

**THE CONTEMPORARY SCIENCE
SERIES. THE MEDITERRANEAN
RACE: A STUDY OF THE ORIGIN
OF EUROPEAN PEOPLES**

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G. SERGI

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EDITED BY HAVELOCK ELLIS.

THE MEDITERRANEAN RACE.

THE
MEDITERRANEAN RACE:

A STUDY OF THE ORIGIN OF
EUROPEAN PEOPLES

BY

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WITH 93 ILLUSTRATIONS.

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PREFACE.

WHEN this little book was first published in an Italian edition in 1895, and in a German edition in 1897, I was still unable to obtain many anthropological data needed to complete the picture of the primitive inhabitants of Europe. In the English edition the book is less incomplete, richer in anthropological and ethnological documents, and hence more conclusive; it also contains replies to various objections which have been brought forward. This English edition, therefore, is not so much a translation of a work already published as a new book, both in form and arrangement.

The conclusions I have sought to maintain are the following:—

(1.) The primitive populations of Europe, after *Homo Neanderthalensis*, originated in Africa; these constituted the entire population of Neolithic times.

(2.) The basin of the Mediterranean was the chief centre of movement whence the African migrations reached the centre and the north of Europe.

(3.) From the great African stock were formed three varieties, in accordance with differing telluric and geographic conditions: one peculiarly *African*,

remaining in the continent where it originated; another, the *Mediterranean*, which occupied the basin of that sea; and a third, the *Nordic*, which reached the north of Europe. These three varieties are the three great branches of one *species*, which I call *Eurafrican*, because it occupied, and still occupies, a large portion of the two continents of Africa and Europe.

(4.) These three human varieties have nothing in common with the so-called Aryan races; it is an error to maintain that the Germans and the Scandinavians, blond dolichocephals or long-heads (of the Reihengräber and Viking types), are Aryans; they are Eurafrikan of the Nordic variety.

(5.) The Aryans are of Asiatic origin, and constitute a variety of the *Eurasiatic species*; the physical characters of their skeletons are different from those of the Eurafrikan.

(6.) The primitive civilisation of the Eurafrikan is Afro-Mediterranean, becoming eventually Afro-European.

(7.) The Mycenaean civilisation had its origin in Asia, and was transformed by diffusion in the Mediterranean.

(8.) The two classic civilisations, Greek and Latin, were not Aryan, but Mediterranean. The Aryans were savages when they invaded Europe: they destroyed in part the superior civilisation of the Neolithic populations, and could not have created the Greco-Latin civilisation.

(9.) In the course of the Aryan invasions the languages of the Eurafrian species in Europe were transformed in Italy, Greece, and elsewhere, Celtic, German, Slavonic, etc., being genuine branches of the Aryan tongue; in other cases the Aryan languages underwent a transformation, preserving some elements of the conquered tongues, as in the Neo-Celtic of Wales.

Some of these conclusions no longer arouse the same opposition as when I first brought them forward. The arguments meeting with most resistance are those tending to overthrow the ancient conception of an Aryan civilisation. The future will enable us to see these questions more clearly.

G. SERGI.

ROME, *February*, 1901.

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