

M0001123: Heidelberg jaw (Homo heidelbergensis)

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the 'Mauer sands' is one of the most important in the whole history of anthropology. The find was made at a depth of 79 feet (24.10 m.) from the upper surface of a high bluff (Fig. 46), in ancient river sands which had long been known to yield the very old mammalian fauna described above. For years the



FIG. 47. The Heidelberg jaw, type of *Homo heidelbergensis*. About two-thirds life size. After Schoetensack.

workmen had been instructed to keep a sharp lookout for human remains. The jaw had evidently drifted down with the river sands and had become separated from the skull, but it remained