

Chapter 4 — The Early Neanderthal Race

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

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Sources for Chapter 4, in the order in which they first appear

- (1) Henry Fairfield **Osborn**, *Men of the Old Stone Age: Their Environment, Life and Art* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1915)
- (2) 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 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 23 Apr. 2016
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Revised 9 March 2019

III: CLOSE OF THE THIRD INTER-GLACIAL, TEMPERATE, AND ARID CLIMATE, ACHEULEAN INDUSTRY— [Etc.] (Osborn 186)

THE FOURTH GLACIATION (Osborn 188)

Penck has estimated that the first maximum of the fourth glaciation in the Alps was reached 40,000 years ago, and that after the recession period the second maximum ended not less than 20,000 years ago (O 188).

[PREAMBLE] (Osborn 186)

We now reach a prolonged and important stage in the prehistory of Europe, namely, the period of the fourth glaciation, of the final development of the Neanderthal race of man, of the beginnings of cave life,

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IV — THE EARLY NEANDERTHAL RACE

4:0.1 SOMEWHERE along toward the close of the third interglacial period there developed, in Europe, or else migrated from the east, a new and still higher race of human beings, the ancient Neanderthals, and while the rigors of the fourth glaciation seem to have driven out or exterminated all other human species in this region, the Neanderthal man survived even the trials of this great glacial period

which has been generally estimated by geologists to have reached its maximum level thirty or forty thousand years ago.

“THE CAVE MAN”

4:1.1 The Neanderthals are the people who, during the colder climate associated with the glacier, learned to live in caves.

They are the original “Cave Men.”

SOURCE

of the chase of the reindeer, and its use for food and clothing (O 186).

GEOGRAPHIC AND CLIMATIC ENVIRONMENT OF THE NEANDERTHAL RACE (Osborn 196)

Among the stations of the early Mousterian industry we have seen that the Neanderthals in the valley of the Vézère, at La Micoque, were in the midst of a fauna chiefly composed of the bison and of the wild horse, the remains found in the hearths being almost exclusively of the latter animal (O 196).

TYPES AND MIGRATION OF THE MAMMALS HUNTED BY THE NEANDERTHALS (Osborn 202)

While the glacial fields were not so extensive as during the third or the second glaciation, the climate was very severe, as indicated by the southward migration not only of the arctic flora but of the mammals and birds of the tundra region bordering the southern shores of the Arctic Ocean (O 202).

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They became the great hunters of prehistoric times and are probably the first successfully to

chase and capture the reindeer and to use it for both clothing and food.

These are the days of the early “cave man,”

the days when both bison and wild horses were numerous.

4:1.2 The prehistoric record of these days is not altogether clear as to whether the Neanderthals vanquished in battle their predecessors or whether they were destroyed or driven out by the rigors of the glaciers; at any rate, the Neanderthals certainly represent the “survival of the fittest,” the most rugged human type to be found in Europe at that time.

This fourth glacier was probably not so extensive and severe as the two which preceded it,

SOURCE

CUSTOMS OF THE CHASE AND OF CAVE LIFE (Osborn 211)

[contd] We have only indirect means of knowing the courage and activity of the Neanderthals in the chase, through the bones of animals hunted for food which are found intermingled with the flints around their ancient hearths. These include in the early Mousterian hearths, as we have seen, bones of the **bison**, the **wild cattle**, and the **horse**,

which are followed at Combe-Capelle by the first appearance of the **reindeer** (O 211).

On account of this shelter from the weather and wild beasts the grottos and the larger openings of the caverns were certainly crowded with Mousterian flint workers during the inclement seasons of the year.

Yet the greater part of the life of the Neanderthals was undoubtedly passed **in the open** and in the chase (O 212).

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and sufficient animal life probably remained in Europe to sustain this interesting race during this long period of unfavorable climate.

4:1.3 The Neanderthals must have been a brave and hardy people, for they attacked the largest animals in the chase,

such as **bison**, **wild cattle**, and **horses**,

not to speak of the **reindeer**.

While they worked **in the open**, and hunted **in the open**, they made their permanent abode in caves.

SOURCE

DISCOVERY OF THE NEANDERTHALOID RACES (Osborn 214)

In the year 1887 the Belgian geologists Fraipont and Lohest discovered in a grotto near Spy, not far from Dinant on the Meuse, the remains of two individuals which are now distinguished as Spy I and Spy II (O 218).

[H]ere were observed the prominent supraorbital ridges of the Neanderthal type,

the receding forehead, the cranial profile inferior to that of the lowest existing Australian races,

the narrow, dolichocephalic skull (O 220).

Thus, through a long series of discoveries, beginning in 1848, and rapidly multiplying during the last few years,

we have found the materials for a complete knowledge of the skeletal structure of the men, women, and children of the Neanderthal race; we know the relative brain development as well as the stature of the sexes;

we have determined that this race, and this only, extended over all western Europe during late Acheulean and the entire period of Mousterian times,

and we have also learned that it was a race imbued with reverence for the dead

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THE NEANDERTHAL PHYSICAL TYPE

4:2.1 The typical Neanderthal skeletons were first found in 1887 in a grotto near Spy on the River Meuse.

The Neanderthal skull type has a prominent superorbital ridge,

a receding forehead,

and a narrow or dolichocephalic skull.

Thus, through a succession of discoveries extending from 1848 down to the present time,

the identity of the Neanderthal race has been gradually established,

and we now know that they extended all over Europe during and following the fourth glaciation

and that they were probably the first race to show reverence for the dead,

to practice ceremonial burial,

SOURCE

and therefore probably animated by a belief in some form of future existence (O 226).

CHARACTERS OF THE NEANDERTHAL RACE (Osborn 226)

The size of the brain in the existing races of *Homo sapiens* varies from 950 c.cm to 2020 c.cm. Thus in respect to the volume of cerebral matter the brain of the Neanderthal is surely human, but in form the brain lacks the proportions characteristic of the superior organization of the brain in recent man (O 236).

The Neanderthal head is very large in proportion to the short, thick-set body, which we observe rarely exceeds 5 feet 5 inches in height in the male, and 4 feet 10 inches in the female (O 237).

There are other features which would tend to show that the ancestors of the Neanderthaloids had been ground dwellers rather than tree dwellers back into a very remote period of geologic time; the arms are much shorter than the legs, whereas in tree dwellers they are much longer...

[I]n the Neanderthals the arm length is only 68 per cent of the leg length; thus it is very far removed from the anthropoid-ape type ... (O 238-39).

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and that they probably entertained some belief in a future existence.

In other words, they had developed some sort of a primitive religion.

4:2.2 The Neanderthal man had a brain capacity not quite up to the average of the civilized man of today.

He was a short, stocky, little fellow,

and bears every evidence of being a ground dweller and not a tree dweller;

that is, he is not directly related to the anthropoid apes.

SOURCE

WORKMANSHIP OF THE NEANDERTHALS
(Osborn 248)

The flint industry, although very different in its outward appearance, is recognizable as a direct evolution from the Acheulean,

with the suppression or decline of certain implements and the improvements of others (O 249).

We also cannot avoid the feeling that the abandonment of the free, open life of Chellean and early Acheulean times and the crowding of the Neanderthal tribesmen beneath the shelters and in the grottos had a dwarfing effect both upon the physique and upon the industry itself (O 249).

II, II: PALEOLITHIC MAN (Grant 92)

Neanderthal Man was a purely meat eating hunter, living in caves, or rather in their entrances.

He was dolichocephalic and not unlike existing Australoids, although not necessarily of black skin, and was, of course, in no sense a negro (G 95).

Along with other ancient and primitive racial remnants, ferocious gorilla like living specimens of the Neanderthal man are found not infrequently on the west coast of Ireland,

and are easily recognized by the great upper lip, bridgeless nose, beetling brow and low growing hair, and wild and savage aspect.

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The flint industry of their predecessors was carried on.

While it declined in some respects, it was improved in others.

Perhaps their cave life was not in many ways conducive to the highest degree of their industrial training and development.

4:2.3 To use Madison Grant's description:

“Neanderthal man was a purely meat-eating hunter, living in caves, or rather in their entrances.

He was dolichocephalic and not unlike existing Australoids, although not necessarily of black skin, and was, of course, in no sense a negro.

Along with other ancient and primitive racial elements, ferocious, gorilla-like living specimens of the Neanderthal man are found not infrequently on the west coast of Ireland,

and are easily recognized by the great upper lip, bridgeless nose, beetling brow and low-growing hair, and wild and savage aspect.

SOURCE

The proportions of the skull which give rise to this large upper lip, the low forehead, and the superorbital ridges are clearly Neanderthal characters.

The other traits of this Irish type are common to many primitive races.

This is the Irishman of caricature, and the type was very frequent in America when the first Irish immigrants came in 1846 and the following years.

It seems, however, to have almost disappeared in this country (G 95-96).

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II: ARRIVAL OF THE PRE-CHELLEAN FLINT WORKERS DURING THE THIRD INTERGLACIAL— [Etc.] (Osborn 107)

THE PRE-CHELLEAN STATIONS (Osborn 126)

[contd] The dawn of the Palæolithic Age is indicated in various river-drift stations by the appearance of crude flint weapons as well as tools or implements ... [T]here gradually arise various types of flints, each of which undergoes its own evolution into a more perfect form (O 126).

PREHISTORIC MUNITION PLANTS

4:3.1 It is during this period that the first flint stations were established.

The flint working of this and later eras shows a great range of evolution from the most crude types up to the more finished products of skilled workmanship.

SOURCE

With relation to the theory that these primitive flint workers may have entered Europe by way of the northern coast of Africa, we observe that these stations are confined to Spain, southern and northern France, Belgium, and Great Britain.

Neither Pre-Chellean nor Chellean stations of unquestioned authenticity have been found in Germany or central Europe, and, so far as present evidence goes, it would appear that

the Pre-Chellean culture did not enter Europe directly from the east, or even along the northern coast of the Mediterranean, but rather along the northern coast of Africa, where Chellean culture is recorded in association with mammalian remains belonging to the middle Pleistocene Epoch (O 126).

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These various river stations, it would seem, were sort of munition plants, probably places for the study of the art of flint making as well as for the manufacture of large quantities of these flints for use in both the hunt and in the operations of warfare.

These ancient prehistoric munition centers seem to be confined to Spain, western and northern France, Belgium, and Great Britain.

The absence of flint-manufacturing stations in Germany suggests that

the race of this period possibly entered western Europe along either the northern or southern shores of the Mediterranean.

4:3.2 These people were probably the first human beings to use tools and to manufacture implements of warfare, and there can be but little question that they were first largely used in the battles which these remote predecessors of the present human race fought with their fellows on the banks of the Somme.

SOURCE

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHELLEAN IMPLEMENTS (Osborn 148)

The clearest examples of the evolution of the seven or eight implements of the Chellean culture from the five or six rudimentary types of the Pre-Chellean have been found at St. Acheul by Commont. The abundance and variety of flint at this great station on the Somme made it a centre of industry from the dawn of the Old Stone Age to its very close (O 150).

SPREAD OF THE ACHEULEAN INDUSTRY (Osborn 158)

[See O 159-60.]

[See Fig. 77. Flint working stations of the Men of the Old Stone Age along the waters of the Ilm, the Rhine, and the Danube, from Acheulean to Azilian times. (O 160)]

If there were shelter and cavern stations in this region, they have not as yet been discovered. This would appear to indicate that the climate had not yet become severe (O 161).

[O]ccasionally the tribes repaired to the vicinity of sheltering cliffs ... In some scattered localities they sought the caverns, as at Krapina, in Croatia, at Spy, on the Meuse in Belgium, and at Castillo, in northern Spain (O 161-62).

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4:3.3 Probably the greatest flint-making station of this epoch, which was operated from the dawn of the Old Stone Age to its very close, was that found at Aschuel on the River Somme,

where there can be traced seven or eight different types of implements.

The civilization of this period also extended eastward to the valley of the Rhine,

where a few flint-working stations are also to be found.

4:3.4 As the climatic conditions were fairly favorable,

it being an interglacial period,

in only one or two cases throughout this long flint-working epoch do we find that these early flint workers carried on their operations in caves or grottoes.

SOURCE

4: LONG HEADS AND ROUND HEADS

THE PASSING OF THE NEANDERTHALS

III: CLOSE OF THE THIRD INTERGLACIAL, TEMPERATE, AND ARID CLIMATE, ACHEULEAN INDUSTRY— [Etc.] (Osborn 186)

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE NEANDERTHAL RACE (Osborn 256)

[See O 257, re Hrdlička's opinion that the Neanderthals partly evolved into *Homo sapiens* and that traces of Neanderthal blood and physiognomy persist in modern Europeans.]

Whatever may have been their fate in other regions, certainly the most sudden racial change which we know of in the whole prehistory of western Europe is the disappearance of the Neanderthal race at the close of the Mousterian culture stage ... and their replacement by the Crô-Magnon race. From geologic evidence the date of this replacement is believed to have been between 20,000 and 25,000 years before our era.

So far as we know at present, the Neanderthals were entirely eliminated; no trace of the survival of the pure Neanderthal type has been found in any of the Upper Palæolithic burial sites; nor have the alleged instances of the survival of the Neanderthal strain or of people bearing the Neanderthal cranial characters been substantiated (O 257-58).

4:4.1 While ethnic authorities may differ to some extent,

there seems to be considerable ground for believing that this great Neanderthal race, which overran all of western Europe, came suddenly to an end, that it was completely annihilated.

They seem to have been suddenly, completely, and universally replaced by another and vastly superior race about 25,000 years ago.

It is a question if even a trace of this ancient race was left living on the face of the earth,

SOURCE

[See 4:2.3, above.]

[In the old black breed of Scotland the overhanging brow and deep-set eyes are suggestive of this race (Grant 95).]

There is some reason to believe that the Neanderthals were degenerating physically and industrially during the very severe conditions of life of the fourth glaciation,

but ... we are inclined to attribute [their total extinction] to the entrance into the whole Neanderthal country of western Europe toward the close of Lower Palæolithic times of a new and highly superior race. Archæologists find traces of a new culture and industry in certain Mousterian stations preceding the disappearance of the typical Mousterian industry. Such a mingling is found in the valley of the Somme in northern France (O 258).

[contd] From this scanty evidence we may infer that the new race competed for a time with the Neanderthals

before they dispossessed them of their principal stations and drove them out of the country or killed them in battle.

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unless in the case of certain types previously mentioned as being found in Ireland

and possibly Scotland.

4:4.2 The rigors of the glacial climate drove them to the cave,

and it is probable that this cave life contributed to both their physical and industrial deterioration.

4:4.3 And again, it seems interesting to know that

the first evidence of contact between these disappearing Neanderthals and the newly arriving higher and superior race occurred once more in the valley of the Somme.

There is every reason to believe that a racial struggle on a vast scale took place,

beginning in the region of the River Somme

and extending from station to station until the Neanderthals were finally destroyed.

SOURCE

The Neanderthals, no doubt, fought with wooden weapons and with the stone-headed dart and spear, but there is no evidence that they possessed the bow and arrow.

There is, on the contrary, some possibility that the newly arriving Crô-Magnon race may have been familiar with the bow and arrow,

for a barbed arrow or spear head appears in drawings of a later stage of Crô-Magnon history, the so-called Magdalenian.

It is thus possible, though very far from being demonstrated, that when the Crô-Magnons entered western Europe, at the dawn of the Upper Palaeolithic, they were armed with weapons which, with their superior intelligence and physique, would have given them a very great advantage in contests with the Neanderthals (O 258).

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4:4.4 The Neanderthals evidently carried on a brave struggle with the newly appearing and conquering race (the Cro-Magnons).

They fought with wooden weapons and stone-headed darts and probably also with spears,

while there is every reason to believe that the new and conquering Cro-Magnons probably made use of the bow and arrow,

and that this new military weapon was first used on a large scale in one of the early battles of the Somme.

It is even possible that they used barbed arrows,

for some have been found in the drawings of this early period.

Thus, with these new weapons and with their superior intelligence and physique,

the Cro-Magnons in a short time became masters of all western Europe and were able to effect the utter extinction of the Neanderthal peoples.

SOURCE

IV: OPENING OF THE UPPER PALÆOLITHIC— [Etc.] (Osborn 260)

[contd] In the whole racial history of western Europe there has never occurred so profound a change as that involving the disappearance of the Neanderthal race and the appearance of the Crô-Magnon race. It was the replacement of a race lower than any existing human type

by one which ranks high among the existing types in capacity and intelligence.

The Crô-Magnons belonged to *Homo sapiens*, the same species of man as ourselves ... (O 260).

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4:4.5 And so we trace the interesting experience of

a race, lower in the scale of life than any existing human type, being almost immediately replaced

by a race which would even today rank high among the existing types of civilization both physically and intellectually.

4:4.6 The history of this race comes down very nearly to the dawn of historic times,

for these Cro-Magnons, the conquerors of the Neanderthal peoples, undoubtedly belonged to the same species as the human races of the present day.

PALEOLITHIC MAN

4:5.1 The reader should bear in mind that the Heidelberg man, together with the Neanderthal man considered in this chapter, and the Cro-Magnon man to be discussed in the next chapter, represent the three outstanding and dominant human races to be found in Europe throughout all Paleolithic times. Undoubtedly, other races were present in at least some parts of Europe, but they left little or no traces of their existence.

SOURCE

II, II: PALEOLITHIC MAN (Grant 92)

The Paleolithic falls naturally into three great subdivisions. The **Lower Paleolithic**

includes the whole of the last interglacial age with the subdivisions of the Pre-Chellean, Chellean, and Acheulean;

the **Middle Paleolithic** covers the whole of the last glaciation, and is co-extensive with the Mousterian Period and the dominance of the **Neanderthal** species of man (G 92).

During the entire **Upper Paleolithic**, except the short closing phase, the **Cro-Magnon** race flourished (G 93).

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4:5.2 In **lower Paleolithic** times

Europe was dominated by the Heidelberg man,

or by a race of beings descended from the Heidelberg people.

In **middle Paleolithic** times the **Neanderthals** held sway;

while during the **upper Paleolithic** times the famous **Cro-Magnons** occupied the center of the European ethnic stage.