

Chapter 3 — The Prehistoric Heidelberg Race

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

by William S. Sadler, M.D.

© 2016, 2019 Matthew Block

Sources for Chapter 3, 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 first appears, or where it 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) **Pink** indicates passages where Sadler specifically shares his own experiences, opinions, advice, etc.
- (f) **Red** indicates an obvious mistake, in most cases brought about by Sadler's miscopying or misunderstanding his source, or an otherwise questionable statement.

Matthew Block
9 March 2019

SOURCE

Work-in-progress Version 24 Apr. 2016
© 2016 Matthew Block
Revised 9 March 2019

3: LONG HEADS AND ROUND HEADS

III — THE PRE-HISTORIC HEIDELBERG RACE

3:0.1 THIS war has led me to undertake a careful review of the history of European civilization, of the real origin and present racial status of the Germanic peoples; and I think it will help somewhat to a better understanding of the issues involved in the present struggle, if we will take the time to go back a few thousand years and patiently examine the migration paths connected with the ebb and flow of the tide of early civilization in central and western Europe.

II, I: EOLITHIC MAN (Grant 85)

3:0.2 It is quite the unanimous opinion of authorities

[!]

[Footnote: In my researches every available source of information and every accessible authority has been consulted, too numerous to cite in this connection; but I am especially indebted to the more recent works of Osborn and Grant.]

on racial origin today that

Europe is only a peninsula of the Eurasiatic continent, and ... it is certain, from the distribution of the various species of man, that the main races evolved in Asia ... (G 88).

the various prehistoric species of the human family seem to have come forth out of an Asiatic cradle

and from their eastern habitats to have emigrated by various routes into Europe.

SOURCE

VI: CLOSE OF THE OLD STONE AGE— (Osborn 456)

CONCLUSIONS AS TO THE OLD STONE AGE (Osborn 501)

The rise and fall of cultures and of industries, which is at this very day the outstanding feature of the history of western Europe, was fully typified in the very ancient contests with stone weapons which were waged along the borders of the Somme, the Marne, the Seine, and the Danube (O 502).

[*Note:* The Battle of the Somme, fought by the French and British against the Germans, occurred between July 1 and Nov. 18, 1916.]

II, I: EOLITHIC MAN (Grant 85)

Man has struggled up through the ages, to revert again and again into savagery and barbarism,

but apparently retaining each time something gained by the travail of his ancestors (G 85).

3: LONG HEADS AND ROUND HEADS

The excavations and other studies of prehistoric man during the last two decades have revealed the interesting fact that

several great race struggles have ensued on the banks of the Somme River and the territory adjacent thereto,

and it may help us more fully to appreciate the present great struggle on the Somme River briefly to review the best modern opinions regarding these earlier world-wars which, it would seem, sometimes were fought to the utter extinction of one or the other of the belligerents.

3.0.3 The human race has struggled up through the ages, again and again to revert into savagery and barbarism,

but withal after each reversion some net gain has been the reward of the race for the suffering and struggling of our ancestors;

SOURCE

[contd] So long as there is in the world a freely breeding stock or race that has in it an inherent **capacity** for development and growth, mankind will **continue** to ascend ... (G 85).

The impulse upward, however, is supplied by a very small number of nations, and by a very small portion of the population in such nations.

The section of any community that produces leaders or genius of any sort is only a minute percentage.

To invent new processes, to establish new principles, to elucidate and unravel the laws of nature, calls for genius.

To imitate or to adopt what others have invented is not genius but mimicry (G 86).

[contd] This something which we call "genius" is not a matter of family, but of stock or strain, and is inherited in precisely the same manner as are the purely physical characters.

It may be latent through several generations of obscurity, and then flare up when the opportunity comes.

3: LONG HEADS AND ROUND HEADS

and this social evolution or development will thus **continue** just as long as there is somewhere in the world some race of people which possesses this **capacity** for growth and ascension in the biologic scale of life and civilization.

ORIGIN AND NATURE OF GENIUS

3:1.1 Commenting on this fact Grant says:

"The impulse upward, however, is supplied by a very small number of nations, and by a very small portion of the population in such nations.

The section of any community that produces leaders or genius of any sort is only a minute percentage.

To invent new processes, to establish new principles, to elucidate and unravel the laws of nature, calls for genius.

To imitate or to adopt what others have invented is not genius but mimicry.

This something which we call 'genius' is not a matter of family, but of stock or strain, and is inherited in precisely the same manner as are the purely physical characteristics.

It may be latent through several generations of obscurity, and then flare up when the opportunity comes.

SOURCE

Of this we have many examples in America.

This is what education or opportunity does for a community; it permits in these rare cases fair play for development, but it is race, always race, that produces genius (G 86).

[contd] This genius producing type is slow breeding, and there is real danger of its loss to mankind (G 86).

I: ANCESTRY OF THE ANTHROPOID APES— ... THE PREHUMAN TRINIL RACE OF JAVA— ... THE SECOND GLACIATION—THE HEIDELBERG, EARLIEST KNOWN HUMAN RACE— THE THIRD GLACIATION (Osborn 49)

THE HEIDELBERG RACE (Osborn 95)

Thus the Heidelberg, the first human race recorded in western Europe, appear in northern Germany early in Second Interglacial times ... (O 96).

The discovery in 1907 of a human lower jaw in the base of the 'Mauer sands' is one of the most important in the whole history of anthropology.

The find was made at a depth of 79 feet (24.10 m.) from the upper surface of a high bluff (Fig. 46), in ancient river sands which had long been known to yield the very old mammalian fauna described above (O 98).

3: LONG HEADS AND ROUND HEADS

Of this we have many examples in America.

This is what education or opportunity does for a community; it permits in these rare cases fair play for development, but it is race, always race, that produces genius.

This genius-producing type is slow breeding, and there is real danger of its loss to mankind."

THE "DAWN MAN"

3:2.1 Sometime away back in the early second interglacial period the so-called Heidelberg race appeared in northern Germany.

The typical bones and skulls representative of this early race were unearthed in 1907 in a sand-pit near Heidelberg,

at a depth of almost eighty feet below the surface, in a layer of ancient river sands,

SOURCE

3: LONG HEADS AND ROUND HEADS

representing the lowest level at which undoubted human remains have as yet been found.

II, I: EOLITHIC MAN (Grant 85)

A single jaw found near Heidelberg is referred to [the second interglacial stage of some 300,000 years ago] ... (G 89).

Then follows a long period of scanty industrial relics and no known skeletal remains (G 89).

II, II: PALEOLITHIC MAN (Grant 92)

It is not until ... we enter, some 150,000 years ago, the third and last interglacial stage of temperate climate, known as the Riss-Würm, that we begin a definite and ascending series of culture....

A shattered skull, a jaw, and some teeth have been discovered recently in Sussex, England....

3:2.2 Ethnic authorities estimate that the Heidelberg man roamed the plains of northern Germany

about 150,000 or 200,000 years ago.

This primitive man has left little behind indicative of his early industry and civilization.

Whether he was partially or wholly destroyed by the rigorous climate associated with the return of the glaciers or overwhelmed by some stronger race which later appeared on the scene, it is difficult to say, but it would seem that this race must have perished somewhere near the present battle-fields of the great world struggle of today.

3:2.3 To either his survivors or his conquerors we owe

SOURCE

Owing to the extra-ordinary thickness of the skull and the simian character of the jaw, a new genus, *Eoanthropus*, the “dawn man,” was created and assigned to Pre-Chellean times. [Etc.] (G 93)

I: ... THE THIRD GLACIATION (Osborn 49)

THE THIRD GLACIATION (Osborn 104)

It is estimated by Penck that the advance of these new ice-fields began 120,000 years ago

and that the period of advance and retreat of the glaciers was not less than 20,000 years (O 104).

That the first Palæolithic **flint workers** found their way into western Europe during the early part of Third Interglacial times is consistent with our observations ... (O 112).

3: LONG HEADS AND ROUND HEADS

the slowly rising civilization of the so-called “Dawn Man” which extended down through the third glaciation and the **third interglacial period of a warm and favorable climate.**

3:2.4 Geologists estimate that this third glaciation began about 150,000 years ago;

that the time spent by the glacier in advancing and retreating was about twenty or twenty-five thousand years,

and it was probably at the end of this third glaciation, or about the time of the beginning of the glacial retirement (that is about 125,000 years ago), that prehistoric civilization really had its beginning in western Europe,

and it was during this time that the early **flint-working races** first appear in Europe.

SOURCE

LIFE ON THE RIVER SOMME FROM PRE-CHELLEAN TO NEOLITHIC TIMES (Osborn 119)

[See FIG. 59. Section of the ancient river terraces on the south bank of the River Somme at St. Acheul-Amiens, showing stations on the low, middle, and high terraces where flints were worked from the very beginning until the very end of the Old Stone Age [Etc.] (O 122)]

SUBDIVISIONS OF THE LOWER PALÆOLITHIC CULTURES (Osborn 113)

In Third Interglacial times the river geography of Europe was substantially as it is to-day, although the coast-lines were still very different (O 115).

[contd] When Pre-Chellean man appeared, we shall see that the river-valleys of the Somme and Marne, in northern France, as well as of the Thames, in southeastern England, were closely similar to what they are at present ... (O 115).

3: LONG HEADS AND ROUND HEADS

FLINT WORKS ON THE SOMME

3:3.1 It may interest the reader to know that

the evolution of the flint from its earliest and most primitive form up to the later higher grade of workmanship took place largely in the valley of the Somme,

which today is witnessing the most recent and highest modern evolutions in combative implements of modern warfare;

and it is believed by the best authorities that

the river system in Europe during this third interglacial period was very much the same as may be found at the present date.

It is believed that both the Somme and the Marne flowed about as they flow at the present time,¹

SOURCE

LIFE ON THE RIVER SOMME FROM PRE-CHALLEAN TO NEOLITHIC TIMES (Osborn 119)

[contd] The borders of the River Somme at St. Acheul give us a vista of the whole story of the succession of geologic events; the great changes of climate, the procession of animal life, the sequence of human races and cultures (O 119).

3: LONG HEADS AND ROUND HEADS

and the history of the civilization of this early period is best depicted in the bones and flints and other evidences which are found on the banks of the Somme River and which are buried in the sands of its valley.

This region was one of the chief centers of the civilization of this early prehistoric period.

1. [Compare:] These Andonic tribes were the early river dwellers of France; they lived along the river Somme for tens of thousands of years. The Somme is the one river unchanged by the glaciers, running down to the sea in those days much as it does today (63:5.3).