British scientists say they have found the oldest known evidence of war. Researchers discovered the remains of twenty-seven people near Lake Tercana in northern Kenya. Scientists say they believe the remains are from a stone age culture of about ten thousand years ago. The so called nana rooke fossils show signs of a violent attack. The dig also uncovered weapons including arrows, clubs and stone blades. The scientists published paper on their findings in the General Nature. Martim Arizone Lar was the lead investigator. She is she is a paleoanthropologist in the university of Cambridge in Britain. She wrote that the victims of people who hunted, fished and gather plants for food. She describe the 10 000-year-old battle in which they were killed as a brutal attack. One skeleton was found with a blade of volcanic glass still stuck in his head. A woman in late pregnancy appeared to have been bound by her hands and feet. Our species arouse 200 000 years ago in Africa. Many experts have thought wars did not begin until human started to form settled communities . But a lot of people were nomadic hunter gatherers of an earlier period. So scientist Lar says findings raised the question of whether warfare has been a part of the human experience for much longer than previously thought. The remains found including 21 adults and 6 children, most the children were younger than 6.