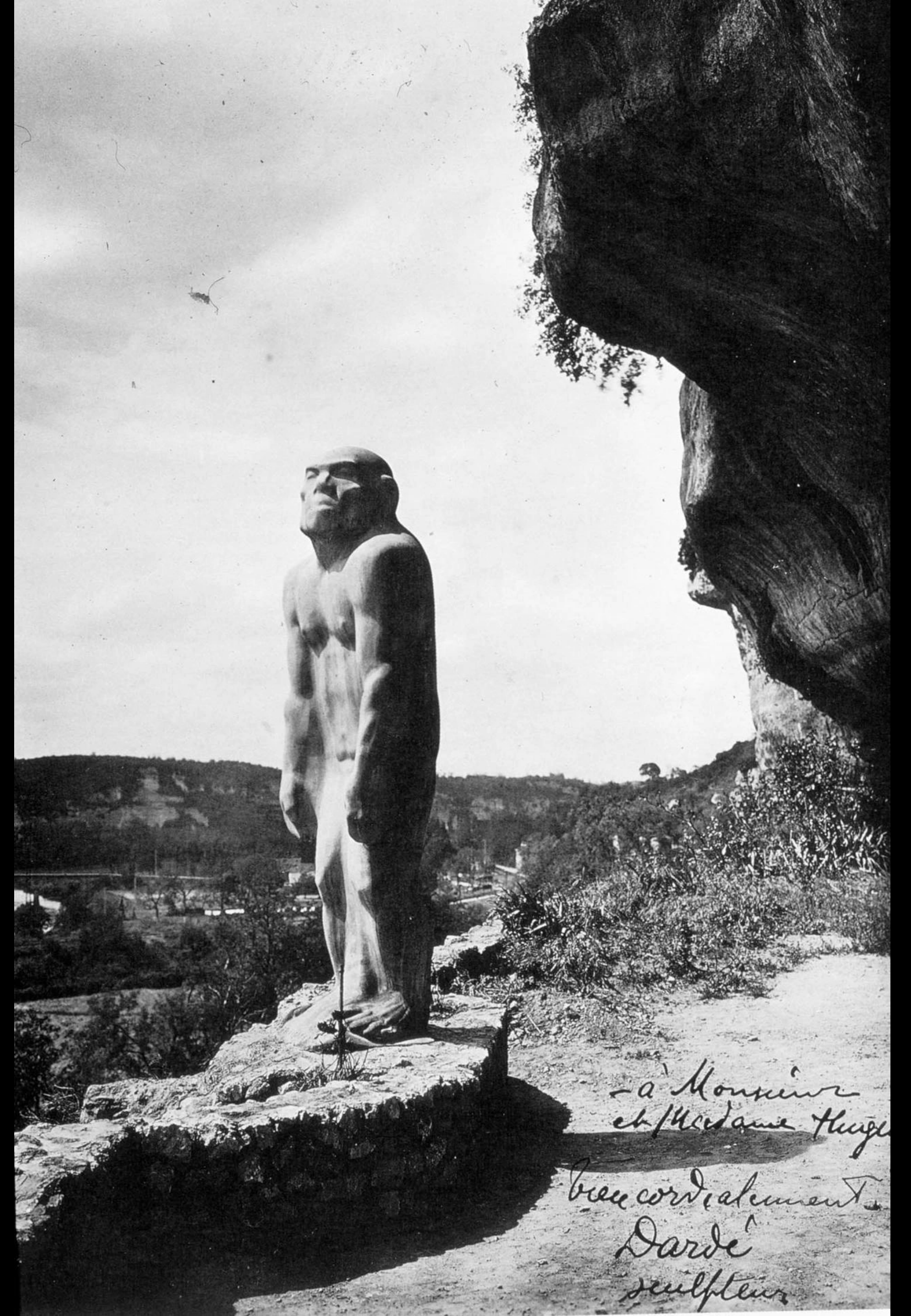
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RESTORATION OF THE BUST OF A NEANDERTHAL MAN

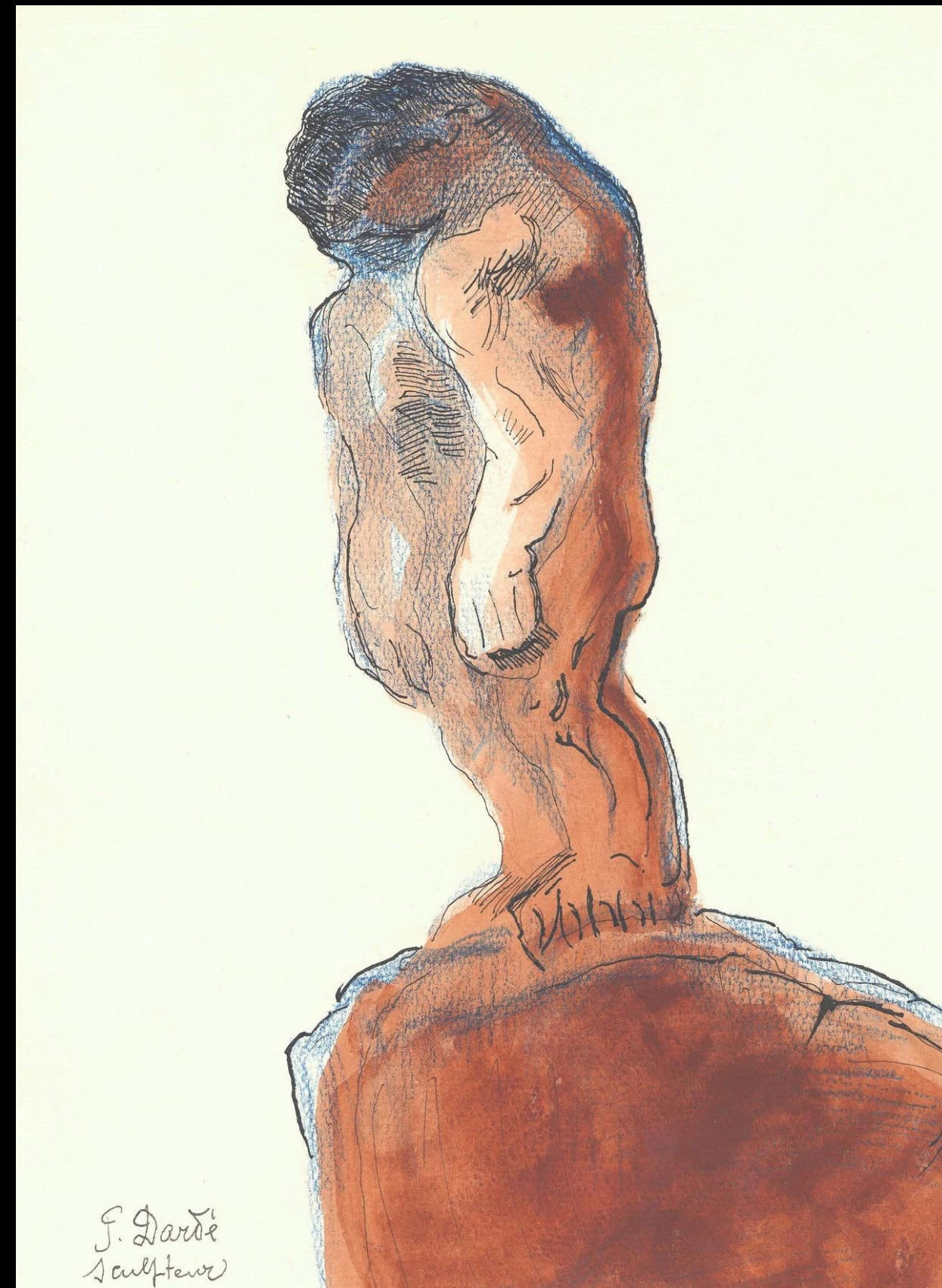




Paul Dardé, *Homme primitif*, 1934,  
Musée de la préhistoire, Eyzies de Tayac



à Monsieur  
et Madame Hugé  
avec cordialement  
Dardé  
sculpteur



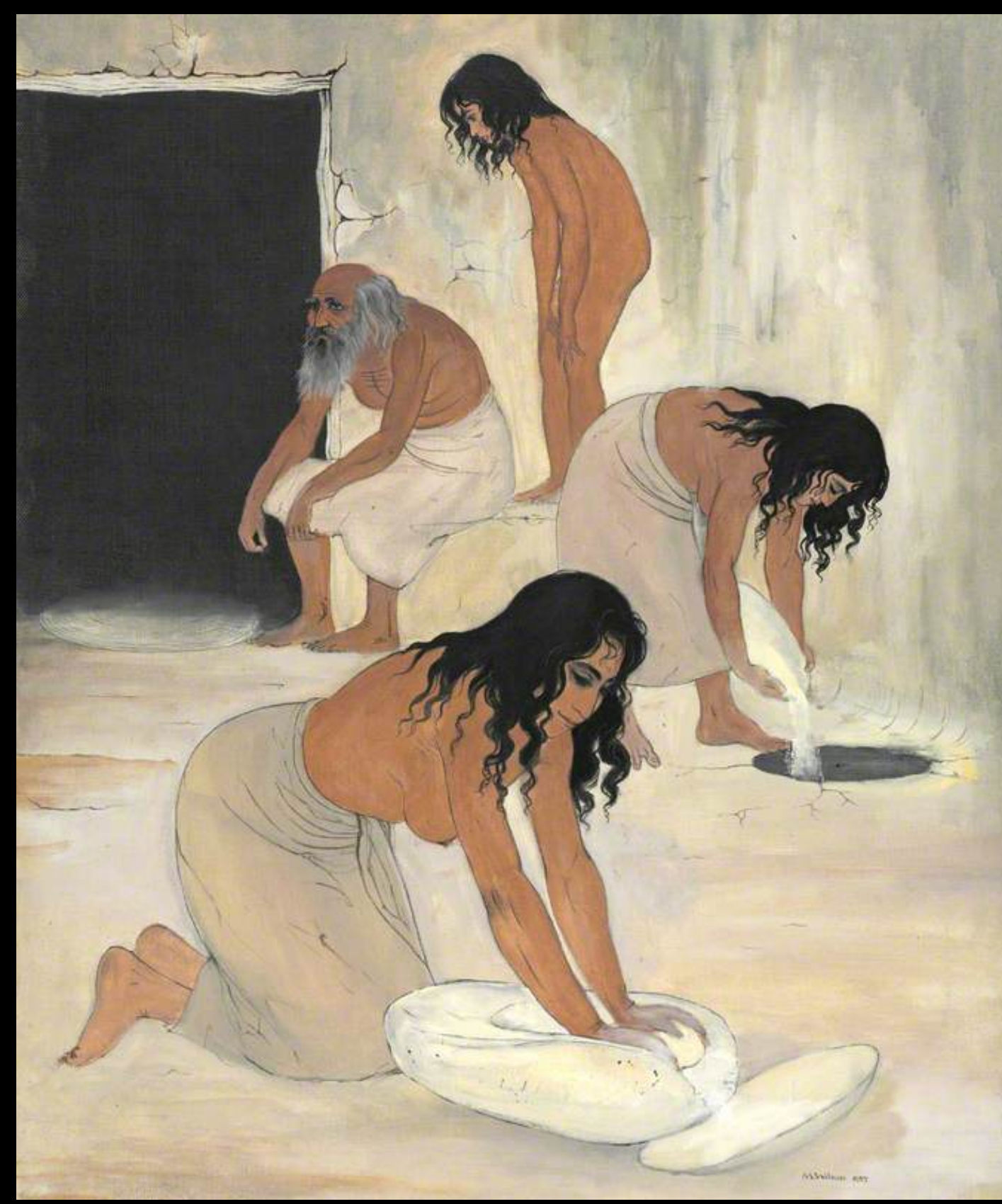
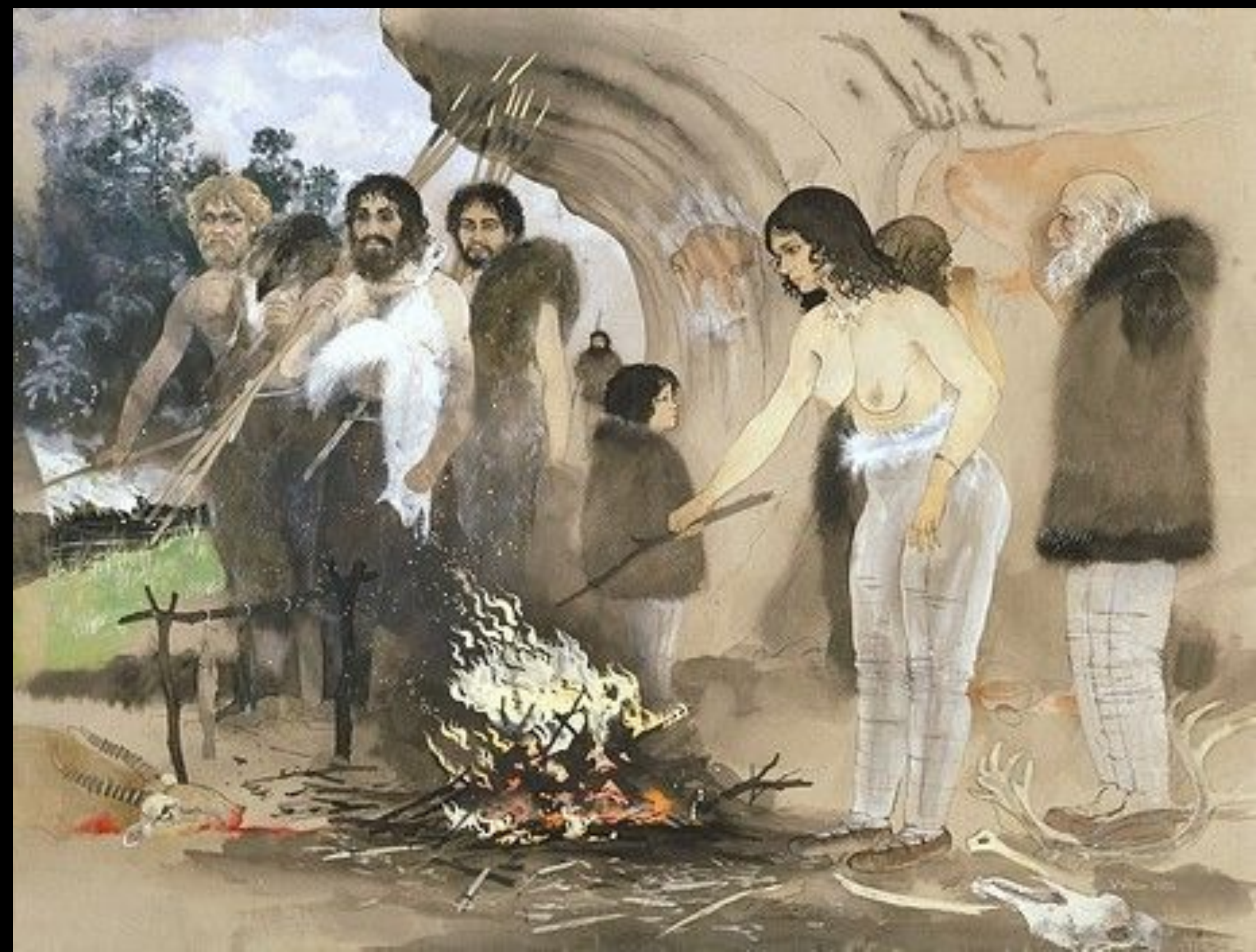
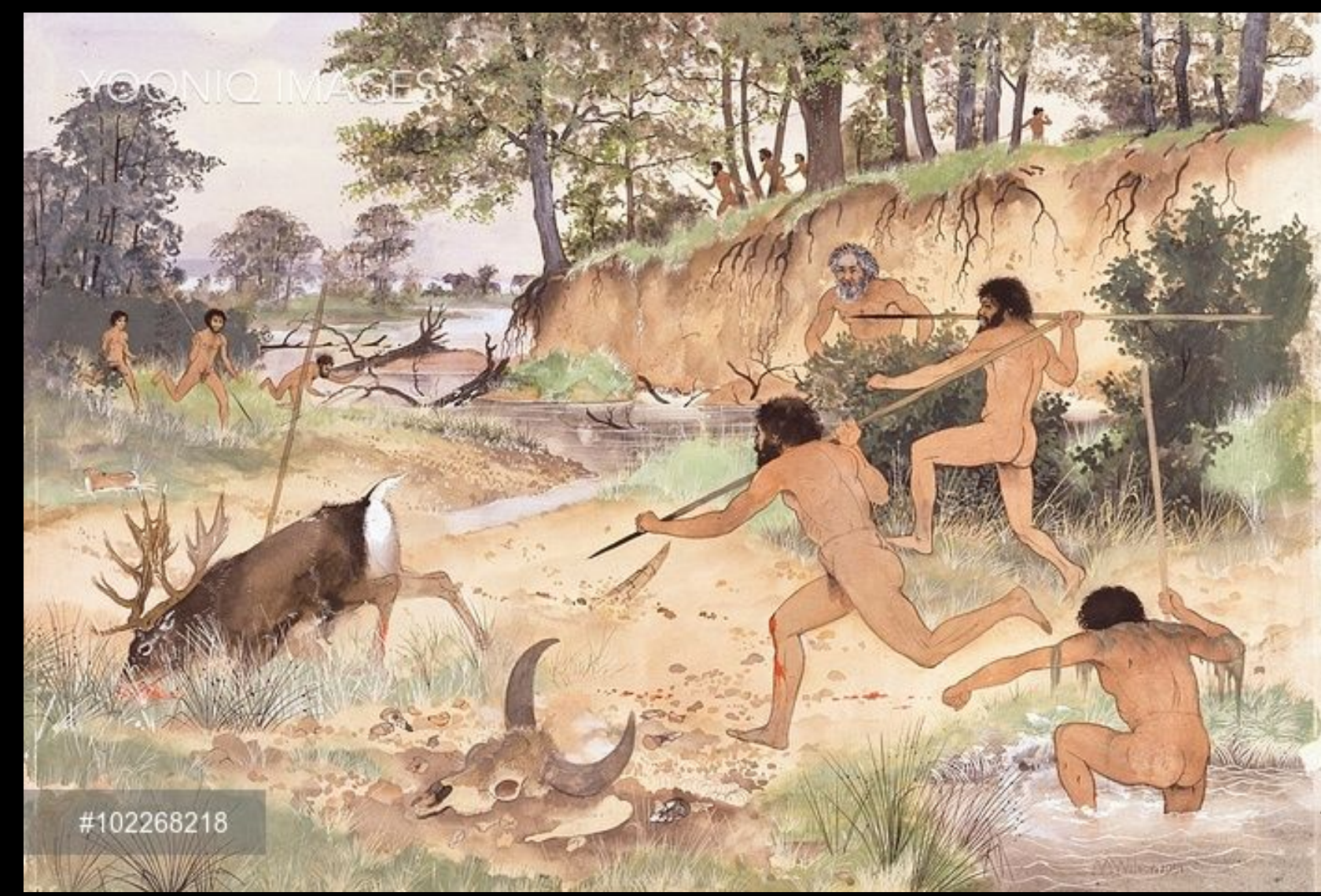
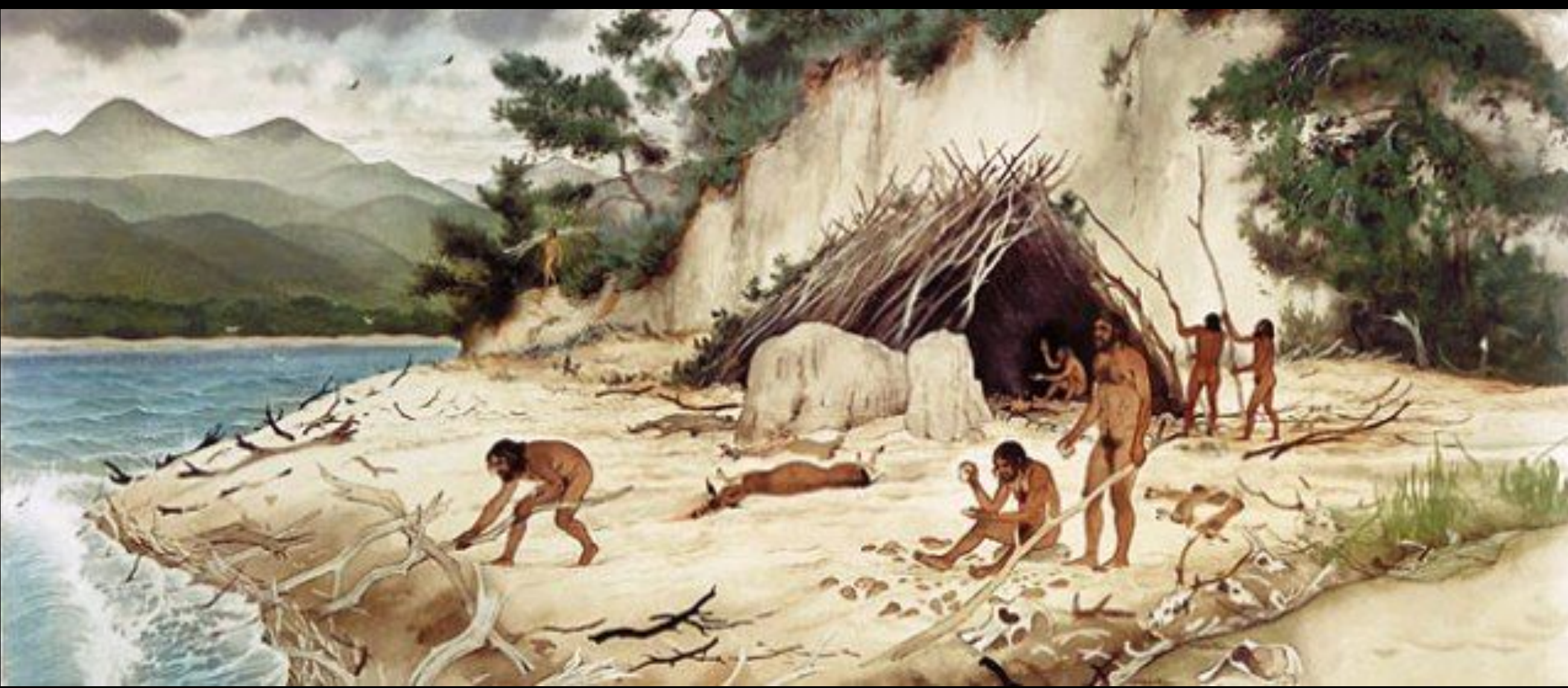
separate class of highly evolved, hominoid primates. Within this class there are differences of evolutionary status, and differences in type of specialization. As a whole, however, they differ from both early and



FIG. 1. NEANDERTHAL MAN IN MODERN DRESS.

MacGregor's restoration of La Chapelle aux Saints, provided with hat, hair, and clothing by the artist. Although we do not know that the reconstruction of the soft parts is accurate, nevertheless the facial features were probably essentially human. This picture serves to illustrate the fact that our impressions of racial differences between groups of mankind are often largely influenced by modes of hair dressing, the presence or absence of a beard and clothing.

modern *sapiens* man in the possession of a flattened, gorilloid skull vault,



Maurice Wilson  
(1914-1987)