

WORK-IN-PROGRESS (APRIL 12, 2016) PARALLEL CHART FOR

## Chapter 8 — “Long-Head” and “Round-Head” Competition

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

by William S. Sadler, M.D.

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### Sources for Chapter 8, 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)

### 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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II, III: THE NEOLITHIC AND BRONZE  
 AGES (Grant 107)

After the opening Campignian phase there followed a long period typical of the Neolithic, known as the Robenhausian or Age of the Swiss Lake Dwellers,

which reached its height about 5000 B. C.

The lake dwellings seem to have been the work exclusively of the round skull Alpine races and are found in numbers throughout the region of the Alps and their foothills and along the Danube valley...

These Robinhausian pile built villages were in Europe the earliest known form of fixed habitation ... (G 109).

We may assume that the distribution of races in Europe during the Neolithic was roughly as follows: (G 111)

North of the Alpines and occupying the shores of the Baltic and Scandinavia, together with eastern Germany, Poland, and Russia, were located the Nordics (G 112).

## VIII — “LONG-HEAD” AND “ROUND-HEAD” RACE COMPETITION

8:0.1 NOW to go back and pick up the story of European civilization following the overthrow of the superior Cro-Magnons by their inferior successors, we are soon brought up to the time of

the early lake dwellers of Switzerland—

the pile villages—

which is supposed to have reached its height about 5,000 B.C.

These lake dwellers were round-skulled Alpines.

During this period the races were distributed in Europe about as follows:

8:0.2 Nordics: Baltic shores—  
 Scandinavia, and eastern Germany,  
 Poland, and Russia.

## SOURCE

The Mediterranean basin and western Europe, including Spain, Italy, Gaul, Britain, and the western portions of Germany, populated by **Mediterranean** long heads;

the Alps and the territories immediately surrounding, except the valley of the Po, together with much of the Balkans, inhabited by **Alpine** types. These Alpines extended northward until they came in touch in eastern Germany and Poland with the southernmost Nordics ... (G 111).

It is, therefore, probable that **copper** was known and used, at first for ornament and later for implements, in Egypt before **5000 B.C.** and probably even earlier in the Mesopotamian regions (G 113).

[contd] With the use of copper the Neolithic fades to its end and the **Bronze Age** commences soon thereafter. This next step in advance was made apparently about 4000 B. C. when **some unknown genius** discovered that an amalgam of **nine parts of copper to one part of tin**

would produce the metal we now call **bronze**, which has a texture and strength suitable for weapons and tools.

The discovery **revolutionized the world** (G 113).

## 8: LONG HEADS AND ROUND HEADS

8:0.3 **Mediterraneans:** Around the Mediterranean and western Europe—Spain, Italy, Gaul, Britain, and western Germany.

8:0.4 **Alpines:** The region of the Alps—the Balkans, extending north and up into Poland and Germany.

## DURING THE BRONZE AGE

8:1.1 **Copper** was first used about **5,000 B.C.**,

while one thousand years later **some unrecorded genius** made the discovery that mixing **one part of tin with nine parts of copper**

would yield the best known metal up to that time for tools and weapons—**bronze**.

This discovery ushered in the so-called **Bronze Age** and literally **revolutionized the world**.

## II, V: THE MEDITERRANEAN RACE (Grant 134)

This is the race that gave the world the great civilizations of Egypt, of Crete, of Phœnicia including Carthage, of Etruria and of Mycenaean Greece (G 139).

To what extent the Mediterranean race entered into the blood and civilization of Rome, it is now difficult to say, but the traditions of the Eternal City, its love of organization, of law and military efficiency, as well as the Roman ideals of family life, loyalty, and truth, point clearly to a Nordic rather than to a Mediterranean origin (G 139).

While very ancient, present for probably ten thousand years in western and southern Europe, and even longer on the south shore of the Mediterranean, nevertheless this race cannot be called purely European (G 140).

The first result of a crossing of two such contrasted subspecies as the Nordic and Mediterranean races, has repeatedly been a new outburst of culture (G 146).

With the fall of Constantinople the Empire of Rome passes finally from the scene of history,

and the development of civilization is transferred from Mediterranean lands and Mediterranean race to the North Sea and to the Nordic race (G 149).

8:1.2 The older Mediterranean race built up the civilizations of early Britain, France, Italy, Egypt, Crete, Phoenicia,

and to some extent even Rome;

but it was not a true European race.

During these early days the Nordics of the North—the only true European race—were barbarians.

The first result of crossing these two long-headed races is always a fresh outburst of civilization and culture.

The day of Mediterranean civilization closed with the fall of Constantinople in the days of Constantine,

and the custody of European culture was shifted from the shores of the Mediterranean to the Nordic race on the shores of the Baltic.

## II, VI: THE NORDIC RACE (Grant 150)

[contd] We have shown that the Mediterranean race entered Europe from the south

and forms part of a great group of peoples extending into southern Asia,

that the Alpine race came from the east through Asia Minor and the valley of the Danube,

and that its present European distribution is merely the westernmost point of an ethnic pyramid,

the base of which rests solidly on the round skulled peoples of the great plateaux of central Asia.

Both of these races are, therefore, western extensions of Asiatic subspecies, and neither of them can be considered as exclusively European (G 150).

[contd] With the remaining race, the Nordic, however, the case is different.

This is a purely European type, in the sense that it has developed its physical characters and its civilization within the confines of that continent.

It is, therefore, the *Homo europæus*, the white man par excellence (G 150).

[See G 116-17.]

8:1.3 We have now seen that the Mediterranean race entered Europe from the south

and forms part of a great group of peoples extending into southern Asia;

that the round-headed Alpine race came from the east through Asia Minor,

and that its present European distribution represents the farthest west this pyramid of migration has been able to penetrate.

The ancestral base of this human wedge rests solidly on the round-skulled peoples of central Asia.

Both of these races are, therefore, western extensions of Asiatic subspecies, and neither of them can be considered as exclusively European.

## EARLY NORDIC EXPANSION

8:2.1 With the Nordic race, however, the case is different.

This is a purely European type, and has developed its physical characteristics and its civilization within the boundaries of Europe.

“It is, therefore, the *Homo Europæus*, the white man par excellence.”

8:2.2 The Alpine invasion of Europe during the Bronze Age (near its close) was brought to an end by the great counter invasion of the Nordics of the North—the Teutons.

In attempting briefly to describe this Nordic war, I can do no better than to quote Grant's comprehensive statement:

This first wave of Nordics seems to have swept westward along the sandy plains of northern Europe, entering France through the Low Countries.

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From this point as Goidels they spread north into Britain, reaching there about 800 B.C.

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As Gauls they conquered all France and pushed on south and west into Spain, and over the Maritime Alps into northern Italy,

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where they encountered their kindred Nordic Umbrians, who at an earlier date had crossed the Alps from the northeast.

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Other Celtic-speaking Nordics apparently migrated up the Rhine and down the Danube,

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and by the time the Romans came on the scene the Alpines of central Europe had been thoroughly Celticized.

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and was contemporary with, and probably caused by, the first great expansion of the Teutons from Scandinavia by way both of Denmark and the Baltic coasts (G 156-57).

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**LATER NORDIC INVASIONS**

[contd] These invaders were succeeded by a second wave of Celtic-speaking peoples, the Cymry, who drove their Goidelic predecessors still farther west and exterminated and absorbed them over large areas.

These Cymric invasions occurred about 300-100 B.C., and were probably the result of the growing development of the Teutons and their final expulsion of the Celtic-speaking tribes from Germany.

These Cymry occupied northern France under the name of Belgæ and invaded England as Brythons, and their conquests in both Gaul and Britain were only checked by the legions of Cæsar (G 157).

The greatest of them all were perhaps the Goths, who came originally from the south of Sweden and were long located on the opposite German coast, at the mouth of the Vistula.

From here they crossed Poland to the Crimea where they were known in the first century.

Three hundred years later they were driven westward by the Huns and forced into the Dacian plain and over the Danube into the Roman Empire.

Here they split up; the Ostrogoths after a period of subjection to the Huns on the Danube, ravaged the European provinces of the Eastern Empire, conquered Italy, and founded there a great but short-lived nation (G 158-59).

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## SOURCE

When these Teutonic tribes poured down from the Baltic coasts, their Celtic-speaking Nordic predecessors were already much mixed with the underlying populations, Mediterranean in the west and Alpine in the south.

These “Celts” were not recognized by the Teutons as kin in any sense and were all called, Welsh, or foreigners.

From this word are derived the names “Wales,” “Cornwales” or “Cornwall,” “Valais,” “Walloons,” and “Vlach” or “Wallachian” or “Vlach” (G 160).

## II, IV: THE ALPINE RACE (Grant 121)

The Alpines at this time of maximum extension, about 1800 B.C., crossed into Britain, and a few reached Ireland and introduced bronze into both these islands (G 123).

They brought with them from Asia the art of domesticating animals and the first knowledge of the cereals and of pottery, and were an agricultural race in sharp contrast to the flesh eating hunters who preceded them (G 124).

## 8: LONG HEADS AND ROUND HEADS

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## NORDIC SUPREMACY IN EUROPE

8:4.1 We have now traced the eastern supremacy of the Mediterranean civilization down to the time when it was threatened by a great invasion of the round-skulled Alpine race and how this threatened overrunning was checked by a counter-invasion of the blonde Nordics of the North.



II, VIII: THE EXPANSION OF THE NORDICS (Grant 170)

[contd] The men of Nordic blood to-day form all the population of **Scandinavian** countries,

as also a majority of the population of the **British Isles**, and are almost pure in type in Scotland and eastern and northern England.

The Nordic realm includes all the northern third of **France**, with extensions into the fertile southwest; all the rich lowlands of **Flanders**; all **Holland**; the **northern half** of **Germany**, with extensions up the Rhine and down the Danube;

and the **north of Poland**, and of **Russia**.

Recent calculations show that there are about **90,000,000** of purely Nordic physical type in Europe out of a total population of **420,000,000** (G 170).

The countries speaking **Low German** dialects are almost purely **Nordic**,

but the populations of **High German** speech are very largely **Teutonized Alpines**, and occupy lands once Celtic-speaking (G 170-71).

This brings us down well into the Christian era, to the fall of the eastern Roman Empire and the transfer of the European centers of civilization from the Mediterranean to the Baltic;

and so today the Nordics predominate in the **Scandinavian** Peninsula,

the **British Isles**,

**Holland, Flanders, the northern half of France and Germany,**

the **north of Poland**, and the north, central, and western portions of **Russia**;

that is, out of the total European population of **420,000,000** there is to be found a **little less than 100,000,000** who are more or less purely Nordic.

8:4.2 In Germany the folks speaking **Low German** are almost purely **Nordic**,

while the **High German**-speaking people are almost entirely **Teutonized Alpines**

[*Compare:* Throughout southern Europe a Nordic nobility of Teutonic type everywhere forms the **old aristocratic and military classes**, or what now remains of them (G 170).] [*See G 171 re Italy and the Balkans.*]

It would appear that in all those parts of Europe outside of its natural habitat, the Nordic blood is on the wane from England to Italy and that the ancient, acclimated, and primitive populations of **Alpine and Mediterranean** race are subtly reasserting their long lost political power through a high breeding rate and democratic institutions (G 172).

The world war, now in full swing with its toll of millions, will leave Europe much poorer in Nordic blood (G 173).

These incoming Nordics intermarried with the native populations and were gradually bred out, and the resurgence of the old native stock has proceeded steadily since the Frankish Charlemagne destroyed the Lombard kingdom, and is proceeding with unabated vigor to-day.

and are round-skulled or broad-headed in comparison with the more purely Nordic or Teutonic long skulls and narrow heads; and, as will be shown more fully later, a great change along these lines has taken place among the Germanic peoples during the last two or three hundred years.

8:4.3 The early Nordic invasions of India, the Balkans, and even of Italy, is today manifest only in a sparse sprinkling of the descendants of the **old aristocratic and military ruling classes**.

8:4.4 For several hundred years, throughout all of Europe, it would seem that

both the **Mediterranean and Alpine** stock were slowly but surely crowding out and triumphing over the Nordic species,

and the present great war in Europe will further reduce the position and power of the Nordic stock.

For a thousand years or more the Nordic race has been committing suicide by world-wide expansion

and amalgamation with other races;

by the feudal wars of the Middle Ages;

## SOURCE

This process has been greatly accelerated in western Europe by the crusades and the religious and Napoleonic wars (G 172-73).

## II, IV: THE ALPINE RACE (Grant 121)

In the study of European populations the great and fundamental fact about the British Isles is the absence there to-day of Alpine round skulls.

It is the only important state in Europe in which the round skulls play no part, and the only nation of any rank composed solely of Nordic and Mediterranean races in approximately equal numbers (G 124).

Beginning with the first appearance of the Celtic-speaking Nordics in western Europe, this race has been obliged to give ground,

but has mingled its blood everywhere with the conquerors, and now after centuries of obscurity it appears to be increasing again at the expense of the master race (G 125).

## 8: LONG HEADS AND ROUND HEADS

and by the later religious conflicts and by subsequent revolutionary struggles leading down to the Napoleonic conflict

and ending in the awful slaughter of Nordic stock in the present world-war.

8:4.5 In the study of European populations the great and fundamental fact about the British Isles is the absence there today of Alpine round-skulls.

It is the only important state in Europe in which the round-skulls play no part, and the only nation of any rank composed solely of Nordic and Mediterranean races in approximately equal numbers.

8:4.6 Beginning with the first appearance of the Nordics in western Europe, the Alpine race has been forced to give ground,

but has mingled its blood everywhere with the conquerors, and now after centuries of obscurity it appears to be increasing again at the expense of its master races.