

# The Earliest Known Englishman

## A Pre-Boulder Clay Man



ALL the evidence holds good—and in the opinion of those qualified to judge, this is likely to be the case—a skeleton recently dug up near Ipswich, England, represents not only the earliest remains of man yet found in England, but, with the exception of the Heidelberg jaw, the earliest yet found in Europe. The modern type of man was evolved before the commencement of the glacial period. At least it is now certain that thousands of years before the Neanderthal race flourished in South Germany, Belgium and France, England was occupied by a race of men which in build of body and form of brain were of the modern type.

About a mile north of Ipswich, England, is situated a brick field which is famous to geologists for the very ancient quaternary and tertiary deposits which have been exposed by the excavations of the London clay for brickmaking. These deposits, which are given in the descending order, are:

Chalky boulder clay,  
Middle-glacial sand and gravel,  
Decalcified red crag,  
London clay,  
Woolwich and Reading beds,  
Thanet sand.

For some six years past I. Reid Moir, of Ipswich, has been collecting flint implements from the beds above the London clay, and, realizing the importance of finding human bones in any of these deposits, had carefully instructed the workmen to communicate immediately with him should such relics turn up.

A few months ago he was notified that one of the workmen, while removing some of the decalcified boulder clay to get at the underlying glacial sand, had found a portion of a human skull, and on going down to the pit discovered that this indeed was the case. As two bones could be seen projecting from the vertical face of the section at a depth of about 4 feet from the surface, Mr. Moir, accompanied by three friends interested in archaeology and geology, went down on the following afternoon to the pit and superintended the digging out of the remainder of the skeleton. As a most careful examination of the hard clay above the remains showed that no digging had ever taken place on this spot before, it was recognized that the find was an important one, and every care was taken in removing the overlying



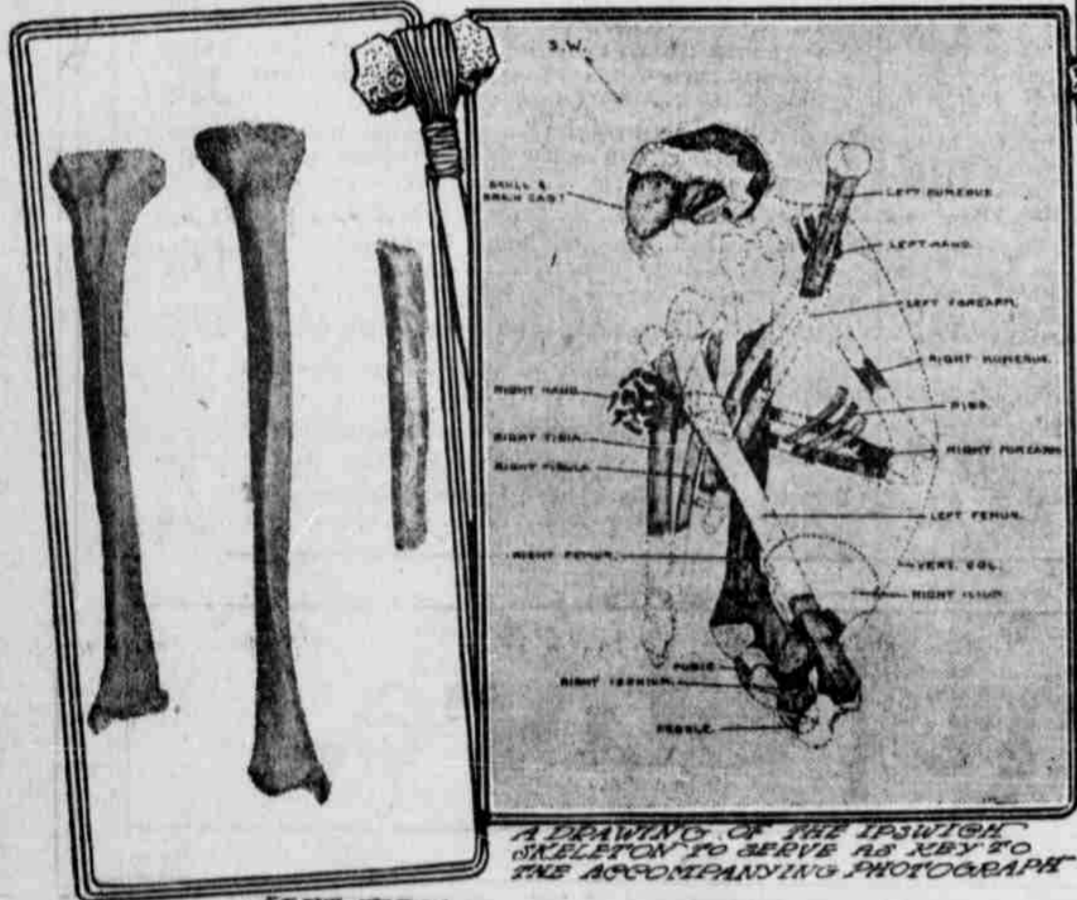
A SIDE VIEW OF THE BRAIN-CASE AND ORBIT OF THE IPSWICH SKULL



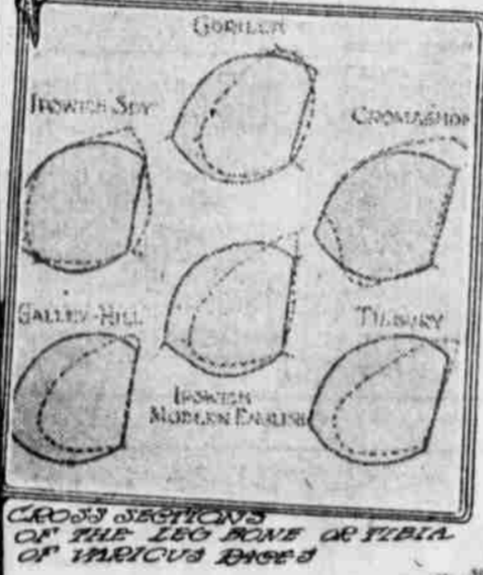
A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SKELETON



THE EARLIEST KNOWN ENGLISHMAN



A DRAWING OF THE IPSWICH SKELETON TO SERVE AS KEY TO THE ACCOMPANYING PHOTOGRAPH



CROSS SECTIONS OF THE LEG BONE OF THE IPSWICH MAN

son of the calvaria of the Neanderthal skull with the corresponding part of the Galley Hill man will bring out its peculiar features. Both are very long skulls, the Neanderthal being 203 mm., the Galley Hill some 2 mm. more.

The great size of the supra-orbital torus gives the forehead of the Neanderthal man a receding appearance.

It is a striking fact that the brain had reached, as regards size, more than a modern degree of development in the Neanderthal type (over 1,500 cc.); indeed, 1,480 cc. is usually accepted as an average for modern man. The earliest trace of the Neanderthal type of man yet found was discovered in the valley of the Neckar, some six miles above Heidelberg. Only a lower jaw was found.

The Heidelberg man had a massive jaw. One can be absolutely certain that the head form of the Heidelberg man was of the Neanderthal shape. In the manner of head fixation Neanderthal man retains a distinct trace of the anthropoid form. The earliest trace of the skeleton of man yet found in Europe must be assigned to a period which carries us back many hundred thousands of years. Yet even at that early date we find man already evolved, brutish perhaps in appearance, savage, no doubt, in his nature—yet large-brained, erect in posture, and in every sense of the biologist—a man.

Of the type known as Pithecanthropus erectus, called the "missing link," Dr. W. J. Sollas in "Ancient Hunters," says:

"Dr. Eugene Dubois, who had left Holland for Java with the avowed intention of finding the 'missing link,' discovered in September, 1891, a molar tooth . . . the wisdom tooth of Pithecanthropus erectus; later . . . the cranial vault, or the skull-cap, was found. . . . The thigh bone of the left leg was found lying fifty feet away from the spot where the first tooth was obtained, but still on the same horizon, and finally, in October (1892), another molar tooth. . . . A description of the remains of Pithecanthropus has been published by Dr. Dubois. . . . All are agreed that they indicate an animal bearing a close resemblance to men and apes. Some regard Pithecanthropus as an ape with certain human characters; others as a man with evident simian characters; others . . . as a connecting link midway between man and the higher apes. The suggestion has even been made that the remains are those of a microcephalic idiot. . . . That which distinguishes man from all the beasts of the field is the power and complexity of his mind. . . . Thus the chief interest in the Triaff fossil attaches to the skull-cap, or brainpan . . . this is certainly more simian than human. . . . The animal has been fittingly designated Pithecanthropus erectus—the ape-man who walked erect."

### Simply Waiting.

"Dibbs is a confirmed pessimist."  
"Are you sure of that?"  
"Quite sure. He says he expects to hear any day the booming of the first gun in a South Pole controversy."

# A Modern Wise Woman

By M. DIBBEL

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"And you would really pine away and die of a broken heart, before giving the man you loved the least little hint—even if you knew he adored you, and it was leap year?" asked Nattie Adams disconsolately.

"Yes, indeed, I should—there would be something grand in such a sacrifice, but how could I ever look him in the face after boldly betraying my feelings?" Virtuous decision spoke in Mollie Bennet's voice, but little Nattie sighed.

"I am afraid you have more strength of character than I have, Mollie. I am quite sure I should never have courage to live in misery when a few words might make me happy."

"But consider the principle at stake—what do one's personal desires matter when the dignity of all women is to be weighed in the balance? Would you be the one to trail that dignity in the dust?"

"I don't see how it could trail in the dust if you were weighing it, and—both the dignity anyhow; if I haven't sense enough to take happiness when I know it is waiting for me I don't deserve it, that's all." To Mollie's intense surprise, after delivering this heretical opinion, her usually meek and unassuming friend rose and left the room, slamming the door in a most forceful manner.

"Good gracious, what has got into the child?" thought Mollie, "I never saw her act like that before, and I was only trying to give her a true idea of what counts in the character of the ideal woman."

Nattie Adams walked rapidly homeward, with a bright flush on her cheeks and an angry light in her blue eyes; her thoughts, if spoken, would

Russell Kendall seemed surprised. "Why—she is your closest friend! Do you mean to say you did not know that Wallace was in love with Nattie Adams?"

"I surely did not have any suspicion of it, why I have never thought of Nattie as anything but a child. And actually her coming into a fortune has parted them?"

"Yes, for Wallace is such a chump that he thinks the man should do all the providing, and unless he can duplicate her cash, he has no right to marry a woman with money."

Mollie had a long period of meditation after Russell's departure. To her disquietude she found that she was not so certain as to preferring to die in modest silence rather than speak the word for happiness, as when she preached that doctrine to Nattie. Suppose Russell—but Mollie hastily changed her line of thought, and began to ponder on how she could help the two who were in such an unfortunate predicament.

At last a smile came to her lips. "I am sure that will bring matters to a crisis—I mean to try anyhow."

Next evening she said to Russell, "Will you tell Wallace that I would like to see him tomorrow when he comes from the office—there is something important I have to tell him?"

Late the following afternoon Wallace Kendall stopped at Mollie's door, and the maid who admitted him informed him that Miss Bennet was expecting him and would come at once.

As Wallace seated himself, he became conscious that some one was sobbing in the adjoining room, and noticed that its door stood ajar. Before he could determine whether or not it were best to make his presence known, he heard Mollie Bennet speaking in soothing, but remarkably distinct tones:

"Don't cry, Nattie, I assure you that Wallace is not worthy of one of those tears—I am positive of what I say, that he has been paying attention to Clara Royce for several months; in fact they are reported engaged, and I thought it only right that you should know."

White with wrath Wallace strode to the partly open door and threw it wide. "It is a lie!" he fairly shouted. "I hardly know Miss Royce by sight, and I never loved anyone in the world but you, Nattie—I think Miss Bennet might be up to better business than telling you deliberate falsehoods."

Mollie gave an amused laugh and said pleasantly, "Now, will you use the common sense with which Providence provided you, and tell Nattie like a man that you want her for your wife?"

Without awaiting an answer she passed swiftly through the door Wallace had just entered, closing it tightly behind her, and leaving two very blank looking young people confronting each other. But they soon forgot everything else in the joy of being together, and Wallace followed the advice he had received.

"Goodness," thought Mollie, with a sigh of relief, as she sank into a chair in the outer room, "I hope I may be preserved from going through such an experience as that again—I should never have dared attempt it if I had not known that Wallace was like clock work in his movements, so that I could time him to the minute, and even then my hair fairly stood on end until I heard the door bell. Now I hope the two little geese will be happy—and properly grateful to their benefactress."

Later she whispered to Nattie, who clung to her lovingly. "You see, I preserved the dignity of woman after all—leap year did not have a thing to do with bringing Wallace to his senses."

### Every Woman Named "Maria."

Socotra, whose sultan is to receive a visit from a cruiser as the result of the plundering of a British wreck, was for many centuries a place dreaded by the mariner. In the Tenth Century it was notorious as a pirate haunt, and one devout authority described its inhabitants as "Nestorian Christians and pirates."

In addition to its native ruffians it was also a regular station for the Indian corsairs who preyed on the trade with the far east. At an earlier date Socotra had been noted as the chief incense producing land, and as such was known to the ancient Egyptians. Among the curious customs of the Socotrans of the seventeenth century was that of naming all their women Maria.

### Admitted.

Of John Masefield, the novelist, poet and playwright, of London, a Journalist said at the Franklin Inn, in Philadelphia:

"I was criticising Masefield in New York the other day. I pointed out that his work, like that of Barker and Galsworthy, was in many respects amateurish. But a New York critic shouted at me angrily:

"You don't know what you're talking about; John Masefield will one day be ranked above Emerson, above Whistler above Henry James."

"Well," said I, with a grin, "it must undoubtedly be admitted that Masefield is a better playwright than Emerson, a better novelist than Whistler and a better poet than James."

material. When the bones were reached it was found that they were in such a friable state as to necessitate the strata in which they lay being dug up in large lumps; and as it was of the greatest importance to have them at once placed in the hands of experts, they were forwarded the same evening to the Royal College of Surgeons, London, where they were most carefully and skillfully examined by Prof. Arthur Keith, the conservator of the college. During the next week the strata each side of the place where the skeleton was found were examined and reported on by Mr. W. Whitaker, F.R.S., Dr. J. E. Marr, F.R.S., and Mr. George Slater, F.G.S. The chalky boulder clay, under which the bones were lying, covers an immense area in East Anglia, and is a landmark in Pleistocene geology. It owes its origin to the sea-beach associated with the last episode of the great Ice Age, and its antiquity may be gauged from the fact that since its deposition most of our present river valleys have been formed. Before the chalky boulder clay was laid down there was apparently a sandy land-surface to the north of Ipswich, and on this land-surface lived the man whose remains have been found. The flint implements he and his associates made, which were, no doubt, lying on the land-surface before the advance of the ice, have been found in some abundance in the boulder clay, and at the junction of the clay with the glacial sand, and, therefore, at exactly the same horizon as the bones themselves occurred. These implements, and those from the underlying middle-glacial gravel, though very skillfully made, are of pre-Palaeolithic forms, and there is no doubt that in pre-boulder clay times the true Palaeolithic stage of culture had not been reached.

Yet the man who lived in Britain in the interglacial period before the boulder clay was laid down, and who is, therefore, of a vast and unknown antiquity, was to all intents and purposes modern man. He stood about 5 feet 10 inches in height; his head was perhaps a trifle smaller and flatter than present-day examples, but there was nothing brutal or simian in his appearance.

Now, the Neanderthal men whose remains have been frequently found in caves and rock shelters in the south of France and elsewhere, and who lived in these districts in mid-Palaeolithic times, and are, therefore, much less ancient than the

Ipswich man, show distinctly primitive and somewhat simian characteristics. The implements which they made are also of a more simple type than those found in the river-terrace gravels, which are nevertheless more ancient. Therefore, if we are to judge of the type of man from the implements he made, the earlier river-drift man was of a more advanced type than the later Mousterian or Neanderthal man. The famous find at Galley Hill of portions of a human skeleton in the very ancient 100-foot terrace of the Thames has proved this to be true; for here we have a type of skull which is by no means degraded, and associated with flint implements which show an advanced civilization.

Thus the evidence of the flints and the evidence of the human bones are in entire agreement; but the 100-foot terrace of the Thames at Upminster, in Essex, rests upon, and is therefore less ancient than, the chalky boulder clay, and under this boulder clay at Ipswich a modern type of man has been found! And yet not quite modern, for the Ipswich man's tibia, or shin-bone, is different in every way from ours, and not only ours, but from any which have hitherto been found or described. This peculiar tibia, which, as Professor Keith says, represents a stage in evolution, and will serve to distinguish the race to which this man belonged, was no doubt associated with his manner of walking, but at present it is impossible to say exactly what this association was. The finding of a modern type of man below the chalky boulder clay is, as has been suggested, at first sight rather puzzling; but the dexterously flaked implements which have been found in the older middle-glacial gravels, and the still much older detritus bed below the red crag, make the discovery much more easy to understand. The outstanding fact about this discovery is that even at such an immensely remote period as that preceding the deposition of the chalky boulder clay, modern man was already evolved, and that to find the primitive human type we shall have to carry our investigations back into a still more dim and distant past.

The Neanderthal man of the earlier Ice Age is the oldest known European. Of this type Prof. Arthur Keith in "Ancient Types of Man," says: "We know now that the men who lived in Europe during the earlier and greater part of the Glacial Period—one estimated to have extended over a period of from 500,000 to 1,500,000 years—were of the Neanderthal type. . . . A compar-