

Chapter 6 — First Appearance of the Round Heads

from *Long Heads and Round Heads: Or, What's the Matter with Germany* (1918)

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Sources for Chapter 6, in the order in which they first appear

- (1) Madison **Grant**, *The Passing of the Great Race: Or, The Racial Basis of European History* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1916)
- (2) Henry Fairfield **Osborn**, *Men of the Old Stone Age: Their Environment, Life and Art* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1915)

Key

- (a) **Green** indicates where a source author first appears, or where he/she reappears.
- (b) **Yellow** highlights most parallelisms.
- (c) **Tan** highlights parallelisms not occurring on the same row, or parallelisms separated by yellowed parallelisms.
- (d) An underlined word or words indicates where the source and Sadler pointedly differ from one another.
- (e) **Bold** type indicates passages which Sadler copied verbatim, or nearly verbatim, from an uncited source.
- (f) **Pink** indicates passages where Sadler specifically shares his own experiences, opinions, advice, etc.
- (g) **Red** indicates an obvious mistake, in most cases brought about by Sadler's miscopying or misunderstanding his source, or an otherwise questionable statement.

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VI — FIRST APPEAR- ANCE OF THE ALPINE ROUND HEADS

II, IV: THE ALPINE RACE (Grant 121)

The Alpine race is distinguished by a round face

and correspondingly round skull ... (G 121).

6:0.1 THE more recent Alpine race not only has a broad face,

something after the pattern of the Cro-Magnons,

but also has a broad head.

They are round-headed or brachycephalic.

For a long time the Cro-Magnon and Alpine races probably competed in central-western Europe.

VI: CLOSE OF THE OLD STONE AGE— [Etc.] (Osborn 456)

INVASION OF FOUR NEW RACES IN CLOSING UPPER PALÆOLITHIC TIMES (Osborn 457)

5. Arriving late in Palæolithic times, a race along the shores of the Baltic, known only by its Maglemose industry; possibly a Teutonic race (O 458).

Later the Teutonic invasion from the north injected a new element into the struggle.

[Traces of Crô-Magnon head formation are found among the living Berbers (O 453).]

The Cro-Magnon type of head is almost identical with that of the present-day living Berbers.

ALPINE CHARACTERISTICS

[PREAMBLE] (Osborn 456)

We have now reached the very close of the Old Stone Age, a period which is believed to extend between 10,000 and 7,000 years before the present era.

The entrance to the final cultures of the Upper Palæolithic, known as the Azilian-Tardenoisian, marks a transition even more abrupt than that witnessed in any preceding stage. It is not a development; it is a revolution.

The artistic spirit entirely disappears; there is no trace of animal engraving or sculpture; painting is found only on flattened pebbles or in schematic or geometric designs on wall surfaces.

Of bone implements only harpoons and polishers remain, and even these are of inferior workmanship and without any trace of art (O 456).

This is the 'Age of the Stag,' the final stage of the 'Cave Period' in western Europe, and is subsequent to the 'Age of the Reindeer' in the south (O 456).

[contd] It would appear as if the very same regions formerly occupied by the great hunting Crô-Magnon race from Aurignacian to Magdalenian times were now inhabited by a race or races largely employed in fishing (O 456).

6:1.1 We have now reached a time in the history of the world about 7,000 years before our present historic era,

and about this time a great revolution in culture and industry occurred.

The artistic spirit almost entirely disappeared,

and of the bone implements and allied industries only the harpoons and polishers remained and they are of very inferior types.

This is the final stage of the cave period in western Europe

and the people have largely given up the chase and hunt and are almost wholly devoted to fishing.

SOURCE

INVASION OF FOUR NEW RACES IN CLOSING UPPER PALÆOLITHIC TIMES (Osborn 457)

The broad-headed Ofnet race mentioned above is apparently the same as the Furfooz-Grenelle race, and may also correspond with the existing **Alpine-Celtic race** of western Europe (O 458).

In addition to what we have said as to the survival of the Crô-Magnon race in the preceding chapter, the opinion of Cartailhac may be cited:

“The race of Crô-Magnon is well determined. There is no doubt about their high stature, and Topinard is not the only one who believes that they were **blonds...**” (O 459).

[The skin of the Guanches [who formerly populated the Canary Islands] is described by the poet Viana as light-colored, and Verneau considers that the hair was blond or light chestnut and the **eyes blue** ... The features of resemblance to the ancient Crô-Magnons are numerous (O 454).]

“ ... While the race of Crô-Magnon predominated in the south and in the west, that of Furfooz predominated in the northeast of France and in Belgium. These brachycephals were probably **brown-haired** or of **dark coloring**” (O 459).

6: LONG HEADS AND ROUND HEADS

It is about this time that the great Alpine (broad-headed) **invasion** began, the broad faces in previous times in Europe having been of the long-headed type.

The modern descendants of these ancient broad-headed invaders are to be found among the present **Alpine** and **Celtic races** of Europe and the British Isles.

6:1.2 The best authorities are of the opinion that

the Cro-Magnons were **blondes**—

light-haired and probably **blue-eyed**—

while it is highly probable that the original Alpine stock or the broad-heads were **dark-haired** and of **darker** skin coloring.

SOURCE

CENTRAL ORIGIN OF THE BROAD-HEADED (ALPINE?) RACES (Osborn 481)

Schliz ... believes, moreover, that these broad-headed peoples first occupied central Europe and then extended to western Europe, where they correspond to the Alpine race, at least in part; that they also migrated to the north and were the basis of the broad-headed races now found in **Holland and Denmark** (O 484-85). [*See also G 123.*]

[In western and central Europe ... [the Alpine race] has been everywhere conquered and completely swamped by **Celtic and Teutonic** speaking Nordics (G 125).] [*See also 8:4.6.*]

II, II: PALEOLITHIC MAN (**Grant** 92)

This new race was not artistic, but had **great skill in fashioning weapons** (G 101).

With the advent of this closing Azilian Period **art entirely disappears,**

and the splendid physical specimens of the Cro-Magnons are **succeeded by what appear to have been degraded savages,**

who had lost the force and vigor necessary for the strenuous chase of large game, and had turned to the easier life of fisherman (G 103).

6: LONG HEADS AND ROUND HEADS

The broad-headed peoples now found in **Holland and Denmark** probably descended from this race.

6:1.3 It should be distinctly borne in mind that

the northern regions overrun by the Alpine or broad-headed stock were also subsequently invaded from the north by the **Celtic and Teutonic** stock and there occurred more or less of a mixing of these two races.

6:1.4 **This new race¹** was not at all artistic, but had **great skill in fashioning weapons.**

With their advent, **art entirely disappears,**

and the remarkable physical specimens of the Cro-Magnons are **succeeded by what appear to have been degraded savages,**

who had lost the physical force and strength requisite for the chase of the larger game, and who had turned to the easier and less active life of fishermen.

LONG HEADS AND ROUND HEADS

I, II: THE PHYSICAL BASIS OF RACE (Grant 11)

In dealing with European populations the best method of determining race has been found to lie in a comparison of proportions of the skull, the so-called cephalic index.

This is the ratio of maximum *length* to maximum *width* taken at the widest part of the skull above the ears.

Skulls with an index of 75 or less, that is, when the width is three-fourths or less than the length, are considered dolichocephalic, or long skulls.

Skulls of an index of 80 or over are round skulls, or brachycephalic (G 16-17).

[[The cephalic index] is determined as follows:
Breadth of skull \times 100 \div length of skull.
(Osborn 8)]

The use of this test, the cephalic index, enables us to divide the great bulk of the European populations into three distinct subspecies of man,

one northern and one southern, both dolichocephalic or characterized by a long skull, and a central subspecies which is brachycephalic, or characterized by a round skull (G 17).

6:2.1 “In dealing with European populations the best method of determining race has been found to lie in a comparison of proportions of the skull, the so-called cephalic index.

This is the ratio of the maximum *length* to maximum *width* taken at the widest part of the skull above the ears.

Skulls with an index of 75 or less, that is, when the width is only a little more than three-fourths or less than the length, are considered dolichocephalic, or long skulls.

Skulls of an index of 80 or over are round skulls, or brachycephalic [broad].”

To compute the cephalic index, multiply the width by 100 and divide by the length.

6:2.2 In commenting on the skull index, Grant says:

“The use of this test, the cephalic index, enables us to divide the great bulk of the European populations into three distinct subspecies of man,

one northern and one southern, both dolichocephalic or characterized by a long skull, and a central subspecies which is brachycephalic, or characterized by a round skull.”

NORDIC AND MEDITERRANEAN RACES

[contd] The first is the Nordic or Baltic subspecies.

This race is long skulled, very tall, fair skinned, with blond or brown hair and light colored eyes.

The Nordics inhabit the countries around the North and Baltic Seas, and include not only the great Scandinavian and Teutonic groups, but also other early peoples who first appear in southern Europe and in Asia as representatives of Aryan language and culture (G 17-18).

[contd] The second is the dark Mediterranean or Iberian subspecies,

occupying the shores of the inland sea, and extending along the Atlantic coast until it reaches the Nordic species.

It also spreads far east into southern Asia.

It is long skulled like the Nordic race, but the absolute size of the skull is less.

The eyes and hair are very dark or black, and the skin more or less swarthy.

The stature is stunted in comparison to that of the Nordic race and the musculature and bony framework weak (G 18).

[contd] The third is the Alpine subspecies occupying all central and eastern Europe, and extending through Asia Minor to the Hindu Kush and the Pamirs (G 18).

6:3.1 The first is the Nordic or Baltic subspecies.

This is a long-skulled race, very tall, fair-skinned, light-haired, with blue or light-colored eyes.

The Nordics include the great Scandinavian and Teutonic groups.

6:3.2 The second is the dark Mediterranean or Iberian subspecies.

These people live around the shores of the Mediterranean and up the Atlantic coast until they reach the Nordics.

They also extend far east into southern Asia.

They are also long-skulled like the Nordic race.

The eyes and hair are dark and the skin is brunet.

The stature is stunted in comparison to that of the Nordic race.

6:3.3 The third is the Alpine subspecies, occupying all central and eastern Europe, and extending through to Asia Minor.

SOURCE

The Alpines are round skulled, of medium height and sturdy build, both as to skeleton and muscles.

The coloration of both hair and eyes was originally very dark and still tends strongly in that direction,

but many light colored eyes, especially gray, are now found in the Alpine populations of western Europe (G 18).

While the inhabitants of Europe betray as a whole their mixed origin, nevertheless the three main subspecies are each found in large numbers and in great purity, as well as sparse remnants of still more ancient races represented by small groups or by individuals, and even by unit characters (G 19).

Eye color is of very great importance in race determination,

because all blue, gray, or green eyes in the world to-day came originally from the same source, namely, the Nordic race of northern Europe (G 21).

Dark colored eyes are all but universal among wild mammals, and entirely so among the primates, man's nearest relatives.

It is, therefore, an absolute certainty that all the original races of man had dark eyes (G 21-22).

6: LONG HEADS AND ROUND HEADS

The Alpines are round-skulled, of medium height and sturdy build.

Both hair and eyes were originally very dark,

but many light-colored eyes, especially gray, are now found in the Alpine populations of western Europe and even through Germany.

6:3.4 Madison Grant, to whom I am indebted for the brief descriptions I have given of the Nordic, Mediterranean, and Alpine races, thus summarizes the present situation:

6:3.5 "While the inhabitants of Europe betray as a whole their mixed origin, nevertheless, the three main subspecies are each found in large numbers and in great purity."

6:3.6 Eye color is of great value in race detection,

because all blue, gray, or green eyes in all races came originally from the Nordic race.

Dark-colored eyes are almost universal among wild mammals, and entirely so among the ape species.

It is, therefore, the opinion of most authorities that the primitive races of mankind had dark eyes.

1. This “new race” was, according to Grant, the long-headed Brünn-Predmost race, unrelated to the Alpines. See G 101.