

The 30,000-year-old face was amazingly reproduced

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The area about 200 km east of Moscow, on the outskirts of Vladimir city, is one of the earliest modern humans in Europe.

Discovered in 1955, the Sunghir area contains many tombs and tens of thousands of ivory artifacts, mammoth bones, fox teeth, stones and other ancient materials.



It is thought that this is a shelter, very likely to be used during hunting, and many scientists have used technology to analyze soil layers, pollen traces and carbon traces dating back to from 30,000 to 30,400 BC.

In the latest discovery in the area, one of the two tombs in Sunghir contains the bodies of two teenagers found including a girl of about 10 and a boy of about 13 years old. They were buried with a large ceremony and complicated equipment including clothes, spears and a large number of ivory seeds buried.

The image above is a reconstruction of the boy's face. It was created by Visual Science, which worked closely with scholars of the RAS Institute of Anthropology and Ethnology in Moscow.

The steps of this face reconstruction process include: starting by creating a detailed laser scan of the skull, then applying sophisticated regeneration techniques to sketch soft tissue into the model and body determine how the boy has a face in life.

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