

## Krapina 3

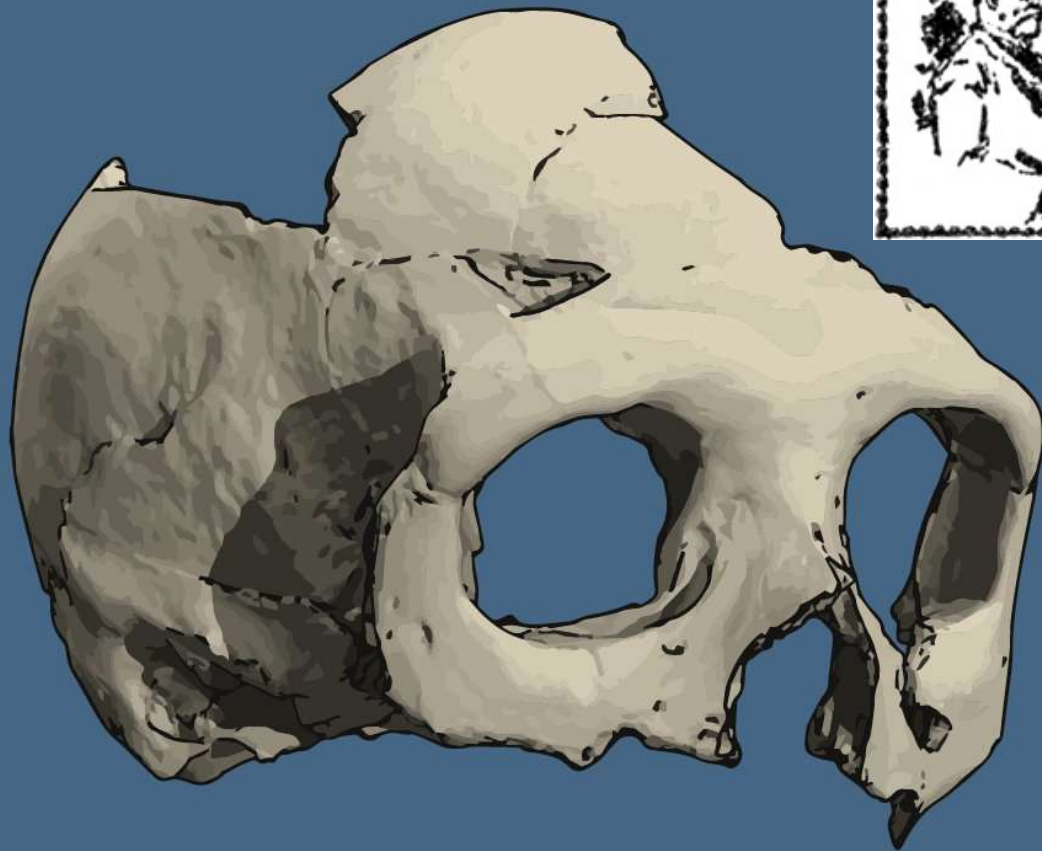
# 1899

Krapina, Croatia

Dragutin Gorjanović-Kramberger led the excavation of the rock shelter outside Krapina, Croatia, from 1899 to 1905. He uncovered 874 hominin skeletal fossils, which represent more than 30 and possibly as many as 80 individuals. The most iconic cranial fossil from the site is Cranium C, which represents a female adult Neanderthal individual who lived approximately 120,000 years ago. The frontal bone of this individual was incised with a series of 35 parallel cutmarks sometime after her death. These marks do not match the pattern left by removal of the scalp. Other Krapina skeletal remains have abundant cutmarks that correspond to muscle or tendon removal, but the marks on Krapina 3 do not appear to have this purpose. They may have held some meaning for the individual who made them.

Original skeletal material curated at the Croatian Natural History Museum, Zagreb.

Illustration by John Hawks CC-BY 4.0



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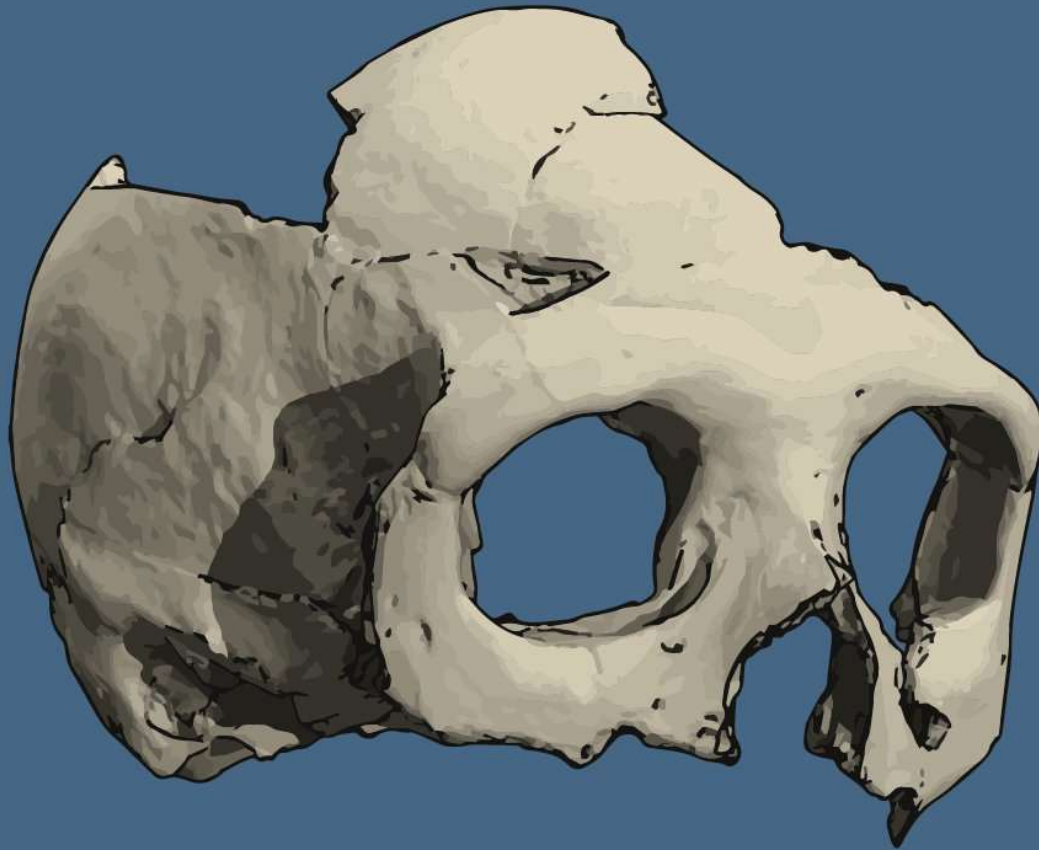
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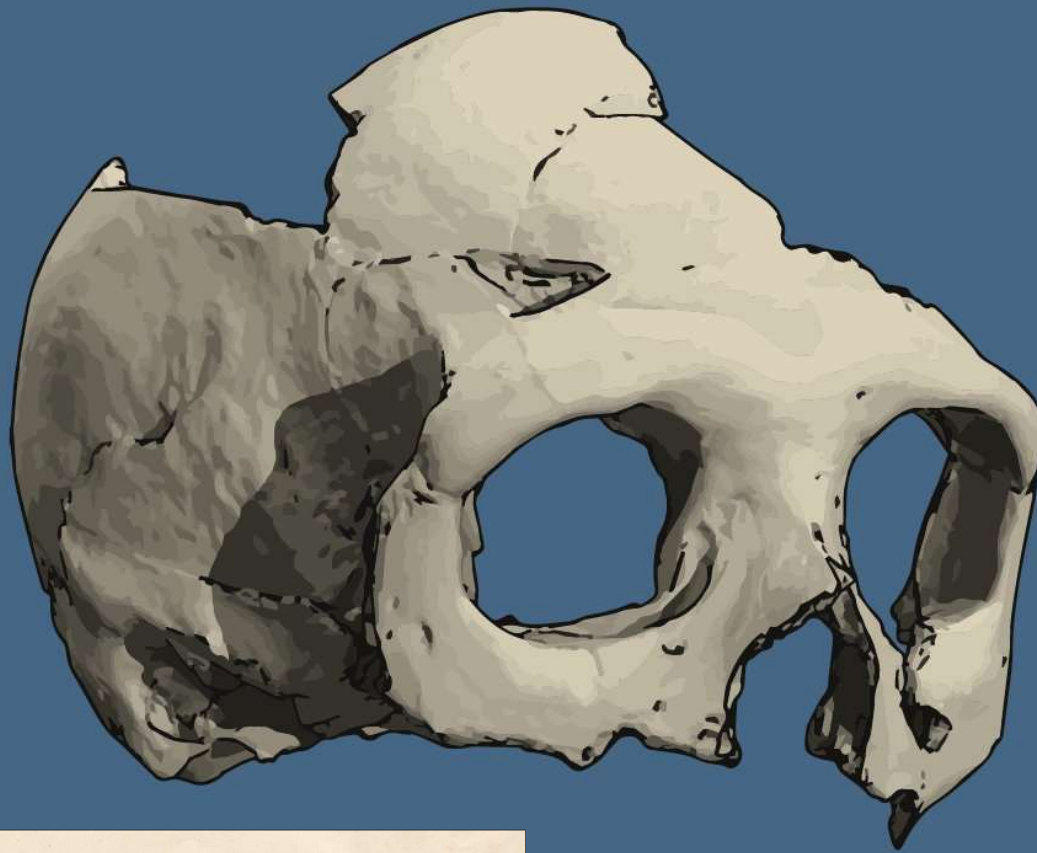
Krapina, Croatia

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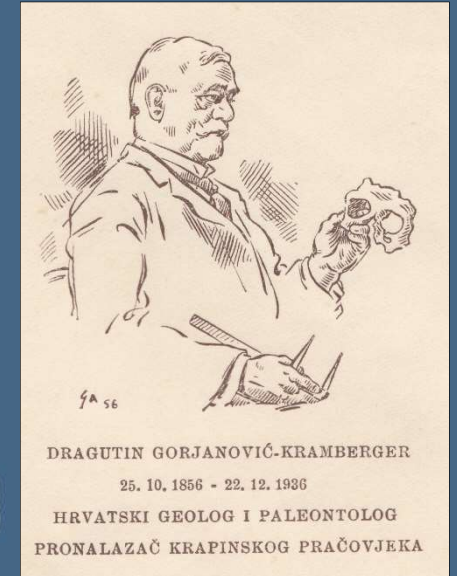
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Dragutin Gorjanović-Kramberger led the excavation of the rock shelter outside Krapina, Croatia, from 1899 to 1905. He uncovered 874 hominin skeletal fossils, which represent more than 30 and possibly as many as 80 individuals. The most iconic cranial fossil from the site is Cranium C, which represents a female adult Neanderthal individual who lived approximately 120,000 years ago. The frontal bone of this individual was incised with a series of 35 parallel cutmarks sometime after her death. These marks do not match the pattern left by removal of the scalp. Other Krapina skeletal remains have abundant cutmarks that correspond to muscle or tendon removal, but the marks on Krapina 3 do not appear to have this purpose. They may have held some meaning for the individual who made them.

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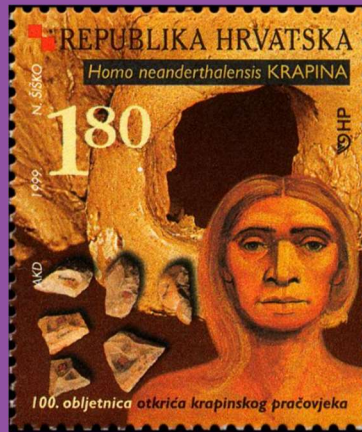
Illustration by John Hawks CC-BY 4.0



# 1899

## Krapina 49

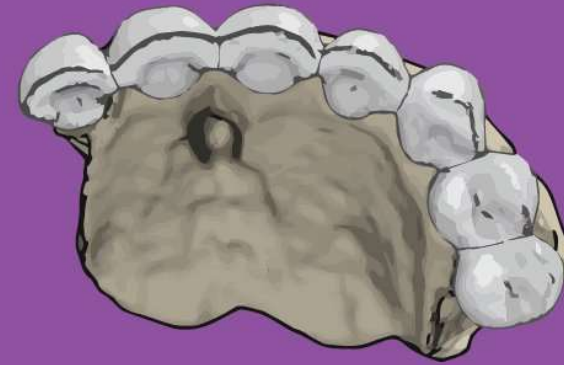
Krapina, Croatia



Dragutin Gorjanović-Kramberger led the excavation of the rock shelter outside Krapina, Croatia, from 1899 to 1905. The individual represented by this maxilla was one of more than thirty, and possibly as many as eighty Neandertals from the site. These Neandertals lived around 120,000 years ago. This maxilla belonged to an adolescent of around 15 or 16 years of age. The incisors have curved crowns that are defined by ridges on the mesial and distal edges of the crown. Dental specialists refer to this form as "shovel-shaped incisors", and they suggest that this form provides increased strength and resistance to wear on the incisive edge. Older Neandertal individuals have extensive wear on their front teeth, and in some individuals the plane of wear is beveled outward, suggesting that these individuals may have been pulling animal hides or plant fibers across them. The curved form of the shovel-shaping in these Neandertals is different from that found in some other populations where the incisors are straighter and the marginal ridges more distinct.

Original skeletal material curated at the Croatian Natural History Museum, Zagreb.

Illustration by John Hawks CC-BY 4.0



# 1899



## Krapina 57

Krapina, Croatia

Dragutin Gorjanović-Kramberger led the excavation of the rock shelter outside Krapina, Croatia, from 1899 to 1905. He uncovered 874 hominin skeletal fossils, which represent more than 30 and possibly as many as 80 individuals. The individuals from Krapina were Neandertals that lived approximately 120,000 years ago, during the last interglacial period. The Krapina 57 mandible is the fossil known for much of its history as Mandible G. This individual was an adult at the time of death, with the right third molar showing some wear. In a systematic study of the Krapina dental remains in 1979, Milford Wolpoff concluded that the wear on third molars across this sample may indicate a somewhat earlier time of eruption than in most present-day human populations, but still within the range of variation.

Original skeletal material curated at the Croatian Natural History Museum, Zagreb.

Illustration by John Hawks CC-BY 4.0



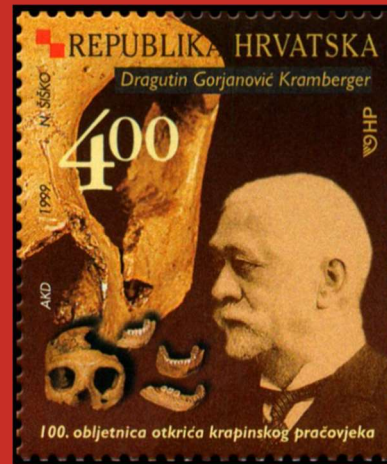
# Krapina 58

Krapina, Croatia

Dragutin Gorjanović-Kramberger led the excavation of the rock shelter outside Krapina, Croatia, from 1899 to 1905. He uncovered 874 hominin skeletal fossils, which represent more than 30 and possibly as many as 80 individuals. The individuals from Krapina were Neandertals that lived approximately 120,000 years ago, during the last interglacial period. The individual represented by the Krapina 58 mandible was an adult probably between 20 and 30 years of age at the time of death. This mandible is one of four at the site that have the third premolar in a rotated position, curiously all four on the left side. Other Neandertal sites do not have a high incidence of premolar rotation compared to recent people, suggesting that it may reflect the genetics of the local population of the Krapina Neandertals.

Original skeletal material curated at the Croatian Natural History Museum, Zagreb.

Illustration by John Hawks CC-BY 4.0



# 1899

