

***The Encyclopedia
of Ancient Giants
in
North America***

Fritz Zimmerman

***Forward by
L.A. Marzulli***

Copyright © 2015

Fritz Zimmerman

All rights reserved.

ISBN: 1516851986

ISBN-13: 978-1516851980

Artwork by Marcia Moore
Ciamar Studios
marciamoore.com

Cover Design by Alicia Shipley
bobyrd@hotmail.com

Table of Contents

Forward by L.A.
Marzulli.....9

***Mediterranean Amorite Copper Traders
in the Ohio Valley*.....11**

Early Bronze Age Copper Trade.....11

Megalithic Ohio Valley14

Solar Temples (Henges) in the British Isles and the Ohio Valley
Transition from the Megalithic Era.....15

*A Statistical Analysis of the Giant Skeletons Found by
the Smithsonian Institute in West Virginia*.....19

Skull Types of the Giants.....21

*Advanced Mathematics Found Within Earthworks
at Stonehenge and the Ohio Valley* 23

***Indian Legends of an Ancient Race of Giants*.....28**

Black-Bearded and Red Haired Giants29

Legends of Traders and Copper Miners.....30

War With The Giants.....33

Fortifying the South Bank of the Great Lakes: Invasion of the Algonquins.....44

New York.....44

Pennsylvania.....50

Ohio.....53

Indian Legends of the Giants Using Mastodons as Beasts of Burden.....54

***The Giants of the Ohio Valley*.....55**

New York.....56

Pennsylvania.....62

Ohio.....67

Indiana.....116

West Virginia.....151

Kentucky.....170

<i>The Ancient Dwarfs and Fairies</i>	185
<i>Pennsylvania</i>	189
<i>Ohio</i>	191
<i>West Virginia</i>	192
<i>Illinois</i>	193
<i>Tennessee</i>	193
<i>Missouri</i>	196
<i>South Dakota</i>	196
<i>Idaho</i>	197
<i>New Mexico</i>	198
<i>Arizona</i>	199
<i>Origins of the Giant Neanderthal Hybrids</i>	201
<i>Solutrean Giants</i>	203
<i>Giant Neanderthal Hybrids in North America</i>	211
<i>California</i>	211
<i>Utah</i>	218
<i>Ohio</i>	220
<i>West Virginia</i>	224
<i>Indiana</i>	225
<i>Michigan</i>	229
<i>Wisconsin</i>	231
<i>Minnesota</i>	231
<i>Illinois</i>	232
<i>Iowa</i>	235
<i>Nebraska</i>	238
<i>Kansas</i>	240
<i>Missouri</i>	243
<i>Labrador</i>	251
<i>New York</i>	252
<i>New Jersey</i>	253
<i>Maryland</i>	253
<i>Pennsylvania</i>	253
<i>Florida</i>	254

<i>Alabama</i>	257
<i>Louisiana</i>	258
<i>Burial Types and Artifacts of the Neanderthal Hybrids</i>	259
<i>Shell Mounds</i>	259
<i>Dog Burials</i>	263
<i>Trapezoidal Pendants and Bar Amulets</i>	264
<i>Eel Weirs</i>	266
<i>Slate Artifacts</i>	267
<i>Plummets</i>	267
<i>Turkey Tail Points</i>	269
<i>Giants With Double Rows of Teeth</i>	270
Vermont.....	271
New Hampshire.....	272
Massachusetts.....	272
New York.....	273
Virginia.....	274
Florida.....	275
Louisiana.....	279
Wisconsin.....	279
Minnesota.....	280
Michigan.....	281
Indiana.....	282
Ohio.....	283
Kentucky.....	285
WestVirginia.....	285
Iowa.....	268
California.....	287
New Mexico.....	287

<i>Giant Humans With Horns</i>	290
<i>Massachusetts</i>	290
<i>Pennsylvania</i>	291
<i>West Virginia</i>	292
<i>Ohio</i>	293
<i>Indiana</i>	294
<i>Tennessee</i>	295
<i>Giant Mummies</i>	296
<i>California</i>	297
<i>Mexico</i>	299
<i>Kansas</i>	300
<i>Kentucky</i>	300
<i>Tennessee</i>	309
<i>Giants of the Maritime Archaic</i>	313
<i>Maine</i>	313
<i>Vermont</i>	316
<i>New Hampshire</i>	317
<i>Massachusetts</i>	318
<i>Rhode Island</i>	324
<i>Connecticut</i>	325
<i>New Jersey</i>	329
<i>Maryland</i>	333
<i>Virginia</i>	335
<i>Southeast</i>	
<i>Tennessee</i>	338
<i>North Carolina</i>	346
<i>Georgia</i>	347

<i>Florida</i>	352
<i>Alabama</i>	358
<i>Arkansas</i>	361
<i>Mississippi</i>	366
<i>Louisiana</i>	367
Great Lakes	
<i>Eastern Canada</i>	368
<i>New York</i>	371
<i>Pennsylvania</i>	378
<i>Northern Ohio</i>	383
<i>Michigan</i>	398
<i>Wisconsin</i>	406
<i>Minnesota</i>	416
<i>Illinois</i>	424
Midwest	
<i>Iowa</i>	435
<i>Nebraska</i>	441
<i>Kansas</i>	442
<i>Missouri</i>	445
West	
<i>Western Canada</i>	454
<i>California</i>	457
<i>Oregon</i>	480
<i>Washington</i>	483
<i>Alaska</i>	486
<i>Hawaii</i>	491

<i>Idaho</i>	492
<i>Montana</i>	494
<i>Nevada</i>	496
<i>Utah</i>	498
<i>North Dakota</i>	500
<i>South Dakota</i>	502
Southwest	
<i>Oklahoma</i>	503
<i>Texas</i>	505
<i>Arizona</i>	510
<i>New Mexico</i>	514

Forward by L.A. Marzulli

“I owe a debt to Fritz Zimmerman as his book *Nephilim Chronicles, Fallen Angels in the Ohio Valley*, changed my life. That book is a must read for anyone who is interested in the subject of the giants of the Bible—thin Goliath here—as well as the Native American oral tradition which hails back to the time well before Columbus which speaks of red-haired, six fingered, giants.

Zimmerman's book will plunge the reader into the world of the arcane, filled with tall tails—no pun intended—of giants who once roamed the land where shopping malls now stand. His new book, *The Encyclopedia of Giants* is a welcome addition to his growing body of work and I predict may be the go-to book for researchers and those of us who are interested in the subject matter.

Zimmerman is a class A researcher, often spending hundreds of hours in archives going through countless antiquated newspapers, journals and other publications, sifting through stories and assembling what may be the most thorough book on the subject of the giants that once roamed the Americas.

Unlike many authors who never visit the sites they write about, Zimmerman gets out in the field and explores the vestiges of what he and I both believe are a remnant of the Nephilim tribes that fled the conquest of Canaan, by the Israelites, thousands of years ago.

I had the privilege of spending several days with Zimmerman, stomping over the Ohio countryside, in the late fall, several years ago. He took me to some mounds that few people ever get to see as they are tucked away on private property and surrounded by forests and fields.

Zimmerman makes his case that the history we have been told has been managed carefully by those who seem to have an agenda. As you go through Zimmerman's book chapter by chapter the startling evidence he presents begins to build a case that we have not been told the truth. That the history that we were taught in our schools for hundreds of years and even in modernity, in some of our most prestigious universities, are in fact, a deliberate obfuscation of what I believe is the real history of the world.

Zimmerman is a champion of the truth and his indefatigable quest for it knows no bounds. He's truly *On the trail of the Nephilim!*

L.A. Marzulli 2015

www.lamarzulli.net Author, film maker and host of the TV show: *Politics, Prophecy & the Supernatural*.

Mediterranean Amorite Copper Traders in the Ohio Valley



Large burial mounds like this at Marietta, Ohio were surrounded by a moat and ditch, much like those found in the British Isles. In England these burial mounds were constructed by the Beaker People who also built henges or solar temples to track the path of the sun and mark the solstices.

Early Bronze Age Copper Trade

Isle St. Royal in Lake Superior contains one of the richest deposits of pure copper in the world. In ancient times more than 500,000 tons were mined. Phillip Coppens wrote in, *“Copper A World Trade in 3000 B.C.”* “The Minong Belt on Isle Royale has a distance of one and three quarter miles in length and is nearly four hundred feet wide. The copper pits range ten to thirty feet deep with connecting tunnels; one archaeologist estimated that their digging would take the equivalent of 10,000 men working for 1000 years.”



5720 pound copper nugget was lifted out of an Isle St. Royal mine by ancient miners.

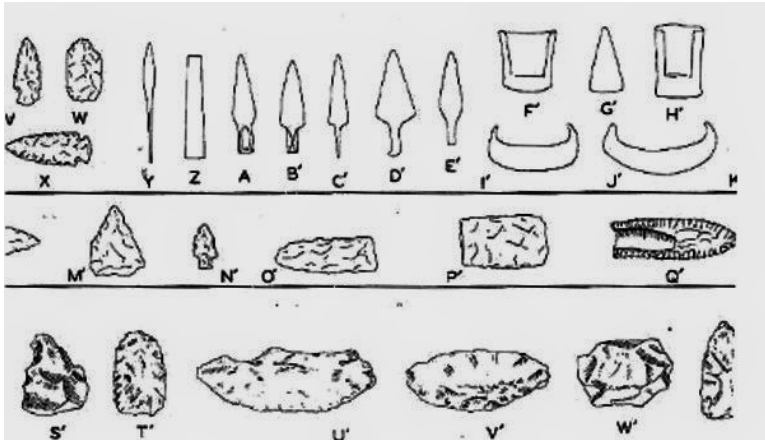
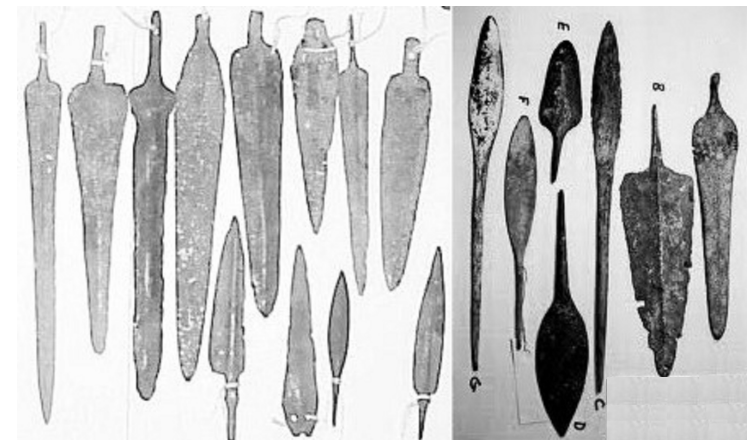
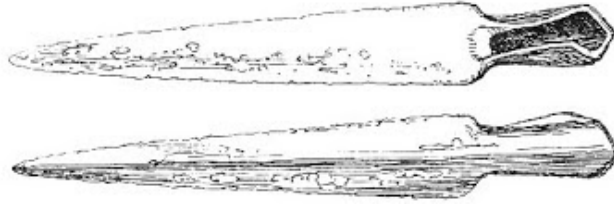


Diagram of weapons from the Isle St. Royale region from “*The Archaeology of the Eastern United States.*” The transition from crude Stone Age weapons to 'state of the art' weapons technology that is identical to those that were simultaneously being developed by the Egyptians, Hittites and Hebrews of the Eastern Mediterranean is not likely to have happened independently.



This side by side photo shows weapons found in Michigan and Wisconsin dating to the Early and Middle Bronze Age with tangs for fastening to a spear, they are compared with those from the Eastern Mediterranean to the left. Note, that the North American weapons also use a midrib for additional strength.

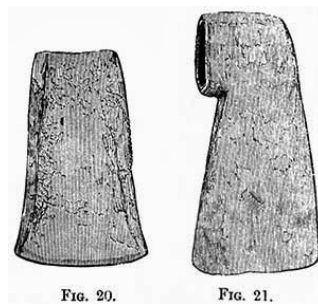
“The Art Of Warfare in Biblical Lands,” Yigael Yadin, 1963. “At the end of the third millennium, the armorers were still grappling with the problem of finding an effective method of attaching the spearhead to a wooden staff....not until a later stage in the first half of the second millennium was the socketed type to be developed and more commonly used and *conferred a significant military advantage.*”



Socketed spear heads found with the large skeletons in New York. Socketed weapons were not invented until about 1500 B.C and would fall within the time line of the Amorites in the Levant and England.

History of New York, from "Prehistoric Man" 1888
Brockville, New York

In 1856, Dr. Thomas Reynolds of Brockville exhibited to the Canadian Institute a collection of copper and other relics discovered in that neighborhood singular circumstances; and possessing a special interest owing to the distance of the site from Lake Superior. They included a peculiarly-shaped chisel or gouge, six inches in length (fig 67), a rude spearhead, seven inches long (fig 68), and the small daggers or knives, one of which is show fig 66, all wrought by means of the hammer out of native copper which had been subjected to fire, as is proved by the silver remaining in detached crystals in the copper. They were found at the head of LesGalops Rapids, on the river St. Lawrence, about fifteen feet below the surface, along with twenty skeletons disposed in a circular space with their feet toward the center. Dr. Reynolds remarks of them: "Some of the *skeletons were of gigantic proportions*. The lower jaw of one is sufficiently large to surround the corresponding bone of an adult of our present generation. The condition of the bones furnished indisputable proof of their great antiquity. The skulls were so completely reduced to their earthly constituents that they were exceedingly brittle, and fell in pieces when removed and exposed to the atmosphere.

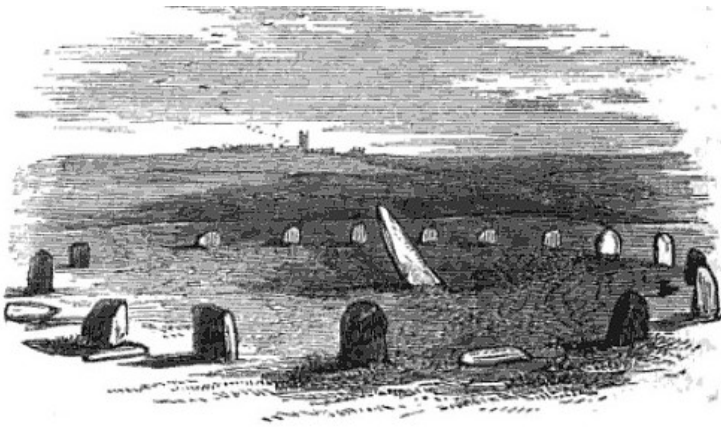


Middle Bronze Age cast copper socketed axes discovered in New York are evidence of Mediterranean migrations to North America.

Aboriginal Monuments of the State of New York, 1849

One of the most interesting relics which has yet been discovered in the State is an ax of cast copper, of which Fig. 20 is a reduced engraving. The original is four inches long by two and a half broad on the edge, and corresponds in shape with some of those of wrought native copper, which have been found in the mounds of Ohio. From the granulations of the surface, it appears to have been cast in sand.

Megalithic Ohio Valley



Stone circles continued to be erected in the British Isles up to 1500 B.C. Their appearance in the Ohio Valley may represent some of the earliest Sun Temples constructed in North America.

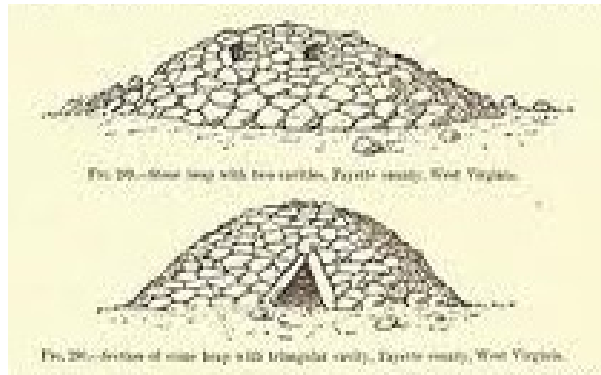
Unlike most of the states along the Ohio River, W.V. mounds and earthworks are exclusively Adena. Large conical mounds, henges (Sun Temples) and gigantic human skeletons are found in the greatest numbers along the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers and their tributaries.

One of the historical gaps that needs to be filled in is the roughly 500 years that marks the end of the Beaker People (1200 B.C) in England and Europe and the beginning of Adena mound builders of the Ohio Valley around 800 B.C.

According to the “*U.K. History Files*,” “It was this Beaker culture that was disrupted in the twelfth century BC, possibly by the arrival of the first wave Celtic settlers in Prydein during a period of intense disruption that took place as far afield as the Middle East, where the collapse of the Hittite empire was a major act in a century of turmoil. Although many would have stayed put and accepted their new Celtic overlords, some would have migrated westwards to avoid them, or

were already in the west. Here they remained safe from Celtic domination for much longer, and when that domination finally came, it may only have been through a warrior elite.”

There are a several of megalithic Stone Circles that have been described in W. V. and Ohio. Stone circles are found along with stone mounds with doorway lintels (stone doorways) and earthen mounds with stone chambers.



Stone mounds with doorway lintels are described as being found on almost every hill near Charleston, W.V. along the Kanawha River. These doorways connected the living with the dead.



Megalithic passage tomb in England. This type of burial mound continued in to the Bronze Age and the arrival of the Amorite Beaker People.

Centennial History of the County of Ross County, Ohio, 1902

To the south of this, about two hundred yards, is a stone circle one hundred feet in diameter and five or six feet high. In the center of this is a large stone mound some ten feet high. This work was located in Huntington township, on the east side of Black Run, 200 yards south of the old Minney farm.

Another stone circle is described as having been constructed from massive stones 3 1/2 by 25 feet at the base; how much would these have weighed and how were they transported? This feat is reminiscent of Stonehenge.

Bureau of Ethnology, 12th Annual Report

West Virginia

Below the mouth of the Kanawha the caving in of the bank of the Ohio had exposed a wall of stone, on some of the slabs of which were rude totemic and other marks made by some pecking tool. Careful excavations revealed a circular enclosure about 100 feet diameter, inside measurements. The wall was composed of angular slabs of various sizes from the hills nearby and averaged 25 feet across the base by 3 1/2 in height. Many of the stones bore evidences of fire, the spaces between them (they were laid flat with joints broken) being filled with charcoal, ashes, and earth, separate or mixed. No gateway was found, though no doubt one existed at some point not excavated. The sediment from the overflows has accumulated to the depth of about 5 feet since the wall was built, and its existence was never suspected until exposed as above stated by the falling in of the bank. This may not be aboriginal work.

12th Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology 1890-91

Stone Circle

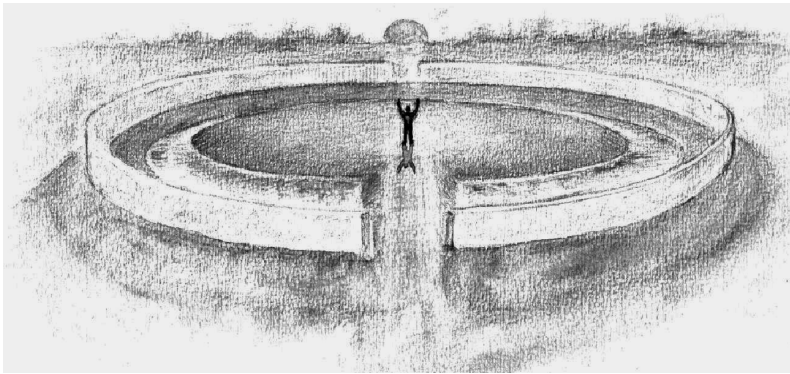
On Armstrong creek, half a mile above its junction with the Kanawha, are the remains of an interesting rock heap inside of a circle. The latter is fully 100 feet in diameter, and after the removal of material therefrom for nearly a half mile of stone fence is still 15 to 20 feet wide and 3 to 5 feet high. Central within this are the remains of what the oldest living white men and the early records and traditions of this region represent as having been a rock heap 25 or 30 feet in diameter at the base and 10 feet high, and similar to that shown in Fig. 288, except that the cap or cover was still in place when first observed. The explanation of this is supposed to be found in the fact that there was a passageway large enough to admit a man extending from the outside to the inner space.

History of Wyoming County, West Virginia 1965

Apparently, the original structure was built of loose field stones carried from the immediately surrounding vicinity and put together without mortar. The original foundation was yet in evidence, being a mound packed with earth, which was, undoubtedly, carried from the spot some 200 feet distance, leaving a sizable depression in the ground. Both the shape of foundation and position of the fallen stones indicate the structure was circular in shape. Clay from the foundation mound, compared with that of the depression, was found to be the same type. A study of the fallen stones revealed that while the greater number are, without doubt, native to the immediate area there were some which may have been brought from quite a long distance along an ancient trail.

Limited excavation to a depth of six or seven feet at the center of the original foundation disclosed bones identified as a human rib and arm bone. Perhaps the same tribes who built the mysterious stone walls in Fayette County also raised the circular stone structure in Wyoming.

Solar Temples (Henges) in the British Isles and the Ohio Valley: Transition from the Megalithic Era

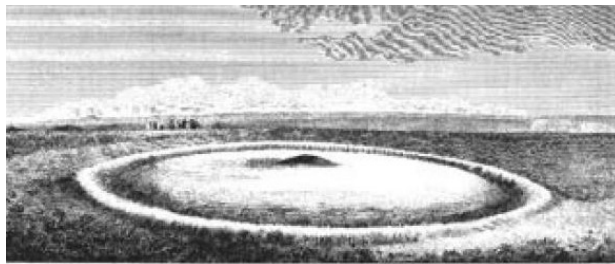


June 21, 200 B.C. In the predawn darkness hundreds gather at one of the Amorite giant's northern outposts along the St. Joseph River in present northern Indiana. Drums beat as the priests enter the interior platform of the henge and stokes the fires to aid the sun's ascent. The hundreds that have assembled stand with hands outstretched anticipating the sunrise and alignment that marks the longest day when the sun is at its greatest strength. Today, they will use the sun's power to drive out evil spirits, bring fertility to the crops and prosperity to all the people. (Drawing by Joan Butler)



The ruins of the Sun Temple (henge) is still visible in Allen County, Indiana representing the northern termination of henges in the Ohio Valley. Photo from. *“The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.”*

The henge used by the ancient giant race as both a solar temple and calendar is so distinct as to preclude its development independently. The discovery of giant skeletons in the proximity of these earthworks is ample evidence that they were constructed by the same people in both the British Isles and the Ohio Valley. A henge in the British Isles is defined in Wikipedia as, “A roughly circular or oval shaped flat area over 20 meters in diameter which is enclosed by a boundary earthwork that usually comprises a ditch with an external bank and interior ditch. Access to the interior is obtained by way of one, two, or four entrances through the earthwork. Internal components may include portal settings, timber circles, post rings, stone circles, monoliths, burials, and central mounds.” It should be added that many of the gateways of the henges in the British Isles also had solar alignments.



4. DRUID BARROW.

Burial mound surrounded by a ditch and earthwork in the south of England.



The original henge at Bryn Celli Ddu in Wales was constructed to mark the Summer Solstice sunrise. The Beaker People adopted the henge as a solar temple. The stone circles within the interior platform were later replaced by burial mounds.



This photo is of the henge at Mounds State Park in Anderson, Indiana. The fence blocks passage across the ditch to the central platform. In the middle of the interior platform was a burial mound that was aligned to the adjacent earthworks to align to the Winter and Summer Solstices. *“The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.”*

A Statistical Analysis of the Giant Skeletons Found by the Smithsonian Institute in West Virginia.

This analysis focuses on the largest concentration of Adena mounds in the Ohio Valley located in West Virginia. The information and data describing the skeletons from the mounds was published by the Smithsonian Institution, Carnegie Museum and one account from the West Virginia Geological Survey. These are their reports and their findings and should act as uncontaminated data to examine. Three Adena academic scholars that described their finds at the Cresap Mound in West Virginia were William S. Webb and Charles Snow of the University of Kentucky. and Don Dragoo, from the Carnegie Museum.



The Cresap Mound in West Virginia

Dr. Don Dragoo of the Carnegie Museum describes the impressive size of the Cresap W.V. mound burial # 54: “The large male found in subfloor tomb F.28 was exceptional in height. Measurements taken of the skeleton while still in the grave indicated an individual approximately 7.2 feet tall. He would have been a splendid figure in any society and the darling of a primitive basketball team. In all respects the Cresap Mound skeletal material conforms to the physical type of the Kentucky and Ohio Adena mounds as previously described by Snow (1957, p. 47-60).”

Webb and Snow also commented on the size of the skeletons of the Cresap and Dover mounds. (Webb and Snow, 1959,p. 37). “The second trait is the large size of many of the males and some of the females. A male of six feet was common and some individuals approaching seven feet in height have been found, for example, Burial 50 in the Dover Mound and Burial 54 in the Cresap Mound. Some of the females of the Dover Mound were also more than six feet in height.”

Total amount of large skeletons counting those found and described by Webb and Snow, Baby and the Smithsonian equals to about 20 large skeletons, both males and females.

Dr. Greg Little wrote in AP Magazine in the June 28, 2014, “*The Truth About Giant Skeletons in American Indian mounds, and the Smithsonian Cover-Up*”

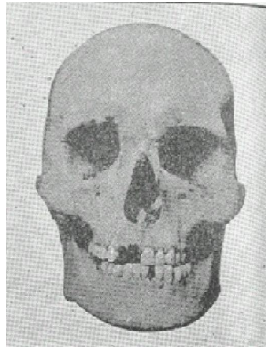
“I performed two statistical analysis on the "giant" skeletons found in West Virginia to determine the probability that the large skeletons excavated there could simply be due to chance. The first analysis assumed that the skeletons were measured correctly and it showed that the statistical probability of finding so many tall skeletons in the West Virginia mounds was well beyond chance: the actual results were as close to zero as it gets statistically

In essence, for the Smithsonian to have found 17 skeletons that were 7 feet tall by chance alone, they would have had to excavate 2.5 million skeletons. (That statistic utilizes modern height statistics, not the smaller heights known to have existed in ancient Native American populations.) In sum, there is a genuine mystery here. The height of many of the individuals entombed in ancient American mounds was far taller than the general populace - far beyond what could be explained by simple chance.”

Taking this small verified sample of large skeletons found in the burial mounds in a fraction of the state of West Virginia, it is determined that the Adena were much taller than present-day populations of North America. If we were to add other documentation of skeletons like those at Grave Creek where the man entombed exceeded 8 feet and his wife who was just short of 8 feet then the results would be even more skewed to the conclusion that in fact, there was once a race of giants in the Ohio Valley.

Even more compelling is that these results are based not on the average size of Native American populations but the size the larger present-day populations. The most obvious conclusion would be that the people in the mounds of West Virginia were intruders in to these lands.

Skull Types of the Giants



Skull found within a burial mound at Circleville, Ohio. I sent this photo to a leading physical anthropologists asking him to identify the skull, he responded that the skull had “Caucasian attributes.” When I told him the origin of the skull, he recanted his original analysis.

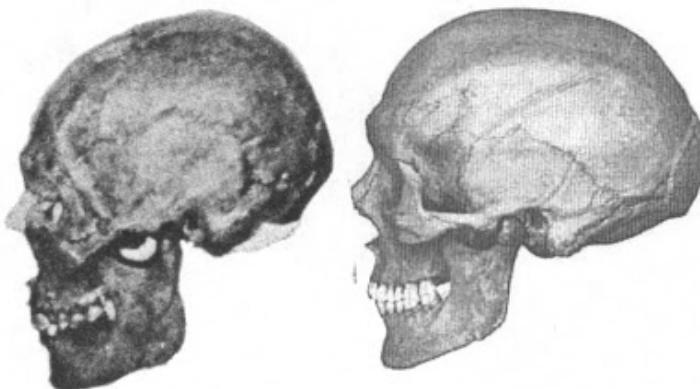
Comparing skull types of the Beaker People of the British Isles that were a combination of Corded People, Dinaric and Borreby Cro-Magnon with those of the Adena mound builders of the Ohio Valley shows some striking similarities. Both of which show more affinities towards Upper Paleolithic Cro-Magnon than to modern skulls with protruding brow ridges, thick skull walls and large mandibles, in addition to the overall large size of the skeletal remains.

The Dinaric skulls with their their heads flattened in the back are easily recognized, along with their archaic features of the protruding brow ridge, thick skulls, massive jaws and large height making them unique to any other skeletal remains. The Dinaric type is found most extensively in the Ohio Valley and England's conical burial mounds.



Two Dinaric skulls, one from Europe and the other from an Ohio mound. This skull type has also been found at the Gates of Damascus in Jerusalem, where the skull was described as "massive." The gigantic Dinaric peoples are associated with conical burial mounds and henges used as sun temples.

Stephens Coons, wrote of the skeletal remains in *The Bronze Age of Briton*, “The Beaker skulls as a whole are large, long and high vaulted, whatever their shape. They form one of the rare groups in the world with a cranial length of 184 mm. And an index over 80. This peculiarity they share with the few known brachycephalic crania of the Upper Palaeolithic.” The only other known people with this “rare” head type were the Adena of the Ohio Valley.



Skull on the left is from a Ohio burial mound and the Corded skull on the right from a northern European burial mound. The most striking similarity is the occipital bone, which is the bony protrusion seen on the back of both of these skulls. Though rare in modern skulls, it did occur within early Nordic populations.



Also represented within the Beaker People are Boreby Cro-Magnon. The Beaker People and the Adena in the Ohio Valley were the last remnants of the Upper Paleolithic Cro Magnon. The photo on the left is Boreby Cro-Magnon from England and the two on the right are from Ohio burial mounds.

Advanced Mathematics Found Within Earthworks at Stonehenge and the Ohio Valley



Amorite tablet dating dated 1750 B.C. With geometric formulas.

The largest and most renowned tribes of accounted giants in the Bible were the Amorites. They ruled in Babylon and other Mesopotamian cities for about 400 years from 1960 BC until Babylon was sacked by the Hittites in 1531 B.C. From their language, they are considered of Semitic stock, with a few Indo-Aryan elements.

The Babylonian Amorites in the second millennium B.C., (1560 B.C) 1000 years before Pythagoras, had formulated the mathematical rules for generating the Pythagora's theorem and understood the relationship between the sides of a right triangle., $1^2 + 1^2 = (\square)^2$.

From “*The Nephilim Chronicles: Fallen Angels in the Ohio Valley*,” there is evidence that whom the archaeologists call the Beaker People, were in fact, Amorites who had come to England to mine the tin for the emerging Bronze Age markets. It was the Beaker People who had erected the stones at Stonehenge.



Stonehenge Builders had Geometry Skills to Rival Pythagoras, From, *The U.K. Independent*, May 26, 2008, David Keys, Archeology Corespondent

“Stone Age Britons had a sophisticated knowledge of geometry to rival Pythagoras – 2,000 years before the Greek "father of numbers" was born, according to a new study of Stonehenge.

Five years of detailed research, carried out by the Oxford University landscape archaeologist Anthony Johnson, claims that Stonehenge was designed and built using advanced geometry.

The most complex geometrical achievement at Stonehenge is an 87-meter diameter circle of chalk-cut pits which mark the points of a 56-sided polygon, created immediately within the monument's perimeter earthwork.

Mr Johnson used computer analysis and experimental archeology to demonstrate that this outer polygon was laid out using square and circle geometry. He believes the surveyors started by using a rope to create a circle, then laid out the four corners of a square on its circumference, before laying out a

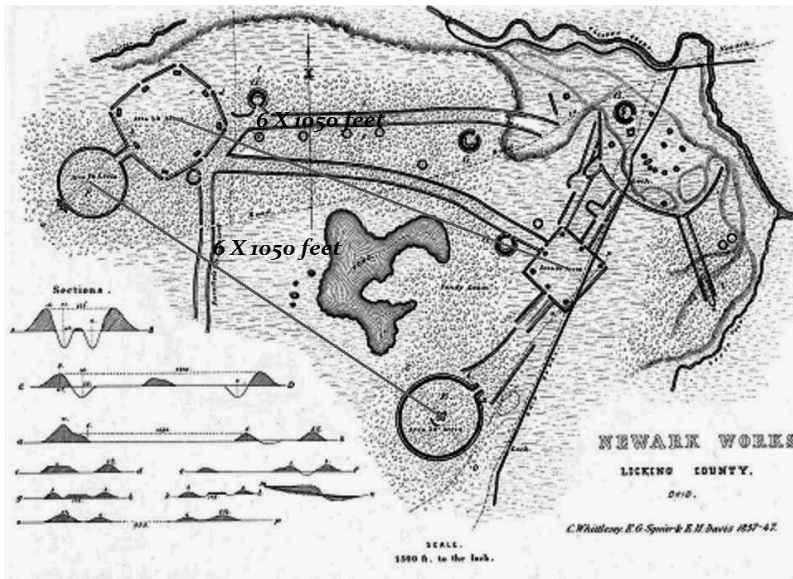
second similar square, thus creating an inner octagon. The points of the octagon were then utilized as anchors for a surveyor's rope which was used to "draw" arcs which intersected the circumference so as to progressively create the sides of a vast polygon. 30-sided polygons built around 1650BC, which were based on a series of hexagons; a 30-sided inner polygon (the sarsen stone ring which was built around 2500BC .”

According to *Ancient Wisdom.com*, 'The last phase of development (Phase III), at Stonehenge shows a clear geometric foundation, with the 30 equally spaced upright sarsen-stones set in a perfect circle. According to Peter Le Mesurier, the Sarsen-ring (whose official inner diameter is 97ft or 1162.8 primitive inches), has a circumference of 3652.4 primitive inches, which he suggested as indicating a knowledge of the Solar year.

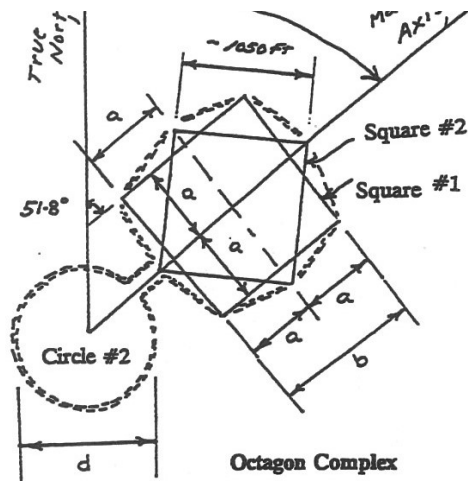
The following theories pertaining to the Newark Earthworks was the work of Hively and Horn, William Romain and James Marshall. James Marshall called the mathematical and geometrics relationships found at Newark, “Cryptographic Geometric Forms.”



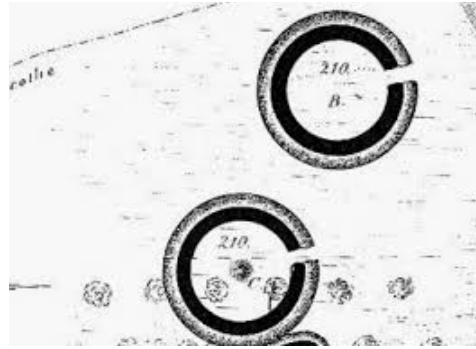
From the center of the octagon to the centre of the large henge to Geller Hill forms a perfect isosceles triangle. William Romain called Geller Hill the “Axis Mundi” of the entire Newark earthwork complex. The azimuth of both the triangle and the circle and octagon are 52.2. $7 \times 52.2 = 365.4$ which is the same type of geometric inscription found at Stonehenge and shows a shared knowledge of the solar year.



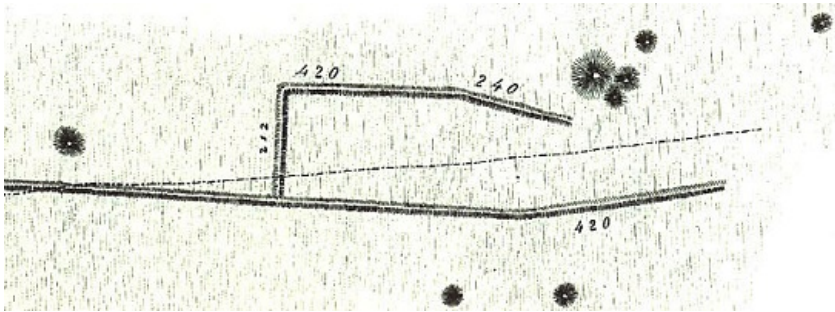
Hively and Horn discovered that the location of the large henge and square were constructed by measuring the diameter of the circle and octagon (squared) and multiplying by 6. (1050 x 6) Romain measured the henge's circumference at 3700 feet, the sides of the square are 925 feet X 4= 3700! In the Babylonians sacred geometry, the circle represents the Sun Father and the Square the Earth Mother. The gateway to the henge is aligned to the May 1st sunrise.



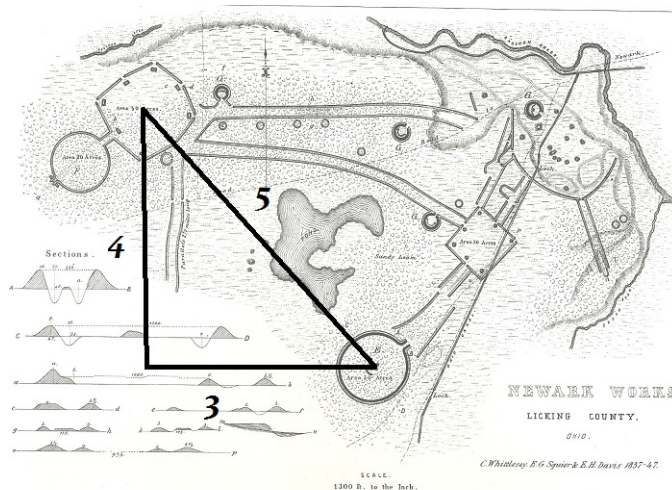
This image is from the Midwest Epigraphic Society in an article, “*Old World Units of Measure Found in the Layout Geometry of Prehistoric Earthworks at Newark, Ohio, By Dr James P Scherz.* Both the circle and the “squared” octagon had a diameter of 1050 feet, showing the knowledge of squaring a circle was being utilized in the construction of this earthwork. It is worth noting that the most common henge circumference was 660 feet which is $210 \times \pi$. $210 \times 5 = 1050$.



Two henges at the Junction Group in Chillicothe, Ohio with a diameter of 210 feet or a circumference of 660 feet.



Piketon earthwork showing how 660 was further reduced to 420 and 240 feet. Note the north south wall at 212 feet; $212 \times \pi = 666$. The Babylonian number for the Sun was 660 or 666 and the number symbolizing the Earth Mother was 1080. These numbers are achieved by using 420 and 240. $420 + 420 + 240 = 1080$. $420 + 240 = 660$.



When a line is drawn from the centre of the octagon to the centre of the henge along with a north south axis, the triangles lengths, Marshall claims, result in a 3, 4, 5, Pythagoras Triangle.

From the Book of Enoch, it says that the giants were given the “secrets” by the Fallen Angels. In some sense what we have learned as the “Cradle of Civilization,” from Mesopotamia was the result of these secrets. “Thou sees what Azazel hath done, who hath taught all unrighteousness on earth and revealed the eternal secrets which were preserved in heaven, which men were striving to learn.” “Kokabel taught the giants the constellations, Shamsiel the signs of the sun, Sariel the course of the moon.”

What the Amorites did with these secrets was to build Stonehenge and the Newark Henge and Octagon, constructed using the new language of mathematics and numerology.

Genesis 11:1 And the whole earth was of one language, and of one speech...

Legends of an Ancient Race of Giants



Legends, while fanciful stories of the past are believed to hold kernels of the truth. Finding numerous stories that repeat the same tale results in a myth becoming a verifiable history. Native American legends are persistent in telling of an ancient race of human giants that they warred against and eventually vanquished from their lands. A constant theme within the legends are the descriptions of the giants having white skin with yellow and red hair.

Light skinned people, sometimes referred to as “white Indians” who were engaged in copper mining and commerce adds additional evidence that migrations of metal traders were coming to North America to exploit and extract the rich copper deposits of Isle St. Royal on Lake Superior for the emerging Bronze Age in the eastern Mediterranean.

Black-Bearded and Red Haired Giants

Historical Collections, Henry Howe, 1888

Although not regarded by the government as reliable, the oral traditions of the native people in the Eastern U.S. describe the existence of possibly two races of giants, one supplanting the other by violent means. Here we have the first inkling of some very remote prehistory preserved, through the tradition of the Chippewa, Sandusky, and Tawa tribes, (members of the Algonquin language group), the existence of giant, bearded men.

In this connection I would say that Mr. Jonathan Brooks, now living in town, stated to me, that his father, Benjamin Brooks, who lived with the Indians fourteen years, and was well-acquainted with their language and traditions, told him and others that it was a tradition of the Indians that the first tribe occupying this whole country, was a black-bearded race, very large in size, and subsequently a red bearded race or tribe came and killed or drove off all the black beards, as they called them.

In regards to the copper mining in the Upper Great Lakes, the Chippewa Indians legend corroborates the theory that these mines were being exploited by a white skinned people.



Now and Long Ago-A History of the Marion County Area, 1969

James Wafford, of the western Cherokee, who was born in Georgia in 1806, says that his grandmother, who must have been born about the middle of the last century, told him that she had heard from the old people that long before her time a party of giants had once come to visit the Cherokee. They were nearly as tall as common men, and had their eyes set slanting in their heads, so that the Cherokee called them *Tsunil' kalu'*, "the Slant-eyed people," because they looked like the giant hunter *Tsul' kalu'*. They said that these giants lived far away in the direction in which the sun goes down. The Cherokee received them as friends, and they stayed some time, and then returned to their

home in the west.

Another god invoked in the hunting songs is *Tsu'l'kalû'*, or "Slanting Eyes," a giant hunter who lives in one of the great mountains of the Blue Ridge and owns all the game. Others are the Little Men, probably the two Thunder boys; the Little People, the fairies who live in the rock cliffs; and even the *De'tsata*, a diminutive sprite who holds the place of our Puck. One unwritten formula, which could not be obtained correctly by dictation, was addressed to the "Red-Headed Woman, whose hair hangs down to the ground."

Legends of Traders and Copper Miners



This strange archaic looking skull was reported as being excavated from a burial mound on Copper Island on the northern part of the Keweenaw Peninsula. According to the Chippewa, "A white race was driven out far back in the Indians history."

Prehistoric Copper Mining in the Lake Superior Region, 1923

Indian Legends make no mention of these mining operations which were of a magnificence and magnitude worthy of being included in the history of any race.

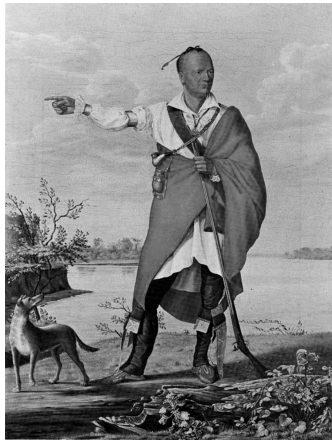
The legends do mention that a white race was driven out far back in the Indians history. The fact that Indian legends indicate that pieces of copper were reserved as Manitous or Gods would seem to prove that they were not the people who mined and used copper "industrially"

These prehistoric miners left no records that we can translate to tell

who they were. Apparently they did not winter in the region and apparently, too, none but the hardy and strong made the trip. No graves have been found which can be definitely ascribed to them. They made no drawings, no carvings, and left nothing in the way of mounds, ceremonials or otherwise, to indicate their lineage. The pits and the tools are all and they are not enough.

Father Allouez said that the Indian legends contained no reference to mining or the miners. In fact the Indians did not know where the mines were. A report of a Chippewa legend says that the old one states that their forefathers, drove out a white race who might have been the miners.

This story is also told by one of the more respected Native Americans, Joseph Brant. Not only does he say that the ancient white race established trading in North America, but that they were the builders of the burial mounds and earthworks, east of the Mississippi River. He also states that this "persistent" legend was shared by the various tribes, east of the Mississippi.



Joseph Brant -Thayendanega

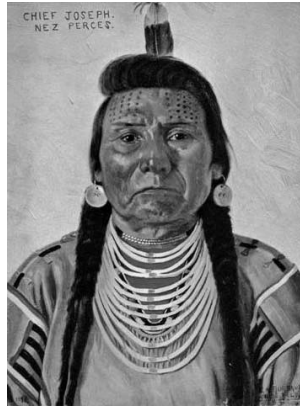
Life of Joseph Brant -Thayendanega

Includes the Wars of the American Revolution by William L. Stone , 1838

Among other things relating to the western country" says Mr. Woodruff, " I was curious to learn in the course of my conversation with Captain Brant, what information he could give respecting the tumuli which are found on and near the margin of the rivers and lakes from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi. He stated, in reply, that the subject had long been agitated, but yet remained in some obscurity. "A tradition, he said prevailed among the different nations of Indians throughout that whole extensive range of country, and had been handed down through time immemorial, that in an age long gone by, there came white

men from a foreign country, and by consent of the Indians established trading houses and settlements where these tumuli are found".

The expulsion of the giant race from lands that contained the numerous large burial mounds and earthworks seems to have been source of fear to the Natives, who never inhabited these lands. Historic Native Americans were not known to have lived in either West Virginia or Kentucky. Ken-Tuck-e was translated as the "River of Blood," and the Kanawha River was called by the Shawnee, the The River of Evil Spirits."



Chief Joseph, the chief of the Nez Perce Indians, carried in his medicine bag, a clay tablet with cuneiform writing. The tablet was a common receipt for the sale of a lamb. The origin of the tablet is a mystery since the tablet in 1876 is well before cuneiform tablets were available on the market for sale.



Robert Biggs of Chicago dated the tablet to 202 B.C. the year that Enmahgalanna was installed as high priestess of Nanna.

History Mysteries, Mary Gindling

"The chief said that the tablet had been passed down in his family for many generations, and that they had inherited it from their white ancestors. Chief

Joseph said that white men had come among his ancestors long ago, and had taught his people many things. His story echoes those told by Native Americans in both North and South America about white culture bringers. But in this case, Joseph had a souvenir to demonstrate the truth of his story."

War With The Giants



Prehistoric Men of Kentucky by Col. Bennett A. Young, 1910

Col. James Moore, of Kentucky, was told by an old Indian that the primitive inhabitants of this state had perished in a war of extermination waged against them by the Indians; that the last great battle was fought at the Falls of the Ohio, (Clarksville, Indiana); and that the Indians succeeded in driving the aborigines into a small Island below the rapids, 'where the whole of them were cut pieces'. The colonel was assured that the evidence of this event rested upon facts handed down by tradition, and that he would have decisive proofs of it under his eyes as soon as the waters of the Ohio became low. When the waters of the river had fallen, an examination of Sandy Island was made, and 'a multitude of human bones was discovered'. There is a similar confirmation of this tradition in the statement of General George Rogers Clark, that there was a great bury-ground on the northern side of the river, but a short distance below the Falls. According to a tradition imparted to the same gentleman by the Indian Chief Tobacco, the battle of Sandy Island decided finally the fall of Kentucky, with its ancient inhabitants when Colonel McKee commanded in the Kanawha, (says Doctor Cambell), he was told by the Indian Chief Cornstalk, with whom he had frequent conversations, that Ohio and Kentucky (and Tennessee also is associated with Kentucky in prehistoric ethnography by Rafinesque) had once been settled by white people who were familiar with arts of which the Indians knew nothing; that these whites, after a series of bloody contest with the Indians, had been exterminated; that the

old burial places were the graves of an unknown people; and that the old forts had not been built by Indians, but had come down from ' a very long ago' people, who were of a white complexion and skilled in the arts'.

In addition to this tradition testimony, various striking traces of a deadly conflict have been found all along the Ohio border... General Clark declares that Ken-tuck-e in the language of the Indians signifies 'the river of blood'

Ken-tuck-e, to the Indian, was a land of ill repute, and, wherever a lodge fire blazed, 'strange and unholy rumors' were busy with her name. The old Indian who described to Colonel Moore the sanguinary and decisive battle of Sandy Island expressed great astonishment that white people could live in a country which had once been the scene of such conflicts; and an ancient Sac, whom Colonel Joe Hamilton Davies met at St. Louis in 1800, gave utterance to similar expressions of surprise. Kentucky, he said was filled with ghost of its slaughtered inhabitants, how could the white man make it his home?



Chief Cornplanter

Centennial History of Miami County, Ohio 1855

One Indian tradition averts that the primitive inhabitants of Kentucky perished in a war of extermination waged against them by the red tribes, and the Indian chief Tobacco informed George Rogers Clarke of a tradition in which it was stated that there was a battle at Sandy Island which decided the fate of the ancient inhabitants. Chief Cornplanter affirmed that Ohio, and this local section as well, had once been inhabited by a white race who were familiar with the arts of which they (The Indians) knew nothing.

Washington Post, October 27, 1912

Curse of Yellow Hair: Recent Murder Recalls Strange Indian Legend of Prehistoric White Race on the Ohio River Falls of the Ohio that according to Shawnee legends was the last bastion of the Giants in the Ohio Valley.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

The last connecting link with a prehistoric race was destroyed when George Kelly murdered his poor old grandmother and then killed himself at Jeffersonville Ind., a few months ago. The aged woman had \$75, and the

eighteen-year old boy got it, spent it and then took his own life when his brother accused him of having committed the crime.

The victim was the widow of Valentine Kelly, who was run over and killed by a train many years ago, but she was known among the savants of Indiana as Mary Kelly, who direct descendant of Black Hawk Stewart, a famous Shawnee Indian Chieftain, whose title dated back to the conquest of the land from a prehistoric race that inhabited it.

The little farms that lie close to the banks of the Ohio Falls are to this day fertilized with the bones of these people, and the only clew to their identity was a fragment of song that Mrs. Kelly remembered to have heard her mother sing. Mrs. Kelly told the writer it had been handed down from generation to generation for hundreds of years and that she believed it to be true. In fact, there is much to this day to bolster up this belief.

At the time of the permanent peace established by General George Rogers Clark, Black Hawk, who was one of the most ferocious of all the Indian chieftains, washed the war paint from his face, buried the hatchet and resolved to devote his talents to the arts of peace. By an arrangement with General Clark, a deed of title from the United States Government was secured for him to a plot of land on the falls, and on the very land for 300 years the tepees of his forefathers and stood. He was born there and his bones are buried there. The land never passed out of the family, and it is still held under the original title. This, it should be explained, was not the Black Hawk who figured in the war in Northern Illinois.

“But there is a curse on the place.” said Mrs. Kelly to the writer, who knew her very well in the long ago, when her memory was much better than it was in her later years.

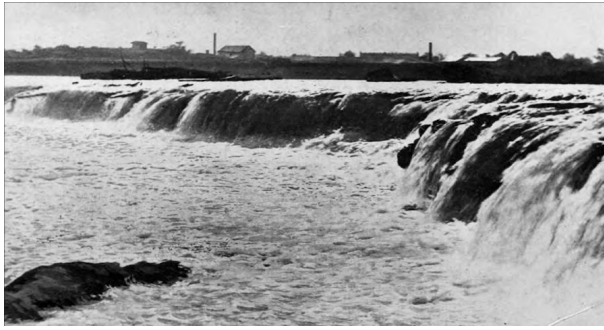
“Yellow Hair cursed it, and none of my people ever die a natural death. One after another I have seen them go, and I have always wondered if it will extend to me.”

“If there is anything in it,” said old Valentine Kelly, her husband, “it will reach me, too.”

“The next night he was walking on the railroad track when a train hit him and killed him. Several of the family has been drowned in the water of the falls, and now Mrs. Kelly is dead at the hands of her beloved grandson, who also slew himself. A few years ago the old house erected by Black Hawk himself, when he determined to adopt the ways of the pale face, was destroyed by fire of a mysterious origin.

There was apparently no way for it to have caught fire, and as she sat in the roadway at the front gate, viewing the smoldering ruins, Mrs. Kelly said, solemnly:

“It is the curse of Yellow Hair.”



The Falls of the Ohio. The hills in the distance was the site of an immense graveyard.

And her sons believed her and the neighbors believed her and it may have been as she said.

For three miles the Beautiful River (Ohio in the Indian tongue) makes a bend between Jeffersonville, Ind., and Louisville, Ky., and rushes westward with a terrific roar. Inspired by a fall of about 25 feet. In the center of the cataract is what has long been known as Corn Island. On the Indiana side the big eddy whirls past Wave Rock, the graveyard of many proud steamboat. In low water the place is dotted with the dismantled hulks. And just below the whirlpool lies the Kelly property. There is a big spring bubbling out of the side of the path that leads down to the rocky shore that is said to have been dug by Yellow Hair. To the right of it, going up the bank, is a graveyard, where hundreds of prehistoric people lie buried, and to the left is the Kelly farm, on the river edge of which are 50 tombs of the same mysterious people. The first cemetery is undoubtedly that of the common people. They were of medium stature, and were all buried facing the rising sun. Their bones fertilize the cornfields of the farm of Edward Commines on land that was originally settled by William Beach. Occasionally a skull or a portion of a skeleton is dug up by the plow, but the matter-of-fact farmer tosses it back and the next furrow covers it from sight. Every man who has ever owned the Commines land has met with a violent death. Commines's father was killed by a train a few years ago.

The other cemetery contains the bones of 50 dead Kings. The tombs are made of rough hewn stone and the occupants were all men, not one of whom was less than six and one half feet high. They were buried in sitting posture, with their faces turned toward the rising sun and their weapons must have been buried with them, evidently placed in their laps. But the peculiar coincidence is that the left temple of each had been crushed in by some blunt instrument. Whether it was as religious rite or a precaution against burying them alive is a matter of surmise. The writer, who opened one of the graves with Prof. Green, the eminent geologist and at one time State Geologist of Indiana, believes it was a religious rite.

The history of Kentucky says when the first white settlers arrived at Louisville they found piles of human skeletons on Corn Island and some are found there

now. To the early settlers it appeared that there had been a great battle fought and that one tribe had been entirely wiped out. All of the skeletons were those of people of medium stature, save one, that of a man, and he must have been seven feet high. On the banks of the falls to this day are found thousands of Indian arrows and spear heads, with an occasional battle ax, and once a stone owl was found that had probably been fashioned by one of the prehistoric people. This description represents the concrete facts and is the corroborative evidence of the weird tale told by Mrs. Kelly and her ancestors in their mystic chant of the vanishing of a strange race of people. The story had better be given in her own words to the writer of this narrative.

“When I was a wee bit of a girl,” said Mrs. Kelly, “my mother sang me to sleep with the words of this song. It was a sort of a chant in the Indian tongue, and I do not remember it all. Translated so you will understand it, it was to the effect that a white people lived here on the falls and that they were mighty. A tall Chief with yellow hair ruled over them and four ages they fought off the redmen and held the fisheries of the falls and the hunting grounds for their own. The sun was the god they worshiped, and he appeared to have blessed them with peace and plenty. Yellow Hair our people called the Chief, who was a giant. The Chiefs or Kings must have maintained the great stature by intermarrying in the royal family, probably killing all the females except just enough to perpetuate the race. My mother thought they saved the best developed girls for the wives of the Chief in order to perpetuate the governing race. I did not ask her why she formed this opinion, and it may have been part of the legend. But our people had long viewed the land from afar and they determined to possess it. The Chief at that time was Hawk Wing, the line through which I come. He sent spies to make overtures to the strange white people and they visited Yellow hair and told him the Shawnees wanted to share with them the fisheries and the hunting grounds. Yellow Hair listened to their statements and then told them that there was just enough for the white people and that he and his people preferred to live by themselves. Then the Ambassadors of the Shawnees said that if the white people would not submit peacefully to having them for neighbors they would slay them and take their possessions. At this Yellow Hair laughed disdainfully and said the sun god would destroy his enemies with fire from heaven and that every man who took part in such a bloody and unprovoked massacre would die a violent death and that the curse would have the effect as long as one of the offending race remained on earth.

But Hawk Wing had faith in the Great Spirit, that he and his tribe worshiped, and he collected his warriors and set out for the home of Yellow Hair. In some way, the scouts of Yellow learned of their near approach, and he and his people leaped into their canoes and went to Corn Island. The dangerous whirlpools and the treacherous eddies, with which they were familiar, they thought would protect them from the less skilled Shawnees. But they did not know Hawk

Wing. He and his braves had been accustomed to the water from infancy and they were almost as much at home in the torrent as Yellow Hair and his people. So that night while Yellow Hair was peacefully sleeping in fancied security. Hawk Wing and his braves were making canoes and getting ready for battle. Just as the sun was breaking through the murky sky of the east the canoes of Hawk Wing reached the shores of the island. Yellow Hair and his people were awakening from sleep and were falling on their knees in prayer to their sun god. They were in this position when the yells of my people burst upon them. Many were slain as they knelt, but Yellow Hair was a warrior, and though taken by surprise, he seized his battle-ax and valiantly defended his subjects. With his single-hand he slew more than a score of our people. Then when he was weary from fighting Hawk Wing confronted him. Behind Yellow Hair were his wives and children kneeling in prayer and in front of him were Hawk Wing and his warriors. The two chieftains sprang at each other with their battle-axes. My ancestor was used to war and familiar with all the tricks. As a result, after a terrible encounter, during which both were covered with wounds, Yellow Hair sank exhausted and hawk Wing's battle ax was buried in his brain.

“Maddened by the conflict, Hawk Wing turned upon the kneeling women and children and slew them. He and his men kept up the slaughter until not one of the white race remained. Every single one of them had been killed and the scalp lock of Yellow Hair dangled at the belt of Hawk Wing. Till his death he kept it and it was buried with him.

“Then the Shawnees took possession of the houses and lands of the vanquished people and the Kelly's are the last of the victims, for the Shawnees have all gone to the happy hunting grounds, and they have but a remnant of the original blood in them.

“There is one other little bit of information I can give you on the subject, but I do not know how I learned it. On the island in the falls is a small cave, which was once known as ‘Yellow Hair's Bath,’ but which is now always referred to as the Crystal Bath,’ It is said Yellow Hair bathed in this every day after he prayed to the sun. The cave is of solid stone and a small stream of water trickles through the top, making a natural, shower bath, where the fisherman to this day often bathes.

“Finally, the last of the habitations of the strange people was torn down and 300 years later, when General Clark came here and found Black Hawk in possession, nothing remained save the bones of the murdered people on the island.

One after another I have seen my people killed in some manner and misfortune has stricken them from the face of the earth. Do you blame me for thinking that the curse of Yellow Hair is upon us?”

Valentine Kelly, who was a Spiritualist, told the writer that he was once standing in a shed near the royal tombs when a gigantic white man with yellow hair peered in at the window. He said he saw him, as clearly as could be, for it was

broad daylight and he could not have made a mistake. However, Mr. Kelly was a firm believer in ghost and hobgoblins, and it may be that he did not actually see Yellow Hair, but he believed to the time of his death that he had seen him. He permitted Prof. Green and the writer to open two of the graves on his farm, but stopped further excavating, as he said the scientist would soon dig up the best part of his farm if he permitted them to do so. But there were originally 50 of the tombs and now more than 40 remain. The high water washed away some of them, and two were opened by man.

One of the best-known archaeologists of Indiana, Dr. W. F. Work, of Charlestown, Ind., found seven similar stone tombs 13 miles from the scene, and he noticed that the left temple of each dead man was crushed in and that the bones were those of men of gigantic stature. Dr. Work spent much time in exploring the habitations of the cliff dwellers of Arizona and has written much on the subject. He believes Yellow Hair's people were the Mandan Indians. Orlando Hobbs, also an archaeological authority of Indiana and a man known widely for his learning and research, holds this opinion.

There is a rich field for science on the falls of the Ohio, and may be that when the distant fields are thoroughly explored those at home will be given the attention they deserve. In this connection it may be stated, by way of parenthesis, that adjoining the farm of the Kelly's are 1,000 acres of land that are still in Virginia, although it is surrounded by Indiana and cut off from the state to which it belongs by Kentucky. Yet Virginia gave this land to George Rogers Clark and his heirs forever with-out taxes in reward for his services in ridding the section of the Indians." And it is not on the map of Indiana, through a mistake in drawing the outlines. It is governed by three trustees, one appointed by Clark County, another by Floyd County, and the third perpetuates himself by naming some one who is to succeed him when he dies. But this is another story.



Chief Cornstalk

Ohio History Journal, 1877

1776 interview of Chief Cornstalk that wasn't published until 1816. The account states that:"During this visit Captain William McKee, one of the officers assembled there for Hand's intended campaign, had frequent conversations with Cornstalk with reference to the antiquities of the West, in which the old chief

evinced much intelligence and reflection. In reply to an inquiry respecting the mound and fort-builders, he stated that it was the current and assured tradition among his people, that Ohio and Kentucky had once been settled by a white race, possessed of arts of which the Indians had no knowledge that, after many sanguinary contests with the natives, these invaders were at length exterminated. McKee inquired why the Indians had not learned these arts of those ancient white people? Cornstalk replied indefinitely, relating that the Great Spirit had once given the Indians a book which taught them all these arts; but they had lost it, and had never since regained a knowledge of them. What people were they, McKee asked, who made so many graves on the Ohio, and at other places? He declared that he did not know, and remarked that it was not his nation, or any he had been acquainted with. The Captain next practically repeated a former inquiry, by asking Cornstalk if he could tell who made those old forts, which displayed so much skill in fortifying? He answered, that he only knew that a story had been handed down from a very long ago people, that there had been a white race inhabiting the country who made the graves and forts; and, added, that some Indians, who had traveled very far west, or north-west, had found a nation or people, who lived a Indians generally do, although of a different complexion."

Fayette County, West Virginia History 1888

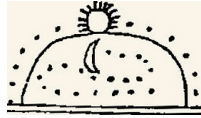
The late Dr. Buster who was among the first white residents of the Kanawha valley, resided at the foot of this mountain, (mountain dividing the waters of Loup and Armstrong Creek), on the south bank of this river, during a long and active life. No white man had ever occupied the ground upon which his father built his cabin, according to record; and the history of the pale face here, is absolutely complete within this family. Paddy Huddleton, probably the first white settler within the limits of Fayette County, lived just up and from his house Daniel Boone had trapped beaver. In my last interview, about 1877, though a very old man, his mind and body were still active and vigorous. He remembered talking to the Indian 'medicine men' in his boyhood, as they frequently passed up the river, and discussed this wall and numerous relics of bones, stone implements and pottery found all over the surrounding bottom lands. According to his statements the Indians knew of these monuments, but claimed no part in them. One of their legends sets forth the fact that the Kanawha Valley had been occupied by a fierce race of white warriors, who successfully resisted the approach of the 'red man' from the west for a long time, but had finally succumbed, and passed away in death. The Indians claimed never to have occupied the valley, except for hunting expeditions; that they found these relics old when they first entered; and that their origin was beyond record.



John Heckwelder.

***History, Manners and Customs of Indian Nations
Who Once Inhabited Pennsylvania and the Neighboring States by
John Heckwelder 1876***

The Lenni Lenape (according to the traditions handed down to them by their ancestors) resided many hundred years ago, in a very distant country in the western part of the American continent. For some reason, which I do not find accounted for, they determined on migrating to the eastward, and accordingly set out together in a body. After a very long journey, and many nights encampments by the way, they at length arrived on the Namaesi Sipu (fish river), where they fell in with the Mengwe (Iroquois), who had likewise emigrated from a distant country, and had struck upon the river somewhat higher up. Their object was the same with that of the Delawares; they were proceeding on to the eastward, until they should find a country that pleased them. The spies which the Lenape had sent forward for the purpose of reconnoitering, had long before their arrival discovered that the country east of the Mississippi was inhabited by a very powerful nation, who had many large towns built on the great rivers flowing through their land. These people (as I was told) called themselves Talligeu or Talligewi. Colonel John Gibson however, a gentleman who has a thorough knowledge of the Indians, and speaks several of their languages, is of opinion that they were not called Talligewi, but Alligewi, and it would seem that he is right, from the traces of their name which still remain in the the country, the Allegheny river and mountains having indubitably been named after them. The Delawares still call the former Alligewi Sipu, the River of the Alligewi. We have adopted, I know not for what reason, its Iroquois name, Ohio, which the French had literally translated into La Belle Riviere, The Beautiful River. A branch of it, however, still retains the ancient name Allegheny. Many wonderful things are told of this famous people. They are said to have been remarkably tall and stout, and there is a tradition that there were giants among them, people of a much larger size than the tallest of the Lenape.



The Walam Olum pictograph

*The Strong-Good-One was Chief, he fought against the northerners
They are many: let us go together to the east to the sunrise
Cabin man was chief; the Allegewi possessed the east
Some passed on east; the Allegewi ruler killed some of them
The Talmatan (Huron) friends from the north, come, and all go together
Stirrer was chief Allegewi towns were to strong
Firebuilder was chief they gave to him many towns
Breaker-In- Pieces was chief all the Allegewi go south
South of the lakes, the Talamatan friends north of the lakes.*

American Antiquarian 1911

Prehistoric Races of America and Other Lands by L.S. Curry

Dr. Curry was a missionary in the early days in the wilds of Michigan, being one of these missionaries who went among the Indians at Sault Ste. Marie, among the Chippewas at L'Anse and other places in the Northern Peninsula. He devoted years of time and study to the Indian, and finally learned to comprehend the Red Man, his ways, his, "inner life", and the meaning of his traditions, oral history, and religion, as no man ever before him had succeeded in doing. He, early in his career, came to the conclusion that the religion and so-called traditions meant something other than the weird, and fancy flight of imagination, but how to obtain the key to the problem involved was itself a problem which for many years defied his most earnest efforts, but at length he was adopted into one of the tribes to which he was a missionary, and because of this, and in accordance with their unwritten law, he must, of necessity be taught the lore of the tribe together with its meaning as it was interpreted by them. Thus at last was opened to Dr. Curry the door he had so long striven to unlock, and as he spoke fluently several of the Indian dialects he encountered no difficulty in understanding their, "inner meaning".

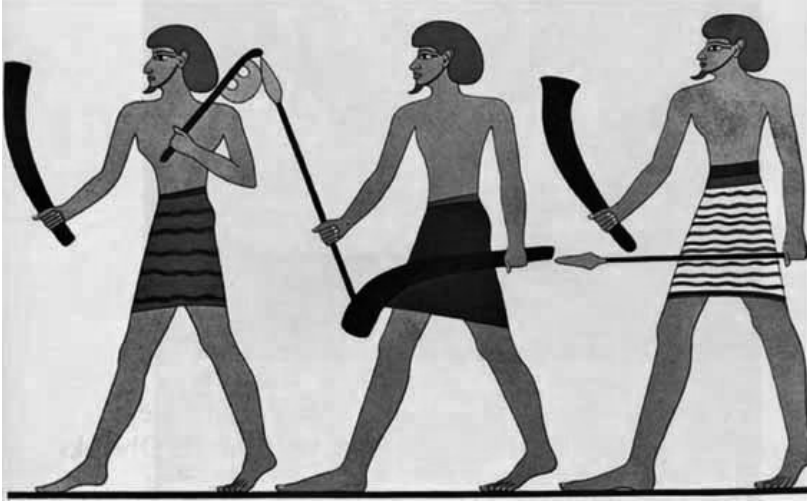
After years spent in attempting to reconcile the apparent contradictions in cosmogony, chronology, ethnology, etc., Dr. Curry, while stationed at Newberry Michigan, opened for himself a way for the solution of many of the problems that up to that time had defied every scientist, and at the same time smoothed out all the apparent inconsistencies; but we shall, at this point allow Dr. Curry to speak for himself: "An elder brother was the first to give me any light upon the subject. Upon what authority, he spoke, I know not, but this I do know, he must have had some good foundation for his statements. He said in substance as follows: A very long time ago a large race of people lived there as farmers and lumbermen, and a

small race who had whiskers came down the Ottawa river from the northwest and made war on the large race and killed the most of them, but when the small men came in contact with the Indians they found the latter more than a match, for, the Indians turned on them and nearly annihilated them, and the remnants of both the giants and the small men left the country.

History of Fremont County, Iowa - 1881

In 1875 a huge human skeleton was unearthed at a brick-yard about one mile east of Hamburg at a depth of fourteen feet from the surface of the earth. The bones were for the most part in an advanced state of decay but the teeth were well preserved. The remains are believed to be those of a giant at least eight feet in height. The teeth were worn down almost to the jaw-bone, which fact indicated that the "mighty men of renown" must have lived in the days mentioned by the old Indians who formerly lived in the vicinity of Hamburg. "Long ago," said they, "our fathers used to ride across the Missouri river here on their ponies, for the water was very shallow. The eastern margin of the river then was at the foot of the high bluff (at Hamburg) and the river itself was very wide. But there were so many bad men among our fathers in those days and they engaged in so many wars that the Great Spirit cursed the waters of the river (the Missouri) and caused it to run in a narrower and deeper channel, so that the tribes, could not cross and fight and kill one another. After that our fathers lived till their feet were worn off with walking and their teeth worn down with eating." Many other bones of extinct giant animals and men have been found in the same locality where the skeleton before was described.

Fortifying the Northern Front



New York

Cayuga County

Notes on the Iroquois, Henry R. Schoolcraft, 1847

Skeletons found about Fort Hill (Auburn, N.Y.) and its vicinity, sustain the impression that the former occupants of their military station, were of a larger and more powerful race of men than ourselves. I learned that the skeletons generally indicated a stouter and larger frame. A humerus or shoulder bone, of which one has been preserved, may safely be said to be one-third larger or stouter than any now swung by the living. A resident of Batavia, Thomas T. Everertt, M.D., has in his cabinet, a portion of a lower jaw bone, full one-third larger than any possessed by the present race of men, which was found in a hill near Le Roy, some two years since.

History of the Holland Purchase, 1849

The ancient works at Fort Hill, LeRoy, are especially worthy of observation in connection with this interesting branch of history. Forty years ago an entrenchment ten feet deep, and some twelve or fifteen feet wide, extended from the west to the east end, along the north or front part, and continued up each side about twenty rods, where it crossed over, and joining made the circuit of entrenchment complete. It would seem that this fortification was arranged more

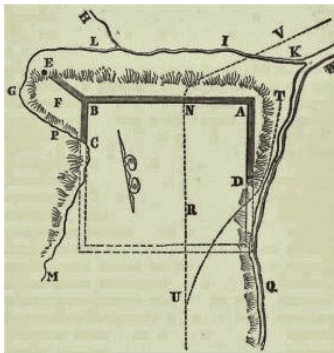
for protection against invasion from the north, this direction being evidently its most commanding position. Near the northwest corner, piles of rounded stones, have, at different times, been collected of hard consistence, which are supposed to have been used as weapons of defense by the besieged against the besiegers. Such skeletons as have been found in and about this locality, indicate a race of men averaging one third larger than the present race; so adjudged an anatomist.

Erie County

History of the Holland Purchase, 1849

A mile north of Aurora Village, in Erie County, there are several small lakes or ponds, around and between which, there are knobs or elevations, thickly covered with a tall growth of pine; upon them, are several mounds, where many human bones have been excavated. There are in the village and vicinity few gardens and fields where ancient and Indian relics are not found at each successive ploughing. Few cellars are excavated without discovering them. In digging a cellar a few years since upon the farm of P. Piersen, a skeleton was exhumed, the thigh bones of which would indicate great height; exceeding by several inches, that of the tallest of our own race.

Genesee County

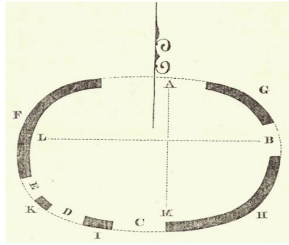


Square forts were constructed from New York, east to southern Michigan.

History of the Holland Purchase, 1849

The ancient works at Fort Hill, LeRoy, are especially worthy of observation in connection with this interesting branch of history. Forty years ago an entrenchment ten feet deep, and some twelve or fifteen feet wide, extended from the west to the east end, along the north or front part, and continued up each side

about twenty rods, where it crossed over, and joining made the circuit of entrenchment complete. It would seem that this fortification was arranged more for protection against invasion from the north, this direction being evidently its most commanding position. Near the northwest corner, piles of rounded stones, have, at different times, been collected of hard consistence, which are supposed to have been used as weapons of defense by the besieged against the besiegers. Such skeletons as have been found in and about this locality, indicate a race of men averaging one third larger than the present race; so adjudged an anatomist.



Schoolcraft's Diagram of the earthen fort.

***Notes on the Iroquois* by Henry Schoolcraft, 1847
Ancient Entrenchments on Fort Hill**

The work occurs on an elevated point of land formed by the junction of a small stream, called Fordhams brook, with Allens Creek, a tributary of the Genessee River. Its position is about three miles north of the village of LeRoy, and some ten or twelve northeast of Batavia. The best view of the hill, as one of the natural features of the country, is obtained a short distance north of it, on the road from Bergen to Leroy.

But the most remarkable and distinctive tract connected with its archeology is the discovery of human bones denoting an uncommon stature and development, which are mentioned in the same communication. A Humerus or shoulder bone, which is preserved, denotes a stature one-third larger than the present race, and there is also a lower jaw bone, preserved by a physician at Atavist, from the vicinity, which indicates the same gigantic measure of increase.

Greene County

***Towanda New York Daily Review, April 19, 1916*
The Grave of a Human Giant**

Visitors go up on Pisgah almost every pleasant day. Mrs. Atwater, who is still making some improvements, is still there and Mr. Vontrell of Mansfield is there and drives the team down occasionally for visitors. The Athens Historical society sent word to the mountain that they would visit it next Saturday. They claimed to know of an Indian grave on top that they would open.

The only Indian grave we ever know of there says the Troy Gazette, was on on the south point of the mountain on the farm of Chas. W. Hooker. A very large thigh bone of a human being was dug up 45 years ago at the point near the spring.

It was of immense size, and on its being shown to Dr. Theodore Wilder, he said it must have belonged to a man 7 feet high. "There were giants in those days."

Jefferson County



Seven enclosures were mapped in Jefferson County, New York. Large skeletal remains were found in abundants within the county.

A Descriptive Work on Jefferson County, New York, 1898

Aboriginal Traces.— In Rodman are still discernible traces of the Indian occupation. Near the residence of Edward Dillon (formerly Jared Freeman, and so marked on the accompanying diagram) is an interesting aboriginal work. It is located on lot No. 1, on the farm of the late Royal Fuller, in a gently sloping field near a small tributary of Stony creek. A plan of this work was made in 1850 under the direction of Mr. Freeman, who was familiar with it when every part was distinctly visible, and the following description was then made: It consists of a double bank, with an intervening crescent-shaped space, and a short bank running down to the stream. The latter may have been the remains of a beaver dam, or a covered way to the water. Beaver dams were common on the stream, but this had not their general appearance. Within the enclosure there was plowed up a large quantity of corn, which was found scattered over an area of about one rod by eight rods. It appeared as if charred by fire or exposure to the elements. This spot must have been an immense cache, or place for concealing corn. In all several hundred bushels were revealed by the plow. Charred corn was not found elsewhere, though adjoining fields furnished large quantities of stoneware and earthenware fragments. Just inside the enclosure is a large boulder of gneiss rock, in which may be seen two or three broad yet shallow depressions, doubtless worn by grinding stone implements. These smooth depressions were twelve inches across, and earthenware fragments. Just inside the enclosure is a large boulder of gneiss rock, in which may be seen two or three broad yet shallow depressions, doubtless worn by grinding stone implements. These smooth

depressions were twelve inches across, and from one to two inches deep. No other part of the mass presented a like smooth surface. Directly upon the mound stood a pine stump three feet in diameter.

Madison County

History of Madison County New York, 1872

Indian relics were so abundant and graves so numerous that it is believed there must have been a great battle fought here in the ages past. Beads could be picked up here and there in considerable quantities; hatchets, axes and many other curious relics are scattered about, having been covered with the accumulating soil of ages and which the husbandman's plow brings to the surface. Curiosity seekers have carried off many of these relics, but there is, however, now and then an instance where they are allowed to remain. More than a mile on the road northeast of Munnsville Depot, in the woods, there is an Indian's skull, lying partly exposed among the rubbish of the woods. Several Individuals are now living who noticed the same skull thirty years ago. It is in an out-of-the-way place, it has remained undisturbed till the present time. Some of the skeletons found in these burial grounds are of extraordinary size. One gentleman remarked that he took one of the large jaw bones and found it sufficiently ample to cover his own lower jaw. Another person stated that he took one of the skulls from which the base had decayed and found he could place it with ease over the outside of his own head.

Our County and Its People Madison County, New York – 1899

Forty years ago the hill known as 'Prines Hill,' and celebrated as the great council ground of the Oneidas was covered with dense wilderness, save a small spot covered with a dense wilderness on the summit, comprising an area of about a half acre, and in the shape of a complete circle, bordered all around with a thick growth of shrubs, consisting of alders, wild plums and hazels. On the east was a narrow place of entrance of barely sufficient width to admit two persons abreast. Not far from this entrance place, and within the area, was a circle of earth of some twenty feet in diameter, which was raised about two above the general level and covered with fine coals, having the appearance of a coal;-pit bottom of present day. The remainder of this oasis in the wilderness was overgrown in the summer with wild grass, wild flowers and weeds, and appeared as of a tree had never encumbered it since the dawn of creation. When or by whom this spot was cleared, is not known, nor will it ever be known.

The face of the earth around, indeed, indicates it has once been peopled with a race of considerably advanced civilization. Within a radius of three miles from this spot, are found graves with trees growing over them, so that the roots spread from head to foot. A great many of these graves were some years since, excavated, and found to contain various bones, and in some cases entire skeletons of a people of giant proportions, the skull and jawbones of which would cover the head and face of the most fleshy persons of our day.

Niagra County

History of Niagara County, New York, 1878

About one and a half miles west of Shelby Centre, Orleans County, is an ancient work. A broad ditch is enclosed in a form nearly circular about three acres of land: the ditch is at this day well defined, several feet deep. Some skeletons, almost entire, have been exhumed, many of giant size, not less than seven to eight feet in length. The skulls are large, and well developed in the anterior lobe, abroad between the ears and flattened in the coronal region.

History of Niagara County, New York 1878, (Town of Cambria)

A search enabled them to come to a pit, but a slight distance from the surface. The top of the pit was covered with slabs of the Medina Sandstone, and was twenty-four feet square by four and a half in depth- the planes agreeing with the four cardinal points. It was filled with human bones of both sexes and all ages. They dug down at one extremity, and found the same layers to extend to the bottom, which was the same dry loam, and from their calculations they deduced that at least four thousand souls had perished one great massacre. In one skull two flint arrowheads were found, and many had the appearance of having been fractured and cleft open by a sudden blow. They were piled in regular layers, but with no regard to size or sex... One hundred and fifty persons a day visited this spot the first season, and carried off the bones. They are now nearly all gone and the pit ploughed over. The remains of a wall were traced near the vault. Some of the bones found in the latter were of unusual size. One of these was a thigh bone that had been healed of an oblique fracture. One was the upper half of a skull so large that that of a common man would not fill it.

Orleans County

Pioneer History of Orleans County, New York, 1871

About one and one-half miles west of Shelby Center, in Orleans County, is an ancient work. A broad ditch encloses in a form nearly circular, about three acres of land. The ditch is at this day well defined several feet deep. Adjoining the spot on the south is a swamp, about a mile in width, by two in length.— This swamp was once doubtless, if not a lake, an impassable morass. From the interior of the enclosure made by the ditch, there is what appears to have been a passage way on the side next to the Swamp. No Other breach occurs in the entire circuit of the embankment. There are accumulated, within and near this fort, large piles of small stones of a size convenient to be thrown by the hand or with a sling. Arrow heads of flint are found in or near the enclosure, in great abundance, stones, axes, &c. Trees of four hundred years growth stand upon the embankment, and

underneath them have been found earthen wares, pieces of plates or dishes wrought with skill, presenting ornaments in relief of various patterns. Some skeletons almost entire have been exhumed; many of giant size, not less than seven or eight feet in length. The skulls are large and well developed in the anterior lobe, broad between the ears, and flattened in the coronal region.

The Catholic Church in the Niagra Peninsula 1626-1895

About one and a half miles west of Shelby, in Orleans County, N.Y., is a mound from which were taken skeletons of a giant size, pieces of pottery and earthen ware, covered with patterns in relief, wrought with great skill. " This was doubtless a spot," writes the Hon. S. M. Burroughs, "where a great battle had been fought."

St. Lawrence County

History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, New York - 1856

In the town of MaComb, St. Lawrence County, are found traces of three trench enclosures, and several places where beds of ashes mark the site of ancient hearths. One of these was on the farm of William Houghton, on the bank of Birch Creek, and enclosed the premises now used as a mill yard. It is somewhat in the form of a semi-circle; the two ends resting on the creek, and might have enclosed half an acre... On an adjoining hill, now partly occupied by an orchard, traces of an ancient work formerly existed, but this has also been obliterated. In the pond adjoining there was found, many years since, a skeleton, said to have been of great size.

Pennsylvania

Erie County

History of Erie County, Pennsylvania, 1884

On the John Pomeroy place, upon the second flat of Conneaut Creek, are the traces of an ancient mound, such as exist in Girard, Springfield, Harbor Creek, Fairview, Wayne, and other townships of the county. It is circular in form, inclosing about three-fourths of an acre. The embankment, when the country was cleared up, was about three feet high by six feet thick at the base, with large trees growing upon it. One of these trees, a mammoth oak, when cut down, indicated by its rings an age of five hundred years. Beneath the tree the skeleton of a human being was taken up which measured eleven feet from head to foot, the jawbone easily covered that of a man who weighed over 200 pounds, and the lower bone of the leg, being compared with that of a person who was six feet four inches in height, was found to be nearly a foot longer. Another circle of a similar character existed on the Taylor farm-now owned by J. L. Strong.

History of Erie County, Pennsylvania Illustrated, 1884

Many indications have been found in the county proving conclusively that it was once peopled by a different race from the Indians who were found here when it was first visited by white men. When the link of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad from the Lake shore road to the dock at Erie was in the process of construction, the laborers dug into a great mass of bones at the crossing of the public road which runs by the rolling mill. From the promiscuously way in which they were thrown together, it is surmised that a terrible battle must have taken place at some day, so far distant that not even a tradition of the event has been preserved. The skulls were flattened and the foreheads were seldom more than an inch in width. The bodies were in a sitting posture, and were no traces that garments, weapons or ornaments had been buried with them. On account of the superstitious notions that prevailed among the workmen, none of the skeletons were preserved, the entire collection as far as was exposed being thrown into the embankment further down the road. At a later date, when the roadway of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, where it passes through the Warfel farm, was being widened, another deposit of bones was dug up and summarily disposed of as before. Among the skeletons was one of a giant, side by side with a smaller one, probably that of his wife. The arm and leg bones of this Native American Goliath were about one-half longer than the tallest man among the laborers; the skull was immensely large; the lower jawbone easily slipped over the face and whiskers of a full face man, and the teeth were in a perfect state of preservation.

Another skeleton was dug up in Conneaut Township some years ago, which was quite remarkable in its dimensions. As in the other instance, a comparison was made with the largest man in the neighborhood, and the jawbone readily covered his face, while the lower bone of his leg was nearly a foot longer than the one with which it was measured, indicating that the man must have been eight to ten feet in height. The bones of a flat head were turned up in the same township some two years ago with a skull of unusual size.

History of Erie County, Pennsylvania Illustrated 1884

An ancient graveyard was discovered in 1820, on the land known as the Drs. Carter and Dickenson places in Erie, which created quite a sensation at the time. Dr. Albert Thayer dug up some of the bones, and all indicated a race of beings of immense size.

Greenville Advance Argus, Greenville, Pennsylvania June 11, 1885 Giant Human Skeletons Found

J. H. Porter has a farm near Northeast Erie county, Pa., not many miles from where the Lake Shore Railroad crosses the New York State boundary line. This week some workmen in Mr. Porters employ came upon the entrance to a cave, and on entering it, found heaps of bones within. Many skeletons were complete, and exhibited to the naturalists and archaeologists of the neighborhood. They informed the wondering bystanders that the remains were unmistakably those of giants. The entire village of Northeast was aroused by the discovery, and Sunday hundreds of people from Erie took advantage of their holiday visit to the scene. It was at first conjectured that the remains were

those of soldiers killed in battle with Indians that abounded in the vicinity during the last century but the size of the skulls and the length of the leg bones dispelled the theory- So far about a hundred and fifty giant skeletons of powerful proportions have been exhumed and indications point to a second cave eastward, which may probably contain as many more. Scientists who have exhausted skeletons and made careful measurements of the bones say they are a race of gigantic creatures, compared with which our tallest men would appear as pigmies. There are now arrow heads, stone hatchets or other implements of war with the bodies. Some of the bones are on exhibition at various stores. One is as thick as a good-sized bucket.

Philadelphia Times, June 27, 1885

Erie County Giants

Skeletons of Men Ten Feet High Found in Cave

J. Porter has a farm near Northeast, not many miles from where the Lake Shore railroad crosses the New York state boundary line. Early this week some workman in Mr. Porter's employ came upon the entrance to a cave and on entering it found heaps of human bones within. Many skeletons were complete specimens of the find were brought to light and exhibited to the naturalist and archaeologists of the neighborhood. They informed the wondering bystanders that the remains were unmistakably those of giants.

The entire village of Northeast was aroused by the discovery and today hundreds of people from the city took advantage of their holiday to visit the scene. It was first conjectured that the remains were those of soldiers killed in battle with the Indians that abounded in the vicinity during the last century, but the size of the skulls and the lengths of the leg bones dispelled that theory. So far about 150 giant skeletons of powerful proportions have been exhumed and indications point to a second cave eastward, which may contain as many more. Scientists who have exhumed skeletons and made careful measurements of the bones that they are the remains of a race of gigantic creatures compared with which our tallest men would appear as pygmies. There are no arrowheads, stone hatchets or other implements of war with the bodies. Some of the bones are on exhibit at the various stores.

History of Erie County Pennsylvania from its Settlement, 1894

There are also remains of an Indian fort between Girard and Springfield. From a grave in this vicinity, some years ago, a thigh bone was exhumed which measured four inches longer than that of a man with which it was compared, who was six feet and two inches in height.

In Scoalers woods, east of Erie, is an Indian burial ground. Mr. Frederick Zimmerman described a very large skeleton, which was found there; with it were two copper bowls perforated at the edges and laced together with a buckskin thong, which fell to dust soon after being exposed to the air. The bowls, which would contain about a pint each, were found filled with beads.

Twentieth Century History of Erie County, Pennsylvania, Vol. I, 1909

Among the best known is that found in Wayne Township a short distance from Courey, which consist of a circular embankment of earth surrounded by a trench from which the earth had been dug, the whole enclosing about three acres. Smaller than the Wayne mound or circle is that of the John Pomeroy place on Conneaut Creek, near Albion. It encloses an area of a little less than an acre, and the embankment of this was three feet high and six feet broad at the base. On the same farm is an interesting mound a hundred feet long and fifty feet wide by twenty-five feet high. There are stories of finding the skeletons of giants in one of the Conneaut Township mounds.

Ohio

Historical Collections of Ohio, Howe, Vol., I 1847

Ashtabula County, Ohio

There were mounds situated in the village of Conneaut and an extensive burying ground near the Presbyterian Church, which appear to have had no connection with the burying places of the Indians. Among the human bones found in the mounds were some belonging to men of gigantic structure. Some of the skulls were of sufficient capacity to admit the head of an ordinary man, and jaw bones that might have been fitted over the face with equal facility; the other bones were proportionately large. The burying ground referred to contained about four acres, and with the exception of a slight angle in conformity with the natural contour of the ground was in the form of an oblong square. It appeared to have been accurately surveyed into lots running from north to south, and exhibited all the order and propriety of arrangement deemed necessary to constitute Christian burial. On the first examination, the settlers they found it covered with the ordinary forest trees. The graves were distinguished by slight depressions disposed in straight rows and were estimated to number from two to three thousand. On examination in 1800, they were found to contain human bones, invariably blackened by time, which on exposure to the air soon crumbled to dust. Traces of ancient cultivation observed by the first settlers on the lands of the vicinity, although covered with forest, exhibited signs of having once been thrown up into squares and terraces, and laid out into gardens.

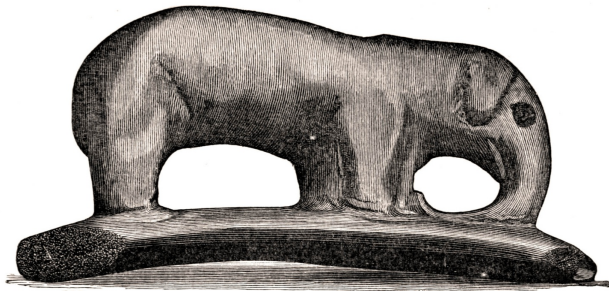
A History of Ashtabula County, Ohio, 1878

In excavating the ground for graves it is said that bones have been exhumed which seemed to have belonged to a race of giants. This land at one time belonged to a Mr. Pegleg Sweet, who was a man of large size and full features; and it is narrated at one time he, in digging, came upon a skull and jaw which were of such size that the skull would cover his head and the jaw could be easily slipped over his face, as though the head of a giant were enveloping his...The graves were

distinguished by slight depressions in the surface of the earth, disposed in straight rows, which, with intervening spaces or valleys, covered the entire area. The number of these graves has been estimated at being between two and three thousand.

Aaron Wright, Esq., in 1800, made a careful examination of these depressions, and found them invariably to contain human bones blackened with time, which upon exposure to the air soon crumbled to dust. Some of these bones were of unusual size, and evidently belonged to a race allied to giants. Skulls were taken from these mounds, the cavities of which were of sufficient capacity to admit the head of an ordinary man, and jaw-bone that might be fitted over the face with equal facility. The bones of the upper and lower extremities were of corresponding size.

Indian Legends of the Giants Using Mastodons as Beasts of Burden



Hopewell mound builder's pipe depicting a Mastodon.

Mississippi as a Province, Territory and State **by J.F.H. Claiborne 1880**

The Choctaws preserve a dim tradition that, after crossing the Mississippi, they met a race of men whom they called the Na-hon-lo, tall in stature and of fair complexion, who had emigrated from the sunrise. They had once been a mighty people, but were then few in number, and soon disappeared after the incoming of the Choctaws. This race of men were, according to tradition, tillers of the soil and peaceable. There had like wise been a race of cannibals, who feasted on the bodies of their enemies. They, too were giants, and utilized the mammoth as their burden bearers. They kept them closely herded, and as they devoured everything and broke down the forest, this was the origin of prairies.

The Giants of the Ohio Valley

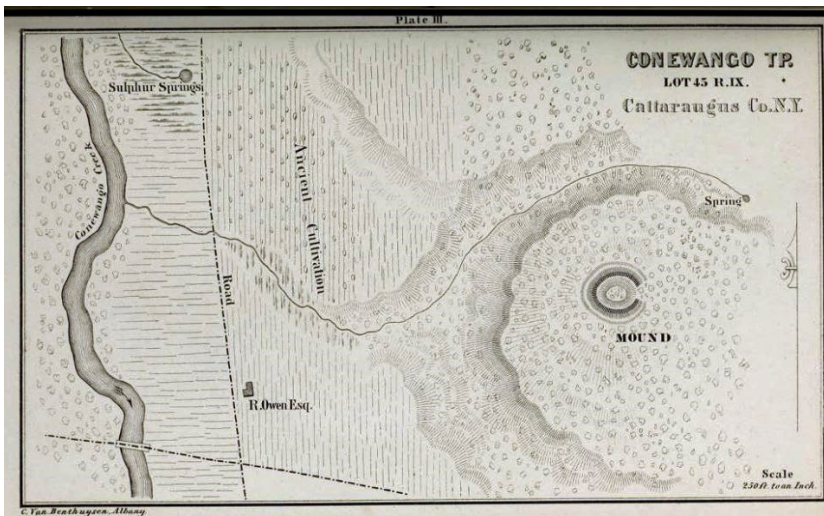


This sculptured head, weighing over 50 pounds, was found on an eastern Kentucky hilltop after surface mining had exposed it. The find was close to a cave burial that contained numerous skeletons. A source said that all of the men who were engaged in the looting of the cave soon died sudden mysterious deaths. The man who discovered this head refused to be part of the grave robbing, but was visited by numerous entities after bringing this sculpture home. The ancient sculpture is now owned by Kent Christon from Missouri, who has reported no paranormal activity since his acquisition of the ancient work.

New York and Pennsylvania are included in this section because the Indians, including the Lenni Lenape and Iroquois considered the Allegheny and Ohio rivers as the same. Burial mound types in New York and Pennsylvania are consistent with those in the Ohio Valley.

New York

Cattaraugus County



Map of the site of the burial mound that is surrounded by an earthen ditch and outer wall at lot 45 in Connewango Township.

History of Cattaraugus County New York 1879

About two miles south of the village of Rutledge, in the town of Connewango, on lot No. 45, at a point about sixty rods east of Connewango Creek and near the residence of Norman E. Cowen, there was discovered by the first pioneers of this section a sepulcher mound, nearly circular in form, and having an entire circumference of 170 feet. The height of the mound was about 12 feet. Mr Cheney spoke of this work as "having the appearance of being constructed with the ditch outside of the mound as in Druid Barrows.

"Within the mound there were discovered 9 human skeletons, which had been buried in a sitting posture and at regular intervals of space, in the form of a circle, and facing towards a common center. There were some slight appearance that the framework had enclosed the dead at the time of their internment. The skeletons were so far decayed as to crumble upon exposure to the atmosphere, but were all of very large size. An os femur (the largest found here) was 28 inches in length."

History of Cattaraugus County New York 1879

On examination,' writes Mr. Older, "They proved to be skeletons entire, having been deposited there three or four feet in depth. A remarkable characteristic of these skeletons was there enormous proportions. Compared with my own stature and physical formation they must have been giants indeed.



In 1876, a young man accompanied several of his neighbors who excavated a burial mound. What he witnessed would inspire him 62 years later to carve a replica of the remarkable find. Mr. Huntington's motivation was to recreate exactly what he had witnessed many years ago, using the measurements taken by Mr. Cheney who was present at the dig. The model was built life-size, according to measurements taken by Mr. Huntington when a mound on the Conewango Road was opened. In the background is one of the two busts that he carved based on the measurements of a man who was 8 foot in height and a woman that was 7 foot 6 inches who were removed from the Grave Creek Mound in Moundsville, West Virginia.

The original account of the burial mound was printed in the *History of Cattaraugus County, New York in 1879*. These county histories featured prominent citizens of the county, whose reputations were beyond reproach.

Randolph Register, September 21, 1936

"The full length model was preceded by three bust length models, two of them being reproductions based upon skeletons of a man and woman found at Moundsville, West Virginia, and the third based upon the skeletons found at the Cowan farm.

Brought back from the obscurity of untold ages, a giant, nine-foot man has been modeled in wood by Charles Huntington of East Randolph.

The model is based upon an image which has been formed in Mr. Huntington's mind since the day, 62 years ago, when he witnessed the exhuming of the skeletons of pre-historic mound builders at the N. E. G. Cowan farm on the Conewago Road. Measurements which he secured at that time form the basis upon which the model was constructed.

The full length model was preceded by three bust length models, two of them being reproductions based upon skeletons of a man and woman found at Moundsville, West Virginia, and the third based upon the skeletons found at the Cowan farm

When several of the persons who saw these earlier figures expressed disbelief that such large human beings had ever roamed the woods and fields of this vicinity, Mr. Huntington wrote to Albany for verification. He received a letter from C. A. Hartnagel, assistant state geologist, giving figures reported by T. Apoleon Cheney, a Randolph man, who was present at the time the mound was opened. Mr. Cheney's figures checked with those which Mr. Huntington had used. As an example of the remarkable size of the skeletons, the measurements of the os-femur, or bone between the ankle and knee, was 28 inches in length. facial angle of 73 degrees and the high forehead would indicate a large degree of intelligence."

Daily Gazette from Ft. Wayne, Indiana May 1, 1885

The Mound Builders, Many Evidences of a First Race in and About Randolph

Between Lake Erie and Dayton, Chataqua County, are the remains of a circular sepulcher mound. The mound has an elevation of 80 feet, and is 120 feet in circumference. According to antiquaries, this mound must have been the mausoleum of some great warrior. In the towns of Lear and Conewago excavation were made some years ago in several of these mounds. In one of them eight skeletons were found. They were in a sitting posture, arranged in a circle. Large blocks of mica were found in some of the mounds among the skeletons. This material is so frequently found in these burial mounds that it is believed to have been regarded as a sacred relic by the extinct race whose work still remains in the most gigantic earthworks all over the continent.

New York's Serpent Mound

Near the station of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad is a peculiar earth formation, which was designed by those who fashioned it thousands of years ago to represent a serpent, according to the conclusion of those who have

read the customs of the mound builders by the monuments they left. *This peculiar formation is 425 feet long, and enthusiastic antiquarians who visit it are unanimous in the resemblance it presents to a snake basking in the sunshine.*

***The Smithsonian Institution Bureau of Ethnology, 1898 -1899
New York***

An exceptional example of the burial mound was described by Mr. T. A. Cheney. It was in Conewango township, Cattaraugus County, on the brow of a hill. The account is not perfectly clear, but is here given in Mr. Cheneys's own words:

“The form of the tumulus is of intermediate character between the ellipse and the parallelogram; the interior mound, at its base, has a major axis of 65 feet, while the minor axis is 61 feet, with an altitude above the first platform or embankment of 10 feet, or an entire elevation of 13 feet. This embankment, with an entrance or gateway upon the east side 30 feet in width, has an entire circumference of 170 feet.

In making an excavation, eight skeletons, buried in a sitting posture and at regular intervals of space, so as to form a circle within the mound, were disinterred. Some slight appearance yet existed to show that framework had enclosed the dead at the time of internment. These osteological remains were of very large size, but were much decomposed that they mostly crumbled to dust.

Portville Review July 7, 1949

9 Foot Human Giant Removed From Burial Mound

In 1876 there was exhumed another of these giants in the Conewango Valley at Cowen's Corners about 5 miles from East Randolph, N. Y. This Giant Indian stood 9 feet in height, had a shin bone 28 inches in length, a foot 14 inches long, and measured 35 inches across his shoulders. These measurements are on record at Buffalo and Washington D. C. This man was buried in a mound as was the one at Oswayo which indicates they may have been related to the mound builders

Cayuga County

Weekly News and Democrat, (Auburn N.Y.) May 30, 1878

Giant Skeleton

John White, while excavating with a party in Scipio, on Tuesday, exhumed the bones of two Indians. The location of the find is on the farm of E. P. Hoskins, Indian Fields Road. The skeletons when first discovered were entire and in a sitting position.

Much care was taken in digging around them to preserve them intact; but they fell apart in the removal. One of the skeletons was that of a giant, measuring three feet across the hips, and eight feet in stature. Its lower jaw was of immense proportions, and would easily span the head of any of the party engaged in the discovery. A number of trinkets usually accompanying the Indian remains were found in the bones.

The Catholic Church in the Niagra Peninsula 1626-1895, 1895

The ancient works at Fonthill, in Western New York, discovered forty years ago, show a knowledge of defense upon the part of the builders, surpassing that possessed by the American Indian. The skeletons found within the fortified enclosure were those of a race of men one-third larger than the Iroquois or Huron. The giant forest trees that grew upon these works were over five hundred years old, and there were traces that another growth existed before them.

Chautauqua County

Pittsburgh Dispatch Aug 27, 1891

Two Human skeletons of giant size were unearthed at Lakewood, N. Y., by workman. The thigh bone of one was 30 inches long

Chenango County

History of Chenango and Madison Counties New York, 1880

The face of the earth around, has indeed indicated that it has once been peopled with a race considerably advanced in civilization. Within a radius of three miles from this spot, are found the graves, with trees growing over them, so that the roots spread from the head to the foot. A great many of these graves have been some years since excavated and found to contain various bones and in some cases entire skeletons of people of giant proportions, the skulls and jawbones of which would cover the head and face of the most fleshy person of our day. In these graves were also found hatchets of very symmetrical shape, brass kettles somewhat in the form of our brass kettles, smoking pipes of various shapes, small metal bells, beads of all shapes and sizes and various other articles of use and ornament, some of them bearing letters, characters or devices in an unknown language."

Essex County

Towanda New York Daily Review, April 19, 1916

The Grave of a Human Giant

Visitors go up on Pisgah almost every pleasant day. Mrs. Atwater, who is still making some improvements, is still there and Mr. Vontrell of Mansfield is there and drives the team down occasionally for visitors. The Athens

Historical society sent word to the mountain that they would visit it next Saturday. They claimed to know of an Indian grave on top that they would open.

The only Indian grave we ever know of there says the Troy Gazette, was on on the south point of the mountain on the farm of Chas. W. Hooker. A very large thigh bone of a human being was dug up 45 years ago at the point near the spring.

It was of immense size, and on its being shown to Dr. Theodore Wilder, he said it must have belonged to a man 7 feet high. "There were giants in those days."

Livingston County

History of Livingston County, New York, 1881

When Jesse Stanley came to Mount Morris in 1811, an Indian mound, nearly a hundred feet in diameter and from 8 to 10 feet high, covered the site of the late General Mills' residence. The mound had long been crowned by a great tree, which had recently fallen under the ax, the stump remaining, though much weather-beaten. Deacon Stanley was told that when freshly cut it disclosed a hundred and thirty concentric circles or yearly growths. About the year 1820, the mound was removed, and, in its removal, arrowheads, a brass kettle and knives were thrown out. A number of skeletons were also disinterred. Among the bones was a human skeleton of enormous size, the jaw-bone of which was so large that Adam Holtslander placed it, mask-like, over his own chin and jaw, although he was the largest man in the settlement, and his face was in proportion to the rest of his body. Metal, in the form of rude medals, a pipe, and other articles, were picked out of the earth thrown from the excavation.

Seneca County

Antiquities of the State of New York, 1851

A few paces to the northward of the old fort is a low mound with a broad base, and undoubtedly of artificial origin. It is now about six feet high, and is covered with depressions marking the graves of the dead. There is a tradition current among the Indians concerning this mound, to the effect that here in the olden time was slain a powerful giant, above whom the earth was afterward heaped. They believe that the bones of this giant may be found at the base. It would be interesting for a variety of reasons to have this mound excavated. By whatever people erected, it is certain that it was extensively used by the Senecas for purposes of burial.

History of Seneca County, New York, 1876

There were several mounds on the Culver place, and we often plowed up bones and ancient crockery. In 1850 we opened one of these mounds, and found a very large skeleton, with a well-shaped skull, and a stone pitcher near the head. The pitcher seemed to have been made of sand and clay. Small vessels of the same material, filled with clam-shells, were placed inside of the elbows. Some of these pitchers would hold half a gallon. We gave them to Gen. Brish. These things were as wonderful to the Indians as to us.

Suffolk County

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle Almanac, 1892 ***The Long Island Indians” Richard M. Bayless***

So much for the Indians as they were found by the white settlers. But there are a few evidences that a different race of Indians had at some time occupied the soil. A remarkable discovery of Indian remains was made near Aqueboque, in 1879. A great number of graves were found, the bones within them being so far decayed as to fall to dust almost as soon as they were exposed to the air. The geological changes that have taken place since the graves were made suggest that perhaps, thousands of years have passed since that time. The remains exhumed show a singular phenomenon in the construction of the jaws and teeth, there being no molars or grinding teeth, and the existing teeth being fitted with interlocking points, which would give the jaws the fierce character of an alligator or shark. The fragments of skeleton indicate a powerful race. The remains of a temple or structure of some kind, unlike anything associated with historic Indians, was also found. It had clay walls and was 9 by 10 feet in size, with a dividing wall down the middle. It was found beneath three feet or more of solid soil. For what purpose it was constructed, and who were the race of people associated with it remains a mystery.

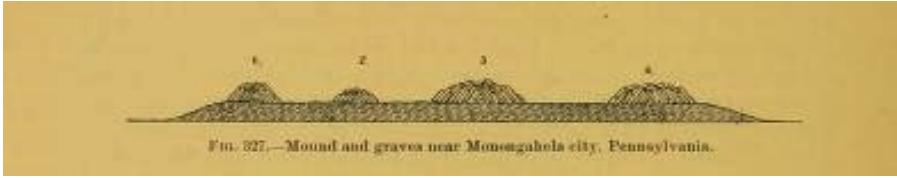
Pennsylvania

Bradford County

History of Bradford County, Pennsylvania, 1878

In 1822, while digging a cellar on the farm of Gen. McKean, the excavation came to what was a supposed to be “an impenetrable rock, but striking it with a crow, it gave forth a hollow sound.” They redoubled their efforts, and at last the stone broke and fell into a vault. And now, with visions of long-buried treasure flitting through their minds, they carefully removed the earth from the arch, speculating the while as to the probable extent of the “treasure trove” and the amount of salvage the general would be likely to claim. On removing the cap they found “not what they sought” but a sepulcher. A careful examination of the sarcophagus revealed it flagged at the bottom, the sides artistically built up, and a flat stone laid on the top. The sarcophagus measured nine feet in length, two feet six inches in width, and two feet deep. In it was found a skeleton, measuring, as it lay, eight feet two inches in length (this measurement was made by Dr. Williams, late of Troy, now deceased). The teeth were sound, but the bones were soft and easily broken. There were two of these sepulchers within the space of the cellars, one of which had a pine growing over it three feet in diameter.

Washington County



Jamestown Journal, April 8, 1859

8 Foot Giant Humans Unearthed in Monongahela City, PA

The skeleton of giant, eight feet high, has been exhumed from the farm of Mr. Colvin, near Monongehela City, Pa. The Pittsburg Chronicle says: "From the position of the bones in the vault under the stone, it is supposed the bodies were buried in a sitting position, the skull bones and those of the trunk being all in a heap, while those of the legs were scattered along towards the foot of the vault. At the foot, also of many of these graves were found various articles of ornaments of exquisite workmanship, denoting a greater skill than usually belonged to the Indians, together with crockery and war-like implements. The graves in the vicinity number several hundred and go to show that the field was at one time an extensive burying ground.

Lancaster Examiner & Herald, Lancaster Penn. March 30, 1859

Interesting Discovery – The Skeleton of a Giant Exhumed

On a farm of Mr. Colvin, four miles from Monongahela City, a large number of graves, have been opened, that do not resemble the Indian graves heretofore found in great numbers upon the Monongahela River and its tributaries. Mr. Colvin began plowing this spring upon the bottom land, bordering on Pigeon Creek. The field was called the "Fort Field," on account of the great number of flint arrow heads, stone axes, piles of muscle shells, and other traces of an ancient encampment, of the aborigines. The field had been plowed before, but not so deep.

The attention of Mr. Colvin was attested at last by noticing that in one part of the field his plough would glide for several feet over flat stones lying horizontally about six or eight inches below the surface. He examined one of them, and, on taking it up, found human bones of vast size, some singular pottery, and shell ornaments of curious workmanship, supposed to have been worn in the ear, beneath it, Dr. Keys, of Bentlyville, and other anatomists, on measuring one of the thigh bones, pronounced the skeleton to have belonged to a human being, who must have been at least eight feet high.

From the position of the bones in the vault under the stone, it is supposed the bodies were buried in a sitting position, the skull bones and those of the trunk being all in a heap, while those of the legs were scattered along towards the foot of the vault. At the foot also, of many of these graves were found various articles of ornaments of exquisite workmanship, denoting a greater skill than usually belonged to the Indians, together with crockery and warlike implements. The graves in the vicinity number several hundred, and go to show that the field was at one time an extensive burial ground.



McKee's Rocks, burial mound where large skeletons were unearthed.

Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of Ethnology 1898-99

On the upper terrace, within the corporate limits of Monongahela City, are situated the garden and greenhouse of Mr. I. S. Crall. Two ravines on the east and west sides open directly south into Pigeon Creek, and their erosion has lowered the ground until it is surrounded by higher land on every side except along the bluff next to the creek. The further side of the creek being bounded by a high hill, the pass looking up the river, thus the tract is surrounded on every side by hills close at hand, ranging from 40 to 250 feet above its level. In excavating for foundation walls and other purposes, Mr. Crall has, at different times, unearthed skeletons of large size: the ground is strewn with mussel shells, flint chips etc.

On the eastern side of this levee, near the break of the ravine, and close to a never-failing spring, stands the largest mound above the one at McKee's rocks, measuring 9 feet in height by 60 feet in diameter ... at the center a hole measuring 3 feet across the top and 2 feet into the original soil. In this were fragments of human bones too soft to be preserved. They indicated an adult of large size. The gray clay was unbroken over this hole. Directly over this, above the clay and resting upon it, were portions of another large skeleton, with which was found part of an unburned clay tube or pipe.

Pittsburg Press, September 13, 1932

Removal of Indian Giants to Harrisburg Stirs Attack on 'Foreign' Craze.

Archaeological Director Believes Hills Nearby Hold Early Man Clue

Forty-nine prehistoric residents who lived here 10,000 years ago were given their first auto ride today. These ancient Americans- men, woman and children-discovered in a wooded hillside near Pittsburgh a month ago by G.S. Fisher, state archaeologists, are on their way to Harrisburg. Wrapped in cheese cloth and tucked in cartons the mound builders-more precisely their brittle brown bones- are riding across the state director of archaeological work.

They left Fishers workshop, where they have been quartered since they were unearthed Sept. 12, from a circular burial knoll bordering the Monongahela river in Washington county. One skeleton making the trip with Cadzow, former Cambridge University and British Museum ethnologists and archaeologist said this discovery and recent unearthing of a mound near New Castle led him to believe that other traces of the mounds men will be found in this state.

A Rosicrucian Messenger of Constructive Philosophy, November 1932

Campers, near Elrama, Pa., have dug up skeletons of human beings who lived in America thousands of years before the redmen. Forty-Nine bodies were unearthed near Pittsburgh, Pa., one is of a giant nearly eight feet tall. The bodies will be reassembled at Finleyville and delivered to the State Museum at Harrisburg. Some are to be sent to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C.

Westmoreland County

The Sun, Dec., 8 1893

9 Foot Mummy Discovered In Pennsylvania Burial Mound

Dr W. J. Holland, curator of the Carnegie museum, Pittsburgh and his assistant, Dr. Peterson, a few days ago opened up a mound of the ancient race that inhabited this section and secured the skeleton of a man who when in the flesh was between eight and nine feet in height, says a Greensburg dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

This mound which was originally about 100 feet long and more than 12 feet high has been somewhat worn down by time. It is on the J. R. Secrist farm in South Huntington township. This farm has been in the Secrist name for more than a century.

The most interesting feature in the recent excavation was the mummified torso of the human body, which the experts figured was laid to rest at least 400 years ago. Portions of the bones dug up and the bones in the legs, Prof, Peterson declares are those of a person between eight and nine feet in height. The scientists figure that that this skeleton was the framework of a person of the

prehistoric race that inhabited this section before the American Indians.

The torso and the portions of the big skeleton were shipped to the Carnegie museum. Drs. Holland and Peterson supervised the exploration on the Secrist mound with the greatest of care. The curators believe the man whose skeleton they secured belonged to the mound builders class.

Daily Journal, December 2, 1920

STRANGE APPARITIONS FRIGHTEN FARMERS

Greensburg, Pa. Dec. 3. The famous mound builder mound in the South Huntington township has suddenly taken on life and the eight hundred year old, according to the best informed scientists, lay down to their eternal sleep, have just as suddenly started stalking out at nights, disturbing the tranquility of the country neighborhood. So strong has become the belief that all is not well within the famous mound, which is 300 feet long and 12 feet high, that Dave Kelly, the high constable and custodian of the peace in an about Gratztown, a mile from the mound, has been asked to investigate.

First news of the stalking of the ghosts of the ancient mound builders-for that is what the night prowlers are believed to become on Halloween night. Because of the night little attention was paid to the frightened traveler who rushed breathlessly into Gratztown with his announcement. But when on armistice night Cy Brown and Sue Smith happened to be passing there and saw the same eight-foot apparition, but with a slightly smaller specimen alongside, "Cy" simply stepped on the gas, for he owns an auto and made haste for the Armistice Hall. "Cy" admits he wasn't scared but those who saw him start home with Sue that night claim he took a five mile detour to get home. The appearance of the ghosts has caused some excitement, especially among the younger people. Some time ago Dr. W. J. Holland and his assistant from the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh, invaded the quietness of the mound builders tomb and removed from it one of the eight foot specimens. Whether this has angered the ancient denizens of the mound is a question the populace hereabouts is unable to determine so far.



The Stanstead Journal, Feb 3, 1921

**UNEARTH SKELETON OF GIANT
Bones of Supposed Mound Builder
Those of Man Eight or Nine Feet High**

Dr. W. Holland, curator of the Carnegie museum, Pittsburgh and his assistant, Dr. Peterson, a few days ago opened up a mound of the ancient race

that inhabited this section and secured the skeleton of a man who when in the flesh was between eight and nine feet in height, says a Greenburg, Pennsylvania dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

This mound which was originally about 100 feet long and more than 12 feet high, has been somewhat worn down by time. It is on the J.R. Secrist farm in South Huntington township. This farm has been in the Secrist name for more than a century.

The most interesting feature in the recent excavation was the mummified torso of the human body, which experts figured was laid to rest at least 400 years ago. A portion of the bones dug up and the bones in the legs, Prof. Peterson declares are those of a person between eight and nine feet in height. The scientists figured that the skeleton was the framework of a person of the prehistoric race that inhabited this section before the American Indians.

The torso of the portions of the big skeleton was shipped to the Carnegie museum. Drs. Holland and Peterson supervised the exploration of the Secrist mound with the greatest of care. The curators believe the man whose skeleton they secured belonged to the mound builder class

Ohio



Many of the large burial mounds in Ohio held the skeletal remains of giant humans. From “*The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*”

Adams County

Evening Bulletin, March 21, 1882 **Prehistoric Giant**

A few days ago, some boys digging in an earth mound a short distance above Manchester, Ohio, brought to light a human skeletons in a good state of preservation, that measured over nine feet in length. The head was of enormous

size, the jaw bone fitting loosely over the head of a large man. To what race of the past these remains belong and from whence the race came or where they went must forever remain a mystery. The discovery of the bones has created a sensation and is attracting much interest.



Large burial mound that was once situated next to a large earthwork, located north of Winchester, Ohio. Photo from “*The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*”

The News Herald (Hillsboro, Ohio) October 11, 1894

A remarkable cave has been discovered on the farm of James Thompson, near Winchester, Ohio. Harry Kendall, of Cincinnati, while filled with enthusiasm of inspecting the resting places of deceased brothers, the “red men,” made a startling discovery. While inspecting what he thought to be the last resting places of red skins, he came upon a subterranean recess situated in the side of the hill. His first impulse was to enter, but darkness caused him to retrace his steps. He then related his discovery to some neighbors, who, by the aid of lantern, gained admission to this mystic haunt. The cave is cut into several departments, being rudely carved and bearing the marks of ancient tools. A large flat rock was found in one of the rooms with a hollowed center, supposed to be used as a basin. It was made of rough rock resembling in its nature a common milk crock. Several bones were found of men of gigantic stature. Evidence is very strong that the cave was at one time occupied by the red men, as arrows, flints &c., were found.

Athens County



Large burial mound located north of Athens at The Plains. More burial mounds were found and photographed in Athens county for the “Travel Guide” than anywhere else in Ohio.

Athens Messenger, April 21, 1870

The mound had two circular arches of stone in it. One was about two and a half feet beneath the surface of the mound, and another about six feet. Immediately under the first arch of stone was found two very large skeletons, in a remarkable state of preservation: and under the second arched wall, other part of skeletons were found amidst ashes, coals and mussel shells. It seemed apparent that those who had been interred under the deeper arch had remained there many years, before those under the upper arch were buried. Some of these skeletons were buried with their heads towards the center of the mound, and some with their feet toward the center.

Ohio Democrat (New Philadelphia, Ohio) February 24, 1871

A giant skeleton 8 feet 6 inches in length was recently found on the farm of John Buck, in Athens County, Lodi Township, in an old mound.



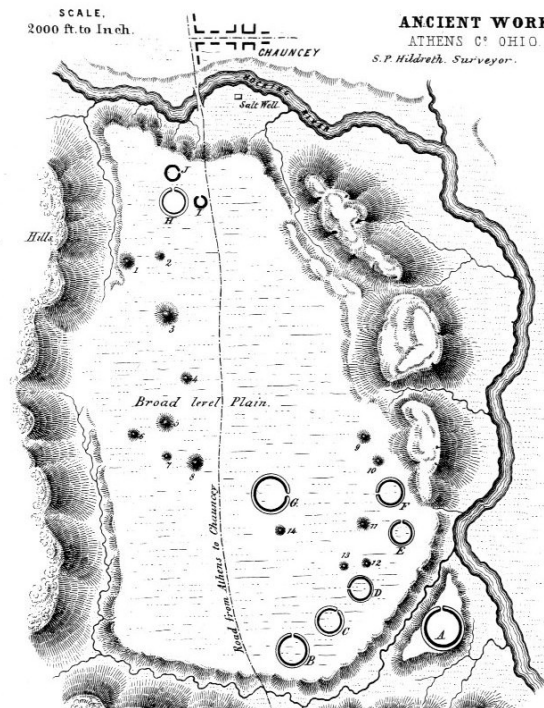
Large conical mound in Athens county, where a house has been built on top. *The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*

The Stark County Democrat, Dec. 7, 1900

GIANTS' SKELETONS

Unearthed at Athens - Though to Have been Indians of Gigantic Proportions

Athens, Ohio, Dec 6 - The skeletons of two Indians have been unearthed along the banks of the Hocking River at Roach's mill, one half mile east of Athens. The excavation was made under a large building a short distance from the bank of the river. Unearthed a few feet from the skeletons were many arrowheads, which no doubt were buried with the redskins when they were sent either by accident or natural death to their happy hunting grounds. The skeletons were evidently those of gigantic men. Judging by the bones, they could have measured less than seven feet in stature. The bones were in an excellent state of preservation, the teeth being firmly imbedded in the maxillary bones.



Athens Messenger, August 6, 1903

MOUND BUILDERS MONUMENTS

The Silent Witness of a Gigantic Prehistoric Race, Long Ago Wolf's Plains Was the Central Place for the Tribes Who Built Numerous Mounds

What Became of the Mound Builders?

Wolf's Plains has long been noted for its many mounds, which seem indicative of its having been a central place for the tribes of a people who built them. While a great many of the mounds have been almost obliterated by repeated plowing,

yet quite a number remain to give us an idea of their original form and size. It is not known what the exact use of the mounds was, yet the fact that in nearly every one that is opened are found skeletons and various trinkets and copper and stone vessels, seems to throw some light on the subject. Some claim that they were used as places of burial, but they were evidently used for a variety of purposes.

The Plain's school rests on one of these mounds, which has been plowed and worked down to make it suitable for that purpose. During the process of lowering it, numerous trinkets and vessels were unearthed, among which was a particular article consisting of two rings of copper beads between pieces of buckskin. All was in a perfect state of preservation when found, but the air soon changed the buckskin to dust.

A prominent farmer, who not long since passed away and from whose name could easily be given, if necessary kept plowing around the mound until he had nearly plowed it down. Near the bottom he unearthed the skeleton of a man who had been buried in an erect position. Charcoal was found near the skeleton, showing that for some reason a fire had been made near the deceased. These remains are always men of great stature.

When the Hocking Valley Railroad was being built it was found necessary to remove a portion of one of the nearby hills, or to make a 'cut,' and for this purpose a huge steam shovel was employed. While at work they found the ancient cemetery. From the skeletons it is evident that the men were very large. It is said that the bones reaching from the knee to the ground were almost a foot longer than that of the average man of today. These facts, which will be well remembered by many of the older people, indicate that this county was originally inhabited by a race of people of whom we have not the slightest knowledge, except what is contained in their mounds and cemeteries.

Centennial Atlas of Athens County, Ohio, 1905

A small mound located on the very top of the hill bordering the eastern part of the Wolf's Plains and a little northwest of the house now occupied by Mr. J. Taylor, superintendent of the Johnson Coal Mining company's mine here, was opened by two or three of the citizens in the spring of 1905. They were in search of copper and stone articles and more especially inscriptions. At the bottom of the mound and lying on a huge flat stone was a skeleton apparently of a woman. The lower limbs were crossed. The bones had been much decayed by the action of water. The explorers stated that the bones were remarkably large. The jaw bone would fit over that of the average man of today and leave plenty of place besides. The forearm bones 5 inches larger than those of the average man. Charcoal was found in three different layers.



The small rise to the right of the road and left of the barn marks the spot of the giant's tomb.

The Messenger-Athens, Ohio, July 5, 1970.

Let's hope the men who are building highways around Athens aren't superstitious because they just might upset the resting place of a long dead, super-size Indian. This fellow rests under Harmony Road where he curves eastward near the United Dairy. That's in the area where the Appalachian Highway will join Route 33 and the Stimson Avenue extension will cross the Hocking River over the structure that will replace the old East Mill Bridge. Now we really don't know if the guys with bulldozers and drag lines and earth movers are going to dig up that part of Harmony Road, but if they do, then let them be warned. Resting under that curve is believed to be an Indian whose companions were eight feet long, and he might be larger.

Back in 1905 a county highway crew was working on Harmony Road when a large mound stood in their way, so they began excavating the obstacle and soon uncovered a burial place containing 32 skeletons. Thurman Knox was the foreman and he related the story years later to the late C. H. Harris of *The Messenger*, telling him the skeletons were more than eight feet tall. He also told of the workers finding arrowheads and huge clay bowls used for cooking. Over the entire mound was a foot thick layer of plastic clay in which gravel was mixed. This formed a protective covering over the entire mound, making it impervious to rainfall. Supporting this roof were clay columns of the diameter of a barrel and set on top of each other.

Knox told Harris that when the bones of 32 men were uncovered, all but one disintegrated to dust when exposed to air. One skeleton, of a man between eight and nine feet tall was recovered almost intact. The bones of the forearm, partially eaten away, were still several inches longer than those of a large man. The jawbone, filled with perfect teeth, was so large it fitted over the jaw of a large man like a mask. The excavation at East Mill went down 15 feet and in the center of a skeleton group was found a hard clay boxlike structure about six feet wide and 12 feet long. It was never opened and now lies under the center of the road near the dairy. Knox ordered his men not to disturb the burial container and the workers felt that it probably held the bones of the chiefs.

Auglaize County

The Washington Times, Aug 27 1918

FINDS GIANT'S SKELETON

ST. MARY'S, Ohio, Aug., 27. - The skeleton remains of a giant human were excavated by a dredge near Lake St. Mary's east Bank. The weight of the thigh bone is such that professional evidence was necessary to establish its human origin.

Belmont County

Burlington Iowa Hawk Eye, June 7, 1893

RELICS FROM A MOUND-

REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES IN AN OHIO TOWN

A Human Skull Almost Twice the Size of Those of Present Day Looks as if the Lost Race Were Croatians and Phoenicians

The work of removing the old Indian mound in Walnut Grove, Martin's Ferry, near Bellaire, Ohio, goes on slowly, owing to the care exercised that none of the interesting relics to be found in it to be lost. Probably the most interesting article taken from the mound is a huge skull, which would seem to indicate that in the days of the mound builders there were giants abroad. This skull is at least twice as large as the normal average of today. This skull is in good preservation. In the collection of relics exhibited in the same place are the cup like stones, which have been supposed to be made by ancient inhabitants.

Bones are found in every part of the mound, bearing out the theory that such mounds were simply cemeteries instead of graves and monuments of the great chiefs. Several corpses have certainly been buried in this mound. The finding of curious precious stones are worthy of notice. What seems to be opals, emeralds and crystals nearly like diamonds, have been taken from the mound. Learned savants have held that the proof is complete, the articles found at Moundville, W. V., that the mound-builders were Croatians and Phoenicians or both. The presence of precious stones in the vicinity of these corpses, with flint darts, spearheads, stone axes and stones with holes neatly drilled in them, may furnish another clue to the identity of the lost race.

Butler County



Early photograph of one of Ohio's largest mounds, located in Butler County, near Middleton. The burial mound today is reduced by archaeological excavations.

Weekly Journal. Stanford, Ky. July 14, 1882

Bones of a Giant

It is stated of enormous size has been found on the East bank of the Big Miami River, on the farm of Mr. Lewis Strong, near Cincinnati. The recent freshets washed away a portion of the ground, while plowing Mr. Strong unearthed a pile of bones, which proved to be human, and of a size that would make the stories of "Jack and the Giant-Killer" creditable, the thigh bones being as large as those of an ox. Around the bones were a number of Indian relics, such as a tomahawk, spear-heads etc, leading to the belief that the remains were those of an Indian chief. The skull has been taken to Mr. Strong's residence where it can be seen.

The Journal New (Hamilton, Ohio) March 7, 1892

Buried Alive

A large human skeleton, face downward, was discovered in the Baptist cemetery at Trenton, while a new grave was being dug a few days ago. The indications are that the person, whose identity was unknown was buried alive.

Cambridge City, Indiana Tribune, September 26, 1889

RELICS IN OHIO MOUNDS

A Gigantic Man Buried Alongside a Panther

Soon after the 1st of March I left for southern Ohio to collect relics to be placed on loan exhibition in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, say a writer in the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. During the last two months eleven large mounds have been opened and their contents taken to museums and placed on exhibition. These mounds vary in height from eight to thirty feet, are generally conical in shape, and contain all the way from 300 to 10,000 square yards of dirt. They were built by the aborigines in this country hundreds of years ago to serve as burial places for the distinguished dead. They are generally placed near some stream in a valley and not infrequently on high points of land which commanded a good view of the country, but the larger ones are in the valleys. These mounds are usually composed of clay, sometimes of sand, and often have layers of charcoal or burnt clay in them. These layers are often as brightly colored as if they had been painted.

The first mound opened was on rather high ground, the third river terrace. This mound was 13 feet high, 60 feet wide and 110 feet long. It took six men eight days to dig through. When about twenty feet from the eastern edge we came upon a thick layer of burned bone. The layer was six inches thick and the width of the trench. The ashes of which it was composed were either resultant from animal or human bones, we could not tell which, but at any rate, whether animal or human, it must have taken thirty or forty skeletons (if cremated) to have made that many ashes.

About five feet above this layer, or nine feet from the summit of the mound, was a skeleton of a very large individual which had been buried by the side of it the bones of a panther. Whether the person had killed the panther and it was buried with him as an honor or whether the panther had killed the individual I can not say. This much however, can be said, that in forty-three years no find of this nature has been made. It is therefore quite interesting and important. The skull of the panther was very large, teeth very long and sharp. It would take a mound builder of a great deal of nerve to attack a beast of this size if he had nothing but a stone hatchet and bow and arrows to defend himself with. So if he did kill the panther he certainly entitled to a great deal of credit. Upon opening the large mound last fall, skeletons were discovered. Little attention was given to the bones which soon crumbled. When another mound was opened a few days ago, however, the excavators were struck by the peculiar cranial characteristics. The heads presumably those of men are very much larger than those of present day men. From directly over the eye socket the head slopes straight back, and the nasal bones protrude far above the cheekbones.

The jawbones are so long and pointed that one is struck with their resemblance to those of a monkey. The teeth in the front of the jaw resemble the molars in the mouths of persons today.

The Sun (N.Y., N.Y.), March 04, 1890

An unfortunate stumble spoiled an ancient skeleton and deprived some museum of a chance to get a fine specimen at Hamilton, Ohio, the other day. Mr. Tweedale, who gives his leisure moments to the pastime of bringing the contents of ancient mounds to the light, dug up a giant of old, whose skeleton was indubitable evidence that the person it once belonged to was over seven feet tall. Tweedale, with his valuable freight carefully encircled by his arms, was making his way home when he stubbed his toe, and the fall that ensued was as disastrous as any of the McGinty series. The rude shock simply pulverized the skeleton. There was nothing left of it but a pile of dust. The deceased giant of a former age, however, had found at least one sincere mourner in the nineteenth century.

Brown County



Large burial mound located in Brown County, Ohio. *The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*

The History of Brown County, Ohio, 1883

Mastedonic remains are occasionally unearthed, and, from time to time, discoveries of the remains of Indian settlements are indicated by the appearance of giant skeletons, with high cheek bones, powerful jaws and massive frames peculiar to the red man, who left these as the only record with which to form a clue to the history of past ages.

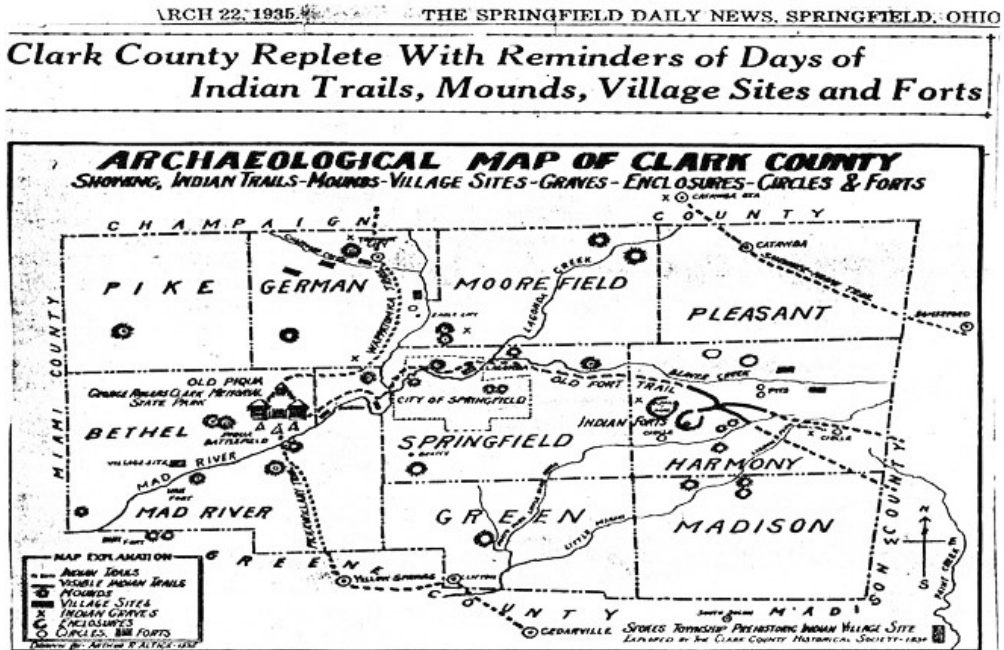
Champaign County

History of Champaign County, Ohio, 1881,

The Baldwin Mound-this mound is located on the top of a hill lying between the North and East Forks of Buck Creek at their junction, about eight miles southeast of Urbana. Further excavation disclosed a second skeleton, with head toward the west. The bones of this skeleton were very large and strong, and those of the lower limbs in a remarkable state of preservation; near the hand, and lying

across the body, were the flint heads of three spears or arrows. Their position seemed to show that they had been held in the hand by wooden shafts now moldered away. The upper part of the body had been crushed and distorted to a great extent by the pressure above. It had apparently been placed on the left side, and the arrows grasped in the right hand. Removing the earth carefully from this, a third skeleton was seen, its head pointing to the east. This was lying upon its back, and measured from its toes to the top of the head nearly six feet.

Clark County



Map showing the locations of ancient forts, burial mounds and trails in Clark County, Ohio.

History of Clark County, Ohio 1881

Half a mile north of this fort is a huge mound, the base of which covers about one acre. From this mound many bones have been exhumed, of a race of beings differing greatly from the present, and having no similarity to the red man. A mile west of the fort above mentioned, on the farm of William Allen, is an ancient burying ground of an extinct race. The bones taken from this place are much larger than those of Americans, and, in many respects, give evidence of having belonged to prehistoric people.

Springfield Daily Republic (Springfield, Ohio) August 23, 1887

Scientists are interested in finding today in an excavation for a sewer on Walnut Hills a section of human vertebrae, petrified, of such dimensions as to indicate that it belonged to a race of giants nine feet high.



Giant skull unearthed in a Clark County, burial mound.

A Standard History of Springfield and Clark County Ohio, 1922

Other skeletons found in this lateral were those of little children, as indicated by the size of the bones and the thickness of the skulls; some of the bones were from persons of larger stature; at this point the interment ranged in depth from one foot and a quarter to four feet.

Mr. Altick and Mr. Cusick began excavations at the summit of the mound, where a perpendicular shaft was sunk eight feet square, and one foot from the surface in the black leaf mold they found a complete skeleton lying face downward, in horizontal position; however, the bones crumbled when they were lifted from the earth. They excavated another six inches, carefully removing the sand and gravel in order not to injure any deposit they might find; the material removed was screened so that small objects would not escape their notice, and here they came across another skeleton lying face upward, with only six inches separating them. It lay in a sandy mixture, and was in better state of preservation than the first skeleton, and while due precaution was taken in removing it, the bones crumbled as they handled them.

The shaft was then sunk eighteen inches deeper when three more skeletons were unearthed; they were in excellent condition, the bones being firm and hard, due to the greater depth at which they found them. One of the skeleton of a female, one was a child and the other was a male of gigantic stature. As a matter of comparison, Altick held up the femur of the male skeleton by Cusicks leg, and it extended eight inches below his knee; he is six feet in height. The ribs of this skeleton had petrified to a grayish slate color, but none would withstand the contact with the air.

Coshocton County



Porteus Mound in Coshocton, County

Centennial History of Coshocton, County Ohio 1909

Fifty-four years ago a stone mound was opened on a hilltop near the Colonel's house. A rock pile eighteen feet square and five feet deep, composed of sandstone layers, was removed, revealing a sepulcher floored with large flat sandstone, and walled with sandstone slabs. On the floor lay part of a skull, a thigh bone, teeth and a few other fragments of skeleton. The thigh bone indicated the dead to have been of unusual height, more than seven feet. In addition, a "plum-bob" is similar to those in the Scioto Valley."

Centennial History of Coshocton, County Ohio 1909

About seventy years ago a small mound near Plainfield was opened by J.D. Workman, who found stone relics. Another mound was opened two miles below by Wesley Pattrick, who found a skull and thigh exceptionally large.

Centennial History of Coshocton, County Ohio 1909

Just east of Col. Methan's residence (Jefferson Twp., near Warsaw), on a high point overlooking the valley for 3 or 4 miles, was a mound about 5 feet high, made of flat stones, in layers one over another, with spaces between (where they did not closely fit) filled with broken stone. This had been built up over a stone box grave containing a skeleton 7 feet long and a few relics.

Delaware County



Burial mound located in southern Delaware County, Ohio. “*The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*”

History of Delaware County, Ohio 1880

The mounds are mostly sepulchral. One of the most remarkable ever opened in the county, was one on the farm of Solomon Hill, a short distance west of the Girls Industrial Home. We take the following notice of this mound from the Delaware Herald of September 25, 1879. “Saturday we were shown some interesting relics consisting of a queen conch shell, some isinglass and several peculiarly shaped pieces of slate, which were found in a mound on the farm of Solomon Hill, Concord Township, Delaware County, Ohio. The mound is situated on the banks of a rocky stream. The nearest place where the queen conch shell is found is the coast of Florida; the isinglass in New York State, and the slate in Vermont and Pennsylvania. Two human skeletons were found in the mound, one about seven feet long, the other, a child. The shell was found on the left cheek of the large skeleton.

History of Delaware County, Ohio 1880

On a farm belonging to A.E. Croodrich, in Liberty Township, there is a circular mound, perhaps fort or fifty feet in diameter, which until it had been largely obliterated by cultivation of the land on which it lies, was one of the most perfect works of its kind to be seen anywhere. There was another mound on Mr. Croodrich's barn lot a number of years ago, which has been entirely removed. During the process of grading there was found, some distance below the surface, three skeletons in a good state of preservation. One of them was apparently that of a man considerably above medium stature, while the other two were smaller.

Swiss Cross: A Monthly Magazine of Popular Science, 1887 **Colossal Skeleton**

I was opening a mound near here and found traces of fire,- charred wood, with ashes. With this were portions of human skulls, also charred. Do similar remains

exit elsewhere, from which we may infer that the Mound Builders offered human sacrifices? One skeleton taken from this mound was seven feet eight inches in height. Is this not this extraordinary? - Harold Heath, Delaware, Ohio.

Fairfield County



One of several large burial mounds that are still visible within Fairfield County. “*The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*”

New Castle News (New Castle, Pennsylvania) March 31, 1927

Bones of Indian Giant Unearthed

Three Warrior's Skeletons Discovered in Fairfield County Cavern

Lancaster. O., March 31 - The finding of the skeleton of an Indian giant eight feet tall in a cavern of the kettle hills the range in which the mummified body of an Indian princess was found recently has started a rush of treasure seekers of this series of caves. The find was made today by four brothers.

The giant's bones were unearthed five feet below the floor of the cave which is 40 feet deep and 15 feet wide. On each side of the giant was found a six foot skeleton. All were in a sitting position with legs crossed and arms folded.

They were evidently warriors who had died in battle as there were holes in the skulls of two of them. War clubs, tomahawks and spear points all of stone and a box made of stone ten inches square that contained more than 200 arrow heads were taken from the sepulcher. Scientists assert that these implements indicate the skeletons are those of warriors.

Spear points were found between the ribs of one of the men. The head of another had been severed from the body and both arms were broken.

Each skeleton was found sitting with its back against a huge stone tablet.

Fayette County



Springfield Daily Republic (Springfield, Ohio) June 5, 1888 **A Giant Unearthed**

Passengers arrived in Springfield on the O.S. Trains this morning, say that the skeleton of a veritable giant had been unearthed by some workman, who are engaged in digging a cistern on the farm of Louis Mallow, west of Washington Court house. Judging from the size of the jawbone, which easily fits over the jaws of the workmen, the possessor of the skeleton must have measured eight or nine feet in height. It is not known whether the skeleton is that of an Indian or not.

Marysville Journal Tribune, June 5, 1890

Three huge skeletons, attired in decorated costumes and copper bracelets were unearthed from a mound at Buena Vista, Ohio.

Maysville, Ohio Tribune, June 4, 1890

PREHISTORIC RELICS

Valuable Discovery in a Mound in Fayette County.

While a party of men, under the direction of T.M. Worthington, were engaged in excavating a large mound on the farm of E.T. Worthington, in the southern part of Fayette county, have made an important find. Two large skeletons measuring seven feet in length had already been exhumed, and May 27th the workman discovered a large bed of black ashes and charcoal. In this bed was found the skeleton of what evidently been a chief. The skeleton lay on its back with the head to the north. Around the neck was a strand of ivory beads, while around the left wrist were two copper bracelets. These bracelets are in excellent state of preservation. They are ten inches in circumference, one third of an inch wide and one-fourth of an inch thick. They are fit together at the ends, but not welded. They appear to be made of a good quality of copper, and were evidently very valuable in their day. Mr Worthington prizes these relics very highly.

Franklin County



The Shrum mound in the city limits of Columbus is one of the few burial mounds that survives today in the area, that once was a virtual necropolis of the dead in ancient times.

History of the City of Columbus, 1892

One of the most pretentious mounds in the County was that which formerly occupied the crowning point of the highland on the eastern side of the Scioto River, at the spot where now rises St. Paul's Lutheran Church and adjoining buildings, on the southeast corner of High and Mound Streets in Columbus. Not a trace of this work is left, save the terraces of the church, although if it were yet standing as it stood a century ago, it would be remarked as one of the most imposing monuments of the original Scioto race. When the first settlers came it was regarded as a wonder, and yet it was not spared. As was usual with such works, it was in the form of a truncated cone, its base diameter not less than a hundred feet...All who remember the opening of this mound have a mile of information to add to the story of its demolition.... the father of the late William Platt found a skull so large that it would go over his head.



Large earthen wall of the Highbanks Works situated in a high bluff overlooking the ancient bed of the Scioto River. *“Travel Guide.”*



Large burial mound formerly located in Dublin, Ohio

History of the City of Columbus, 1892

William's History of Franklin and Pickaway Counties is a description of some remains of earthworks which occur near Dublin in this county. As these works exist in a much damaged state, the observations made a good many years ago are valuable and here quoted."On the banks of the Scioto River, in Perry Township, the Williams History says, "are remains of ancient works which have the appearance of fortification and were undoubtedly used as such by some earlier inhabitants of this county, of whom all trace, further than these forts and mounds, is lost. On the farm of Joseph Ferris, a mile north of Dublin Bridge, are to be seen in a good state of preservation, the outlines and embankments of three forts. One of these is within a few feet of his house and is perhaps eighty feet in diameter inside, with an entrance at the east side. The ditch and embankment are well defined. A short distance northeast of this spot, and within arrow shot of it, is a large fort in square form, and enclosing nearly, or quite, half an acre of ground. Although the tramping of cattle for many years has worn down the embankments, they are several feet high and the ditch, which is inside the works, is now some six feet deep. When the country was first settled this ditch was filled with water, and was a bed of mire, a pole thrust into the ground to a depth of ten feet finding no solid ground beneath. This would tend to show that originally this was a strong place and that the ditch was quite deep. Time has filled it with dead leaves, and refuse matter has assisted in obliterating this work. It is situated on a hill that commands a wide view of the country for a considerable distance in either direction. At a little lower point, and nearer the river, is a small mound. There was also a small mound in the center of the larger fort, which was opened many years since, and was found to contain the bones of a large man. These crumbled in pieces soon after being exposed to the air. It is possible that by uncovering the ditch of this fort, some relics of the extinct race that built these works might be obtained. A search of this kind has generally been turned to the mound, instead of the inner ditches of the fort, where probably was the habitation of the builders. A short distance from this larger fort is a smaller one than that first described. There have been several old works of this kind along the banks of the river between these works and Columbus, but they are mostly obliterated by the cultivation of the land on which they stood.

Greene County



The Williamson burial mound is located west of Cedarville, in Greene County. “*The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*”

Xenia Daily Gazette (Xenia, Ohio) November 24, 1896

While digging a water works trench on East Second street yesterday, Mr. Wm. Jasper ran across part of a large human skeleton, but it didn't hurt anybody. At one time a part of the old graveyard occupied a part of the street.

Cape Girardeau Democrat, June 20, 1896

Some boys, while playing on Barrett's Mound, in the village of Spring Valley, southwest of here, discovered a number of human bones that had been unearthed by the upheaval of a tree during a wind-storm. Excavations were made and four bodies were found resting in the ground where the tree had stood. All had been buried with heads to the east, indicating reverence for the sun, and one of them was found in a reclining position. One had been covered in mussel shells, but on being exposed to the air the shell crumbled to dust.

The skeletons indicate a race of people close to eight feet in height and from relics and other indications were apparently warriors and belonged to some prehistoric race. The skeletons were viewed by an immense throng of people. When an attempt was made to move them they fell to pieces. Further excavations will be made.

Highland County



A seven foot skeleton was uncovered at one of the burial mounds at the Serpent Mound.

***New York Times*, March 5, 1894**

Giants of Other Days

Recent Discoveries Near Serpent Mound, Ohio.

From the *Indianapolis Journal*

Farmer Warren Cowen of Hillsborough, Ohio, while fox hunting recently discovered several ancient graves. They were situated upon a high point of land in Highland County, Ohio, about a mile from the famous Serpent Mound, where Prof. Putnam of Harvard made interesting discoveries. As soon as the weather permitted, Cowen excavated several of these graves. The graves were made of large limestone slabs, two and a half to three feet in length and a foot wide. These were set on edge about a foot apart. Similar slabs covered the graves. A single one somewhat larger was at the head and another at the foot. The top of the grave was two feet below the present surface.

Upon opening one of the graves a skeleton upward of six feet in length was brought to light. There were a number of stone hatchets, beads, and ornaments of peculiar workmanship near the right arm. Several large flint spear and arrow heads among the ribs gave evidence that the warrior had died in battle.

In another grave was the skeleton of a man equally large. The right leg had been broken during life, and the bones had grown together. The protuberance at the point of union was as large as an egg, and the limb was bent like a bow. At the feet lay a skull of some enemy or slave. Several pipes and pendants were near the shoulders.

In other graves Cowen made equally interesting finds. It seems that the region was populated by a fairly intelligent people, and that the Serpent Mound was an object of worship. Near the graves is a large field in which broken implements, fragments of pottery, and burned stones give evidence of a prehistoric village site.

The New Herald (Hillsboro, Ohio) August 31, 1899

B.W. Sparger dug up a large human skeleton in a gravel bank on his farm recently

The News-Herald (Hillsboro, Ohio) September 15, 1910
Skeletons Unearthed

While at work excavating in a gravel bank on the farm of Mrs. Walter Hamilton, east of the city this morning, workmen unearthed three skeletons. They were found lying close together and not more than a foot beneath the surface of the ground.

When the workmen attempted to move them the skeletons fell to pieces. Several of the men picked up and carried away with them small pieces.

Mr. Frank DeWitt brought to this city the right jaw bone, a piece of the skull and one or two of the finger bones.

The skeletons were those of very large men and had been in the ground for many years. Evidently interment of these bodies had been made at one time.

Hocking County



Large burial mound in Hocking County surrounded by a large ditch with gateways located at the cardinal points. A portion of a small henge can be seen in the foreground of the photograph. “*The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*”

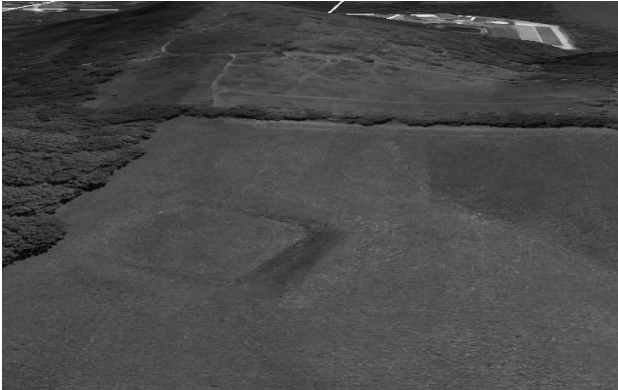
The Logan Daily News (Logan, Ohio) September 16, 1953

First found were the skeletons of three intrusive burial well above the floor of the mound. The leg and arm bones has been gnawed by animals before they were interred. What interested Dr. Miller very much was the fissures found on all the large bones and a possible cause of their death. In a grave three feet deep were found two complete skeletons, all the bones in a good state of preservation.

One was a normal sized man who had been killed by bone arrows. One had entered the mouth and pierced the spinal cord at the base of the skull. The other had gone through the eyeball and split the skull back of the eye. Both bone arrows or shafts were still intact. One is still as it was originally found.

The other was a giant of a man estimated by doctors and dentists to have been 7 1/2 feet tall and at least 145 years old. Part of the teeth had been extracted and the jaw bone atrophied. The teeth remaining were very long and showed a positive advanced stage of pyorrhea.

Jackson County



On a hill top overlooking the city of Jackson are the ruins of this square ceremonial earthwork. The deep ditches on the interior of the large earthen walls are still visible.

The Holmes County Republican, March 16, 1859

Discovery of a Mysterious Vault

Jackson, Ohio - February 21. - Our village is full of wonder and excitement. Martin Marker, J. W. Hughes and Washington Long, in digging a grave in the cemetery near this village, about ten o' clock, this morning, came to a large flat stone about four feet below the surface, which stopped their further progress, until they procured assistance and removed the stone from its resting place of ages, when it was found to have closed the entrance to a subterranean vault. All efforts thus far(3 P. M.) to enter it with a light have proved unsuccessful, on account of the foul air with which it is filled. By means of a rake, human bone of gigantic size have been raised, and a small chard of silver, with coins attached to each end. The coins, though much defaced by time, have the appearance of those used among the Romans in the days of Scipio Africanus, though there were evident traces of hieroglyphic devices than cannot be deciphered.

The men at the cemetery have by means of burning straw, made light in the vault and, though none have the courage to enter further than the entrance, it has been discovered that there is, immediately to the west of the opening, a chamber

of about ten feet square, with steps dilapidated down its eastern side. Three other chambers branch out of this; one to the north, one to the south and the other to the west. We are all curious of course, to know when and by whom these vaults were made and filled.

The Adair County News (Kentucky) January 11, 1897

An old Indian mound has been opened on the farm of Harrison Robinson, four miles east of Jackson, Ohio and two skeletons of extra-ordinary size and a great quantity of trinkets have been removed. Some years ago a party of relic hunters, supposed to have been sent out in the interest of the Archaeological Society visited the Robinson farm, and after a few days search removed a great collection of stone bracelets, which were packed and shipped to an Eastern institute, and until recent accidental discovery it was supposed that everything had been removed by the relic hunters. It is thought by many that more relics are to be found and preparations are being made for a thorough investigation.

Alexandria Gazette (Alexandria, Virginia) July 2, 1897

Giant skeletons Unearthed

Jackson Harris, a farmer near Jackson, O., while plowing on Saturday unearthed two skeletons, three stone hatchets of various shapes, several copper bracelets and a number of beads and arrowheads. One of the skeletons measured six feet four inches in length, and the other six feet two inches. The skulls were twenty-eight inches in circumference. The copper bracelets, two of which were found upon the arm of each skeleton, were of a size to indicate that the remains were those of men of great muscular power. Further search will be made near where the bones were found.

Knox County



A large burial mound in Knox County is surrounded by a deep ditch and earthwork that undulates like a giant serpent. The gateway is aligned to the Equinox sunrise. “*The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*”

History of Knox County, Ohio, 1881

In Liberty Township, on the farm once owned by Joseph Beeney, was once a mound of considerable dimensions. It was leveled for a building spot. In it was found a skull of immense size, so large that the largest man in the county could put his head into the cavity with great ease, still leaving unoccupied space.

Licking County



Burial mound located within the city of the small town of Homer. “*The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*”

History of Licking County, Ohio 1881

One is on the farm formerly owned by Robert Fulton, one mile west of Homer. There were three mounds here, but one was plowed away and leveled in the preparation of the ground upon which to build the house, so that two only remain upon this place. Under the center of one of these was discovered, some years since, a circular building of stone, about ten feet in diameter and three feet in height, regularly built, dome shaped, and having on the top as keystone a large stone.

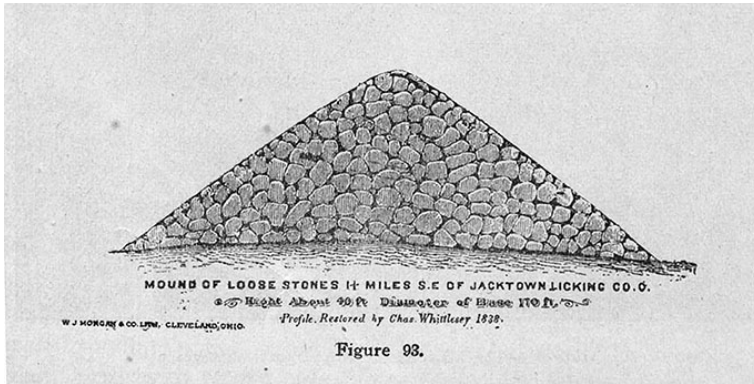
History of Licking County, Ohio 1881

In 1824, near an old fort, the outlines of which are still visible, on the bank of the creek adjoining the Homer cemetery, a very large skeleton was found. It stated that the jaw-bone would go over the face of the largest man present, with two hands placed between.

McCook Weekly Tribune McCook, May 14, 1885, Five Giant's Skeletons Unearthed in Licking County, Ohio

One of the most important discoveries of the many made in the prolific field of Indian mound near Homer, Ohio was made near there a few days ago. Beneath a

small mound and five feet below the normal surface five gigantic skeletons, with their feet to the east were found in a grave with a stone floor. Amounts' of burned bones and wood charcoal are plentiful, together with numerous stone vessels and weapons. The skeletons are of enormous size, the head of one being the size of a wooden bucket. The most striking articles beside the skeletons were a finely finished stone pipe, the bowl being large and polished and engraved with considerable care in a simple way- the figures are birds and beasts: a knife shaped like a sickle reversed and having a wooden handle held by leather thongs and a kettle holding perhaps six quarts. Those who know say this find is one of the oldest in America and perhaps the most valuable.



Newark Daily Advocate, May 5, 1897

Licking County Possesses Largest Stone Mound in Ohio

Prof. Warren K. Moorehead of the Ohio State University, who has made several visits to this county on archaeological investigations, contributes the following to the Popular Science News on Ohio's largest stone mound which located in this county.

Upon a hill in Licking County, overlooking the reservoir is a famous stone mound. Today it is about ten feet high on the average, and covers a diameter something over 200 feet. In 1811 when first noticed, it was 50 or 55 feet high and about 180 feet broad at the base. No similar stone structure and but few earth mounds could compare with it in size and symmetry.

When the reservoir was constructed some 5,000 wagon loads of stone were hauled from it to 'rip rap' the walls. No one of the ignorant vandals engaged in this demolition had any conception of the importance of the structure. After one or two years of active destruction they reached the bottom of the stones and found eight or ten small earth mounds. It seems that the structure had been erected simply to cover these. With thoughts of gold and other riches, several of the tumuli were excavated. In one was found a large skeleton laying in a hollow log. Many beads were strung about the neck, several copper hatchets lay by the hands and copper bracelets encircled the wrists. Important as was the find there is but one slight trace of it remaining at present time.



Fairmount Church adjacent to a large burial mound. The large skeletons were found in stone mounds a short distance from this site. “*The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*”

Ohio Historical and Archaeological Society Bulletin, 1900

Among the most elaborate and extensive of these works were those on the high hill, the most elevated ground in the vicinity, a short distance north of Amsterdam, near to, and in a northeasterly direction from the Fairmount church in Licking township. These consisted of a circular wall or embankment, now only a few feet high, enclosing an area of about eight acres. On the outside of this wall is a ditch eight or ten feet in width, which was made by throwing the earth out to make the embankment. These works have been plowed over many times, and are gradually disappearing. Within this enclosure there stood, near its center, and within one hundred feet of each other, three mounds, two being of stone. One of the stone mounds had a diameter at the base of forty-five feet, and the other two mounds of thirty feet; all were about twenty-five feet in height. The two stone mounds were removed many years ago by Mr. John Cover, who found in the large one some skeletons within three feet of the surface of the ground, which must have belonged to persons of very large size. The stone in these mounds were not of large size, and the earth, after their removal, was very black, and gave indications of the presence of fire before and soon after the commencement of the mounds; perhaps upon the first layer of stone, or more likely, upon altars which had been erected, and upon which sacrifices had been offered as an act of worship, as was the practice of some ancient nations.

Madison County



Much of the mound on the north bank of the Big Darby River was destroyed during the excavation, but it is still visible in the county park. “*The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*”

History of Madison County, Ohio 1915

Another burial mound is located on the north bank of Big Darby, about one mile northwest of Plain City, and as this territory originally belonged to Madison county it will be proper to mention it briefly here. It was originally about the same size of the larger mound in Jefferson township, but is much smaller today. In 1848, a society called “the Rectifiers,” was organized in Plain City, the object of which was the improvement of morals, the advancement of education, benevolence and institutions of charity, and the development of archaeological history. In 1850, the society opened this mound from which they took the remains of some skeletons. The thigh bones were very massive, while the jaw bones were sufficiently large to slip over the face of the ordinary man, demonstrating that the beings to whom they belonged must have been of extraordinary size and proportions. The teeth were found in an almost perfect state of preservation, and belonged to persons of full growth and well-developed maturity. It is not understood that there was anything else of interest found here but this. like all the other burial mounds, bore the same evidence of the prehistoric age.

Marion County

The History of Marion County, Ohio (1883)

As we see, evidence for the occupation of this region before the appearance of the red man and the white race is to be found in almost every part of the country, as

well as through the Northwest generally. In removing the gravel bluffs, which are numerous and deep, for the construction and repairs of roads, and in excavating cellars, hundreds of human skeletons, some of them giant form have been found. A citizen of Marion County estimates that there were about as many human skeletons in the knolls of Marion County as there are white inhabitants at present.

Meigs County



Large burial mound located in Meigs County, Ohio. “*The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*”

Pioneer History of Meigs County, Ohio, 1908

Rutland, township was a large mound on a hill near the center of Section 7. It was twelve feet high, and the bones of a very large man were found there.

Miami County



A horseshoe-shaped henge is located north of Piqua, Ohio. 8 additional earthworks once surrounded this one, but were all obliterated by urban sprawl and farming. “*The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*”

Chicago Herald, April 15, 1904

FIND SKELETON OF GIANT

Interesting relic of Ancient Mound Builders Uncovered In Ohio

A giant skeleton of a man has been unearthed on the Wolverton farm, a short distance from Tippecanoe City, Ohio. It measured eight feet from the top of the head to the ankles, the feet being missing. The skull is large enough to act as a helmet over the average man's head. This skeleton was one of seven buried in a circle, the feet all being toward the center. Rude implements were near. The skeletons are thought to be those of the mound builders.

Monroe County

History of Monroe County, Ohio 1882

When Chester Bishop was digging a cellar for Asahel Booth, at Clarington, many years ago, he came across a skeleton, the bones of which were removed carefully by Dr. Richard Kirkpatrick, and from his measurements the height of the man when living would have been 8 feet and 5 inches. It is probable that these were the bones of the big Indian of whom the Indian at Jackson's told me.

Montgomery County



The Miamisburg mound is the largest in Ohio with a height of seventy feet. “*The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*”

The Historical Collections of Ohio, 1881

Miamisburg Mound

Digging into the top of it, he uncovered a few bones at about 10 or 12 feet from the surface when he became frightened by a hollow sound off his pick. He stopped the work there, but the bones were preserved by Dr. Treon, and were of –enormous size, a jaw bone slipping easily over those of the largest man, flesh and all."

Mansfield Daily Shield Nov 25, 1904

GIANT'S SKELETONS

Dayton, Ohio, Nov. 26 - The skeleton of a human giant was found in the gravel pit east of the city by W. C. Fry, the owner of the pit. He found it measured about 9 feet in length. The skull was six times larger than that of an average Caucasian. Professors Metzler and Foerste of the Steele High School believed the bones are those of a member of the primeval race.

The Daily Guernsey Times, August 8, 1905

Giant Skeleton

Dayton, Ohio Aug. 7. - In the gravel pits in the vicinity of Dayton several giant skeletons have been unearthed. The most interesting was that discovered in the pit at Edgar's Woods. The bones were those of a man of abnormal growth, the skeleton being remarkable for the great length of the arms, the left having been used as a pillow for the head when the body was buried. The skeleton had probably been in the ground for centuries, as the bones crumbled when exposed to the air.

Morgan County

Athens Messenger, (Athens, Ohio) July 4, 1878

A Homer Township Mound Opened

We obtained from Mr. Lewis of Homer Township; a gentleman whose statements may be implicitly relied on, the following information concerning the recent opening of a mound in Homer Township. The mound in question is on the Jonathon Pedicord farm now owned by Mr. Jas. Carpenter. It is, or was about 30 feet in diameter, and almost 6 feet in height. Induced to do so throughout mere curiosity, Mr. Carpenter hitched his team to a road scraper a few days since, and began the work of moving the earth of which the mound is comprised, and which was so soft and loose that nothing more than a scraper was needed for the work. After about two feet of the top had been taken off, a basin-shaped vault, four feet in depth was discovered. The side of the vault was hard and smooth dressed, and in the bottom was found considerable quantity of ashes, showing that fire had been used in its construction. But the most startling discovery was that of no less than nine skeletons packed in around the rim of this basin. They were placed with their faces downward, and in tiers of three in one place, three in another, and two in another, while the "boss" lay off by himself. Then there was this peculiarity. On top of each skeleton and extending from the head down over the body to the

extremities, was a large flat dressed stone, which on being removed showed the skeleton entire. The bones were in a good state of preservation when first exposed to the air, but on an attempt to remove them they parted at the articulations otherwise they are about like those seen in the office of the physicians. One thighbone measured eighteen and a half inches in length. Carpenter has the whole lot piled up like stove wood. Curiosity seekers are beginning to carry away portions of the skeletons. The skull of the "boss," who lay alone is very large. The lower jawbone will go over that part of a living man's corpus, without touching. The teeth found in the skull were sound as a dollar. The neighborhood boys have about all tried their hands in extracting them until not more than two or three are left. But the most singular thing of all is that a perfect horn, pointing forward and downward, grows out of this skull just back of the ear on the left side. Mr. Parsons says, "If you don't believe me, come and see." The horn is about an inch and a half long. Through lack of care, the right side of this skull was mashed to pieces in the place where the horn ought to have been found.

Mr. Parsons told us a good many other interesting things about this wonderful mound, and its dead, and then gave it as his opinion that the skeletons belonged to a race of people of greater antiquity than the ancestors of the red devils who are making such a row up in the Northwest just now.

Humph! We call this the New World. Wouldn't it be better to call it the old one? It is on this continent alone, that such cemeteries as has just been described are found.

There are other mounds in Homer like unto this one just opened, and it is not unlikely that they will be examined in the future, and with more care. By the way, no kind of implements was found save those, which were made out of stone. Of these there were a variety. "Who are these mound-builders?" That's the question.

Ohio Science Annual, 1898

A rare archaeological discovery has been made near Reinersville in Morgan County, Ohio. A small knoll, which had always been supposed to be the result of an uprooted tree, was opened recently and discovered to be the work of mound builders.

Just below the surrounding surface, a layer of boulders and pebbles was found. Directly underneath this was found the skeleton of a giant 8 feet, 7 inches in height. Surrounding the skeleton were bone and stone implements, stone hatchets, and other characteristics of the mound builders.

The discovery is considered by the scientists as one of the most important ever made in Ohio. The skeleton is now in the possession of a Reinersville collector.

Morrow County

History of Morrow County, Ohio 1880

In 1829, When the hotel was built in Chesterville, a mound nearby was made to furnish the material for the brick. In digging it away, a large human skeleton was found, but no measurements were made. It is related that the jaw-bone was found to fit easily over that of a citizen of the village, who was remarkable for his large jaw. The local physicians examined the cranium and found it proportionately large, with more teeth than the white race of today. The skeleton was taken to Mansfield, and has been lost sight of entirely.

Muskingum County



The Phrenological Journal and Science and Health, 1880

Discovery of Giant Remains in Ohio. — A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, in describing the mound in which the gigantic skeletons lately found in Muskingum County, Ohio, were deposited, says it was about 64 ft. long and 35 ft. wide, top measurement, and gently sloped down to the hill where it was situated. A number of stumps of trees were found on the slope, standing in two rows, and on the top of the mound were an oak and a hickory stump, all of which bore marks of great age. All the skeletons were found on a level with the hill, and about eight feet from the top of the mound. In one grave there were two skeleton tons— one male and one female. The female face was looking downward, the male being immediately over, with the face looking up ward. The male skeleton measured nine ft. in length, and the female eight ft. In another grave were also found two skeletons — male and female — with the female face looking upward and the male face looking down ward. The male frame was nine feet four inches in length, and the female eight feet. In another grave was found a female skeleton ton, which was encased in a clay coffin, holding in her arms the frail skeleton of a child three feet and a half long, by the side of which was an image, which, upon being exposed to the atmosphere, crumbled rapidly. Seven others were found in single graves, and lying on their sides. The smallest of the seven was nine feet in length, and the largest ten. One single circumstance connected with this discovery was the fact that Lit a single tooth was found in either mouth, except in the one encased in the clay coffin. On the south end of the mound was erect ed a stone altar, four feet and a half wide and 12 feet long, built on an earthen foundation

nearly four feet high, having in the middle two large flagstones, upon which sacrifices were undoubtedly made, for upon them were found charred bones, cinders, and ashes. This was covered by about three feet of earth. This excavation was made under the direction of the Muskingum County Historical Society, and the things alluded to in this letter, or dispatch, can be verified by a number of witnesses who were present and watched the work as it progressed. It was pursued with great interest and diligence, there being the strongest incentive to prosecute the investigation, for such remarkable developments in mound-opening are very rare, and are therefore fascinating in the extreme. Their future labors were also rewarded with additional developments, which, if they do not throw additional light upon this giant race of people that once inhabited this country, will at least stimulate research. What is now a profound mystery, the result of this excavation may in time become the key to unlock still further mysteries that centuries ago were commonplace affairs, is a stone that was found resting against the head of the clay coffin above described. It is an irregular-shaped red sandstone, weighing about 5 lbs., being strongly impregnated with oxide of iron, and bearing upon one side two lines of hieroglyphics.

American Antiquarian, Vol., 3, 1880

A skeleton which is reported to have been of enormous dimensions” was found in a clay coffin, with a sandstone slab containing hieroglyphs during mound explorations by Dr. Everhart near Zanesville, Ohio.

History of Muskingum County, Ohio 1882

Brush Creek Township

“To Dr. F. T. Everhart, A.M., Historian:

“Dear sir: On December 1, 1879, we assembled with a large number of people for the purpose of excavating into and examining the contents of an ancient mound, located on the farm of Mr. J. M. Baughman, in Brush creek township, Muskingum county, Ohio.

“The mound is situated on the summit of a hill, rising 152 feet above the bed of the stream called Brush creek. It is about 64 feet in width by about 90 feet in length, having an altitude of 11 feet 3 inches; is nearly flat on top. On the mound were found the stumps of sixteen trees, ranging in size from 8 inches to 2 1/2 feet in diameter.

We began the investigations by digging a trench four feet wide from the east side. When the depth of eight feet had been reached, we found a human skeleton, deeply charred, in close proximity to a stake six feet in length and four inches in thickness, also deeply charred, and standing in an upright position. We found the cranium, vertebrae, pelvis, and metacarpal bones near, while the femurs and tibia extended horizontally from the stake. At this juncture work was abandoned, on account of the lateness of the hour, until Monday, December 8th, when it was resumed by opening the mound from the northwest. When at the depth of seven

and a half feet in the north trench, came upon two enormous skeletons, male and female, lying one above the other, faces together, and heads toward the west. The male, by actual measurement, proved to be nine feet six inches; the female eight feet nine inches in length. At about the same depth in the west trench we found two more skeletons, lying two feet apart, faces upward, and heads to the east. These, it is believed, were full as large as those already measured, but the condition in which they were found rendered exact measurement impossible. On December 22d we began digging at the southeast portion of the mound, and had not proceeded more than three feet when we discovered an altar, built of sand rock. The altar was six feet in width and twelve feet in length, and was filled with clay, and of about the same shape that the mound originally was. On the top, which was composed of two flat flag-rocks, forming an area of about two feet in width and six in length, was found wood-ashes and charcoal to the amount of five or six bushels. Immediately behind, or west of the altar, were found three skeletons, deeply charred, and covered with ashes, lying faces upward, heads toward the south, measuring, respectively: eight feet ten, nine feet two, and nine feet four inches in length. In another grave a female skeleton eight feet long, and a male skeleton nine feet four inches long—the female the lowermost, and the face downward, and the male on top, face upward, behind the site of the altar. After proceeding about four feet, we found, within three feet of the top of the mound, and five feet above the natural surface, a coffin or burial case, made of a peculiar kind of yellow clay, the like of which we have not found in the township; consequently, we believe it was brought from a distance. Within the casket were confined the remains of a female eight feet in length, an infant three and a half feet in length, the skull of which was scarcely thicker than the blade of an ordinary case-knife. The skull of the female would average in thickness about one-eighth of an inch, measured eighteen and three-fourth inches from the supra-orbital ridge to the external occipital protuberance; was remarkably smooth; perfectly formed. Within the enclosure was a figure or image of an infant but sixteen inches in length, made of the yellow clay of which the casket was formed; also, a roll of peculiar black substance encased in the yellow clay, twelve inches in length by four inches in diameter, which crumbled to dust when exposed to the air.

We also found what appears to have been the handle and part of the side of a huge vase; it was nicely glazed, almost black in color, and burned very hard. From within a few inches of the coffin was taken a sand-rock, having a surface of twelve to fourteen inches. (which had also passed through the fire), upon which were engraved the following described hieroglyphics:” [Here a space was left in the note-book for the representation of the inscription found upon the stone; but, for the sake of a true representation, we determined to have photographs made, and make one a part of this report.]

Proceeding north about four feet from where we found the coffin, and within six inches of the top of the mound, we discovered a huge skeleton lying on its face, with the head toward the west. Mr. J. M. Baughman came upon this one accidentally, and, as it fell to pieces, he thinks no one

could tell how long it was, but those who saw it unanimously declared it to be the largest of any yet discovered.

We have found eleven human skeletons in all, seven of which have been subjected to fire; and, what is remarkable; we have not found a tooth in all the excavations.

The above report contains nothing but facts briefly told, and knowing that the public has been humbugged and imposed upon by archaeologists, we wish to fortify our own statements by giving the following testimonial:

We, the undersigned citizens of Brush Creek township, having been present and taken part in the above excavations, do certify that the statements herewith set forth are true and correct, and in no particular has the writer deviated from the facts in the case.

[Signed.]

Thomas D. Showers

John Worstall

Marshall Cooper

J. M. Baughman

S. S. Baughman

John E. McCoy

History Of Muskingum County, Ohio 1882

The mounds are situated on what is known as the Payson farm, and are six in number, covering about twenty acres of ground. They are from ten to eighteen feet in height, and from five hundred to one thousand feet in circumference. The explorations divulged no hidden treasure so far, but have proved to us that there once undoubtedly existed here a more enlightened race of human beings than that of the Indians who inhabited this country, and whose movements have been traced back hundreds of years.

While engaged in excavating one of the larger mounds, we discovered the feet of a large skeleton, and carefully removing the hardened earth which was embedded, we succeeded in unearthing a large skeleton without injury. The human frame-work measured six feet six inches in length, and, from appearances, it was undoubtedly that of a male. In the right hand was a large iron or steel weapon, which had been buried with the body, but which crumbled to pieces on handling. Near the skeleton was also found pieces of cedar wood, cut in various fantastic shapes, and in a state of perfect preservation ; the carving showing that the people of this unknown race were acquainted with the use of edged tools. We also found a large stone pipe, the stem of which was inserted between the teeth of the skeleton. The bowl of the pipe weighs five ounces, and is made of sand-stone, and the aperture for tobacco had the appearance of having

been drilled out. We found another skeleton near that of the above-mentioned, which was not quite as large, and must be that of a woman. There was a neatly carved tombstone near the head of this skeleton. Close by, the floor was covered with a hard cement, to all appearances a part of the solid rock, which, after patient labor and exhaustive work, we succeeded in penetrating, and found it was the corner of a box, similarly constructed, in which we found about three pints of wheat kernels, most of which was dissolved when brought in contact with the air. A few of the kernels found in the center of the heap looked bright, and retained their freshness on being exposed. These were carefully preserved, and last spring planted and grew nicely. We raised four and a half pounds of heads from these grains. The wheat is unlike any other raised in this country, and produces a large yield. It is the club variety ; the heads are very long, and hold very large grains.'

Pike County



Several burial mounds are located in the Piketon, Ohio cemetery.

The Stevens Point Journal, May 1, 1886

Prehistoric Skeletons

An Ohio County Full of Valuable Relics of the Mound Builders

It is very evident that at an early day in the history of this country this section of Ohio was an important camping ground for the American Indian. There are in this county several burying grounds, and two of them are located five miles west of this city, near Jasper, one on the farm of Mr. William Bush and one on the Mr. Mathew Mark's farm. These burying places are both in gravel banks and were discovered when the banks were opened for the purpose of hauling out gravel. In a conversation with a gentleman who has seen a number of skeletons unearthed at the Mark bank was first opened. Some of these skeletons have been measured and the largest have been found to be nine feet long and over. At one time ten skeletons were exhumed. They had buried in a circle, standing in an erect position, and were in a comparatively well-preserved condition. One remarkable fact about all the skeletons unearthed at these places is the perfect

state of preservation in which the teeth are found to be. Not a decayed tooth has been discovered, and this would seem to indicate that these people naturally had excellent teeth or some extraordinary manner of preserving them.

The last skeleton taken up was of ordinary length, but the bones were wonderfully large, and a gentleman who examined them says that the backbone was as large as the backbone of a cow. Some think that this may have been a young fellow who had not yet lengthened out. The opinion is held by not a few that these are not the remains of the common Indian, but that they are the last vestiges of a prehistoric race and extinct race, as there are several mounds which were undoubtedly constructed by the mound builders located in this and adjoining counties. The writer, in digging in one of these mounds, discovered a portion of a crumbling earthen crock, flint spearheads, ashes, etc. In the Bush gravel bank trinkets and weapons of warfare of various kinds were discovered lying about the skeletons.

The Cincinnati Enquirer July 25, 1897

GIANT SKELETON

Found in an Indian Mound Near Waverly

Waverly, Ohio, July 24. - Prof. Moorehead and assistant, Dr. Loveberry, of the State University, are here opening Indian mound about the edges of town. So far three have been opened, two small ones and one large. One skeleton was found in each of the first two and three in the large mound, making five skeletons in all. They expect to begin the excavation of a large one on the hill west of town on a day or two that is estimated to be 1,000 years older, at least, than the mounds situated in the valley, since it is argued that when the hill mounds were built the entire Scioto Valley was the channel of an immense river. Discoveries in the hill mounds are looked forward to with much interest. One of the skeletons found in the large valley mound is of tremendous proportions, and is concluded to be the remains of a giant specimen of his race. So far no relics of any kind have been found with the skeletons in the valley mounds.

Preble County

The Osage City Free Press (Osage City, Kansas) November 1, 1878

PREHISTORIC BONES

Remarkable Discoveries of Skeletons in Ohio

While men were engaged in digging and hauling from gravel pit located on Clarence Singer's farm adjoining Lewisburg, a small place eight miles north of Eaton, fifty skeletons were unearthed, the first being discovered on last Monday morning, which did not seem to cause any great excitement, for at various times before skeletons had been found in the vicinity of Lewisburg. The pick and shovel were plied more vigorously as the week wore on, while wagon-load after wagon-load of gravel was hauled away, increasing the number of skeletons to forty and causing great excitement to prevail at that place. So much so that the citizens quite their daily vocations to gather at the scene of action to form opinions over the strange sight, while large numbers came to the adjoining towns

to see the remains of the “unfortunate warriors,” as the workmen call them. Yesterday the number of skeletons had increased to fifty, as one or two was unearthed every hour.

Who these people were and how their bodies came to be interred in such a strange place, is a question which the Lewisburgers would be most happy to have explained. A number of the wise heads say they show proof of being the skeletons of Indians, while others claim they are not, as the shape of the skull in most cases does not resemble that of an Indian's in the least. In the same trenches (five in number), there were men, women and children, many of them being very large, as the femur, vertebra, ulna and radius bones were extra-ordinary large, while the phalanges were very long, and the skull of good size and thick.

There is a very curious fact inn regard to the burial of these bodies, as a great many seem seem to have been buried with their faces downward, and in some cases they were found in a

circular position, and in the center of this ring was found a single skull, all of which were baked in a tremendous hot fire, as the clay in which they were burned had been heated to such an extent that the ground for many feet deep was almost calcareous. Many suppose that the skull in the center ring was that of a distinguished chief, and that their curious way of burial was a curious whim of their religious rites, while others think they were mound builders and not Indians, as the remainder of a number of skulls were buried in trenches which radiate from this circular assemblage of skulls.

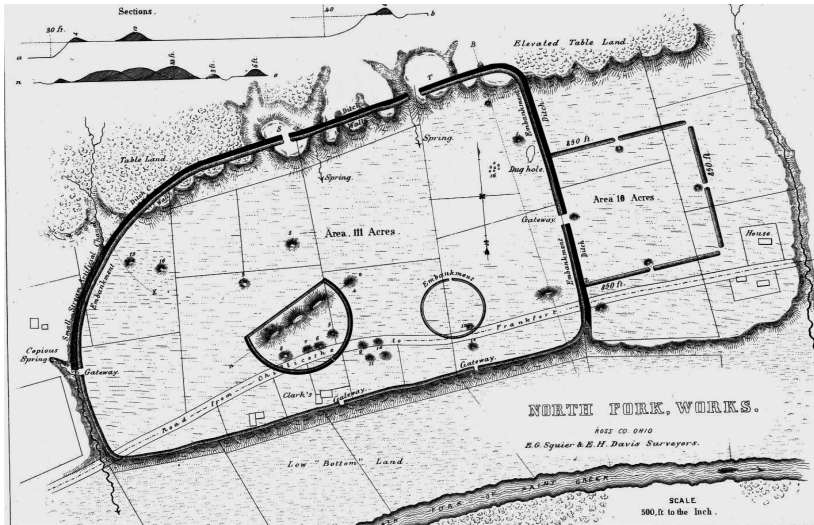
Ross County



Burial mound in Frankfort, Ohio. “*The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*”

South Kentuckian, August 21, 1888

A scientist found an Indian mound, near Frankfort, Ohio, Friday, two gigantic skeletons clad in a curious armor, apparently of bronze. It covered the chest, stomach and legs, and a narrow band was around its forehead. Various devices were rudely worked on the armor. There were no shields and only two small knives. Archaeologists are puzzled at the discovery.



***The Ohio Democrat, (New Philadelphia, Ohio) November 19, 1891
A Great Find of Prehistoric Remains is Made at Chillicothe, O.
From an Indian Mound
Two Men Working in the Interest of the Worlds Fair Exhume
A Skeleton In Armour
Huge Pearls, Bears Teeth and Other Valuable Relics Also Found-A
Second Skeleton Discovered***

Chillicothe, O., Nov. 17-Warren K. Morehead and Dr. Cressen, who have been prosecuting excavations here for the past three months in the interest of the world's fair, have just made one of the richest finds of the century in the way of prehistoric remains. These gentlemen have confided their excavations to the Hopewell farm, seven miles from here, upon which are located some twenty odd Indian mounds.



Within the interior of the Hopewell Earthwork was the largest mound within a earthen enclosure.

On Saturday they were at work on a mound 500 feet in length, 200 feet wide and 26 feet in height. At the depth of fourteen feet, near the center of the mound, they exhumed the massive skeleton of a man, which was encased in a veritable copper armor. The head was covered by an oval-shaped copper cap. The jaws had copper moldings and the arms were dressed in copper. Copper plates covered the chest and stomach. On each side of the head, on protruding sticks, were wooden antlers ornamented with copper.

The mouth was stuffed with genuine pearls of immense size, but much decayed by the ravages of time. Around the neck was a necklace of bears' teeth, set with pearls. At the side of the male skeleton was also found a female skeleton, the two being supposed to be man and wife. It is estimated that the bodies were buried where they were found fully six hundred years ago. Messrs. Morehead and Cresson consider this find one of the most important ones they have yet made and believe they have found the king of the mound builders.

Lewiston Evening Journal, Oct 11, 1898

ONE OF OHIO'S FIRST CITIZENS

Workman engaged in excavating and grading Jefferson Ave, in Chillicothe, Ohio last week discovered a human skeletons which had been buried in a sitting posture facing the east, the knees being drawn up under the chin and clasped by the arms. The top of the skull was about 2 1/2 feet below the surface, and the whole rested on a single layer of granite boulders, varying in size from 3 to 6 inches in diameter and forming an elliptical pavement 2 by 4 feet, with the major axis lying east to west. This pavement of boulders rested on a layer burned earth, ashes and charcoal about 12 inches deep.

Buried with the skeletons were found the bones of a bird of prey, either a hawk or an eagle, but no stone implements of any description were found. The discovery was made in the second terrace or bottom of the Scioto River, about twenty feet above the low water mark, the soil consisting of a layer of about 18 inches of sandy loam, overlying a bed of coarse dry gravel of unknown depth, which accounts for the preservation of the bones.

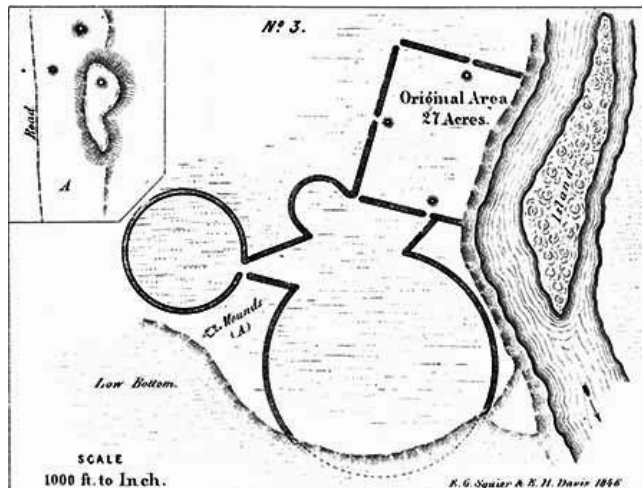
No particular care was exercised by the workmen in excavating the bones, and they were badly broken, the skull having been crushed by blow from a pick. A careful inspection of the skeleton would indicate that of a man at least 7 feet in height, with a nearly round head, the facial angle being 78 degrees, as could be determined.

The discovery of this skeleton recalls to mind an extensive ancient

earthwork on this site, and now almost entirely obliterated, which originally enclosed over eighty acres within its walls. It as one of that class designated as sacred enclosures.

Daily Newburgh Journal, October 26, 1898,

There have been unearthed at Chillicothe, Ohio, three monster skeletons. They were found in the neighborhood of what was at one time one of the most important earthworks of the mound builders. The skeletons, which were those of men over seven feet in height, were found in various postures and it is supposed they fell either defending or attacking the earthworks and were buried with military honors.



One of five identical earthen ceremonial centers located around Chillicothe, Ohio. Each side of the square was 1080 feet in length. The burial mounds excavated are shown in the upper left portion of the map.

L'abeille do la Nouvelle- Orleans, November 15, 1898

UNEARTH SKELETONS

Interesting Discovery by Street Graders at Chillicothe, Ohio

Bones of Prehistoric Warriors Are Unearthed

Belong to the Race Which Built the Big Mounds

Were Giants in Size

Three skeletons of prehistoric warriors have been unearthed in Chillicothe, Ohio. It was while cutting down and grading some streets in the eastern portion of the town that the bones were brought to light, and their discovery has been received with the greatest of interest. Ages and ages ago a great entrenchment

was erected on the west bank of the Scioto river by the mound builders. It consisted of two circles and a square, joined by a passageway. The smaller circle was 800 feet in diameter, the larger one was 1720 feet and the square contained 27 acres of land. The walls encircling this great space were 40 feet high and nearly as thick at the bottom. It must have required almost inconceivable labor to throw up those mighty walls with the implements then in use, but within a radius of a few miles no less than five of these great fortifications, [Ceremonial Centers]all exactly the same shape and size, were erected, and traces of them still exist.



The mound near Londonderry is still visible, although reduced by excavations. *The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*

The Washington Post, December 4, 1898

Dug Up Skeleton Eight Feet long

A remarkable prehistoric skeleton was unearthed the other day by Mr. R. A. Tomlinson on the bank of Owl Creek, a little stream near Londonderry, Ohio. Mr. Tomlinson was engaged digging into a gravel bed, and had penetrated about four feet below the surface when he discovered the bones.

The skeletons, which was exceedingly preserved, was lying at full length on the left side, with its left hand under it. When lifted up the hand was found to hold a dozen darts of the finest workmanship. But it was the size of the skeleton that amazed those who saw it. When measured it was found to be only about an inch short of eight feet in length, and there can be no doubt that in life the man was fully eight feet in height and probably an inch more than that.

The bones were massive, showing that the man was a giant in strength as well as stature. The skull was a third larger than an average human skull, and the lower jaw was abnormal in size and thickness. Hundreds of people have viewed the skeletons, and it will doubtless be preserved as a curiosity.



Burial mound in Chillicothe, Ohio

Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, 1899

Two tumuli upon the farm of Mr. M. V. Briggs, four miles north of Chillicothe in the southeast corner of Union township were explored. They are ranged north and south, about one hundred feet apart, upon the second terrace of the Scioto. The south mound is seven feet high and seventy-five feet base; the north one ten feet high and seventy feet base. Both have a sandy clay top and black soil in the lower sections. The southern tumulus had been farmed over for many years, the other was more nearly in its original condition. "We trenched the south mound thoroughly. Found the skull of a skeleton north of the center and within two feet of the surface. Nothing else save a few worked pieces of flint came to light during our digging. The other bones of the skeleton could not be found. "We dug a pit in the south mound twenty feet long, fifteen feet wide and eleven feet deep. Two feet from the south edge of the mound we found a skeleton headed west and fairly well preserved. One foot north of this lay another headed west but not very well preserved. Near it we found a celt. Seven feet deep and twenty-five feet north of the south edge I found a large burned red sandstone relic of unknown use. (The celt and ashes-covered bones are shown in Figure X, Nos. 17 and 18). "Near these was a third body headed east. These three were in a row although they headed differently. Five feet deep, in the central part of the structure we found a fourth skeleton. The bones were the largest I ever removed from a mound. All joints were exceedingly massive and the muscular attachments were wonderfully developed. Badly decayed as it was, the longer bones were sound enough for me to make these observations. Another body lay beyond this one, and five feet below the central skeleton we found another buried in a large bed of ashes. They were perfectly white and appeared very pure. They were six to seven inches thick and covered the entire body, preserving it in good shape. save that the skull was fractured.



Large burial mound in Chillicothe, Ohio

Prehistoric America, 1911

Under a mound at Chillicothe, the skeleton was discovered of a very tall woman who died young; her teeth were all intact, and at her feet lay the bones of a child. Beneath these human remains was greasy black earth, in which the microscope has revealed remains of animal matter and heaps of cinders. Further excavations brought to light a great many other bones. It is uncertain whether they were those of unfortunates offered up in sanguinary rites, or merely of those whose remains had been subjected to cremation as a mark of respect. All the bodies lay on the left side, and by each one was placed a vessel full of food, which would hardly have been provided for victims. These are very characteristic funeral rites.



Skull from a burial mound south of Chillicothe, described as being of “unusually large size.”

A Standard History of Ross County, Ohio, Vol., I, 1917

“It is worthy of note that one of the most perfect skulls ever found in the mounds, and one which incontestably belonged to the race who built the earthworks, was discovered in a singularly constructed mound upon the summit of High Hill, which overlooks the Valley of Scioto, and is situated four miles below Chillicothe upon the west side of the river. This skull, described by Professor Morton in his elaborate work, “Crania America,” was of unusually large size, and exhibited a facial angle of eighty-one degrees. The internal capacity of the skull was ninety cubic inches—seven inches greater than the mean capacity of the Mongolian skull, three inches greater than the Caucasian, and eight inches greater than that of the American Indian.”

New York Times, August 29, 1932

GIANT SKELETONS FOUND

Chillicothe, Ohio, May 31 - Ten skeletons were found in two mounds by Dr. Loveberry, curator of the Ohio State University Museum, one that of a giant fully 8 feet tall. It is the most notable find yet.

History of Chillicothe County, 1946

Near Plainfield, about 1840, Mr. J. D. Workman opened a small earthen mound on his place. He found nothing except several stone relics. Another about two miles below was excavated some ten years later by Wesley Patrick. It contained a few bones belonging to the giant human skeleton, including the skull, jaw bone and thigh. These were of an unusually large size and indicated the skeleton to be fully seven feet in length.

History of Chillicothe County, 1946

Large Human Skeleton Uncovered in Stone Mound

Fifty-four years ago a stone mound was opened on a hilltop near the Colonel's house [Colonel P. Methams]

A rock pile eighteen feet square and five feet deep, composed of sandstone layers, was removed, revealing a sepulcher floored with a large, flat sandstone, and walled with sandstone slabs. On the floor lay part of a skull, a thigh bone, teeth and a few other fragments of a skeleton. The thigh bone indicated the dead to have been of unusual height, more than seven feet."

Vinton county

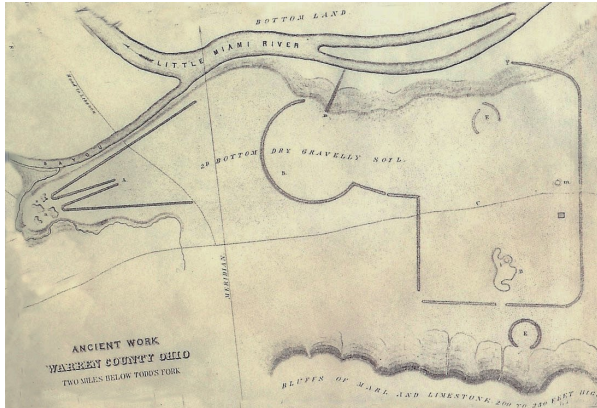


Burial mound in Vinton county, within the Zaleski National Forest. *The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*"

The Weekly News (Mansfield Ohio) December 3, 1891

Near Hamden Junction, O., workmen at the Roscoe mound unearthed a gigantic skeleton encased in a copper covering.

Warren County



The Serpentine mounds to the west of the Stubb's earthworks were the site of the discovery of the giant woman's skeleton.

The Middleton, Ohio Daily News Signal, March 21, 1908

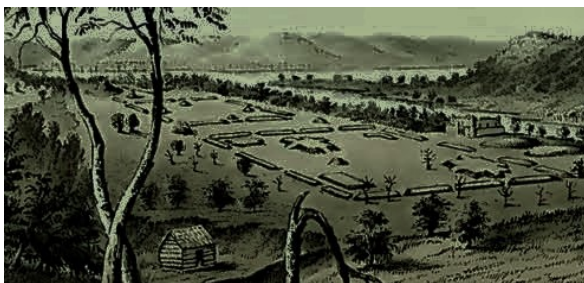
SKELETON OF GIANT INDIANS

Found in Gravel Bank on Warren County Farm

Yesterday when digging into a gravel bank on his farm near Stubbtown, in Warren County, John Watkins discovered the burial grounds.

The skeleton of a huge woman was unearthed. It measured seven feet and five inches in length. About her neck were ropes of pearls and in her tomb other articles of value. Much excitement was aroused among the farmers in the vicinity and further excavation brought to light many other skeletons of this extinct race. Some were found in sitting positions and some on their faces. Watkins will try to interest the Ohio Archaeological Society in his find.

Washington County



Travels in America, 1806

Directly across the Muskingum could be seen Marietta; her gardens, poplar trees, ship yards, public buildings, and her highly cultivated plains; extending in a

narrow breadth along the Ohio many interesting miles. After a very short inspection, and cursory examination, it was very evident that the spot on which I stood, had been occupied by the Indians, either as a place of observation or a strong hold. The exact summit of the hill I found to be artificial: it expressed an oval (agreeing with the natural form of the foundation) forty-five feet by twenty-three, and was composed apparently of earth and stone, though no stone of a similar character appeared near. The base of the oval was girded by a wall in a state of too great decay to justify any calculation; and the whole was so covered with heavy timber, and a bed of such thick bars, that I despaired of gaining any farther knowledge, and would have instantly left the place, had I not been detained by Cuff, whom I saw occupied in endeavoring to introduce a pole in a small opening between two flags near the root of a tree which grew on the crown of the oval or summit of the hill. The flags were too heavy to be removed by the mere power of hands. Two good oak poles were cut in lieu of leavers and crows. Clapping these into the orifice first discovered, we weighed a large flagstone, and on tilting it over, we each assumed a guard, and waited a few moments, in silent expectation of hearing the hissing of vermin, or the rustling of beasts. Nothing was heard. We resumed our labor, cast out a number of stones, leaves, and earth; and cleared a surface seven feet by five which had been covered upwards of fifteen inches deep, with flat stones, principally, lying on each other with their edges pointing 'above the horizon. The surface we had cleared offered in superable difficulties. It was a plain superficies composed of but three stones of such apparent magnitude, that Cuff began to think we should find under them. The manner the stones were placed led me to conceive the existence of a vault filled with the riches of antiquity, or crowded with the treasures of the most ancient world. A bed of sand was all that appeared under the flags I cast off, and as I knew sand not to be nearer than the bed of the Muskingum, a design was again so manifest as to encourage my proceeding, and the sand, which was about a foot deep, was soon removed. The design and labor of man was now unequivocal. The space out of which these materials were taken, left a hollow in an oblong square, lined with stone on the ends and sides; and paved with square stones, on the apparent bottom or upper surface, exactly fitting together, in diameter about nine inches. I picked these up with the nicest care, and again came to a bed of sand, the removal of which left my vault, as it now evidently showed itself, near three feet deep, presenting another bottom or surface composed of small square cut stones, fitted with such art, that I had much difficulty in discovering many of the places where they met. These displaced, I came to a substance, which, on the most critical examination, I judged to be a mat or mats in a state of entire decomposition and decay. Reverence and care, increasing with this impalpable powder with my hands, and fanned off the remaining dust with my hat. Grand was the reward of my persevering labor and strengthened hopes! There appeared before me; there existed under my feet, a beautiful pavement of small colored

stones; the colors and stones arranged in such a manner as to express harmony and shades, and to portray the full-length figure of a warrior, under whose feet a snake was exhibited in ample folds. To tread on such exquisite beauty and workmanship, formed by hands centuries ago, and by the ancestors of a race of people now rejected and despised, could not be done without an awful emotion.

Like a miser, I was uninterrupted, led to examine my treasure. I again descended into the vault, occupied with the desire of being able to separate the pavement in such a manner, and to imprint on every stone such marks as would enable me to put it together at any future period, and bring it home for the advantage and delight of the curious world. I had made but very little progress before I discovered the impracticability of my intention. No part of the pavement was exactly of the same character except the space between the outlines of the figures and the sides and ends of the entire space. The body of the figures was composed of dyed woods, bone., Little more than the actual pavement could be preserved; it is composed of flat stones one inch deep, two inches square, and the prevailing colors are white, green, dark-blue, and pale spotted red: all of which are peculiar to the lakes and not to be had nearer. They are evidently known and filled with a precision which proves them to have been but from one common example. The whole was affixed in a thin layer of sand which covered a large piece of beech- bark in great decay, whose removal exposed what I was fully prepared to discover from all the previous indications, the remains of a human skeleton of uncommon magnitude, extended in a bark shell, which also contained, an earthen urn, or rather pot of earthen ware, which were several small broken bones and some white sediment. The vitrified, rings like a rummer glass, holds about two gallons, has a top or cover of the same material, and. Resists fire as completely as iron or brass; 2. A stone hatchet with a groove round the pole by which it was fastened with a withe to the handle. 3. Twenty-four arrow points made of flint and bone, and lying in a position which betrayed their having belonged to a quiver. 4. A quantity of beads, round, oval and square; colored green, black, white, blue and yellow. 5. A conch shell decomposed into a substance like chalk. This shell is fourteen inches long and twenty-three in circumference:6. Under a heap of dust, and tenuous shreds of feathered cloth and hair, a parcel of brass rings cut, by an art unknown to me, out of a solid piece f that metal. Each ring is three inches in diameter, and has a horizontal circumference half an inch wide, on both sides of which are strongly etched, a variety of characters resembling Chinese, the deciphering of which my scanty erudition has no pretensions to reach. Of the skeleton I have preserved a small part of the vertebral column; a portion of the skull; a part of the under jaw inclosing two grinders of great size; the bones of the thighs and legs, and some metacarpals of the hands and feet. The ribs, clavicles, vertebra of the neck and spine, & were nearly an impalpable powder. Judging from comparison and analogy, the being to whom these remains belonged could not have been less than

seven foot high. That he was a king, sachem or chief of a very remote period there can be no manner of doubt. The distinction, ingenuity, labor, and care, with which he was buried, and the mausoleum constructed for him alone, on an eminence above the multitude, and its disregarded dead, proclaims this beyond dispute; and, from the subjects found in the interments, the following (at least, and perhaps many more) useful conclusions may be drawn. That they knew the use and properties of brass is very clear, and that they could work it with skill, is equally evident. 7- If the characters on the rings be in fact Chinese, or if they bear a strong and significant analogy to them, it again justifies a suspicion which formerly prevailed, that a communication early existed between Asia and America, since destroyed by some violent agitation of the earth at the Straits of Bearing, or by a reverse of climate which renders that passage inaccessible, and too difficult and cold for the powers and temperament now accorded to man. 8. If the characters on the rings be original and unknown to any other of the nations of the earth, it must show that the use of letters and the art of engraving were known to American tribes many ages since, and also prove that when we speak of America as a new country, on which science never shone, and in which social arts, agriculture and commerce, never flourished, we arrogate to ourselves more information than we are entitled to, and betray a presumption and ignorance for which we ought to blush. The remarkable size of the skeleton would signify that the Indians of every time were fond of associating in their chiefs, physical as well as mental endowments. That this king should unite a gigantic form to wisdom and intrepidity of heart appears to have been ever their favorite principle. Even the few scattered nations which still remain, and whose monarchs are elective, betray this passion in their choice, and pay much more deference to a prince of inordinate stature than to one of common magnitude.

Pittsburgh Daily Post, May 27, 1891

While excavating for new school building at Marietta, O., last week, an Indian skeleton seven feet tall was found. The bones were very large and the skull unusually thick. A number of Indian beads and other relics were found in the grave. The skeleton was eight feet below the surface of the ground.

Indiana



From the 1879, *Geological Report on Harrison and Crawford Counties, Indiana* was a site marked as “Giant's Ruins.”

The Burlingame Enterprise (Burlingame, Kansas) August 20, 1903

The Only Ones Left

The Indianapolis News says; “The way they are digging up seven and eight foot skeletons in various parts of the state leads us to doubt whether we are really the greatest people that ever lived in Indiana at all.” That's about the only skeletons that can be found in Indiana. The medical colleges got the rest.

Allen County

History of Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1868

In the extreme west end of the city there -'was formerly an extensive bluff, perhaps some fifteen or sixteen feet higher than any other point within the present limits of Fort Wayne, which covered originally some two squares. It was, indeed, an immense sand heap. When, and how long accumulating, the ages alone can determine. The sand is of a rather fine quality, and much of it has served well, doubtless, for mortar, in building and other purposes. It extended from Wayne street, fronting and within, a few yards of the college, towards the river, a short distance below Berry street, and eastward perhaps about a square; somewhat sloping in its general character. Its highest point was at about the present terminus of Berry street. Over this knoll there extended but little vegetative life ; a few indifferent bushes here and there over it and about its margin, formed, perhaps, the principal part of its productive growth, as is usually the case

with sandy points. The Indians are said to have had some huts upon it, some years ago. In removing this- great sand, heap, as in digging at other points within the present limits of Fort Wayne, the Indians having deposited their dead here and there, many bones and skulls were exhumed and removed. On one occasion, some workmen thus engaged, among many others, dug up a most remarkable skull —with high forehead and general formation extremely large — indicating a giant form to the possessor.

Bartholomew County

Chicago Daily Tribune, July 20, 1892 **Two More Skeletons Unearthed** **Relics the West Fork Historical Society Will Exhibit at the Fair**

Columbus, Ind., July 19. - [Special] – The West Fork Historical Society has unearthed two female skeletons from the mound of of which the large male skeleton was taken a about a year ago. It is said one of these skeletons possesses a remarkably fine specimen of Caucasian skull and the other one of Mongolian and Caucasian characteristics. Two pieces of jewelry were also found, one a six-pointed star, one inch from tip to tip. Each of the six points has thirteen small stars, so small as to almost require a microscope to discern them, while in the center of the piece is a full moon, not discernible without a glass. The other relic is a copper cross of peculiar shape, covered with figures of birds and beasts.

The society has been offered liberal prices for the relics, but will not sell. James R. Duffin, President of the association, will exhibit these skulls, if they can be preserved, and the relics at the Columbian Exposition next years.

The Daily Republican (Rushville, Indiana) January 11, 1906 **Giant Skeletons And Copper Implements, Evidences of Ancient Civilization, Unearthed Near Rugby.**

One day last week while making an excavation into mound-like formation, some farmer near Rugby in Bartholomew county unearthed a number of skeletons of giant size. Buried with the skeletons, were a number of various implements made of copper of curious shapes. These remains were taken to Dr. Regenas at Hope, who is an anthropologists and collector of antiquities. He pronounced them relics of the copper age, in the history of ancient civilization in America. Few remains of this character have been discovered in Indiana. Dr. Regenas is having photographs of them taken and is preparing an account of their discovery, which is to be published in a few days.

Blackford County

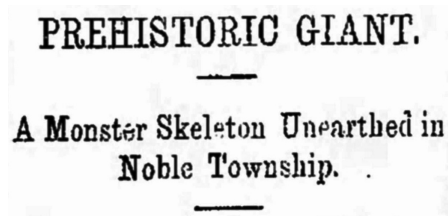
History of Blackford County, Indiana, 1895

One mound-builders skull, from subject only twelve years old, as is evident from the stage of development, which the teeth exhibit, is as large as the skull of a full grown man of modern type. This was found in a mound,, accompanied with cup shaped vessels. With such mounds and relics, the Salomonie River abounds.

Boone County

Marshall County Independent (Plymouth, Indiana) September 1, 1900

Three skeletons were found in a small mound on a farm near Whitesown. They are much larger than skeletons of the present day.



The Daily Democrat (Huntington, Indiana) December 2, 1895 **PREHISTORIC GIANT**

A Monster Skeleton Unearthed in Noble Township

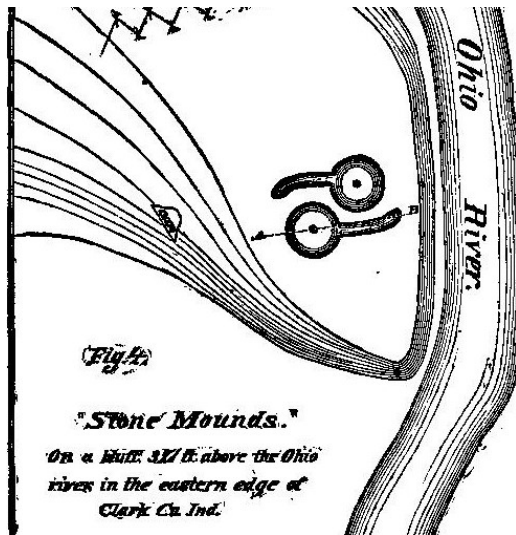
While the Panhandle gravel crew was working a few days ago in the "west" gravel pit a monster skeleton was unearthed. The find was made about two feet from the surface of the ground, the great skeleton coming suddenly and unexpectedly into view by the caving in of the bank. The sudden appearance was enough to frighten even stout hearts, and it is said that some of the boys ran pell mell down the bank out of the way of the thing which seemed ready to pounce on them. Readily recovering from their fright, they investigated the remains and found a skeleton of gigantic dimensions. The gruesome relic of a prehistoric giant chief measured nearly eight feet in length. In life the individual to whom these bones belonged must have been a veritable giant. The skeleton was not preserved intact, the bones scattering in the loose gravel but some of the more curious of the pit men secured relics of the find in the way of teeth and smaller bones.

This find was made in the new pit on the farm particularly known as the old Driscoll place in Noble Township. The memory of the oldest inhabitants of that district goes not back to a time when anyone was known to have been buried there, and the remains are undoubtedly those of some long departed Indian chief, who, in his day must have been a power among his fellows.

The Elwood Free Press (Elwood, Indiana) April 6, 1899
Giant Skeletons Unearthed

Wabash, Ind., March 29. - The workmen of the Pan-Handle railroad gravel train unearthed the skeletons of what appears to have been a human giant in the pit in Noble township, Cass county. It was found two feet below the surface of the ground and the bones were detached from one another, all however, being of prodigious size. In life the giant, judging from the remains of his framework, must have been more than eight feet tall.

Clark County



Washington Post, October 27, 1912
50 Nephilim Giants Tombs Discovered in Jeffersonville, Indiana
Believed to be Kings Tombs

St. Louis Globe-Democrat - The other cemetery contains the bones of 50 dead Kings. The tombs are made of rough hewn stone and the occupants were all men, not one of whom was less than six and one half feet high. They were buried in sitting posture, with their faces turned toward the rising sun and their weapons must have been buried with them, evidently placed in their laps. But the peculiar coincidence is that the left temple of each had been crushed in by some blunt instrument. Whether it was as religious rite or a precaution against burying them alive is a matter of surmise. The writer, who opened one of the graves with Prof. Green, the eminent geologist and at one time State Geologist of Indiana, believes it was a religious rite. The school history of Kentucky says when the first white settlers arrived at Louisville they found piles of human skeletons on Corn Island and some are found there now. To the early settlers it appeared that there had been a great battle fought and that one tribe had been entirely wiped out. All of the skeletons were those of people of

medium stature, save one, that of a man, and he must have been seven feet high. On the banks of the falls to this day are found thousands of Indian arrows and spear heads, with an occasional battle ax, and once a stone owl was found that had probably been fashioned by one of the prehistoric people.

This description represents the concrete facts and is the corroborative evidence of the weird tale told by Mrs. Kelly and her ancestors in their mystic chant of the vanishing of a strange race of people. The story had better be given in her own words to the writer of this narrative.

Valentine Kelly, who was a Spiritualist, told the writer that he was once standing in a shed near the royal tombs when a gigantic white man with yellow hair peered in at the window. He said he saw him, as clearly as could be, for it was broad daylight and he could not have made a mistake. However, Mr. Kelly was a firm believer in ghost and hobgoblins, and it may be that he did not actually see Yellow Hair, but he believed to the time of his death that he had seen him. He permitted Prof. Green and the writer to open two of the graves on his farm, but stopped further excavating, as he said the scientist would soon dig up the best part of his farm if he permitted them to do so. But there were originally 50 of the tombs and now more than 40 remain. The high water washed away some of them, and two were opened by man.

One of the best-known archaeologists of Indiana, Dr. W. F. Work, of Charlestown, Ind., found seven similar stone tombs 13 miles from the scene, and he noticed that the left temple of each dead man was crushed in and that the bones were those of men of gigantic stature. Dr. Work spent much time in exploring the habitations of the cliff dwellers of Arizona and has written much on the subject. He believes Yellow Hair's people were the Mandan Indians. Orlando Hobbs, also an archaeological authority of Indiana and a man known widely for his learning and research, holds this opinion.

Clay County

History of Clay County, Indiana

Sandy Knoll, about a mile west of the Eel River, east of a line from Coffee to Howesville, has attracted more attention, as such, than any other, or perhaps, all other points in the county. All of the skeletons discovered were of gigantic proportions, a stature of seven feet, or thereabouts, all in a sitting posture, with fractured femurs, or thigh bones, a phenomenon unexplained. John B. Poe, one of the early pioneers, himself six feet in height and proportionally developed, who made excavations and tests, found the tibia (bone of the lower leg) in all cases from one to two inches longer than his own, and could place the maxillary (lower jaw bone) over his own, flesh and all.

Dearborn County



A large skeleton was revealed in what was called the Nowlin Mound, in Dearborn County.

History of Dearborn and Ohio Counties, Indiana, 1885

There is a large mound in Mr. Allen's field about twenty feet high, sixty feet in diameter at the base, which contains a greater proportion of bones than anyone I ever before examined, as almost every shovel full of dirt would contain several fragments of a human skeleton. When on Whitewater, I obtained the assistance of several of the inhabitants for the purpose of making a thorough examination of the internal structure of these monuments of the ancient populousness of the country. We examined from fifteen to twenty. In some, whose height was from ten to fifteen feet, we could not find more than four or five skeletons. In one not the least appearance of a human bone was to be found. Others were so full of bones, as to warrant the belief that they originally contained at least 100 dead bodies of children of different ages and the full grown, appeared to have been piled together promiscuously. We found several skulls, leg and thigh bones, which plainly indicate their possessors were men of gigantic stature. The skull of one skeleton was one-fourth of an inch thick; and the teeth were remarkably even, sound and handsome, all firmly planted. The fore teeth were very deep and not so wide as those of the generality of the white people. Indeed, there seemed a great degree of regularity in the form of the teeth in all the mounds."

Decatur County

The Indiana Gazetteer, 1849

Decatur County, Indiana

On the bottom of Big Flat Rock, in the northwest corner of Decatur County, is a mound about eighty feet in diameter, and eight feet high, originally covered with trees, like the forest around. An excavation was made into it a few years since. First there was a mixture of earth, sand and gravel for one foot, then dark

earth, charcoal lime and burnt pebbles were cemented together so as to be penetrated with difficulty; then a bed of loosed sand and gravel mixed with charcoal; then were found the bones of a human being, in a reclining position, with a flat stone over the breast and another under the skull. Most of the bones were nearly decomposed, but some of them, and part of the teeth, were quite sound. From the size of such bones of the skeleton as remain, it must have once been of gigantic size. A short distance from this mound is a smaller one, which contains a great number of skeletons.

DeKalb County



A short distance from the burial mound is this circular earthen earthwork. “*The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*”

Smithsonian Annual Report, 1874 **Dekalb County, Indiana**

We next went to the farm of Henry Gonzer in Fairfield Township, there a mound was overlooked a small lake, which is gradually filling in from the wash of the surrounding hills. The mound is now nearly obliterated by cultivation. We were informed by Mr. Gonzer that it was opened about twenty years ago, when the skeleton was found the thigh bone of which was as long as his leg, and the skull as large as a half bushel measure. We dug a little below the surface, and found a few bones, among which was a broken thigh bone of ordinary size.

Delaware County



Two ancient Sun Temples or henges constructed by the giant race were located in Delaware County. One of them is still visible near Yorktown.

Indiana Geological Survey 1881

Delaware County, Indiana

The Indians used many of the hills as burial places; bones have been discovered which from their size would indicate that they belonged to a race of giants.

Quarterly Magazine Now and Then, 1888

The Muncie Daily Times a year or two ago stated that "One of these mounds located three miles from Muncie was opened not long ago and found to be a sepulchral mound and contained the skeleton of a man who in life must have been a giant, at least nine feet high." This "big Indian story" would be hard to believe if giants about as great in stature did not exist in recent times.

Evening Star, September 14, 1897,

M.G. Mock of Muncie Ind., who has a large collection of Indian and Mound builders relic and curiosities, was at the Smithsonian Institution yesterday. Mr. Mock has probably 10,000 objects in his collection, which he has gotten together simply to gratify a taste of his own in this regard. He has been making the collection for thirteen years and is exceedingly proud of his acquisitions. Whenever Mr. Mock is in Washington he visits the Smithsonian to have a chat with the heads of the department of prehistoric anthropology, compare notes with them and examine any new objects of interest which have been secured by the institution since his previous visit. Mr. Mock has been in mounds in many of the states, delving for the relics of the mysterious race who buried their dead and then erected the mounds as monuments. The more prominent the persons are, too, the more relics are found about them. Pottery is often found in

the mounds, but is generally in imperfect condition. Some of the skeletons found in the mounds have been those of men of gigantic proportions, seven feet or more in height." Mr. Mock is a prominent member of the Order of Red Men and was passing through Washington to attend the convention in Philadelphia.

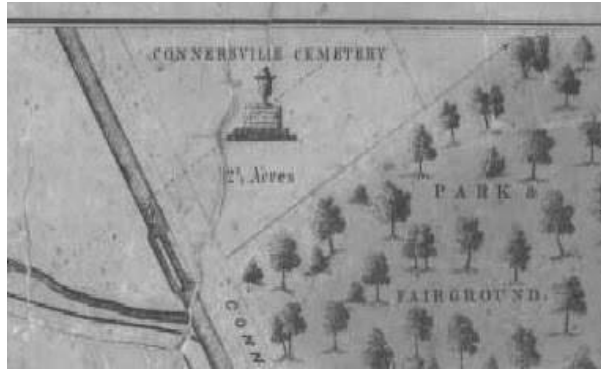


The earthwork mentioned in the following history is referencing the earthwork shown on this map in Section 2 of Perry Township. The earthwork was described as being circular with an interior ditch.

History of Delaware County, Indiana, 1924 **Gigantic Skeleton Found**

About one mile and a half south of Muncie, in Center Township is another class of these earthworks--a mound of considerable proportions which is said to have been dug into by some parties in search of relics. The excavation, however developed the fact that it contained, instead of relics, human bones. "One of these skeletons was of gigantic proportions. The jaw and thigh bones were in a good state of preservation, and nearly complete. The jaw-bone was so large that it could be easily slipped over the jaw of the largest man of the party--a tall, big boned six footer, and the the thigh bone of the skeleton was three inches longer than his" The discovery of these numerous bones fixed the class under which this specimen should be arranged--the sepulcher--and would also warrant the presumption that there were specimens of some of the other classes not far distant, though investigation has not developed the fact.

Fayette County



Sunday Vindicator, Sunday, September 12, 1897

NINE FEET TALL

Was This Man Whose Skeletons Was Found In Indiana

Connersville, IND., Sept 11 - While Sexton Charles Rieman was digging a grave in the city cemetery, he came upon the skeleton of a monster of a man, It had been buried in a sitting posture with the face to the east, and was about three feet below the surface. The remains indicate that the being of which this was once part, was a veritable giant, probably nine feet in height. The femur bone is about a yard long, and the massive under jaw is much larger than that of an ordinary man. It is supposed that the bones are those of an Indian or Mound Builder.

Fulton County

Logansport Pharos-Trubune August 16, 1898

A skeleton of a gigantic Indian was plowed up after the removal of two immense stones from a field near Kewanna. The place had been noted for Indian relics.

Grant County



Two of three mounds can still be seen in the Grant County I.O.O. F Cemetery. *The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*

Combination Atlas Map of Grant County, Indiana, 1877

Several mounds of considerable size have been found in various parts of the county. Six of these mounds were found within the present limits of Marion, but only one remains, being just back of the Buchanon and Son Marble Shop on Third Street.

The first frame courthouse was built on a mound, which stood just east of the present courthouse. This was about sixty feet in diameter and ten feet high, which was among the largest found in the county, the average diameter being from ten to fifteen feet. The mound in the courtyard furnished the material out of which brick was made for the present courthouse.

Excavations into these mounds, show they were composed of alternate layers of gravel and sand. On a level with or just below the surface of the surrounding ground, the skeletons of human beings in many instances have been exhumed. These seemed to have been buried in a sitting posture and the stature of some must have been seven feet. The bones when exposed seem much decayed, crumbling on the slightest touch. Articles of pottery ware, stone axes, pipes and various implements have been found, and some interesting collections have been formed out of these antique relics.



Only one mound survives of a group of 5 mounds described as as two miles south and one mile west of Upland. *The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*

Indiana Department of Geology and Natural History, 1883
Grant County, Indiana

The largest of mounds in Grant County is that one found two miles south and one mile west of Upland, in Jefferson Township. About forty years ago the mound was five or six rods in diameter and about fifty feet high. At that time it was covered with all kinds of timber.

After people began settling near the mound they began clearing away the

timber. The dirt was carried about a quarter of a mile. There is a basin near, rather deep, and at that time it was covered with trees, the same as the mound. The supposition of the old settlers was that the dirt in the mound was carried from where the basin is now.

The owner of the mound gave people permission to dig into it, one day two men were given permission to dig. They dug a trench north and south about four feet deep. After digging they found part of a skeleton of a man, the thigh-bone, ball and socket joint, and many small bones. When the small bones were exposed to the air they immediately crumbled. The ball and socket and thigh-bones were taken to a physician in Upland and he estimated the bones were of a man at least nine feet tall and not weighing less than three hundred pounds and the man was not fleshy.

Hamilton County

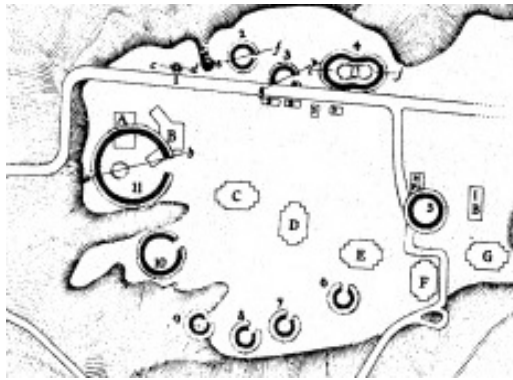


The Stratown henge is still visible in Hamilton County. A burial mound at this site contained skeletons that were in a spoked or sun wheel position. “*Travel Guide.*”

Lima News, (Lima, Ohio) December 28, 1933

Noblesville, Ind., Dec. 28 – (AP) – The skeletons of four men, believed to have been prehistoric mound builders, one measuring six feet, six inches, were unearthed by road builders.

Henry County



Sun Temple complex located in Henry County, Indiana. Two more henge complexes are found in Wayne and Madison counties. These Sun Temples or Henges were constructed by the ancient race of giants, as evidenced by the number of large human remains found near them.



Burial mound at the Henry county henge complex surrounded by a ditch and earthwork survived unmolested until the 1960s when it was destroyed by Ball State University archaeologists.

Indiana Geological Survey, 1862

Henry County, Indiana

About seven or eight miles west of New Castle, a number of Indian skeletons were disinterred in the constructing a turnpike, and about the same distance south of town some remarkable humans bones and skeletons of giant size were dug out, with other relics, during the making of the road.

Biographical Memoirs of Henry County Indiana, 1902

William H. Albright remained upon the home farm during his youth and attained a fair education in the common schools of his neighborhood. He has taken much interest in the investigation of the noted mounds, one which he opened containing the skeleton of a giant human being. The lower jaw was large enough to fit over 'an ordinary man's head, while the other bones were

proportionate in size. The skull was a half inch in thickness and under it were found twelve flint arrow heads.



A small henge aligned to the summer solstice sunrise is located on the south side of New Castle, Indiana. “*The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*”

Artisans and Artifacts of Vanished Races, Theophilus Dickerson, 1915

PECULIAR GRAVEL MOUND IN HENRY COUNTY, INDIANA

This Isolated Monument of Nature at an Early Period Surrounded by Water-Two Roadways.

**HUMAN SKELETON EIGHT FEET IN HEIGHT UNEARTHED
TWELVE FEET BENEATH SURFACE-EIGHTY FOUR IVORY BEADS
FOUND IN IVORY SAUCER ON THE BREAST OF GIANT.**

A few miles north of Kennerd, in Henry county, Indiana, is a remarkable mound that covers an area of five acres. Unlike other mounds found in Indiana and other states, it is composed primarily of sand and gravel and covered by a forest of native trees of a century's growth.

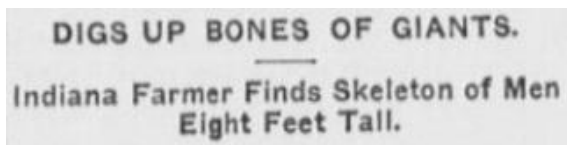
There is not another deposit of sand or gravel in six or eight miles. The surrounding country is plain. This pile of sand and gravel, as stated in above, covers an area of five acres and is of cone shape. When first known by white men it had a well defined ditch around it, and two made roadways, wide enough for a wagon, one from the north and the other from the south.

Farmers and road builders that needed gravel and sand found these glacial screenings to come handy in the building of public highways and for a small price per cubic yard paid to the owner of land found it more convenient than going to Springport or Mount Summit, a distance

of eight miles.

After opening this deposit to a depth of 12 feet from the top of mound they unearthed a human skeleton whose framework measured nearly eight feet in height. His skull would fit over the head of a large man; his jaws being massive and teeth in a perfect state of preservation. On the breast of this big chief was a saucer-shaped vessel of ivory, about six inches in diameter, containing 84 ivory beads, that must have been made from the tusk of a mastodon.

We tried the persuasion of money on the old farmer in order to secure the ivory specimens, but he was invincible. We had no desire to become the possessor of human bones.



The Journal Gazette, December 5, 1924

Lagrange, Ind., Dec 26 - A prehistoric graveyard has been unearthed on the farm of Solomon Hedrick. A large number of skeletons have been found, all more than eight feet in height. The find was in a mound 30 feet height. When 12 feet of the mound had been removed the skeletons were exposed. The jaws and teeth are well preserved. Trinkets, ivory beads an a shield made of bone were in the graves.

Huntington County



A single mound can be found in Huntington County. This burial mound is similar to those found in the Ohio Valley with a slight ditch or earthwork that encircles it.

The News Boy (Benton, Missouri) August 22, 1896

Dr. J. M. Shutt, while exploring an Indian mound on the farm of Marion Thompson, in Huntington county, Indiana on the 14th, unearthed a number of Indian skeletons, the largest being that of an Indian giant, eight feet two inches long. The skull is five-eighths of an inch thick.

Jay County



A single mound of three is still visible in Jay County. The mound was constructed on the shore of an ancient lake, the opposite shore line can be seen in the distance. *The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*

History of Randolph County, Indiana, 1885

Jay County

In a ditch dug by Joseph Stevens, in the northeast part of Green Township, nearly south of Powers Station, to drain a pond, great numbers of human bones were taken out, many being of unusual size. The jawbones were full of teeth. There was found also what seemed to be a shriveled hand, like that of a little child.

Jennings County

Indianapolis News, November 11, 1875

Jennings County Indiana

"Remains Of Vanished Giants Found In State"

One of the strangest contributions ever to come to hand tells of the existence in what is now Indiana, long before statehood and even before the Indians came here, of a mysterious giant mound-builders race whose men were more than nine feet tall.

What's more the contributor of this odd information, Helen W. Ochs of

Columbus, Ind., wrote that evidence of their one-time existence here still remains near Brewersville, Jennings County.

She quoted from the geological report many years ago on Jennings County by W.W. Borden that the remains of the largest work of those mound builders in that country were to be seen on the bluffs 75 to 100 feet above Sand Creek in Sand Creek Township. The report added:

"It is a stone mound 71 feet in diameter, showing at this time a height of three to five feet above the surrounding surface. The exterior walls appear to be made of stones placed on edge but the central portion did not show any regular arrangement of the stones"

Mrs. Ochs said the first discovery of human skeletal remains in that mound was made in 1865 when a farmer, getting stone for a spring house, dug into "a sort of tomb" in which he found the skeleton of a small child.

She quoted George M. Robison, his son, as saying the top of the mound was not less than 30 feet above the level of the surrounding ground. He added:

"I well remember that several large forest trees were growing on the top. One was a white oak not less than three feet in diameter at the base"

Discovery of the child's skeleton aroused much curiosity, causing several people to dig into the top of the mound and resulting in the finding of several other skeletons. Mrs. Ochs added:

"Some of them were bound with perfectly-preserved bands of cedar wrapped around their chest while others were charred, perhaps in observance of a religious rite. Weapons found with the skeletons were unlike those used by Indians"

She quoted Robison further as saying that no intelligent investigative work was conducted there until 1879, 14 years after the discovery of the mound. He continued:

"The state geologist brought a couple of men here, one from Cincinnati and one from New York, and with Dr. Charles Green of North Vernon, they made quite an extensive examination. Among other things found was the skeleton of a man, it was intact, or rather, I might say, the bones were not scattered. It measured nine feet, eight inches.

"There was sort of necklace of mica lying around the neck and down across the breast. At the feet stood a sort of 'image' made of burned clay with pieces of flint rock imbedded in it"

Robison kept that image and some of the bones. Mrs. Ochs said that as late as 1937 bones of that giant were in a basket in the office of the Kellar Mill along Sand Creek about a mile below mound's site:

"Kenneth Kellar, grandson of Robison, remembers that basket of bones. He said the bones were lost when the 1937 flood washed out the office"

Robinson who told of seeing the huge skeleton exhumed added that, according to the men of science who were there, they were the remains of a white race that had inhabited that part of the country before the advent of the red man. He said there

were no signs of anything like pottery, no signs of metal working of any kind, just simply the bones of a "dead and gone race of human beings that we today know practically nothing about. We know not whence they came or where they went" Mrs. Ochs said that the giant-like race had worked hard to entomb its dead. The rocks in the mound had been placed end to end with no attempt to plaster or seal them together. She continued:

"Evidence that this mound was dug into has washed out until the one-time graves now are smooth indentations in the leaf-covered ground"

She said Edith Hale, a retired schoolteacher; Beulah Kellar Lowe, granddaughter, and Kenneth Kellar, the grandson of Robison, remembered the bones and image described by Robison.

"This I feel substantiates the findings under discussion," Mrs. Ochs concluded.

Nevada State Journal (Reno, Nevada) December 30, 1923

Cave Found in Indiana Hints of Age Old Race

Giant Skeletons and Metal Strange to America Seen in Ancient Sepulcher

Blind Snakes are Found

Bottomless Pit Temporarily Halts Exploration to be Resumed Later

By Lloyd Bollett, International New Service Staff Correspondent

Indianapolis, Dec., 29 – Recent discoveries in widely separated localities of the hills of Southern Indiana may be expected to add something to the general store of knowledge of natural history. The topography of Indiana is interesting from the sand dunes bordering Lake Michigan to the rolling hills, which occupy the southern part.

The opening of an ancient sepulcher built by a race of men antedating the American Indian and probably not related to the mound builders has aroused much curiosity. This occurred in Jennings County, 10 miles from North Vernon in a bend of a small creek where some excavating was done on a mound built by human hands and reaching 100 feet in height and about the same diameter.

Bodies Guarded

Protected by great stone slabs, skeletons of three men, the longest of which measured much beyond that of modern men were found. They showed that infinite care had been taken that the remains be preserved against the ravages of the elements. Metals not common in North America also were found.

Although the locality has been settled more than 100 years, residents near Folsomville in the extreme southwestern part of the state, did not know until recently that a cave of mammoth proportions existed close by. The discovery was made by a hunter who accidentally stumbled upon the entrance. The cave revealed some things which easily outdo the author of "The Arabian Knights" and

have the added advantage of more veracity perhaps.

The discovery was by Earl J. Nester, a mail carrier from Boonville. The most interesting find was a species of blind snakes which hiss so loudly that the gloom of the earth's inner most recesses becomes all the more hideous. Nester and some friends succeeded in capturing two specimens alive, and they were sent to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

After Nester and his party had proceeded a distance of 1500 feet, they came upon a pit which apparently had no bottom. It was sounded to a depth of 2500 feet. One compartment of the cave was warm and comfortable and the other extremely frigid, Nester found.

Nester said he believed a race of prehistoric men knew of the cave's presence and made it their home and added that its size would accommodate thousands as a dwelling place. He found many things to indicate human habitation, including arrow heads and stone implements.

The pit Nester and his party were unable to bridge, and further exploration was halted. At a future date the cave will be thoroughly explored.

Knox County



History of Knox and Daviess Counties, 1886

Numerous relics of the Indians and Mound Builders are found in this township, particularly near Gray's pond. Dr. Pugh, of Oaktown has some fine specimens found there in an old burying ground. Among them are three open dishes like a wash basin, very perfect, three bottle shaped vessels with necks, two whetstones, one image, one pestle, several arrow heads, stone hatchets, a large number of human bones. One large skeleton was found in a sitting posture, which bore evidence of rank.

Kosciusko County



Burial mound in Kosciusko County that is identical to those found in the Ohio Valley. *The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*

Cincinnati Commercial, October 7, 1888

BONES OF AN INDIAN GIANT

A member of the Logan Grays, the crack military organization of Logansport that held its encampment this year at Eagle Lake, near Warsaw stopped in this city on his way home from camp and told the following story of the discovery by the party of a cavern on an island in Eagle Lake; A.M. Jones rowed to a small island near the southwest corner of the lake and began digging for worms.

He turned over a large, flat stone near a tree, and under it was a small hole, which was an entrance to a cave. Jones called the boys up, and we began an exploration of the cavern, which proved to be twenty-five feet long, fifteen feet wide, and eight feet deep. The walls are of a natural formation of stone, branching out at the middle so as to form two rooms.

In the front room was the skeleton of a man six feet nine inches long. The bones were very large, indicating great strength. Along one side of the cave runs a small stream of water, as pure as crystal. In the front of it forms a small pool. In this were a number of bones.

Lagrange County

Histories of Lagrange and Noble Counties, Indiana, 1882

Lagrange County

A number of years ago, two mounds were opened in Section 13, Milford Township. A quantity of crumbling human bones was taken from one of them, among them being a skull quite well preserved. Some of the teeth were almost as sound as their ever were, and under the jaw, a massive one, was especially well preserved. In the other mound was found a layer of ashes and charcoal, extending over two or three square yards of ground. This was undoubtedly a mound where sacrifices were offered to the deity of the mound-builders, and where burial rites were performed.

Laporte County

History of Just 100 Years, Vol., I, 1938

Laporte County, Indiana

Near the junction of the Kankakee with the Little Kankakee on the farm of Wm. Flannigan, directly under the apes of the principle mound, on a plane about one to one and a half feet was found three skeletons in a semi reclining position and facing northeasterly. The central one was that of a man, fully matured, of much more than the ordinary Anglo-Saxon's size and proportions of the present-day. At his right was one that was markedly feminine, much smaller and younger, and at the left, one scarcely describable, but from the bone outlines and their structure, also young and not as large as the central figure.

The Ottawa Free Trader (Ottawa, Illinois) June 2, 1888

While workman were engaged in digging for sand at Van Meter's Bend, near Kankakee, Saturday, they unearthed the bodies of six men that are supposed to be those of an extinct race of giants. The bones are much larger than those of present day. The mound has produced a large number of skeletons and many interesting relics.

Lawrence County

Fifth Annual Report of the Geological Survey of Indiana, 1873

Geology of Lawrence County, Indiana

At the site of the former county seat, Palestine, there was a vaulted tomb containing skeletons of persons not less than 6 ½ feet. Hammered copper ear rings and a globular "war whistle," were also found.

Indiana Progress, November 9, 1921

Huge Skeleton Unearthed

Indiana Produces Bones of Man Believed to Have Been Mound Builders

Indianapolis, Ind., - The complete skeleton of one of Indiana's oldest inhabitants, said by Dr. W. N. Logan, state geologist, to be that of a mound-builder, has been placed in the state museum.

The skeletons, more than six feet in height, was found by T. C. Heistant of Bloomington and Dick Guernsey of Bedford, in excavating a prehistoric mound, near the East Fork of the White River, in Lawrence County. Doctor Logan says the time when the mound builders inhabited Indiana can not be determined as to years, bu it was a a long period before the Indians is certain.

The mound from which the body was taken was in the form of a square with a vault system constructed of slabs of limestone. The skeleton was lying as buried, with all of the parts intact, and in position, with the exception of some of the more fragile parts.

Madison County



Photo of the interior ditch and outer serpentine embankment of the Sun Temple at Mounds State Park in Anderson, Indiana. The ditch holds water after heavy rains and was likely filled with water when originally constructed around 200 B.C. *The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*

The Plymouth Weekly Democrat (Plymouth, Indiana) Novemeber 7, 1867

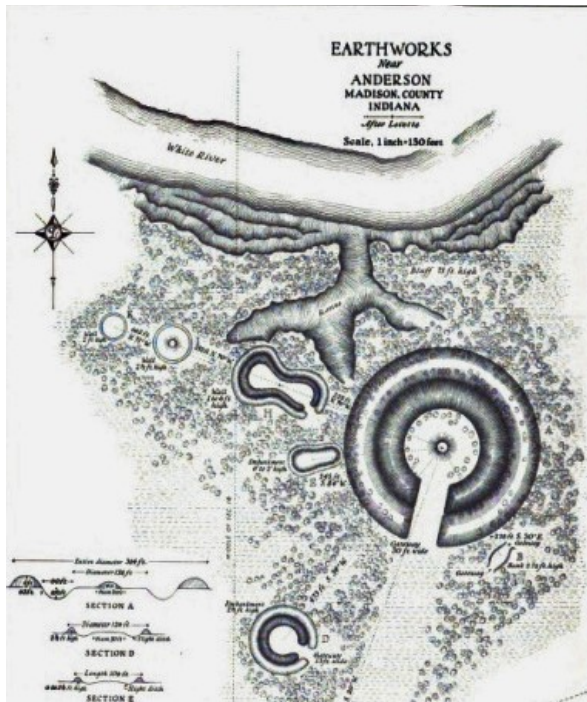
STATE ITEMS:

A malignant type of flux is prevailing in Vigo county

Valparaiso has three prosperous seminaries of learning.

A Lafayette individual named Dooley, has been fined \$75 for mayhem.

The skeleton of an Indian giant was reported discovered near Anderson.



Lima Daily News, (Lima Ohio) July 27, 1892
May Buy The Mounds
Congress To Purchase Prehistoric Works
(Anderson, Indiana., Letter)

A camera cannot do the Indiana mounds justice. They are not great heaps of earth which show well in a photograph, as is the case with those in Ohio and along the Mississippi, and are not even as attractive as those in Illinois and the northwest, which follow the contour of snakes and wild beast, but they possess outlines well defined and precise. Scientists are convinced that their builders possessed many of the talents of the ancients of Egypt and Asia. Like the other mounds, they are covered with forest, which shows that ages have passed since the builders occupied them.

The precision of the modern surveyor and the methods of the nineteenth century builder have been combined in the Indian mounds and the result is a work of art rather than a crude heap. If it was known that the builders had surveyed Saturn through telescopic lens and beheld the circles around the inner globe, it might be claimed that they had used the planet and its girdle as their pattern for the construction of earthworks. The five great mounds lie just east of the city. The outer circle of the greatest of the five is but ten feet in height, but broad enough to allow teams to pass over its crest. It is 180 feet in diameter, and measured from any point it is identically the same distance from the center of the mound. The precision of these outer ridges is so nice they

at once attract attention. With a graceful curve the ridge slopes on an angle of about 120 degrees to a great ditch fifteen feet wide and about fifteen feet deep. Like the ridge, it is perfect circle. From the ditch rises the inner, the great mound. The rise is rounded and evened off as prettily as though it had just been completed. In the very center of this mound, which is fully 100 feet across, is a prominence and this is five feet above the outer circle ridge and twenty feet higher than the inner ditch. From this a path wide enough for teams to pass runs to the outer ridge, where there is an opening. It bridges the ditch. All mounds large and small are built identically this pattern, all of the openings being to the north and on a direct line from the center mound to the North Star. These openings have been much studied, but significance of their direction has not been determined. The recent discoveries, given later, all tend to the belief that all of these mounds are buried deep under the present surface and were built on the strata of shale probably before the alluvial deposits were made.

The great mounds of the Indian group all belong to the Bronnenburg family, which is among the wealthiest and best known in the county. The Bronnenbergs, while enterprising farmers have little idea of the assistance they might give to science by allowing excavation in the mounds. They have persistently refused to allow any excavations made in any of the mounds, but recently a midnight party was organized which dug in the center of the center mound. Although the men went down twenty feet and found nothing but loose alluvial soil that had evidently not been used in the construction of the mounds, but had accumulated later. This strengthens the theory that the real works of primitive art lie far below the present surface of the ground, and are built upon the underlying strata of slate.

Dora Biddle of Anderson a collector of antiques has a skull, and another is on exhibition here, which has been severed just above the ears, in such a manner as to remove the crown of the head and lay the brain bare. These skulls were found with others under conditions, which would indicate that they were those of the mound builders. They are very large, show marked intellectually, and unlike skulls of the present day, or of the *Indians*, have a *fifth skull bone in the back of the head*.

Daily News, Goshen, Indiana, Saturday, November 26, 1892
GIANT SKELETONS FOUND

Anderson, Ind., Nov. 36.—John Beal, a farmer living in the north part of this county, found some giant human skeletons while digging a hole in his field Friday. There were a half dozen skulls of gigantic size. The skeletons were those of men who in their lifetime must have been at least 9 feet in height.



Rare photo of the cave located at the bottom of the bluff at Mounds State Park. Though partially caved in, early explorers believed the cave extended upwards to the earthworks at the top of the bluff.

New York Times, November 18, 1895

SKELETON OF ABORIGINES IN A CAVE

Discovery Made by Workmen Excavating in Indiana

Anderson, Indiana November 17 - While making excavation last evening workmen opened a cave in the west part of the city.

It proved to be the tomb of twelve aborigines. The twelve skeletons were propped in a sitting position, with their faces toward the wall.

The bones indicated a race of men larger than the Indians of the present. The cave is near the famous Indian mounds.

Bluffton, Indiana Chronicle, August 22, 1903

FOUND SKELETONS EIGHT FEET TALL

While excavating in a gravel pit at Anderson, Indiana, workman unearthed half a dozen skeletons, most of which were eight feet tall and over. One in particular was that of a man of giant stature and all were far above the height of tall persons. Two of the skeletons were those of women. In the graves were found pieces of pottery, such as being unknown by the Indians, which leads to the conclusion that the bones are those of people of a prehistoric race. Two bodies were found close to an ancient mound.

The Crawfordsville Review (Crawfordsville, Indiana) June 15, 1920

Gravel Pit Workers Find Skeletons Near Anderson

Anderson, Ind., June 19 Frank Jackson, foreman of a gravel pit gang on the William Bowman farm at the east edge of Anderson, while excavating today, unearthed the skeletons of a man, child and dog, believed to be the remains of a prehistoric race, probably Indians or mound builders. The three skeletons were buried together in a structure of earth resembling a mound. Early residents of the city say the spot where the bones were found was once the site of an Indian village. The skeleton of the man indicated he was exceptionally large in stature.

The bones were distributed over the entire city today by curiosity seekers who visited the gravel pit to see the skeletons.

Monroe County

Greenfield Daily Reporter (Greenfield, Indiana) December 26, 1912 **Found Bones in Cave**

While exploring a cave near Bloomington yesterday, a party of young men found the skeleton of a large man in one of the rooms of the cave. The bones are thought to be those of a prehistoric man. In one of the rooms of the cave were found finger prints on the wall and the name "John Byers 1870." The owner of the land did not know the cave existed.

Montgomery County

Ohio Democrat November 24, 1892

BURIAL PLACE OF GIANTS

Skeletons of an Ancient Race Unearthed in Indiana Traditions Brought Out by the Discovery-Evidence of of Very Large Americans

A rich archaeological find was recently unearthed two miles west of Crawfordsville in a gravel pit along the high bluffs of Sugar creek. Thus far twenty-five skeletons of Brodingnagian stature have been exhumed, and the unburying of these mammoth bones is still going on. This necropolis of long ago is filled with exited hunters of curios and scientific students from Wabash college almost continually, and as soon as removed from the gravel their rattling bones carried away to become parts of departments of archeology, which are being established all over the city.

The last skeleton taken from the burial ground was a gigantic one, measuring seven feet in length. The femur alone would prove that the skeleton was that of a giant, and the pelvic bones twice as large as those of an ordinary man. The grinning skull of the giant had a perfect set of teeth, not one cracked or decayed, and with an enamel as beautiful as polished marble. The bones were perfect in every detail, notwithstanding the fact that they must have interred here for centuries. The entire absence of vegetable matter in the soil and the perfect drainage would account for the preservation of the bony structure.

Of the whole number of skeletons thus far found only two indicate immature development, the remainder representing the framework of a race of men evidently extinct for centuries. This is certainly the first discovery of skeletons in which the characteristic development of giants has been observed. It is thought by local scientist that these bones belong to a tribe of aborigines, but this theory cannot be fully established by the material structure of the skeleton.

Although no implements or ornaments were found buried with the bones, yet in close proximity many instruments of warfare and domestic utensils were found. They are mostly composed of stone, though some are composed of copper and a

few of shell and bone. The stone implements are flint spears and arrow heads, and appear to be wrought with exceeding great skill. Pottery is found in great abundance. For many years specimens of these pots have been unearthed in this region, especially along the banks of the creek.

None of these skeletons was found in a separate grave, they being for the most part piled together in one conglomerate mass. Ten were found in one place in close contact, facing the setting sun, and arranged in a sitting posture. Many of the bones found farther down the bank, and in a soil in which there was more vegetable matter, crumbled to a dust as soon as exposed to the atmosphere, and the symmetry of a single bone could not be distinguished.

Many traditions have been brought out since the discovery. One old settler has called to mind the fact that fifty years ago a tree was uprooted on this same spot, exposing three skeletons of gigantic dimensions, and as they were beneath the trees, it must have sprung up long after the bodies were buried.

Gen. Lew Wallace says he remembers the sections of a stranger, who several years ago spent many months digging along the banks of Sugar creek in search of a gold spoon supposed to have been buried long ago when this part of the country was inhabited by savage tribes, and the owner of the land on which these remains were found calls to mind a tradition often related by his grandfather that a Spanish treasure had been buried here in the long, long ago, when the country was a wilderness and Chicago a barren waste of impenetrable swamps. The excavations are being continued, and it is thought that rich developments are in prospect, for there is not a foot of the soil removed that does not contain some relic or grinning skull.

Noble County



Burial mound located on Section 2, Elkhart Township. Two smaller mounds are also visible at this sight. *The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*

History of the Counties of Whitley and Noble County, Indiana, 1882
Noble County

On Section 2, Elkhart Township, on what is called Sanford's Point, there are several mounds, one of which was opened some eight or ten years ago by the neighbors, who expected to unearth some valuable trinkets. Quite a number of bones were found, and these were scattered around on the surface of the ground, where they were left. No trinkets were found, an inferior maxillary bone found is said to have been remarkably large and sound.



This burial mound is located east of the last mound that was a part of a large cluster of burials that extended around Tamarack Lake. *The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*

Alvord's History of Noble County, Indiana
A Big Indian

Of the interesting collection on Dr. Egles possession the most prominent were the entire skull, dorsal and lumbar vertebra, pelvic bones and left femur and forearm of a skeleton exhumed from one of the prehistoric mounds of Noble County, located on the farm of Jeremiah Noel, Section 1, Elkhart Township. Some measurements were taken, which are given below, with the common names of the measured parts: skull, from base to nose over the top of the head to the base of the occipital, 11.5 inches: around the skull, from the middle of the forehead, 15.74 inches: over the top, from ear to ear, 10.75 inches. Thighbone, 18 inches long, large and showing by the size of the muscular attachments great solidity and power of muscle. Forearm, 12 inches, large and strong. This skull, in size and proportion, was superior to those of many whites; and the pelvis, backbone and thighbone, all indicated that the form, when clothed in flesh and animated by the living spirit, must have been a noble specimen of manhood. The cranial development showed the capability of a high degree of intellectual culture.

The skeleton just described was found in a large mound on the noels farm, as

above stated, with parts of twenty-seven others, by explorers in the interest of Balty and Co., publishers of the History of Lagrange and Noble Counties. In describing the excavation of this mound and other in the same vicinity, the principal writer of that history notes the posture of the skeletons as identical with known modes of Indian burials; and alluding to the fact of a “remarkably large and sound maxillary bone,” indicating comparatively recent burial, adds. “The reader must remember that these are the bones of the mound-builders, not Indians.’

Journal Gazette, July 16, 1912

MOUND BUILDERS BONES

Skeleton of a Giant Unearthed in Indiana by Workmen

Relics of a prehistoric age are being brought to light in Noble County. The find is in York township, where workmen excavating for a public highway found the skeleton of an inhabitant of early days.

The bones indicate that the person was fully 9 feet tall. The bones are unusually large and the position of the skeleton when found indicated that the body had been interred in a sitting position. The belief is advanced that the remains are those of a mound builder.

Other discoveries in the same neighborhood indicate that York township was inhabited years before the Red Man set foot on Hoosier soil. Noble County is believed to have been the burial place of a large number of mound builders.

Artisans and Artifacts of Vanished Races by Theophilus L. Dickerson
1915

Some workman while digging in a piece of hilly woodland discovered a curiously shaped stone that extended about four feet below the surface and bearing strange hieroglyphic characters.

Curiosity prompted the workmen to remove this stone cover from the vault, which was found to be circular in shape. The stone cover was six inches in thickness.

In the stone grave was the remains of a skeleton approximating the stature of a giant, and in primitive times no doubt he occupied a commanding position, judging from the care that had been given in building a stone sepulcher and the metal and stone ornaments found about this prehistoric human skeleton.

The copper ornaments on this aboriginal giant almost covered the skeleton. The characters on the stone cover resemble the phonetic or queer hieroglyphic symbols on stones of Aztec ruins in Mexico, Central America and Yucatan. This burial vault was similar to our modern cisterns, jug form, with the stone cover on top.

Pike County



History of Pike and Dubois Counties of Indiana 1885

John Stuckey, Mr. Oborn and a few others, whose names are forgotten, were digging a grave on top of a mound near Siple's, and reaching the depth of about three feet came upon the remains of three persons. The first was a huge being, the lower maxillary being large enough to pass over that of a living person, flesh and all. Mr. Stuckey further says that the femur bone was several inches longer than that of an ordinary man. Unfortunately these remains have been neglected and lost. Of the remains of the other two, one seemed to have been a woman, the other a child. The skeleton of the woman was reclining between the legs of the huge man, and the child between those of the woman. Other skeletons have been found usually with a stone resting under the head and one on the heart. Unfortunately no extensive, scientific examination has ever been made into these mounds. Doubtless they would richly repay the archaeologist for his pains.

Porter County



Burial mounds at Boone Grove, in Porter County, Indiana.

Maysville, Kentucky Herald, June 3, 1895

Giant Skeleton Unearthed

Valparaiso, Indiana, While the steam shovels on the Knickerbocker Sand

Co. were loading sand at Dune Park, on the shore of Lake Michigan, they unearthed a well-preserved skeleton seven feet two inches in length, and is supposed to be that of a member of an early tribe of Indians. It was found nearly thirty feet underground.

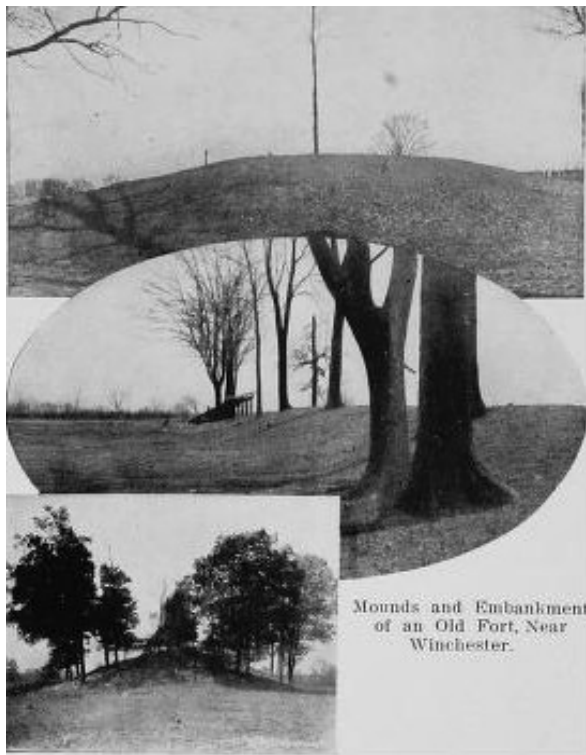
Pulaski County

Indiana Geological Report 16th Annual, 1885

Pulaski County, Indiana

In Indian Creek Township at a point opposite Pulaski Mills, in the “bottom” or alluvial of the Tippecanoe, is a large mound about one hundred feet in diameter at the base, and which was, before being plowed over, fully twelve feet high. Many years ago an excavation was made in this mound by a minister then sojourning in the neighborhood, with the result of unearthing several crumbling human skeletons. The bones were reported to have been very large and strong, but yielded to the action of the air and crumbled to dust.

Randolph County



Mound Near Windsor.

According to locals, a 7 foot female skeleton was removed from the burial mound inside of the embankments of the enclosure.

History of Randolph County, Indiana, by E. Tucker 1882

There are many antiquities in Randolph County, mounds, embankments, etc., some of which are described be. One of the best known is to be seen (partly) in the fair grounds northwest of Winchester. It is an enclosure of forty-three acres in the form of an exact square. The embankment was from seven to ten feet wide, as also having a mound in the center of the area fifteen feet high. The whole enclosure and the embankment also, when found by the first settlers, was covered with large forest trees exactly like the adjacent regions. The eastern opening was unprotected, the western one was surrounded outwardly by an embankment shaped like a horse shoe open toward the gate, joined on the north side to the embankment, but left open on the south side of the gate for a passage to the outer grounds The embankment has been considerably lowered throughout the greater portion of its extent by cultivation, by the passage of highways, etc., but it is still several feet high, and is very plainly traceable along its entire extent. Some of the bank on the south side toward the southeast corner still remains as it existed at the first settlement of the country. That part is now some six feet high, and perhaps twenty-five feet wide. A large portion of the eastern bank has lately been dug away for the purpose of brick making, and it is said that charcoal is found scattered throughout the mass of clay composing the embankment. On the side of the creek not very far distant were gravel banks containing great quantities of human bones, which are said to have been hauled away by wagon loads. These skeletons were many of them large, but bones were much decayed and crumbled readily when disturbed and brought out to the air.

History of Randolph County, Indiana, 1885

In a gravel bank on the west side of the White river, west of Mt. Zion Church, near Nathan Butts, were found several skeletons; and with nearly every one, coals of fire seem to have been thrown in. They were three or four feet below the surface, lying horizontally, and mostly large. The teeth were solid, though some were worn.

Rush County

Centennial History of Rush County, Indiana 1921

Forty years ago there was such a mound explored on the old Gary farm, also in Posey Township, and in that were disclosed numerous bits of pottery, a considerable quantity of beads of a variated sort and the skeletons of a gigantic man.

Shelby County

The Anderson Intelligencer, September 06, 1885 ***Giant Skeletons***

Shelbyville, Indiana - Aug 19 - George Arnold, a farm hand, in the employ of Franklin Boots, who lives about 15 miles west of the city, made a discovery which has excited widespread interest in the county. The object of the interest is the skeleton of what once was a man of gigantic proportions, which was uncovered in a gravel pit on Mr. Boot's farm. The skeleton was found in a sitting posture, facing east, and about six feet under the surface. Some of the bones were badly broken by a caving of the bank, but the skull and some of the larger bones were taken out intact, and from them may be easily realized the gigantic stature of the being of whom they once gave support. A measurement of the skull from front to rear, the rule passing through the eye socket to the back of the head shows it to have been about sixteen inches, while the breadth of the inferior maxillary was eight and one-half inches, showing that the brain must have weighed, four and half to five pounds. Careful measurements of the other bones establish the fact that the man, when alive was not less than nine feet in height and of large proportions. From the appearance of the teeth, which are very large, and do not show the slightest sign of decay, although they are worn almost to the bones of the jaw.

St. Johns Herald (St. Johns, Arizona) November 24, 1892

Another skeleton of a seven foot aboriginal giants has been unearthed at Sugar Creek, Indiana. The teeth in the grinning skull are perfect.

St. Joseph County

Indiana History Bulletin, Vol., III, October, 1925

The South Bend Tribune of October 4, contains the announcement of the discovery of important prehistoric remains in St. Joseph County. This announcement is confirmed by a letter from John D. Hibberd, Secretary of the Northern Indiana Historical Society. The circumstances are as follows: Carl Lichtfield of Teegarden and Jesse Lichtfield, who lives just north of Teegarden, recently excavated a mound on the farm of Grove Vossburg some three miles north of Walkerton. The mound reputed to be of great antiquity and this seems to be confirmed by the memory of the farm.

The mound was at one time 25 feet high, but in recent years its height has been decreased. At a depth of 12 feet, the Litchfields found eight skeletons buried in an arrangement somewhat like the spokes of a wheel with their heads toward the center. In the skull of one of the skeletons said to be of large size, a fine flint arrow was embedded. With this same skeletons several pieces of copper were found. The excavation also brought to light a number of other articles, bands, beads, etc., and two pipe bowls, one smooth, the other elaborately carved.

Starke County

Crawfordsville Star, (Crawfordsville, Indiana) November 9, 1875

The Starke County Ledger states that a mound near Knox, which has recently been opened, contained several skeletons of human beings who were once of great stature. It is estimated that they must have been some seven or eight feet tall while living. Among the other interesting things discovered were several copper arrowheads.

Vermillion County

History of Park and Vermillion Counties, Indiana, 1913

Vermillion County

In March, 1880 while a company of gravel road workers were excavating gravel from the bank on the ridge at the southwest corner of the Newport Fairgrounds, five human skeletons were found... In the gravel bank along the railroad, at the southeast corner of the Fairground, another skeleton was found. No implements of war were found with the bones but ashes were perceivable...A collection of a dozen skeletons shows by measurements of the thigh bones found that the warriors, including a few women, averaged over six feet and two inches in height...the trochanters forming the attachment of muscles show that they were not only a race of giant stature, but also of more than giant strength.

Vigo County

Davenport Morning Tribune February 5, 1889

Many Skeletons of an Extinct Indian Race Unearthed in Indiana

Whitlock, Ind., Feb. 4.- A huge gravel pit was opened here recently. Soon after the excavating began a skeleton was found, and as the pit widened other skeletons were until at last thirty graves had been opened and many skeletons brought to light, evidently the remains of an Indian tribe-the Shawnees, probably, who had the villages in this region. One skeleton was found beneath a large stump, and yesterday another was found twelve feet under ground. The graves appear in regular order, and the occupants were buried in a sitting posture. In one grave three skeletons, supposed to be those of a woman and two children, were found. Yesterday the largest specimen was unearthed, the body of a person who in life must have been a giant. A peculiarity of the skeletons is that of the teeth are nearly all in a perfect state of preservation. In one grave beside the human skeletons was that of a dog, a copper spear-head, and earthen pot, and numerous beads, proving that some important personage had been put to rest there. The city of the dead is undoubtedly 150 years old.

Wayne County



Sun Temples or Henges, located north of Cambridge City in Wayne County, aligned to the Summer Solstice and Equinox sunrise.

Perrysburg Journal, December 24, 1892

John Beal, while excavating at Richmond, Indiana, penetrated a grave of human skulls and bones. The skulls are of gigantic size, and by measurement are thought to have belonged to persons 8 feet tall.

Janesville Daily Gazette, (Janesville, Wisconsin) November 4, 1902 **Unearth Big Skeleton**

Dublin, Ind., Nov. 4 – While blasting stumps on the farm of Andre Keesling near Cadiz workmen unearthed the skeleton of a huge man. The rings on the stump indicated the age to be 200 years, but it appears evident that the bones have been buried for a longer period.



Despite being plowed for many years, the Wayne County henge is still visible.

West Virginia



Early Picture of the Moundsville, West Virginia burial mound. The trench from the excavation of the mound is visible on the left. The mound was originally surrounded by a moat and earthwork.

Barbour County

Fort Wayne Journal Gazette, April 5, 1933

GIANTS SKELETON

Found in a River Bank - Tomahawk at His Side

Browntown, West Virginia April 5 - A remarkable discovery was made by Harry Berry, a teamster, near the wharf landing. The recent flood had washed away a portion of the bank at that point and exposed to view a The skeleton, which when dug out of the bank was found to be of enormous size. The skeleton was evidently that of an Indian. A pipe and tomahawk were found by his side. The skeleton is in a fair state of preservation and is 14 feet in length. The skull, jaws and teeth of the red man were well preserved.

Brooke County

History of the Pan Handle, West Virginia 1879

An Ancient Sepulcher

In the summer of 1834, one Samuel Cummings, an enterprising stone-mason of Stuebenville, Ohio one day crossed the river to prospect along the ledge of rocks that line the hills on the West Virginia side for a suitable place to quarry

stone. In looking about he discovered a massive rock, that in some previous age of the world, had fallen from the overhanging cliffs above. While making an examination, with a view of quarrying it, he discovered an ancient stone wall built against one side of it, but almost hid from view by the accumulated rubbish of ages. Curiosity led him to throw this wall down, when an opening appeared in the rock a few feet from him, that disclosed a large cavern or vault scooped out of the underside of the rock, which, upon closer inspection, he found to contain a large number of human skeletons, packed together in perfect regularity. Visitors estimated the number at 75 to 100.

At the time of this discovery the proprietor of the land - Colonel Nathaniel Wells - lived several miles distant, and did not hear of it for several days. In the meantime, in the absence of anyone with authority to protect the place, visitors thronged to it by the hundreds, each one carrying away prominent portions of the remains, till they were scattered, as it were, to the winds. Thus were the remains of the dead, of a prehistoric race, dragged from the long repose of ages and ruthlessly destroyed, to gratify the idle curiosity of the ignorant and thoughtless.

The vault is located on the West Virginia side of the Ohio River, nearly opposite South Street, Steubenville, about 100 rods below Mr. Wells ferry landing, and a few east of the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad.

Cabell County

GIANT IN ANCIENT MOUND.

**Curious Relics of Prehistoric Times Is
Found in the Tomb.**

Washington Post : June 23, 1908

GIANT IN ANCIENT MOUND

Curious Relics of Prehistoric Times are found in Tomb

Huntington West Virginia - June 22, - The municipal authorities of Central City, four miles west of here, three weeks ago ordered the removal of a prehistoric mound from Thirteenth street. Today twelve feet above the base of the mound a gigantic human skeleton was discovered. It is almost seven feet in length, and of massive proportions.

It was surrounded by a mass of rude trinkets. Eight huge copper bracelets were discovered. Thus, when burnished, proved to be of purest beaten copper and a perfect preservation. Rude stone vessels, hatchets, and arrowheads were found with the skeleton.

A curiously inscribed totem was found at the head of the skeleton. The Smithsonian Institution will be notified of the discovery.

Doddridge County

Charleston Gazette, June 15, 1930

Salem Professor Discovers Huge Skeletons in Mounds

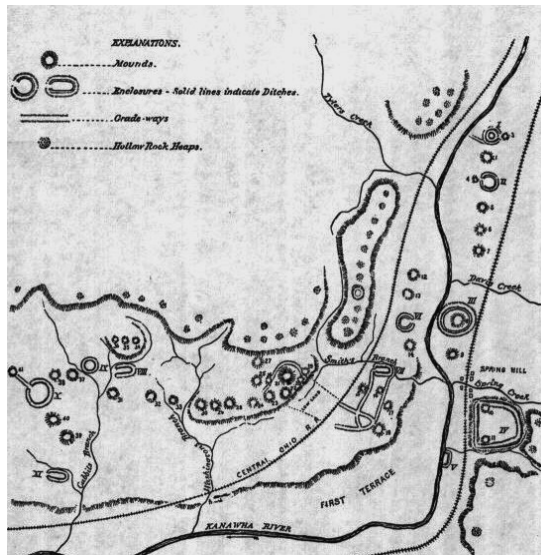
Dr. Sutton Believes Tribe of Giants Once Inhabited Doddridge County Section; Data on Exploration Will Go to Smithsonian Institution.

SALEM, June 14-Excavation of two mounds near Morganville, in Doddridge county, about 11 miles west of here revealed what Prof. Ernest Sutton, head of the history department of Salem college, believes is valuable evidence of a race of giants who inhabited this section of West Virginia more than 1,000 years ago.

Professor Sutton revealed tonight that he had been excavating the two mounds for the past several months. Skeletons of four mound builders indicating they were from seven to nine feet tall have been uncovered. Professor Sutton believes they were members of a race known in anthropology as Siouan Indians.

The best preserved skeleton was found enclosed in a casting of clay. All the vertebrae and other bones excepting the skull were intact. Careful measurement of this specimen indicated it was a man seven and a half feet tall.

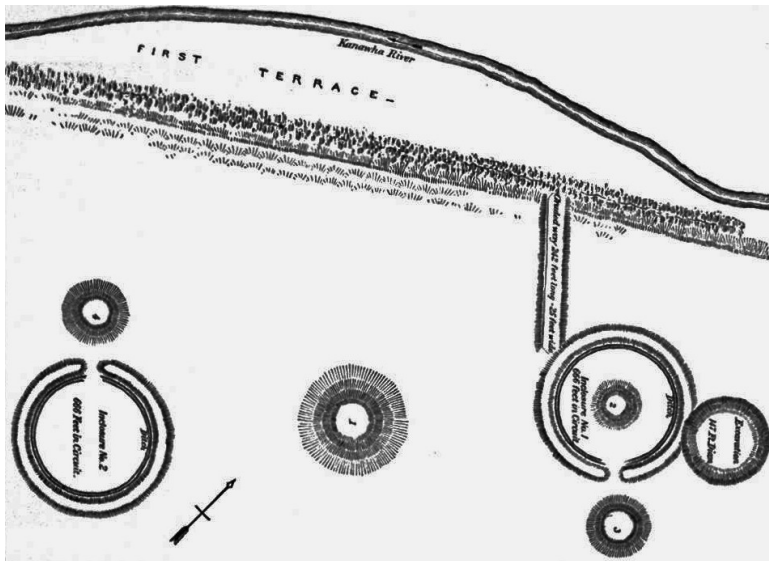
Kanawha County



Map of a section of the numerous mounds and earthworks that once dominated the landscape of Charleston, West Virginia.



Charleston was the capital city of the Allegewi giants. Only a few of the once hundreds of mounds are still viewable around the city. *The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*”



Two Sun Temples in Charleston that were aligned to the Summer and Winter Solstice sunrise. The circumference of both circles was 666 feet. In the middle was the large Smith mound.

History of Kanawha County, West Virginia 1876

In this village three cellars have been dug by the citizens, and in each case an entire human skeleton was exhumed. A square of ground embracing about ten acres in that portion of the village fronting the river, seems to have been set apart for a cemetery. In digging every cellar and well, and even every post-hole, greater or less numbers of human bones have been discovered. Earthen-ware of a superior quality has been dug up; also bone necklaces, carved shells, bone fish hooks, and an image carved in stone, have been taken from beneath the surface in

this beautiful little village. Mr. Marshall Hansford, while digging a post-hole in his yard a few years ago, found, about eighteen inches below the surface, nine pieces of sheet copper, several inches square, and rolled very thin. In digging his cellar he found the skeleton of a large-sized man, and a great variety of bones of birds, bears, and other wild animals. As a proof that these skeletons, relics and the like, were remains of an ancient race, I need only to inform the reader that not long before these discoveries were made, the earth above them was literally covered with stalwart sycamores, which Mr. Hansford informed me were fully five hundred years of age.



The Smith or Criel Mound is still visible in South Charleston. *The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*

Twelfth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, 1894

A large mound situated on the farm of Col. B. H. Smith, near Charleston, is conical in form, about 175 feet in diameter at the base and 35 feet high. It appears to be double; that is to say, it consists of two mounds, one built on the other, the lower or original one 20 feet and the upper 15 feet high.

The exploration was made by sinking a shaft, 12 feet square at the top and narrowing gradually to 6 feet square at the bottom, down through the center of the structure to the original surface of the ground and a short distance below it. After removing a slight covering of earth, an irregular mass of large, rough, flat sandstones, evidently brought from the bluffs half a mile distant, was encountered. Some of these sandstones were a good load for two ordinary men.

The removal of a wagon load or so of these stones brought to light a stone vault 7 feet long and 4 feet deep, in the bottom of which was found a large and much decayed human skeleton, but wanting the head, which the most careful examination failed to discover. A single rough spearhead was the only accompanying article found in this vault. At the depth of 6 feet, in earth similar to

that around the base of the mound, was found a second skeleton, also much decayed, of an adult of ordinary size. At 9 feet a third skeleton was encountered, in a mass of loose, dry earth, surrounded by the remains of a bark coffin. This was in a much, better state of preservation than the other two. The skull, which was preserved, is of the compressed or "flat-head" type.

For some 3 or 4 feet below this the earth was found to be mixed with ashes. At this depth in his downward progress Colonel Norris began to encounter the remains of what further excavation showed to have been a timber vault, about 12 feet square and 7 or 8 feet high. From the condition in which the remains of the cover were found, he concludes that this must have been roof-shaped, and, having become decayed, was crushed in by the weight of the addition made to the mound. Some of the walnut timbers of this vault were as much as 12 inches in diameter.

In this vault were found five skeletons, one lying prostrate on the floor at the depth of 19 feet from the top of the mound, and four others, which, from the positions in which they were found, were supposed to have been placed standing in the four corners. The first of these was discovered at the depth of 14 feet, amid a commingled mass of earth and decaying bark and timbers, nearly erect, leaning against the wall, and surrounded by the remains of a bark coffin. All the bones except those of the left forearm were too far decayed to be saved; these were preserved by two heavy copper bracelets which yet surrounded them.

The skeleton found lying in the middle of the floor of the vault was of unusually large size, "measuring 7 feet 6 inches in length and 19 inches between the shoulder sockets." It had also been inclosed in a wrapping or coffin of bark, remains of which were still distinctly visible. It lay upon the back, head east, legs together, and arms by the sides. There were six heavy bracelets on each wrist; four others were found under the head, which, together with a spear-point of black flint, were encased in a mass of mortar-like substance, which had evidently been wrapped in some textile fabric. On the breast was a copper gorget (Fig. 21). In each hand were three spear-heads of black flint, and others were about the head, knees, and feet. Near the right hand were two hematite celts, and on the shoulder were three large and thick plates of mica. About the shoulders, waist, and thighs were numerous minute perforated shells and shell beads.



The burial mound in Dunbar was designated as Mound #31 by the Smithsonian Institution. *The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*

Twelfth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, 1894

Mound 31 measured 318 feet in circumference, 25 feet high, and 40 feet across its flat top. [...] A 10-foot circular shaft was sunk from the top and trenches run in from the side. The top layer consisted of 2 feet of soil, immediately below, which was 1 foot of mixed clay and ashes. Below this, to the bottom, the mound was composed of earth apparently largely mixed with ashes, placed in small deposits during a long period of time. Three feet below the top were two skeletons, one above the other, extended at full length, facing each other and in close contact.



Above but near the heads were a pipe, celt, and some arrow or spearheads. Ten feet below these were two very large skeletons in a sitting position, facing each other, with their extended legs interlocking to the knees. Their hands outstretched and slightly elevated, were placed in a sustaining position to a hemispherical, hollowed, course-grained sandstone, burned until red and brittle. This was about 2 feet across the top, and the cavity or depression was filled with white ashes containing fragments of bones burned almost to coals. Over it was placed a somewhat wider slab of limestone 3 inches thick.

Bureau of Ethnology, 5th Annual Report 1883-84
South Charleston, West Virginia

Below the center of No. 7 (see plate), sunk into the original earth, was a vault about 8 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 3 feet deep. Lying extended on the back in bottom of this, amid the rotten fragments of a bark coffin, was a decayed human skeleton, fully 7 feet long, with head west. No evidence of fire was to be seen, nor were any stone implements discovered, but lying in a circle just above the hips were fifty circular pieces of white perforated shell, each about 1 inch in diameter and an eighth of an inch thick.

Twelfth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, 1894
Kanawha, County

No. 11 is now 35 by 40 feet at the base and 4 feet high. In the center 3 feet below the surface, was a vault 8 feet long and 3 feet wide. In the bottom of this, among the decayed fragments of bark wrappings, lay a skeleton fully seven feet long, extended at full length on the back, head west. Lying in a circle above the hips were fifty-two perforated shell disks about an inch in diameter and one-eighth of an inch thick.

Twelfth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, 1894
Kanawha County

Mound 19, the one farthest to the east, is 60 feet in diameter and 5 feet high. It was found to contain a rude vault of angular stones, some of them as much as two men could lift. This had been built on the natural surface and was 8 feet long, 4 wide, and 3 high, but contained only the decaying fragments of a large skeleton and a few fragments of pottery.

Twelfth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, 1894
Kanawha County, West Virginia

At the depth of 14 feet a rather large human skeleton was found, which was in a partially upright position with the back against a hard clay wall. All the bones were badly decayed, except those of the left wrist, which had been preserved by two heavy copper bracelets. Nineteen feet from the top the bottom of this debris was reached, where, in the remains of a bark coffin, a skeleton, measuring 7 1/2 feet in length and 19 inches across the shoulders was discovered. Each wrist was encircled by six heavy copper bracelets.

Springfield Globe Republic, Feb. 2 1886

TWO HUMAN SKELETONS FOUND

Charleston, West Virginia, Feb. 2 - News has just been received from Winfield, Putnam County, of the strange discovery of two human skeletons lying on a floating cake of ice, in the Kanawha river, near Red house Shoals, Sunday. The skeletons were in a good state of preservation and were evidently the frames of large men. Some fragments of clothing surrounded the bones, but nothing to indicate in any degree the identity of the deceased, or the locality from whence they floated on the ice.

West Virginia Geological Survey, Kanawha County, 1914

"Below the center of No. 7 (see plate), sunk into the original earth, was a vault about 8 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 3 feet deep. Lying extended on the back in the bottom of this, amid the rotter fragments of a bark coffin, was a decayed human skeleton, fully 7 feet long, with head west. No evidence of Age was to be seen, nor were any stone implements discovered, but lying in a circle just above the hips were fifty circular pieces of white perforated shell, each about 1 inch in diameter and an eighth of an inch thick. The bones of the left arm lay by the side of the body, but those of the right arm, as in one of the mounds heretofore mentioned, were stretched at right angles of the body, reaching out to a small oven-shaped vault, the mortar or cement roof of which was still unbroken. The capacity of this small circular vault was probably two bushels, and the peculiar appearance of the dark-colored deposit therein, and other indications, led to the belief that it had been filled with corn (maize) in the ear. The absence of weapons would indicate that the individual buried here was not a warrior, though a person of some importance.



West Virginia Historical Magazine, Volume-2-1902

Giant's Ax

Charleston, West Virginia., March 17, 1902

Dear Mr. Ladley,

Some years ago when Colonel Ben Smith mound was opened by Professor Norris, of the Smithsonian, he found the skeleton of a giant, which measured seven feet eight inches in length.

This occurred about fifteen years ago. Now comes the sequel. A few days ago

Joe Fister was ploughing near the mound and unearthed a stone ax. The ax is of granite, beautifully made and well preserved. It weighs seven pounds eight ounces. The largest ever found here.

Dr. J. N. Mahan brought this ax, and has it in his possession. Could this have been the giant's ax?

Can't you get some of your correspondents to give an article on Indian axes, & c.
Very Truly Yours,
Robert Douglas Roller

The WPA Guide to West Virginia 1935

In Staunton Park, a triangular park near the western end of town, is a conical Indian mound 175 feet in circumference at the base and 30 feet high. Ornaments, stone weapons, fragments of pottery, and 14 human skeletons – one more than seven feet long – were found when the mound was opened by the Federal Government in 1883.

Lincoln County

Arizona Republican, February 27, 1892

There were Giants in Those Days.

Wheeling, W. Va.,-While digging a grave on Trace Fork, Lincoln county, a few days ago, the bones of a human being of gigantic stature and proportions were exhumed. The skeleton is in a good state of preservation and the outlines of the frame sufficiently defined to determine that the stature of the person must have been nine or ten feet. The skull and other bones also indicate prodigious size. No one now living has any knowledge of the grave or its occupant, and all indications point to its belonging to some prehistoric race of giants contemporary with Mastodons, fossil remains of which have been found in many parts of the country.

Marion County

History and Progress of the County of Marion, West Virginia, 1880

Some years ago, some workmen, in preparing to build a bridge which spans Paw Paw creek, at the upper end of the village of Rivesville, unearthed three skeletons, which were those of giants, each measuring over seven feet in length.

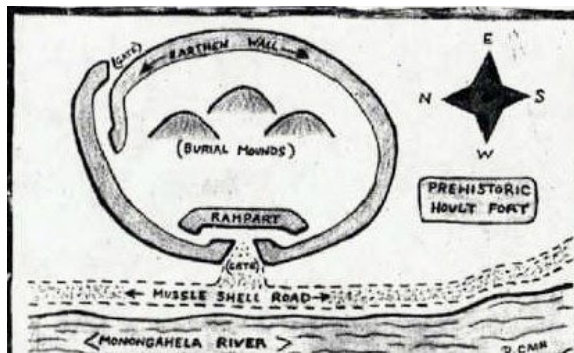
Raleigh Herald, December 15, 1916

Workman last Tuesday, while grading for the Fairmont & Wyatt Railroad on the B.W. Shian farm near Pine Bluff, Marion County, unearthed the skeleton of what appears to be a giant of olden times. The skeleton was found in the mound opposite the residence of B. W. Bogges. The skull and several of the larger bones were in a good state of preservation. The skull being something near the size of a two gallon bucket, with a low forehead and a long under jaw. The ribs, so far as can be determined appear to be about three times the size of that of an average man of present time. One thigh bone which is well preserved, measures four and

a half feet in length which shows this person was of great height.

Small bones which appear to be those of the hands and fingers would indicate hands of enormous size. The feet appear to be in proportion with other parts of the body.

There has been quite a little speculation as to what that old mound contained, but up to the time the railroad commenced cutting it open, no one had the nerve to open it. Some citizens of that section claimed that it was just an ordinary mound, such as is found in so many places in Ohio, Indiana and numerous other states, built by the mound-builders, but now the mound had been opened and nothing found but a single skeleton, all have come to the conclusion that the mound was nothing more than the grave of the giant, who must have been king of his tribe. The Smithsonian Institution will be notified of the discovery.



Now and Long Ago, History of Marion County, West Virginia, 1969

The history of these people of mystery, scarce as it is in our valley, exists only in remnants of certain of their works, fragments of a stone-and-mussel road, which was devised graded and macadamized in most distant times (perhaps 2,000 years ago), and in certain "clues of earth," which enabled the first known civilized visitors here to see, and examine, where once a strange fort had been. Evidence of these ancient was partially destroyed by the settlers' "hast plow"; yet, certainly, some evidence of these works remains....

The most important sites of prehistoric events in the present Marion County are the location of the ancient earthen fort at near Hoult, and that of the stone mussel shell road, on the east bank of the Monongahela between the mouth of the Tygart Valley River and Little Creek at Catawba. Here, by the Monongahela, on the great flats, and the high hills, must have been a center of considerable activity a thousand or so years ago, and before...The ancient fort here, on the largest flat, was said to have occupied about seven acres; beneath it, along the river, lay the road, said to have been about nine feet wide and fourteen inches thick, composed of knapped stone, set in a mortar of crushed mussel shells. The fort and this road were not products of peoples imagination. Indeed, no! Evidence of their existence is well founded.

Description of the Ancient Fort

"There was an embankment on the flat about ten feet high. It could have been five feet higher when it was heaped up, for it was easy to see it had settled. It was shaped something like a human head in a side view and enclosed about seven acres. Places in it were open, like it had been tunneled out to begin with. There wasn't a rock in it, I heard. The dirt was layered black about six inches, then layered in natural color about six inches. At the bottom and all along were a great sediment of mussel shells, where beads and arrow points and good many human bones were found.

Description of the Mounds Inside the Fort

W.B. Price told Rev. Henry Morgan that he had talked with many persons who remembered the mounds inside of the fort. For one, Stephen Morgan told him about them, he said. There were three of them, about ten feet high and twenty feet across at the bottom, running up to a peak. Human bones were found in them and buried where the Hoult graveyard is now. He described the the mounds as "just earth heaped on top of mussel shells."

Description of the Road

Price remembered seeing "parts" of the prehistoric road and said it was made of small broken stones and mussel shell mortar. "Some places it was fairly solid," he said, "but mostly it came apart when it was uncovered and rained on. The road was pretty much destroyed when grading was done for the F.M. and P Railroad."

John Prickets account of the road, "It left the river where the path leaves it now and came over to the bridge, and went down the river to Newport (Catawba), where it ended. The stone mussel road was always said to end at Little Creek. It was the opinion of 23 people interviewed that it had begun just below the mouth of the Tygart Valley River and had ended up at Little Creek; and that, except for about half a mile on the Pricket land, it followed the east bank of the river, very near the water, from the beginning to end, and that almost all of it that had not been destroyed when the F.M. and P. Railroad was constructed, had come under water when the first locks were built.

Giant Skeletons Unearthed Near the Road and Fort

Mrs Shearer told Adam O Heck that schoolmaster John Beall settled here a very long time ago, and she remembered him clearly, and that when he first came here to live he found four human skeletons where Palatine is now, that - people supposed - had been washed from their graves by floods, their graves being near the river. She said she had heard that these skeletons were, every one, eight feet long, and that John Beall had measured them before digging a grave and reburying them.

She also said that three such skeletons were found at the mouth of Paw Paw Creek many years later. Jim Dean and some men were digging for a bridge foundation and found these bones by the lower end of the old buffalo wallow.

She thought it was Dr. Kidwell, of Fairmont, who examined them and said they were very old, perhaps thousands of years old. Squire Satterfield had buried them in the Jolliffe graveyard, (Rivesville). All of these skeletons, she said, were measured and found to be eight feet long.

Marshall County

The Daily Times (New Philadelphia, Ohio) November 29, 1909 SKELETONS UNEARTHED

Remains of Thirty-Two Persons With Their Dogs Found in West Virginia.

Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 29. - Workmen grading for a street at Warwood, near here, unearthed the skeletons of thirty-two Indians or persons of some prehistoric race. George S. Dorsch, former owner of the land upon which the bones were found, removed a mound a few years ago and uncovered six skeletons.

Those found were lying in a semi-circle around the side of this mound. Each had been buried with a dig beside it and then surrounded with mussel shells and a few arrow heads. Measurements indicate that all the skeletons were those of persons six feet or more tall.



Recent photo of the largest of all of the burial mounds located in the Ohio Valley at Grave Creek, in Moundsville, West Virginia. *The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*

Charleston Daily Mail, October 22, 1922

“Skeletons in Mound”

One of the most interesting of the five state parks is Mound Park, at Moundsville from which that city derived its name. Probably no other relic of prehistoric origin has attracted as wide study among archaeologists as the Grave

Creeks mound which has given up skeletons of the ancients who constructed it.

Aside from the mammoth tumulus, itself 69 feet high and 900 feet in circumference, there were originally no fewer than seven mounds situated in the broad plain at the point. None was nearly equal to the one now standing, and the locations of most of the smaller ones are now lost to all excepting a few.

Archaeologists investigating the mound some years ago dug out a skeleton said to be that of a female because of the formation of the bones. The skeleton was seven feet four inches tall and the jawbone would easily fit over the face of a man weighing 160 pounds.

That the women of that ancient day were not unlike the woman of today in their liking for finery was evidenced by the articles that were found beside the skeleton of what centuries ago was a "flapper." Seventeen hundred ivory beads, 500 seashells of an involute species and five copper bracelets were found in the vault. The beads and shells were about the neck and breast of the skeleton while the bracelets were upon the arms.

There was also taken from the mound the skeleton of a man eight feet tall. There were no ornaments beside it. These skeletons were sent to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

"Human Bones Found"

At many places near the mound human bones of large size have been found and relics in large number and great variety have been picked up. Many beads found nearby were of porcelain-like substance, and a stone image was found representing a human figure sitting in a cramped position with face and eyes projecting upward and hair knotted in the back of the head. The features of the figure, especially the nose, were distinctly Roman. It is thought to have been a god. The figure disappeared, and its whereabouts are now unknown, but, until recent years, it was among the relics in the mound museum inside the huge pile, which was discontinued some years ago owing to the decay of the walls.

One interesting feature of the excavating was the formation of the ground composing the mound. It resembled the surrounding soil and was sandy until a depth of about eight feet was reached when blue spots were noticed. These increased upon approach to the center until they were so closely laid as to give the soil a clouded appearance. Examination showed that the spots contained bits of bone and ashes which led the investigators to the belief that the entire mound had been built of cremated bodies which builders piled about and upon the vault of the chief and his queen. Others maintain that the mound was the burying place of a chief and his queen and that the mound was constructed by earth taken from a large and regularly shaped basin at no great distance from the mound and piled up a shovel full at a time.

Mason County



Point Pleasant is located in Mason county, West Virginia and is the noted home of the Mothman. Native Americans named this winged creature with red eyes Piasu which is very similar to the Sumerian demon Pazuzu. The mouth of the Kanawha River is also at Point Pleasant, a river the Shawnee called “The River of Evil Spirits.”

12th Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology 1890- 91 Mason County

In an old cultivated field stream with mussel shells, are one large and several small mounds. In all those which were explored there was a layer of skeletons on the natural surface, and two, or sometimes three, other layers above them to a height of 5 feet. The appearance of the mounds justified the statement of Mr. Couch and others at least one more layer had been removed during fifty years of steady cultivation. The skeletons were well preserved many of them large, in a prostrate position, with no particular arrangement.

12th Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology 1890- 91 McCulloch mound

Five miles above the mouth of the Kanawha, on the south side, on the farm of Charles E. McCulloch, is the largest mound in this section. Unlike most of the large mounds, it is not on the river bottom, but on a sloping terrace nearly a hundred feet higher, and after long cultivations are still 20 feet high and nearly 300 feet in circumference. A circular shaft 11 feet in diameter was sunk down through the center to the bedrock a foot below the base of the mound. A rock heap at the top had been made in a depression evidently caused by the caving of a vault. This rock heap had been disturbed by parties who found a very large skeleton with some stone weapons. Beneath it sandstone slabs as heavy as a man could lift were scattered through the shaft, and at the bottom enough of them standing and lying at all angles to have covered the vault, and appearing to have been hurled thus by the caving in of the roof. Excepting the outside covering and

3 or 4 feet at the bottom of soil like that about it and the stones mentioned, the entire mound was composed of ashes, mostly pure, but in a few places slightly mixed with earth, all very light and easily shoveled. The somewhat sloping, natural surface had been leveled up by a layer of clay, then a bark floor laid down, and this covered with a layer of clean ashes over a space larger than the area of the vault, which must have been nearly square, about 12 feet on either side, and placed diagonally to the cardinal points. Prostrate in the ashes were the remains of at least 6 adults and some children, placed parallel, heads east. Owing to the condition of the mound at the bottom, being very wet, the bones were so decayed that it was impossible to tell how many persons had been buried here. Not a single relic of any kind was found with the remains.

Monongalia County



Conical stone mounds can still be located in West Virginia. Photo from Yoly Molina.

Staunton Spectator (Staunton, Virginia) February 6, 1889

A party from Morgantown W. VA., opened one of a series of mounds in the vicinity of Cheat Neck, W. Va., with interesting results. The mound was partly built of stones, rising in a conical shape and covered with moss and wildflowers. After considerable labor, an entrance was made in the center of the mound, where two skeletons were found in a fair state of preservation both being of gigantic stature and build. When the men were in full life they must have been at least twelve foot high and possessed of enormous strength, as the size of the bones would indicate. With the exception of the enormous skulls, which were partly crumbled and decayed, the skeletons were in a perfect state of preservation."

Now and Long Ago, History of Marion County, West Virginia, 1969

Near Smithtown, on lands of John C. Malone, is an Indian burying place, located under an overhanging rock, close to White Day Creek. A number of bones and skeletons have been taken from this ancient cemetery, by Dr. Kramer and others.

In September, 1882, a large skeleton was unearthed in the district by F.M. Fetty and wife. It was in a sitting position, in a rock grave, walled up with loose stones. In the summer of 1883, James Faulkner and others found an unusually large skeleton in the district. It is said to be that of a man whose stature was not less than seven feet, and who evidently belonged to prehistoric times. (Dr. Kramer measured the skeleton and found it to be seven-feet-four inches long, and supposed its owner, when living, must have been almost eight feet tall.

Ohio County

The New York Times, November 22, 1852

The skeleton remains of an Indian were dug up at Wheeling, West Virginia a few days ago. From the enormous size of his skull, his thigh bones, and other parts of the human frame, it is thought he could not have been less than seven feet high. Most of the remains crumbled to pieces upon being exposed to the air.

***The Western Literary Messenger, Volume 27, 1857
Skeleton of a Giant Found***

A day or two since, some workman engaged in sub soiling the grounds of Sheriff Wickham, at his vineyard in East Wheeling, came across a human skeleton. Although much decayed there was little difficulty in identifying it, by placing the bones, which could not have had belonged to other than a human body, in their original position. The impression made from the skeleton itself, were measured by the Sheriff and a brother in the craft locale, both of whom were prepared to swear that it was 10 feet, 9 inches in length. Its jaws and teeth were almost as large as those of a horse. The bones are to be seen at the Sheriffs office - Wheeling Times.

The Ogden Standard Examiner Nov 9, 1930

Incidentally an interesting discovery of a giant human in a mound in West Virginia was made recently by a group of University of Pennsylvania geologists. This find is particularly significant. For the skeleton besides being surrounded by crude jewelry and stone implements and what must have been woven coverings, was buried with copper and bronze coins having indecipherable inscriptions.

Pleasants County



Burial mound at St. Mary's in Pleasant County, West Virginia. *The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*

Ogden Standard-Examiner, Sunday, November 09, 1930

Incidentally an interesting discovery of giant human skeletons in a mound in West Virginia was made recently by a group of University of Pennsylvania geologists. The find is particularly significant. For the giant skeleton, besides being surrounded by crude jewelry and stone implements and what must have been woven coverings was buried with copper and bronze coins having indecipherable inscriptions.

The mounds of the Ohio Valley has proven that there were "giants in those days." Out of all these facts, some bewildering, some illuminating, one point seems to stand out: that the race has gone to the species of the fittest brains. The great dinosaurs succumbed to the keen intelligence of the little possum. The powerful human giants disappeared and in their place rose men of less physical stature but with increasing brain power.

Preston County

History of Preston County, West Virginia, 1882

That they were large is established by their bones; that there were giants among them is proved by the wonderful large bones found interspersed through the mounds, showing some of them were about seven feet in high, while the majority was from five feet eight inches to six feet in height.

Oswego Times and Express, November 12, 1883

The Skeleton of a Giant- Kingwood, W. Va.,- A human skull was unearthed here which measures 40 inches around the forehead. The skeleton is supposed to have been 14 feet high.

Wood County

The Evening Star, July 16, 1898

12 FOOT SKELETONS DISCOVERED IN WEST VIRGINIA STONE MOUND

"A remarkable cave has been discovered near Parkersburg, W. Va. The entrance will only permit one person going in at a time and after proceeding ten or fifteen feet a large room is encountered, twenty feet square of solid stone. Dates are carved on the walls as far back as 1598. In one corner of the room a stone door, swung on large steel hinges, leads to stone steps, which the explores followed to a room, where many human skeletons were found. By the aid of a rope one can be lowered into another room, twenty feet below the skeleton chamber, where fish can be found by the hundred in a pond, the fish resembling the common perch. Hundreds of stone fish are to be found in the different sections of the cave. These are the people carrying away as relics. The cave is on the farm of B. A. Price.



Stone mounds were described on many of the hilltops along the Kanawha River tributaries.

Evening Star, July 16, 1898.

Interesting discoveries in the vicinity of Parkersburg and Cheat Neck West Virginia

From Morgantown W. Va., opened one of a series of mounds in the vicinity of Cheat Neck, W. VA., with interesting results. The mound was partly built of stones, rising in a conical shape and covered with moss and wildflowers. After considerable labor, an entrance was made in the center of the mound, where two skeletons were found in a fair state of preservation both being of gigantic stature and build. When the men were in full life they must have been at least twelve high and possessed of enormous strength, as the size of the bones would indicate. With the exception of the enormous skulls, which were partly crumbled and decayed, the skeletons were in a perfect state of preservation."

Kentucky



Large Burial Mound in Kentucky.

Allen County

Collins Historical Sketches of Kentucky V. II, History of Kentucky, 1874

At the west side of the narrow pass, and immediately at its termination, there is a hill similar to the one on the east. Here is to be seen a small mound forty feet in circumference and four feet high. Upon excavating one side of this mound, a stone coffin was dug up, two and a half feet long, one foot wide and one foot deep, with a stone covering – the top of the coffin projecting one inch beyond the sides. Upon opening the coffin, the arm and thigh bones of an infant were found. This coffin being removed, others of larger dimensions were discovered, but not removed. Many very large human bones have been exhumed from the mounds in this county – some of the thigh bones measuring from eight to ten inches longer than the of men now inhabiting the country.

Adair County

The Newberry Herald (Newberry, S.C.), February 16, 1876

Another mammoth cave has been discovered near Columbia, Ky., which rivals in grandeur the original Mammoth. In it were found thirty-one human skeletons of gigantic proportions. The cave has plenty of galleries and many varieties of stalagmites and stalactites.

Barren County

Canton Daily News, November 20, 1927

Huge Human Skeleton Found

Glasgow, Kentucky, Nov 19 – The strange story of how four men found an 8 foot skeleton of a man in a recess of a cavern is vouched for here by friends of the quartet, who say they have no reason to doubt the integrity of those concerned.

John Nelson and his three sons were exploring Harlan Cave when they came upon a skeleton, over 8 feet in length, according to Nelson. Nelson said he believed it was an Indian's bones. Arrows, flints and trinkets were found with the body.

Old Indians living in the vicinity said it was the custom of the tribes to bury medicine men and chiefs alone. They believe the skeleton that of a great man of an ancient tribe.

Bell County

Xenia Daily Gazette November 10, 1896

A GIANT INDIAN MUMMY

Dug Out of a Cellar on Elkwel Creek, Kentucky

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 9. - John Winter, of Bell county, last week, while digging a cellar at his home, on Elkwel Creek, excavated a giant mummy was that of a man eight feet high, and wrapped in a winding cloth of skins. It was placed in a canoe-like coffin, and crumbled away upon being exposed to the air. At the head of the giant were a stone hatchet and a few cooking utensils, a large hollow stone, which presumably contained food. At his feet was a skin shield, which had also crumbled to dust.

Butler County

Collins Historical Sketches of Kentucky V. II, History of Kentucky, 1874

Butler County

Mound and Cave

On the farm of Judge T.C. Carson, 7 miles below Morgantown are several mounds – one 8 or 10 feet high, covering between a quarter and half acre of land. No bones have been found in it; but from a smaller one, a number of bones belonging to a giant race have been taken jaw bones which would go over the

whole chin of a man, and teeth correspondingly large; the teeth remained sound, but other bones crumbled on exposure to the air. In Saltpeter Cave, In the little bend of the Green River, a number of such bones were found.

Boone County

The Weekly Wisconsin (Milwaukee) July 10, 1886 **A Skeleton of a Giant Found**

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 7. - At Petersburg, Ky., twenty five miles below here, an excavation for a new building has brought to light a peculiar find, it being a strange looking Indian grave, the receptacle of which had been made of stone and clay formed into a kind of cement, about three feet in height, and fully none in length. The bones were all of large proportions, and the monstrous skull, with teeth perfect and intact, was more than a half an inch thick at the base. A number of copper pieces, evidently worn for ornaments, a stone pipe and a quantity of arrowheads were found with the decaying bones. The air had scarcely reached the receptacle when the bones broke and crumbled into dust.

Boyd County



Six mounds in Ashland's Central Park. *The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*"

The Courier Journal (Louisville, Kentucky) May 14, 1883

Mr. Morgan Sowards, of Big Sandy, found a human skeleton in his yard after a heavy rain. The fore-arm was six inches longer than that of an average man, the skull was massive, and the jaw bone enormous. Around the neck were a number of Indian trinkets.

Bracken County

The Bourbon News., June 10, 1921

ANCIENT BURIAL PLACE

(Augusta. Chronicle)

It is believed by many wise and experienced men that centuries before the Indians, a race of people greatly superior to them in arts and knowledge, lived here. That such a race of men occupied portions of Kentucky at some time cannot be doubted. We can only speculate concerning the prehistoric people who dwelt here in fable and mystery during the silent centuries of an unwritten epoch. But it is certain that our little town of Augusta has a peculiar historic value, for it is located on a large burying ground of these ancients. Everywhere between the mouths of Locust and Bracken creeks, skeletons of great size and of great number have been found.

When Gen. John Payne dug his cellar 110 skeletons, were taken up in the space of 60×70 feet. They were of all sizes from seven feet long to those of infants. Many arrow heads have been found and earthenware of clay and pounded mulch. Some of the largest trees of the forest were growing over these remains when the land was cleared in 1792. The Indians had no tradition about these people. We are lost in conjecture as to who they were and how they become extinct.

Historical Sketches of Kentucky by Lewis Collins, 1878

The bottom on which Augusta is situated is a large burying ground of the ancients...They have been found in great numbers, and of all sizes, everywhere between the mouths of Bracken and Locust Creeks, a distance of about a mile and a half. From the cellar under my dwelling, 60 by 70 feet, over a hundred and ten skeletons were taken. I measured them by skulls, and there might have been more, whose skulls had crumbled into dust...The skeletons were of all sizes, from seven feet to infant.

David Kilgour (who was a tall and very large man) passed our village at the time I was excavating my cellar, and we took him down and applied a thigh bone to his. The man, if well-proportioned, must have been 10 to 12 inches taller than Kilgour, and the lower jaw bone would slip on over his, skin and all. Who were they? How came their bones here?

Carroll County

Collins Historical Sketches of Kentucky V. II, History of Kentucky, 1874

Carroll County

Antiquities

There are a number of mounds in the county, but generally of small size. In 1837, one was examined in which were found the skull and thigh bones of a human being of very large frame, together with a silver snuff box, made in the shape of an infants shoe. On an elevated hill, a short distance from the Kentucky

River, in opening a stone quarry, the jaw bone and a large number of human teeth were found; and on the points of the ridges, generally similar discoveries have been made. About four miles from Carrollton, on the muddy Fork of White Run, in the bed of the creek, on a limestone rock, is the form of a human being, in a sitting posture, and near by, is the form of one lying on his back, about six feet long, distinctly marked.

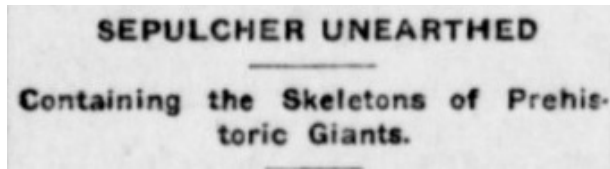
Kendallville Standard, March 16, 1894

A few days ago a mound was discovered on the Kentucky River below Carrollton. A party of men excavated it, and digging down for ten feet were surprised to find three human skeletons of gigantic size. They were between two layers of ashes, with their heads extended toward the setting sun. The bones were monstrous size, and from the manner of of burial they were beyond doubt a relic of the mound builders, that ancient race who occupied the continent thousands of years ago. The arms and legs were literally covered with curious shaped beads, several of which were exhibited by one of the party who discovered the cave. The beads seem to be constructed from the teeth of some animal, and are in perfect condition.

Clark County



The mound is set on high ground overlooking Pretty Run Creek and is about ½ mile from the road, but easily seen. *The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*



Newark Advocate November 27, 1911

IMMENSE GRAVE CONTAINING SKELETONS

Prehistoric Race of Giants Unearthed Near Pine Grove Kentucky Measured 12 Feet.

Pine Grove, Ky. Nov. 27.-Evidences of a prehistoric race have been uncovered by Hugh Yates, a prosperous land owner of this country, on his farm, a few miles west of here. While excavating beneath a high cliff on his place, Mr. Yates came upon an immense grave containing a human skeleton. The frame was of giant proportions.

His curiosity aroused, Mr. Yates called in some neighbors, and, armed with picks, they burrowed their way into the side of the cliff and found an ancient sepulcher crowded with human skeletons, some of them larger than the first one. One of the frames measured 12 feet.

Along with the skeletons were found curiously wrought jewels and strange ornaments, while cooking vessels and musical instruments of queer design were unearthed in great profusion. The diggers are still at work and expect to make even more important finds.

Clay County

Fredericksburg Star, July 7th 1900

GREW IN SPITE OF AGE

Corn Found in Indian Mound Planted and Proved Productive

Floyd Tully of Stout, Ohio has received from a Clay County, Kentucky friend an ear of corn that has a history. It was grown from a seed dug out of an Indian mound in that county, says the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. The seed which was 60 feet under ground, was in a jar, sealed, and was close to a skeleton, that measured 8 1/2 feet in height.

The corn was planted and proved a good yielder, and the ear presented to Mr. Tully was part of the product. Mr Tully distributed kernels among his friends, who will plant them this year.

Fayette County



Henge or Sun Temple located in Fayette County had a gateway aligned to the Equinox sunrise. *The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*

***The Historical Magazine
Antiquities. History and Biography of America, Vol V. 1869***

Extract of a letter from Benjamin Harding, Esq., to Doctor Mitchell, dated Missouri, March 16, 1831.

"Respected Sir: Permit me to commune 41 with you on the subject of a natural American " relic of antiquity. It is the skeleton of an "individual of the human race, measuring nearly " ten feet in length which I have discovered in " this western country. Should you think it " worthy of a place among the rarities of the " land, be pleased to inform me, Having read " in the public prints of the last year, an offer " by one of the learned Societies, (I believe the " Geographical, of Paris, in France,) of four "hundred francs, for the greatest remnant of "American antiquity, it is thought by many "gentlemen that this would be entitled to it. "Your opinion on the subject would be very " desirable.

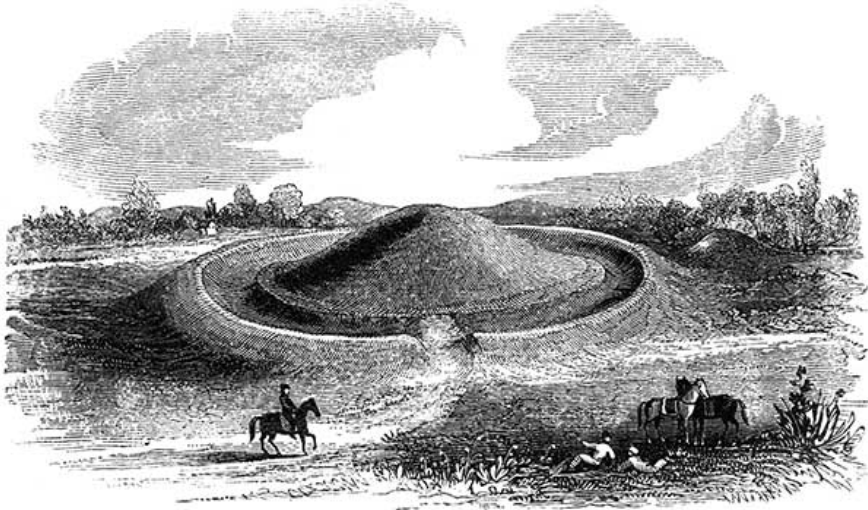
"Yours, with high consideration,
"Benjamin Harding."

This was probably addressed to the eminent physician so well known, in St. Louis. It may elicit further information regarding the final destination of that skeleton, and add to the links in the history of a lost race, so often found in Kentucky caves, in the shape of immense skeletons and skulls, in which a modern skull can be placed with ease. The minute record is preserved of the discovery of a gigantic female skeleton, (with the skin dried to the bones and entire,) in a stone tomb in the Mammoth Cave, where the atmosphere will preserve a body like the Egyptian tombs. The details of this female's dress, are also preserved. Mansfield Tracy Walworth. Edoartown, November 30th, 1824.

The Hartford Republican (Hartford, Ky.) December 18, 1891

The skeletons of an Indian giant eight feet high has been found in Fayette county.

Greenup County



Burial mound surrounded by a deep ditch or henge as an extension of the Portsmouth, Ohio ceremonial earthwork complex.

Bluffton Chronicle, Bluffton, Indiana, October 3, 1894

A Giants Remains Found. Portsmouth, Ohio

The skeleton of a man seven feet in height was found under an old oak on Pete Thompson's place, a few miles below this city, in Kentucky. The skeleton evidently belonged to a prehistoric race that threw up the earthworks still visible at that place and known as the "old fort. A crown of beaten sterling silver encircled the head and there were many other evidences of the princely character of the "deceased". The find is considered a great one as the skeleton's position under the tree proves that it must have been entombed many hundreds of years ago. An exploring party of archaeologists will be on the ground and the details of the discovery will be sent to the Smithsonian Institution."

San Francisco Morning Call, October 1, 1894

The Skeleton of a Human Giant.

Portsmouth, Ohio, Sept. 30.-The skeleton of a prehistoric giant has been exhumed in Kentucky, twelve miles below this city. The skeleton is 8 feet in height and 4 feet across the shoulders."

Harlan County

Collins Historical Sketches of Kentucky V. II, History of Kentucky, 1874

Harlan County

Antiquities

The first courthouse in Harlan County was built upon a mound in Mount Pleasant – upon which, in 1808, the largest forest trees were growing. In August, 1838, a new courthouse was erected upon the same mound, requiring a deeper foundation and more digging- with these discoveries; human bones, some small, other very large, indicating that the bodies had been buried in a sitting posture; several skulls, with most of the teeth fast in their sockets, and perfect; the skull of a female, with beads and other ornaments which apparently hung around the neck. Close by the larger bones was a half gallon pot, superior in durability of modern ware; made of clay and of pearl winks pounded of powder, glazed on the inside, and the outside covered with little rough knots, nearly an inch in length. Excavating one side of the mound, a stone coffin was dug up two and a half feet long, one foot wide and one foot deep, with a stone covering the top of the coffin projecting one inch beyond the sides. Upon opening the coffin, the arm and thigh bone of an infant were found in it. The coffin being removed, others of larger dimensions were to be discovered, but were not removed. Many very large human bones have been removed from mounds in this county-some of the thigh bones measuring from eight to ten inches longer than the race that is now inhabiting the county.

Jefferson County

New York Times, February 8, 1876

The Early American Giant

The public will be unpleasantly reminded of this callous indifference to the future on the part of prehistoric Americans by the recent discovery of three unusually fine skeletons in Kentucky. A Louisville paper asserts that two men lately undertook to explore a cave, which they accidentally discovered not far from that city. The entrance to the cave was small, but the explorers soon found themselves in a magnificent apartment, richly furnished with expensive and fashionable stalactites. In a corner of this hall stood a large stone family vault, which the two men promptly pried open. In it were found three skeletons, each nearly nine feet in height. The skeletons appear to have somewhat frightened the young men, for, on seeing so extensive a collection of bones, they immediately dropped their torch, and subsequently wandered in darkness for thirty-six hours before they found their way back to daylight and soda water.

Now, it is evident that these gigantic skeletons belonged to men very different from men of the present day. A skeleton eight feet and ten inches in height would measure fully nine feet when dressed in even a thin suit of flesh. The tallest nine-foot giant of a traveling circus is rarely more than six feet four inches high in private life and without his boots, and even of this quality are scarce and dear. The three genuine nine-foot men of Kentucky must have belonged to a race that is now entirely extinct, and hence it would be a matter of very great interest if we could learn who and what they were.

Kenton County

A Gigantic Skeleton Unearthed

Cincinnati, Aug. 16. - Jacob Burk, of Bromely, Ky., a suburb of Cincinnati, while at work today in the sand pits near Bromley, unearthed the skeleton of a man of gigantic proportions. Further excavating discovered two more skeletons of the same size.

The skeleton were in an excellent state of preservation. They averaged seven feet in height.

Lawrence County

History of Kentucky, Vol. I, 1922

Above the mouth of Big Point Creek there is a river bottom extending up the Louisa River about a mile. There are mounds covered with large trees when first seen by white men. The original public highway up the Big Sandy was laid out on the north side of the second mound. In matching this public road the mound was cut and the skeletons of a man of large size was found. It was enclosed in a sort of rude box made by placing flat thin river stones about and over it.

Lyon County

Kentucky New Era, Oct. 17, 1902

HUGE JAWBONE

Found Under the New Cell Houses at Eddyville Prison

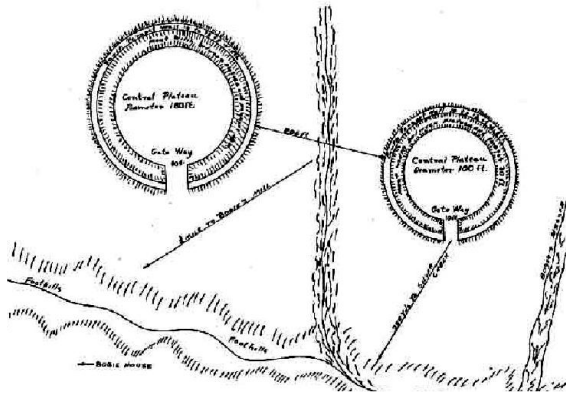
In holy writ we are told that there were giants in those days. Some of these giants evidently found their way to Kentucky and died here, says the Grayson Gazette.

Sheriff W. E. Cummings exhibited to us the lower jawbone of a human being who must have been of extraordinary size. The jawbone was recently sent to him by Hon. Charles A. Nelson from Eddyville. It was found there by workmen while

quarrying rock for the new cell house for the Edyville penitentiary and was found connected with the Quante mills at the earth. Trees three feet in diameter were growing on the ground above it.

The bone is very large, and will slip over the jawbone of the largest man who can be found in this country. Some think it belonged to an Indian of large stature or to some giant who lived, moved and had his being in some prehistoric age.

Madison County



Two Sun temples located south of Richmond, Kentucky the largest was 666 feet in circumference.

The Perrysburg Journal (Perrysburg, Ohio) May 2, 1872

The other afternoon, some gentlemen, while prospecting for coal about a mile from Rockport, Kentucky, came upon the complete skeleton of a human body, gigantic in size. It was found about six feet below the surface of the earth. The forearm bone from elbow to wrist measured forty-two inches and the thigh bone from the hip to the knee measured forty-two inches. The lower jaw bone completely covered the whole lower portion of an ordinary sized human face.



Burial mound located a short distance from the two Sun Temples south of Richmond. *The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*

Collins Historical Sketches of Kentucky V. II, History of Kentucky, 1874

Madison County

Ancient cemetery- A race of giants on five high points on Caldwell Campbell's farm, and on a farm of Samuel and Walker Madison, adjoining, 8 miles southwest of Richmond, are burial grounds of pre-historic inhabitants- in all embracing fully 3 acres. On one part, about one and a half acres, have been discovered the skeletons of giants- The femur, tibia, skull, and inferior maxillary bones so large, when compared with the size of the late John Campbell (himself 6 feet 4 inches high) as to indicate a race 7 to 8 feet high. John Campbell slipped the inferior jaw bone of one entirely over his own, flesh and all.

The Richmond Climax (Richmond, Kentucky) August 6, 1921

When our forefathers came to Kentucky, 130 years ago, they found scattered throughout the borders numerous earth mounds. The Indians who then hunted in Kentucky, told the white people that they know nothing of who these mounds were built or who constructed them.

The Indians said that their fathers had told them that they had been built by a pale race, different from the Indians, with whom the Indians had fought and over whom they had finally prevailed. As these mounds were the only sure evidences of this former race, these people were called Mound Builders, and by this name we knew them in the succeeding years.

Two miles south of Waco, on a high ridge, which is said to be the highest point in Madison county outside of the mountain spurs, on the property of Mr. John Moberly, I found a mound ninety feet in diameter, and although over its surface cultivation had gone on for twenty or thirty years, it was still twelve feet in height. This mound Mr. Moberly kindly consented that I might demolish. He himself had dug into it several years ago some three or four feet, but without discovering anything of consequence – a few arrow heads were his only finds.



I first ran a trench three feet deep through the mound, due north and south. From the top of the mound, on the north side, there was a peculiar white clay not known in the immediate locality covering a space a space about seven feet long and two or three feet wide; this clay was used from the top to the bottom of the

mound. After following it all the way down to a level with the surface of the surrounding ground, we discovered a skeleton in a fair state of preservation. From all the surrounding conditions the body must have that of a man of eminence and renown. The column of white clay used to the bottom to the top of the mound would indicate that the body over which it had been packed in must have been one of more than usual importance, and the bones, which will be hereafter described, showed that the man was a person of tremendous stature, and was much larger than the other persons whose remains were interred in this mound.

Not being up in anatomy, I submitted the bones to Drs. Coomes, Cecil and others and they all concurred with me in the opinion that I had unearthed the bones of a man who in life must have been very tall and very large, and to be at least of the height indicated. Both the upper and lower teeth were greatly worn, and it was also evident that when this giant was interred he had lived out a long life.

Montgomery County



Burial mound located in Mt. Sterling, Kentucky. *The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*

New York Times April 2, 1872

Gigantic Human Remains Found

The Louisville Courier Journal, however, tells a bigger story thus- "Workmen in the new fire cistern, in Jeffersonville, Kentucky exhumed, twelve foot from the surface, a part of the skeleton of a giant at least twelve feet high. The skull was badly broken by the workmen, but sufficient of the jaw and face bones were saved to show that it was the remains of a monstrous sized human being," A shinbone was dug up which measured near three feet in height."

Ohio County

The Perrysburg Journal (Perrysburg, Ohio) May 2, 1872

The other afternoon, some gentlemen, while prospecting for coal about a mile from Rockport, Kentucky, came upon the complete skeleton of a human body, gigantic in size. It was found about six feet below the surface of the earth. The forearm bone from elbow to wrist measured forty-two inches and the thigh bone from the hip to the knee measured forty-two inches. The lower jaw bone completely covered the whole lower portion of an ordinary sized human face.

Collins Historical Sketches of Kentucky, Lewis Collins, 1874

Ohio County

A Giant-In 1872, in prospecting for coal in Ohio County, about a mile from Rockport, the complete skeleton of a human body of gigantic size was found, 6 feet below the surface. The lower jaw-bone, when fitted over the lower portion of a man's face in the party of explorers, completely covered it; the thigh bone, from hip-bone to the knee, was 42 inches long, and the fore-arm bone from the wrist to elbow measured 22 inches. This would indicate a giant over 10 feet high.

Ohio County, Kentucky, in the Olden Days-By Harrison D. Taylor, 1926

The late Robert Render, Sr., a gentleman well-known and highly esteemed for his many virtues, used to relate finding a mound or grave near Green River, in which were bones of enormous size: a human leg bone when stood on the floor beside his leg, when sitting down, would reach to the top of his knee, and a jaw bone which would fit loosely over his under jaw. Mr. Render was a man considerably over medium height, measuring over six feet and having large bones and face. It is estimated that the old bones belonged to a human one-third larger than Mr. Render, who ranked among the largest men in this country. It is now a subject of regret that this grave had not been thoroughly examined by scientific men, and a full skeleton procured of this semi-giant race.

Pike County

Marietta Daily Leader (Marietta, Ohio) April 21, 1897

Cynthiana, Ky., April 20. - John Hill, a prominent farmer of this country, while digging a milk house Tuesday, found a skeleton seven feet tall. It is claimed by the older citizens that locality that the remains were those of an Indiana chief, as many Indian trinkets were found in the grave, which was walled with rock.

Simpson County

Collins Historical Sketches of Kentucky V. II, History of Kentucky, 1874

Simpson County

Antiquities – A Giant

From a mound on the farm of Eden Burrowes, near Franklin, were exhumed, in May, 1841, at a depth of over 12 feet, several human skeletons, one of extraordinary dimensions, was found between what appeared to be have been two logs, covered with a wooden slab. Many of the bones were entire. The under jaw bone was large enough to fit over the jaw, flesh and all, of any common man of present day. The thigh bones were full six inches longer than those of any man in Simpson County. Teeth, arms, ribs and all, gave evidence of a giant of a former race. Around the neck was a string of copper beads, and one bead of pure silver, all perfectly preserved. Another skeletons, of smaller dimension, had around his neck a string of beads, about 100 in number. The string, which had held the beads, was still apparent, though time had destroyed it s consistence.

Todd County

Counties of Todd and Christian Kentucky, Historical and Biographical, 1872

There are numerous mounds in Todd County, but to which of these classes they should be assigned it is difficult to determine from the meager accounts to be gained from them. But one or two have been examined, and these with insufficient care. Skeletons of extraordinary size were found, the skulls of which were passed over the head of a large man and rested easily upon his shoulders.

The Ancient Dwarfs and Fairies; Spiritual Realms



Described as “fanciful” by archaeologist, this pipe may have been an artistic rendering of an ancient Ohio dwarf. The pipe was discovered on one of Ohio's largest burial mounds, in Chillicothe, Ohio.

According to religious texts, there are dark and foreboding shadows that have been cast across the lands of the mound builders of the Ohio Valley. This is the demonic world of ghosts and evil spirits that are perpetuated through the giant and dwarf races that once populated these regions. According to the Book of Enoch, both of these races had their origins with the Fallen Angels. It is written in the Book of Enoch of the giant and dwarf races, “Evil spirits proceed from their bodies because they are created from above, and from the Holy Watchers is their beginning and their primal origin, they will be evil spirits on earth, and evil spirits, they will be named.” To gaze upon the great necropolis of the many earthen tombs of the Ohio Valley is not to be confused with our present conceptualization of a graveyard. This is a land where the spirits still dwell. The mound builders believed in ancestral worship, where the dead placed in the burial mounds were not seen as individuals, but as part of a collective of spirits that could govern the future. Burial mounds were part of the religious canon of the mound builders and venerated places of worship. The mound itself acting as a conduit and portal that connected the living with the dead. The importance of this concept is that the spirits did not leave their earthly realm to ascend to a “Heaven,” “Valhalla” or “Happy Hunting Ground.”



Subterranean stone work in Wabash County, Indiana where small entities believed to be fairies have been reported.

In regards to the many burial mounds that contained the remains of giant skeletons across North America's and the British Isles, The Book of Enoch says: "Giants begotten by the flesh and spirits will be called evil spirits on earth, and the earth will be their dwelling place." This is a spiritual elaboration of Genesis 6 : 4 "There were giants in the earth in those days; and also after that, when the sons of God came in unto the daughters of men, and they bare *children* to them, the same *became* mighty men which *were* of old, men of renown." Analogous to the Fallen Angels and the giants are the writings about the Fairies, Nature Spirits and Dwarfs races, where there are striking similarities. The etymological root of the word "fairies" is "fate," thus tying them with the giants as spiritual governors of the future.

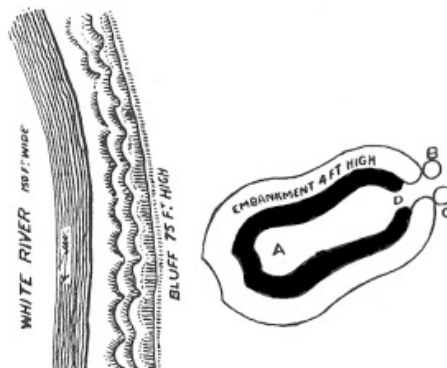


According to Scottish legends, (where many giant remains have been found within the burial mounds) is the belief that access to the "fairy lands" was accessed through the burial mounds.

Fairies, according to the Book of Enoch are Fallen Angels who were loyal to Lucifer. They were simultaneously cast out of heaven and sent to Hell by God. However, God spared the fairies in mid-descent and condemned them to live on earth. The fairies that fell to earth would become dwarfs, ghosts and evil spirits, those who fell into the forest would become wood-spirits and wild men, (Bigfoot?), those who fell into lakes and rivers would become water spirits.

Like the giants, the legends of an ancient dwarf race abound within the Native Americans who have a history as mound builders, this includes the Sioux and Cherokee tribes. The Sioux Indians who were part of the “Hopewell” confederacy believed the dwarfs to have magical powers that are very similar to the Scottish legends. The Sioux believed that the dwarf race were the true owners of any Sun Lodge that was constructed. They also believed that the Sun Dance Ritual was observed that by the dwarf and fairy spirits and that they could determine the sincerity of the dancers and confer spiritual insight those they chose to be “worthy.” The Sun Dance is very reminiscent of the British stories of the fairies who could be seen dancing in a circle in the evenings, leaving a round imprint in the grass.

Many of the henges and stone circles in Scotland have been identified as “fairy rings.” The henges in Scotland are identical to those in the Ohio Valley. Like the Sioux Sun Dance, the henges were constructed to venerate solar events of the equinox, solstices and the May first and October thirty-first sunrise and sunset. It was believed that entering a fairy ring on the evening of May first or October thirty first was especially dangerous. It's a Scottish legend that if you walk around the stone circle commonly known as the 'Fairy Ring' three times and make a wish it will come true.



Henge north of the main group at Mounds State Park in Anderson, Indiana that is aligned to the May 1 sunrise and the October 31 sunset. Fairies wearing blue robes have been sighted numerous times near this henge. The Newark, Ohio henge shares this same alignment.

Another similarity between the ancient Scots and the Sioux is the is the belief that the Fairies resided in the mounds. Lewis and Clark reported that while in South Dakota with the Sioux peoples they traveled to the junction of the Vermillion and Missouri Rivers to see the “Mountain of the Little People.” Lewis wrote in his journal that the Little People were “devils” and the that the Omaha and Oto Sioux would not go near the place.

The Book of Enoch and the Bible tie the giant and dwarf races in the Ohio Valley and British Isles with the Fallen Angles. These spiritual manifestations are inexorably linked to the burial mounds and circles in these regions. These legends survive today with the Sioux who have been documented as being in the Ohio Valley contemporaneously with the construction of the mounds and earthworks.

The following is a report of a mass grave of a pygmy or dwarf race that was discovered in Coshocton County, Ohio. In the same county, not far distant was the discovery of giant human remains. Also reported in the county is a circular work that was connected by a path of red stone to a venerated spring. Springs were associated with the underworld and can easily attached to the pantheon of the fairies and their habitation underground.



Large burial mound located south of Coshocton, Ohio. On the ridge in the background was the sight of the pygmy graves. Is it by chance that they were buried overlooking this portal to the “Fairy Lands?” *The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*”

Centennial History of Coshocton, County Ohio 1909

The missionary, Zeisberger, noted a hundred and thirty three years ago the numerous signs of an ancient race here. He referred particularly to the cemetery containing thousands of graves near the mound three miles south of Coshocton.

The skeletons reduced to chalky ashes, were three to four and a half feet long, smaller than the Indian or mound skeletons. These pygmies have led to much conjecture. Thus far no definite conclusion is recorded in any of the notices of this ancient city of the dead.

Skulls were described "as triangular in shape, much flattened at the sides and back, though not with the slant-brow of the Flat Head Indians seen in the West. A hole pierced the back of the head. The bones were displaced, the skull being found with the pelvis, from which it is inferred that the body was dismembered before burial.

The long rows of graves of the pygmy race at Coshocton were regularly arranged with heads to the west, a circumstance which has given rise to the theory that these people were sun-worshipers, facing the daily approach of the sun god over the eastern hills. In this respect, however, there is no resemblance to the various positions of the skeletons found in our mounds. The iron nails mentioned by Hildreth as found in this ancient cemetery take on added interest in view of the discovery in a mound near Cincinnati, reported by F.W. Putnam, curator of then Peabody Museum. Masses of meteoric iron were found on an altar, with bars of iron and other objects made of metal.

The thousands of graves point only to the conclusion that the country around was the seat of a large population. Is it possible that in a land that where the dead were worshiped and portals constructed for their egress that other spiritual doors were opened? Is this why Ohio has more paranormal activity than anywhere else in North America? The connections between the dwarf and giant races in the Book of Enoch, Scottish legends and Native American lore can not be dismissed. In my travels to over 700 mound and earthwork sites, I have personally witnessed a disembodied voice at mound site and seeing shadow people at several of the hill-top earthworks in Ohio. Turns out, that the Scottish legends say that the hill-top earthen works were a favorite place of the fairies. According to the Jewish Talmud, should you see a giant or fairy spirit, repeat: **""Blessed be God, who alters man."**

Pennsylvania

***The Charlotte Democrat (Charlotte, North Carolina) May 21, 1896
Race of Ancient Pigmies
Remarkable Discovery of More Than Twenty Skeletons***

Waynesboro, PA, May 14. - John Lapping plowed up a lot of bones on his farm,

three miles southeast of here, last year, and again this spring. The skeletons were the size of a child. L. W. Sayres, a shoe merchant, advanced the theory that the grave was not that of a child, but contained the remains of one of a race of pigmies. He succeeded in arousing the interest of Professor Waycroff of Waynesburg College: W. L. Allison, Edward Stout, Norval Zook, Hayes Rinehart, Thomas Finch and Photographer B. C. Sayres. In company with those gentlemen Mr. Sayres opened 20 graves on a knoll in front of Mr. Lapping's house. The graves were arranged in the segment of a circle, nearly 400 feet in diameter. They were elliptical holes dug in the earth and covered by smooth slabs of sandstone.

The cavities under the slabs were 9 or 10 inches deep. The slabs were found uniformly 10 inches below the surface. The skeletons had been placed in the graves unprotected by masonry. The head had been bent forward over the breast, and the limbs had been drawn up. The body had evidently been placed partly on the right side, and in every instance the face had been turned to the east. The average length of the skeletons was 18 inches; length of the head 6 inches; spinal column, 9 inches, forearm 3 ¼ inches. In one of the graves was found a volume bound in a deer skin on which was written the following, "John T. Kent, Born 1749, the 17th day of October, 1796, I, John Kent, while digging a hole in the new clearing for the purpose of planting an apple tree, uncovered a human skeleton about three feet long. Believing in the final resurrection of the body as well as the son. I carefully replaced the stone over the grave and planted the tree at the head of the grave. Rest in peace, ye mankind of ancient days. Yee former guardian of the forest land. Thy bones shall be removed.

Ohio

Centennial History of Coshocton, County Ohio 1909

The missionary, Zeisberger, noted a hundred and thirty three years ago the numerous signs of an ancient race here. He referred particularly to the cemetery containing thousands of graves near the mound three miles south of Coshocton.

The skeletons reduced to chalky ashes, were three to four and a half feet long, smaller than the Indian or mound skeletons. These pygmies have led to much conjecture. Thus far no definite conclusion is recorded in any of the notices of this ancient city of the dead.

Skulls were described "as triangular in shape, much flattened at the sides and back, though not with the slant-brow of the Flat Head Indians seen in the West. A hole pierced the back of the head. The bones were displaced, the skull being found with the pelvis, from which it is inferred that the body was dismembered before burial.

The long rows of graves of the pygmy race at Coshocton were regularly arranged with heads to the west, a circumstance which has given rise to the theory that these people were sun-worshippers, facing the daily approach of the sun god over the eastern hills. In this respect, however, there is no resemblance to the various positions of the skeletons found in our mounds.

The iron nails mentioned by Hildreth as found in this ancient cemetery take on added interest in view of the discovery in a mound near Cincinnati, reported by F.W. Putnam, curator of then Peabody Museum. Masses of meteoric iron were found on an altar, with bars of iron and other objects made of metal.

The thousands of graves point only to the conclusion that the country around was the seat of a large population

Centennial History of Coshocton, County Ohio 1909

Howes's Historical Collections, Institution, quoted from Dr. Hildreth's description in Sillmans Journal, 1835. This also mentions an ancient cemetery of pygmies near St. Louis. There the skeletons were found in stone sepulchers, while those in Coshocton, Ohio were in wooden coffins.

Centennial History of Coshocton County, Ohio, Volume 1, 1909

W. K. Moorehead, curator of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, reporting a visit to the circle on this hill a dozen years ago, described it as "some two acres in extent, the embankment low and broad; where preserved by woods it appears to have originally been five feet high." Continuing the description of the circle the report refers to "a long passage way from the valley leading up to it, and in this respect the place is peculiar. The passage is some fifteen feet wide on the average and walled on either side by natural ledges. We think the enclosure merits future investigation."

The skeletons, reduced to chalky ashes, were three feet to four and a half feet long, smaller than Indian or mound skeletons. These pygmies have led to much conjecture. Thus far no definite conclusion is recorded in any of the notices of this ancient city of the dead. The bibliography of Ohio earthworks, prepared for the Smithsonian ' Institution, includes the notice in Howe's Historical Collections, quoted from Dr. Hildreth's description in Silliman's Journal, 1835. This also mentions an ancient cemetery of pygmies near St. Louis. There the skeletons were found in stone sepulchers, while those here seemed to have been in wooden coffins. A discovery of pygmy graves on the Keene-Bethlehem township line is credited to J. C. Mulligan.

The long rows of graves of the pygmy race at Coshocton were regularly arranged with heads to the west, a circumstance which has given rise to the theory that

these people were sun-worshippers, facing the daily approach of the sun god over the eastern hills. In this respect, however, there is no resemblance to the various positions of skeletons found in our mounds. Acceptance of the sun-worship surmise does not necessarily imply a deduction that this pygmy race may have descended from the river-people of Hindostan or Egypt. Primeval man, wherever found, seems to have been a sun-worshiper.

Hildreth relates that in one of the Coshocton graves was found a skeleton five and a half feet long, with decayed pieces of oak and iron nails. The skull was triangular in shape, much flattened at the sides and back, though not with the slant-brow of flat-head Indians seen in the West. A hole pierced the back of the skull. The bones were displaced, the skull being found with the pelvis, from which it is inferred that the body was dismembered before burial. In the St. Louis cemetery was found among the pygmies one skeleton of rather large development though not taller than the rest. The legs were cut off at the knees and placed alongside the thigh bones.

Coshocton County, Ohio, Centennial History 1911

The facts known to us are that this burial ground covered about ten acres, that before it had been disturbed by the cultivation of the soil it exhibited regular rows of little mounds such as mark graves in the present day, covering almost the entire surface of the ten acres, that on excavating human bones were found, lying in proper place with feet to the east, and covering a space about four to four and a half feet in length, that on exposure to the air the bones immediately disintegrated, that in one or two cases the body bore evidence of having been fastened together with iron nails.

West Virginia

Chronicles of Border Warfare in West Virginia, 1895

In this state too, have been found burying grounds, in which the skeletons seem all to have been those of pigmies: the graves, in which the bodies had been deposited, were seldom three feet in length; yet the teeth in the skulls prove that they were the bodies of persons of mature age. Upon the whole there cannot be much doubt, that America was once inhabited by a people, not otherwise allied to the Indians of the present day, than that they were descendants of him, from whom has sprung the whole human family.

History of Fayette County, West Virginia 1926

Within the village of Brownstown, ten miles above Charleston and just below

the mouth of Lens creek, is another such burying ground. Some time ago two skeletons were found together here, one of a huge framed about seven feet in length and the other that of a deformed dwarf about four feet in length.

Illinois

St. Louis Republic, November 29, 1903

SKELETON OF A GIANT

Harrisburg, Ill. While digging a well on the old Inmann factory lot, near Shawnee town, a few days ago, Sanford K. Jenkins unearthed several skeletons and old Indian relics. In a space 8 feet square Jenkins took out fourteen skeletons and six vessels of different sizes. One peculiar and remarkable thing about the skeletons were the size. One skeleton was that of a giant, which measured fully 8 feet in height, while right near this one was found the skull of an adult not larger than that of a 4-year-old child and was perhaps the remains of a pigmy. While the ground is near the old Indian mound and is supposed to have been the burying-ground of the Indians in early days, it is thought by some of the older citizens that they were buried over a thousand years ago, before Indians inhabited this country.

Tennessee

Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee, 1823

I could devote an entire section to the consideration of “the ancient pygmies.” The following is a synopsis of the facts stated by him in reference to this matter:— A number of small skeletons were discovered a few miles from Sparta, Tennessee, in White County, an account of which was given by a Mr. Lane. The graves were about two feet in length, fourteen inches broad, and sixteen inches deep. These extend promiscuously throughout the farm of Mr. Lane, and in a large and closely connected burying-ground in the vicinity; there were others of the same description four miles south of Sparta, and it is said that hundreds of them might be found throughout the locality. There is no discernible rising on the surface of the earth on account of these graves, and they were found by sinking an iron rod into the ground until it struck the covering stone of the coffins. These graves generally contained small skeletons of human beings so much decayed that they could not be removed without being broken to pieces, or crumbling to dust. There were also found in them remnants of pottery and shells, as well as bones of animals. In one the skeleton lay on its back, with its feet drawn up, so as

to raise the knees about four inches above the bottom of the grave; the head was also so raised as to cause the chin to lie upon the breast. This skeleton, carefully measured as it lay, was found to be, from a little below the ankle-joints to the top of the skull, two feet ten inches, making a proper allowance for the bending of the legs and the inclination of the head. But one grave of the whole series was 'of a larger size and of a different form, being constructed after the manner of a coffin, fourteen inches broad at the head, twenty-two at the elbow, and ten at the foot; the sides and ends were of flag-stones, the same as those of the small graves. In this grave lay a skeleton five feet, five inches long, the head to the west and the feet to the east. This skeleton was carefully uncovered without displacing any of the bones until the whole was exposed to view. Its mouth was wide open and contained a full set of teeth, the arms lay along the side, the ribs were broad and flat and more than double the size of those of the Pigmies. The head was also larger, the eyes wider apart, and the forehead higher than those in the smaller graves. The skull was perfect, with the exception of a fracture on the right cheek-bone; and a quantity of fine, straight hair adhered to it, which was of a bright gray color. No vessels or trinkets were found with this skeleton, and, from the great dissimilarity in the shape of its head and the size and form of the bones, it seemed to belong to a different tribe from the skeletons of the smaller graves. From the great number of small graves found here, says Mr. Lane, all of the same description, and, among them all, but one being of a large size, it seems to indicate that there was, in ancient times, a race of people whose height was from two feet ten to three feet. As old as the hair of the large skeleton seemed to be, there was not a tooth lost or unsound in either jaw, but one of the Pigmy heads had in the upper jaw a decayed tooth, whence it was conjectured that the person to whom this skeleton belonged was older than the former. Specimens of the contents of these graves were submitted to medical gentlemen of Nashville, and various opinions were entertained as to the maturity or infancy of the smaller skeletons. The prevailing one seemed to be that these skeletons belonged to adult persons of small size, and also that some of the bones found were those of animals—Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee

Anthropological Institute, Journal, 6:100, 1876.

An ancient graveyard of vast proportions has been found in Coffee county. It is similar to those found in White county and other places in middle Tennessee, but is vastly more extensive, and shows that the race of pygmies who once inhabited this country were very numerous. The same peculiarities of position observed in the White county graves are found in these. The writer of the letter says: "Some considerable

excitement and curiosity took place a few days since, near Hillsboro, Coffee county, on James Brown's farm. A man was ploughing in a field which had been cultivated many years, and ploughed up a man's skull and other bones. After making further examination they found that there were about six acres in the graveyard. They were buried in a sitting or standing position. The bones show that they were a dwarf tribe of people, about three feet high. It is estimated that there were about 75,000 to 100,000 buried there. This shows that this country was inhabited hundreds of years ago."

Queens County Sentinel, August 3, 1893

DWARF AMERICANS

In Eastern Tennessee Have Been Found Graves and Skeletons of an Almost Forgotten People

The Smithsonian Institution has undertaken a peculiar work in this locality. This people of the world's ho have paid lengthy visits to that hilly country known as East Tennessee have always been impressed with the sublimity and beauty of the mountains, the simplicity and superstition of the inhabitants and the general air of sleepy mysteriousness surrounding everything. Ask one of these people where they would most expect to find a race of dwarfs or giants and the reply will be, "In east Tennessee." And recent developments seem to bear them out, for the last few years the remains of people less than three feet in height have been discovered in this country.

On the eastern slope of one of the peaks of the Great Smoky mountains where the first rays of the morning sun strike, is an ancient burying ground, and such another burying place could not be found, though the world would be searched, for not one grave is more than three feet long. The tombs are three feet below the surface and are formed of cement and flat stones, and have defied the ravages of time to cause them to be destroyed. Most of those examined contained a vase, a few beads and human skeletons which was never more than 36 inches long and was that of a full grown person.

The native have a beautiful legend of the place and say none were interred here except for children, while naturalist claim the skulls to have reached their full growth. But the most interesting account is that of the red men who held that country when first settled by whites. They claim that when they came to that section of the country it was peopled by a race of small, fierce men, with red hair; that these dwarfs waged a long and bloody war with the Indians, but were finally all killed; that this burying ground was used long before they came into the country.

Missouri

The Cook County, Herald, Oct. 24, 1903

Prehistoric Cemetery

Workmen terracing King hill, an old landmark of the northwestern Missouri which is to be converted into a residential suburb of St. Joseph, have unearthed a prehistoric cemetery. The remains of a race of dwarfs, not allied with any tribe known to have inhabited this territory, and unaccounted for by Indian legendary repose on the summit of King hill. A feature remarkable in itself and especially marked in connection with the dwarfish remnants of a prehistoric man found on the summit is the discovery of human bones, evidently those of a giant, probably more than seven feet tall and big boned. Low flat heads with small intelligence and marked animal propensities, characterized this people. Heavy jaws and strong, well preserved teeth carry the records of their lives forward. Brutes, human but inhumane, self reliant, they are savages of a lower order than are known today. Yet, they honored their dead. Shells such as are found on the banks of many inland streams, plentiful on the sandbars of the Missouri, overlooked by King hill, and the stones of unusual hues, worthless in the commercial marts of today, the playthings of children, were deposited in the graves.

South Dakota

Los Angeles Times, August 4, 1907

FIND PREHISTORIC GRAVEYARD

Railroad Graders Cut into Burying Ground of Ancient Pygmy Race Giants of Eight Feet Discovered

Oacoma (S.D.) Aug. 3 – {Exclusive Dispatch} A remarkable prehistoric burying ground has been cut into by the railroad graders east of Oacoma, and the remains of what appears to be a pygmy race have been discovered. The old burying ground is now a great deposit of gravel, and it is in this that the bodies are found.

In the neighborhood of fifty skeletons have so far been unearthed. These are all of a race of dwarfs about four feet tall, and the physicians have pronounced them the remains of adults not children. The burials took place with the bodies standing or sitting not lying down.

One of the skeletons is that of a giant more than eight feet high. Near the giant skeleton were found a number of copper implements as well as several of bone. In one of the graves were two copper idols about eight inches tall. The University of South Dakota is expected to send an archaeologists to investigate the find.

In The South Dakota Country, 1922

While on their journey up the Missouri, Captains Lewis and Clark with ten men, stopped in what is now Clay County, South Dakota, to visit a mound in the midst of the flat prairie. This mound was about nine hundred feet long, more than a hundred and eighty feet wide, and seventy feet high with a top as smooth and level as the plain from which the mound rose. The Indians called this the Mountain of the Little People, or Little Spirits. The Lewis and Clark journal says : "The Indians believe that it is the abode of evil spirits in the human form, about eighteen inches high with remarkably large heads ; they are armed with sharp arrows, with which they are very skillful, and are always on the watch to kill those who have the hardihood to approach their residence. The tradition is that many have suffered from these little evil spirits, and, among others, three Maha (Omaha) Indians fell a sacrifice to them a few years since. This has inspired all the neighboring nations with such terror that no consideration could tempt them to visit the hill. We saw none of these wicked little spirits, nor any place for them, except some small holes scattered over the top.

Idaho

The Spokesman Review, June 5, 1902

Ancient Pygmy Race Discovered in Idaho

Twenty-five miles up Big Willow from Payette is a most curious deposit of little skeletons resembling that of the human being, says a correspondent of the Boise Statesman. The teeth are the same, the backbone is the same. The relics are abundant, but to find intact is difficult. The teeth and sections of the back bone are numerous. They exist just about the ancient water line and are found near extensive deposits of salmon bones petrified. Series of petrifications have taken place, reducing plant and animal life to stone and painting vegetation pictures on the rocks. The district is rugged and unfrequented. The little people who were wiped from the face of the earth were not larger than monkeys and their last resting place will be found interesting for curious gatherers or the scientist.

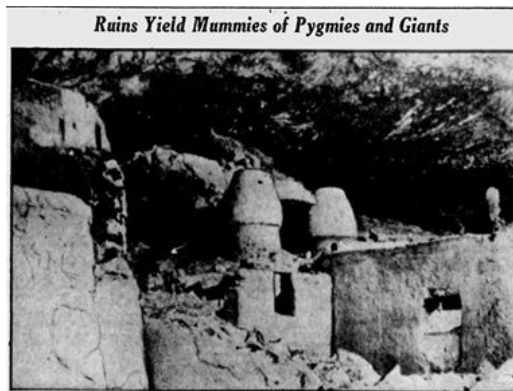
New Mexico



The Colonist, Volume LIV, October 21, 1912

EIGHTEEN-INCH MUMMY

An ancient mummy, eighteen inches high, in a good state of preservation, has been found at the cliff dwellings on the Upper Gila, near Silver City, New Mexico, and instruction have been received to forward it to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. Careful examination confirms the idea of many scientists that the old cliff men were a dwarf race. The most striking features of their dwellings were very small doorways and extremely low ceilings.



Spokane Daily Chronicle, January 9, 1936

These crumbling ruins of a long-perished city, where mummified human forms revealed that seven-foot giants and three foot pygmies apparently lived together, were found by Paxson C. Hayes ethnologist, who has spent the last seven years exploring the upland wastes of northern Mexico. The architecture is of a type never before discovered, resembling that of cliff dwellings but with distinct Mongolian features. The strange civilization is believed to antedate that of the Mayans. Hayes plans an expedition for a thorough search of the huge caves in Sonora, 400 miles from Hermosillo City.

Arizona

Coconino Sun (Flagstaff, Arizona) December 31, 1915

Probably an Ancient Cowboy

Hans, Augustus and James Hansen and Leo Ellsworth returned Monday from White River where they have been the past six weeks hauling wood for the Indian Agency. They report the finding of a skeleton of a horned man. The skeleton was three feet tall, with well defined horns about two inches long near the temples. The skeleton was found near the East Fork of the Whiteriver close to a large cave. It was fully developed man, and was on exhibition at Whitewater several days before being sent to a museum in Washington City. - Snowflake Herald.

The Border Cities Star, March 20, 1923

Cliff Dweller Skeleton Declared That of Pygmy

Appears No Larger Than Bones of Child, Yet Has Perfectly Developed Teeth; Skull Shows No Evidence of Immaturity

Prescott, Arizona, march 20 - Scientist who will visit Prescott next summer to attempt to fathom the mystery of the ancient cliff dwelling on the Verde River will be asked to give their attention to a skeleton found recently by Morris and Howell Payne, ranchers living a few miles north of this city.

Although the skeleton is apparently no larger than that of a child of four or five years, the skull contains a fully developed set of mature teeth. The Payne brothers unearthed the skeletons while excavating

tiny doorways and low ceilings seem to bear out the theory that the people living there were of small stature, but the dwarf-like skeleton is so much smaller than that of the man of today that it has created another of those archaeological problems which it is the purpose of the national geographic society to solve. It is possible, in a series of expeditions next summer for a road in granite dells, a vast granite formation near Prescott. Digging carefully, they were able to extricate practically all of the bones without breaking them.

The skeleton has excited a lively interest on account of the size and the maturity of the teeth and the skull bones, which one physician said showed none of the evidences of immaturity of an infant's cranium.

Prints of the hands of the builders of the well preserved prehistoric dwelling known as Montezuma's castle are still seen in the mud-like mortar holding the stones together and these prints indicate that the dwellers were persons with very small hands.

The tiny doorways and low ceilings seem to bear out the theory that the people living there were of small stature, but the dwarf-like skeleton is so much smaller than that of the man of today that it has created another of those archaeological problems which it is the purpose of the national geographic society to solve. It is possible, in a series of expeditions next summer.

Origins of the Giant Neanderthal Hybrids

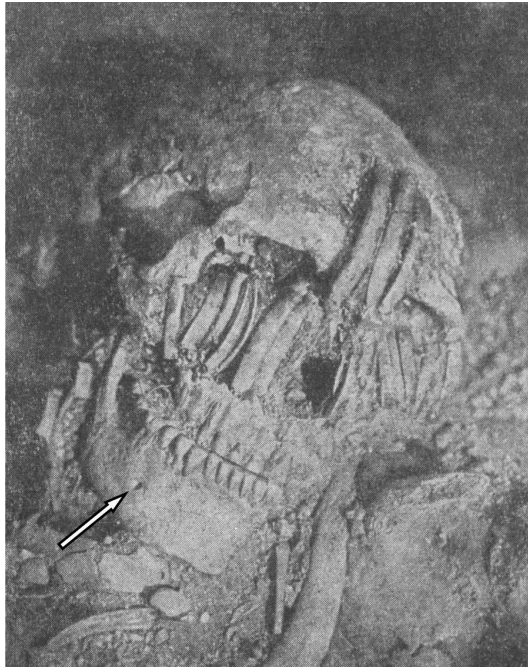


In 1953, science was presented with a new, important discovery. In Staroselye Cave near Bakhchisarai, A. A. Formozov found the burial of a one or two year old child of the Mousterian epoch. In direct proximity to the skeleton, he uncovered a hand-ax, scrapers, a point and bones of a wild ass, an ox and a bear.

The skeleton was studied by anthropologists and it was established that it belongs to the modern type but has many features that approximate it to the Neanderthal type: large teeth, heavy cheekbones, etc. The Staroselye skeleton is one of the few finds of the remains of representatives of ancient man who occupies an intermediary position between Neanderthal man and Cro-Magnon man.

Additional recent finds at the Denisovan Cave in Siberia proved that there were Neanderthal hybrid populations. In the last decade new genetic data has altered our understanding of the people during the Ice Age. DNA studies have revealed that non African populations have between three to five percent Neanderthal DNA. This is a departure from the “Replacement Theory” championed by anthropologists for the last fifty years that claimed Neanderthals were killed off by Cro-Magnon peoples migrating northward.

The interbreeding of the stout and strong Neanderthals with tall Cro-Magnons resulted in the human giants. The giants described in this chapter with protruding brows and sloped foreheads could be evidence of an entirely new species of hominid, as yet recognized by anthropologists.



Skull from a 1936-37 dig by Soviet Anthropologists of a Neolithic burial ground on South Oleny Island in the northwestern part of Lake Onega, near the Transonega Peninsula. The dead were brought from the shore to the island where they were painted with red ochre and then buried in shallow pits. Bone harpoons, schist axes and knives accompanied the dead.

The importance of this skull where it is evident that there is no forehead and a protruding brow ridge is the position of the Mental Foreman. *DNA Consultants Blog*, quoted "*The Nephilim Chronicles: Fallen Angels in the Ohio Valley*," where I showed that the position of the mental foreman of the Oleny Island skull was the same as Neanderthal, being positioned beneath the first molar. "Frank L'Engle Williams and Gail E. Krovitz, "Ontogenetic Migration of the Mental Foramen in Neanderthals and Modern Humans," *Journal of Human Evolution* 47/4 (Oct. 2004) 190-219. The mental foramen (literally "mind's little hole") is an anatomical trait very pronounced in Neanderthals, a small dimple in the lower jaw of the skull beneath the teeth, or mandible. It is found sporadically in humans, where it is classified as archaic. Among the places where it has been identified are the Oleny Islands and Baltic region, Northwestern Russia in Cro-Magnon like Europoid and Mongoloid types, along with "large and massive" torus occipitalis or Anatolian bumps (Alexander Mongait, 1959; Marija Gimbutas, 1956); Bakhehisarai in the Crimea (Alexander Mongait, 1959); the Joman or Ainu of Japan (Carleton Stevens Coon, 1962); and the "race of giants" continually being unearthed in West Coast, Ohio Valley and New England

archeological sites, caves and mounds.”

Evidence shows that this hybrid mix was most prevalent in the northern latitudes with a people known as the Maritime Archaic. They are classified as modern men but still had Archaic type skulls more similar to Neanderthal. The Maritime genetic origins were found with Cro-Magnon remains found most numerous in France. Some of the men of this race were very tall – one of the skeletons from the Mentone Caves is that of a man 6 feet 9 inches in height.



The Mentone skeleton was described as “Gigantic” by the scientists who uncovered the find.

Cro-Magnon had thicker skulls than modern humans, but not the enormous thickness about the forehead of the Neanderthal men. Large skeletons of Cro-Magnon were not isolated to France, with tall Cro-Magnon remains with Archaic type skulls being found in other locations from Algeria to the British Isles.

Solutrean Giants

New evidence has been discovered that is rewriting American history. 21,000 year old artifacts have been found in the northeast coast of North America that are identical to those of the Solutreans of France. According to the Solutrean hypothesis, people of the Solutrean culture in Ice Age Europe migrated to North America, bringing their methods of making stone tools with them and providing the basis for the later Clovis technology that spread throughout North America. The hypothesis is based on proposed similarities between European Solutrean and early American pre-Clovis and Clovis lithic technologies.

The Washington Post, February 29, 2012

Radical theory of First Americans places Stone Age Europeans in Delmarva 20,000 years ago. Brian Vastag

“Its makers probably paddled from Europe and arrived in America thousands of years ahead of the western migration, making them the first Americans, argues Smithsonian Institution anthropologist Dennis Stanford.

“I think it’s feasible,” said Tom Dillehay, a prominent archaeologist at Vanderbilt University. “The evidence is building up, and it certainly warrants discussion.”

“At the height of the last ice age, Stanford says, mysterious Stone Age European people known as the Solutreans paddled along an ice cap jutting into the North Atlantic. They lived like Inuits, harvesting seals and seabirds.”

“The Solutreans eventually spread across North America, Stanford says, hauling their distinctive blades with them and giving birth to the later Clovis culture, which emerged some 13,000 years ago.”

“The Solutreans were a tall Maritime people whose gigantic remains have been found across France and throughout Northern Europe. They are the likely predecessors of the later Maritime peoples who would continue to migrate west into North America for the next 15,000 years.”

News, (Frederick Maryland) Jan 31, 1924

Find Old Graves

Skeletons of Giant Warriors Unearthed in France

Men who lived 25,000 Years Ago Believed to have Died Fighting-Arrow Found in Head of One.

The discovery of 25,000 year- old graves containing well preserved skeletons of three prehistoric warriors has just been discovered at Solutre, a small village in the [...] department of France, widely known for its prehistoric remains.

In the last 60 years remarkable specimens of remains of the prehistoric period have been found at Solutre, and a short time ago the Lyons faculty of science decide to undertake a methodical and scientific search of the district on its own account. The first search proved rather disappointing but the work was nerveless, energetically carried on, and after 20 days of patient toll the scientist in charge of the expedition discovered three men who lived in the latter Paleolithic or Aurignacien period, from 20,000 to 25,000 years ago.

The three skeletons were buried in the same position at a depth of three feet

seven inches, five feet and six feet respectively the heads facing the rising sun. Lying on their backs the knees slightly raised, the hands clasped over the stomach, the skeletons were resting on beds of ashes. On either side of the head were two roughly hewn stones in the shape of a “cromlech,” which it is believed indicate the exact position to be occupied by the body.

The skeletons evidently belonged to extremely powerful men, as the smallest of the three measured six feet two inches while the tallest measured six feet nine inches. The shape of the skull is remarkable, the forehead is rather low. The sockets of the eye are square and of large dimensions; the jawbone is prominent and the jaws are powerful, and still contain well preserved teeth.

Oakland Tribune, May 30, 1909

CORREZE SKULL IS ONE OF GREAT RACE ANCIENTS

Probably Belonged To A Cave Dweller of Western Europe-Owner Had No Dome.

Skull Fairly Complete

Professor Boule introduced me to the wonderful skull, and placed it in my hands. It has been treated by him with great skill so as to render the bone firm and hard, while detached portions have been fitted into place, so that it is fairly complete. It will be remembered that this skull was found together with most of the skeleton of the same individual, by two enthusiastic local archaeologist, buried at such depth and in such position in the cave known as the Chapelle-aux-Saints is to leave no doubt as to its belonging to one of a race of men contemporary with the mammoth and hairy rhinoceros-a race which inhabited Europe in the great glacial period-which cannot be less than a hundred thousand years behind us, and probably is more. The chief importance of the skull lies in the fact that it agrees in its very peculiar form with the Neanderthals skull (from Bonn), the Spy skulls (Belgium), and the Gibraltar skull. It in fact, confirms the conclusion that at this period the caves of Western Europe were inhabited by a race of men with peculiar skulls

The fact was published some four months ago that the new Correzo skull agrees with the celebrated skull top of the Neanderthal in the extraordinary shallowness or absence of doing in the retreating forehead, the thick prominent eyebrow ridges, and in the excessive “lowness” or want of elevation of the back region. But further study of the new skull had enabled Prof. Boule to show that the outline of the new skull looked at from above exactly coincides with that of the Neanderthal skull- there is the same great length from the eyebrows to occipant and the great breadth at a series of corresponding regions.

Both of Enormous Size

The curious thing is that both these skulls are of enormous size-a good deal bigger in length and breadth than modern European skulls, and not as small and ape-like, though they are far shallower (that is, less high in the dome) than

any skulls of living men. The ancient Neanderthal men's brain was not smaller, but actually a little bigger than that of modern Europeans, it was bigger in regions where the modern Europeans is small, and smaller where that is large.

Freeport Journal Standard, April 15, 1933.

Huge Skeletons Found in Paris

Paris (UP) – Bones reputed to have belonged to a man seven feet tall have been found in a Neolithic tomb on the outskirts here. A report on the discoveries of the archaeologists working in the northwest suburbs, has just been given at Sorbonne.

Paul Lemoine, director of the Paris Museum of Natural History, M. Lantier, curator of the archaeological museum at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, Professor Rivet and other savants, have visited the tomb and are agreed that is of sufficient interest for excavation work to be continued with renewed effort.

Eight seven-foot skeletons were brought to light beneath a huge monolith weighing more than four tons.

A number of the bones were burned, indicating that the bodies had been burned before burial and little was found around them save a few flint arrows and spear heads which lend to the belief that the persons buried were no of very high caste.

The report on the discovery made at the Sorbonne, was read before the Societe Prehistorique de France.

The Evening Tribune, Aug. 16, 1935

Giant Skeletons

Discovery in Southern France

Fourteen immense slate coffins dating back to prehistoric times have been unearthed here by men working on a new road, says the correspondent of the London "Daily Mail," in Grenoble (Southern France) The coffins were found at a depth of 12 feet and when opened with great care the skeletons of 14 men of gigantic stature were revealed. In each case the heads were of great size with huge jawbones.

The Milwaukee Journal, August 4, 1935

Prehistoric Giant's Tombs Are Located

Paris, France- (UP) – Nine tombs of prehistoric giants- the tallest of whom was 7 feet 10 inches – were discovered by workmen building a road under the town of Gap, capital of Hautes-Alpes, according to a story in the Petit- Parisien. The giants were buried in sarcophagi constructed of flat stones, but no tools or

weapons indicating the period in which they lived could be found. It was believed they belonged to some hitherto unknown race.

Oelwein Register, November 8th, 1894

In a prehistoric cemetery recently uncovered at Montpellier, France, while workmen were excavating a waterworks reservoir, human skulls were found measuring 28, 31 and 32 inches in circumference. The bones that the workmen discovered were also of gigantic proportions. The discoveries were sent to the Paris Academy for study. One of the scientists engaged in examining the skeletons says that they belonged to a race of men who stood between 10 and 15 feet in height.

Leader Post, March 22, 1946
Giant Human Skeletons Dug By Prisoners

Paris, March 33. - Three human skeletons, each measuring more than six feet, seven inches in length and dating back 2,000 years have been unearthed in stone coffins by German war prisoners working near Avignon in southern France, it was reported last night.

About 7,000 B.C. there is an influx of people to North America of extraordinary stature who shared a similar material culture that included winged bannerstones, polished gouges, adzes, celts, slate arrows and spears, plummetts, bone awls gouges, mullers and shallow mortars. Cremations in sub-surface burial pits or skeletons placed in a sitting or spoked position was the most common type of burials, sometimes dogs also accompany the dead.

The origin of the large skeletons found in North America can be found in the northern latitudes of Northern Europe and Asia, where identical artifacts, burial types and skeletal types are found. Despite the overwhelming evidence, this has been dismissed by academia because it contradicts their Berengia theory that claims the only people to populate North America was from landlubbers crossing the frozen ice bridge at the termination of the last Ice Age around 10,000 B.C.

Skulls found in northern Europe dating from the same period had all of the Archaic skull traits of the Upper Paleolithic Cro-Magnon. Anthropologists have claimed that the Cro-Magnon had gone extinct around 10,000. The following report contradicts this theory, but does provide evidence that people with Archaic skull types were being uncovered in the Maritime regions of Northern Europe, much later than the end of the supposed Cro-Magnon era.



Glacial Kame at VedBaek, Denmark where Archaic skull types were uncovered. Identical skull types have been discovered in Glacial Kames in the Great Lakes region of North America.

Excavations of a Mesolithic Cemetery at VedBaek, Denmark, 1975

“Carbon 14 dating of this site was 4,100 B.C. Burial were laid out in an east – west orientation, evidence of bark coffins, red ochre was found within the burials. most intriguing was the description of the skulls, "The skulls featured prominent cheek bones and brow ridges and in several cases thick walls. Most of the skulls from Bogebakken, both male and female have prominent brow ridges that was regarded by archaeologists to have been a racial characteristic of this population. The heavy facial features with prominent brow ridges and relatively low-set eye-sockets are typical of the Cro-Magnon race, so the population of Bogebakken may be regarded as remote cousins to the Cro-Magnon man”

Similar finds were made in burial mounds in Sweden dating from 4500 – 3800 B.C. Where cremations, internments in a sitting position, timber structures of a charnal house were uncovered. Children buried in these mounds included dogs, that were believed to protect them in the afterlife as they did in this.

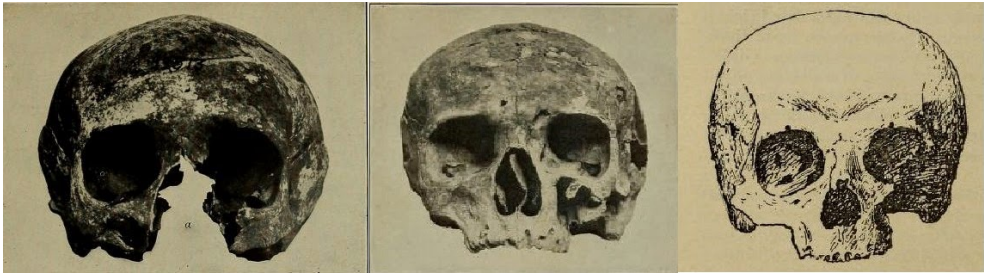
Marija Gimbuta wrote in “*The Prehistory of Eastern Europe*” in 1959, “ In broad sense, the culture of of north-eastern Europe in the hunting and fishing stage in counterpart of the Eurasian culture which stretches across the whole forested zone of northern Europe and Asia to North America. Northern Scandinavia, northeastern Europe and western, central and even Siberia indicate related traits. The Scandinavian Arctic Culture has characteristics common with the East Baltic and northern Russia. On the other hand, the area beyond the Urals in Asia shows ab equally clear affinity to northeastern Europe and indeed the whole circumpolar world possessed related cultural characteristics.

Articles of slate and quartz including large celts and gouges, net sinkers [plummets], scrapers...are characteristic of northeastern Baltic and northwestern

Russia and particularly of Karelia.”

The similarities in tools and burial customs was crystallized by F. Ridley who recognized that the the peoples of northwest Europe and Northeastern North America were identical.

Transatlantic Contacts of Primitive Man, Eastern Canada and Northwestern Russia, F. Ridley. “For several years, similarities between the Archaic implement complex of the St. Lawrence Valley of north-eastern North American and those of the Atlantic and Arctic cultures of northwestern Europe have been recognized. The Atlantic culture dated from a period of 5,000 B.C. To 2,500 B.C. And the North American Archaic dated approximately 3,000 to 1,000 B.C., made common use of the polished gouge, polished celt, ground slate knives and ground slate projectile points. The Arctic culture of Scandinavia , succeeded the Atlantic culture, continued use of these implements and added the mortuary custom of covering the body with red paint, a custom common in the northeastern North America Archaic cultures.



These primitive skulls were determined to be of the same origin. The skull on the left was uncovered in Trenton, New Jersey. The skull in the middle was found in Burlington, Maryland and the skull on the right is from Bremen, Germany.

Skeletal Remains Suggesting Or Attributed to Early Man in North America: 1907

Racial Affinities of the Burlington County and Riverview Cemetery Skulls The inevitable conclusions are that the Burlington County skull and that from the Riverview cemetery at Trenton are of a type totally different from that of the Lenape, or of any other Indian crania from the East or elsewhere of which we have thus far any knowledge.

They are skulls of people of a different race with which no further acquaintance has yet been made in this country. What this race was, the writer was not able to show at the time of the publication of the report in 1902. Two possibilities suggested themselves at that time: One, that the crania represented some non-Indian people who preceded the Lenape about Trenton ; the other, that they might be crania of later intruders — or immigrants — into that region. The former

theory could not be accepted without further proof, and the immigrant idea seemed hardly plausible, for the Delaware valley had been settled largely by Swedes, whose cranial type is radically different. On the whole, there are very few localities known, in Europe or elsewhere, where normally very low skulls had been observed.

The foregoing accounts, which do not seem to have been followed by any additional observations of importance on similar material, establish the presence in parts of northwestern Germany and Holland in or up to recent times of a cranial type characterized by precisely the feature which renders so extraordinary the skulls from Burlington county and Riverview cemetery, namely, very low height. The cephalic index and the capacity of the European chamaecephals show a wide range, which easily includes the same characteristics of the Trenton specimens. The facial measurements are lacking in the German reports, but Gildemeister speaks of a narrow face, a feature marked also in the two skulls from New Jersey ; and one of the latter, it will be remembered, shows a trace of basal depression, such as noticed in a more pronounced degree in some of Virchow's low crania. The illustrations of the European chamaecephals show remarkable general resemblances to the two Trenton skulls — there are the same the rounded outline, without sagittal elevation, of the anterior and the posterior plane, similar shape of the superior plane, and similar aspect of the face. There can be no doubt of the relationship of the two forms, and it now remains to account for the occurrence of identical forms in regions so remote from each other. That such marked similarity of any two normal, important, extreme, and repeated forms in cranial morphology could be of accidental origin has never been demonstrated, and, in fact, is not conceivable.

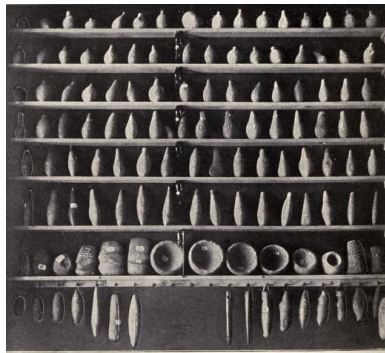
This type, though not as yet known with all the detail desirable, in at least one important character, from the rest of the whites on one side, and in all features from all the Indians of whom there is any knowledge, on the other. In view of these facts, the conclusion is unavoidable that close kinship exists between the European and the New Jersey specimens.”

Neanderthal Hybrids in North America



Map showing the locations where giant skeletons with Archaic or Neanderthal like skull features were discovered.

California



Plummets or Charm Stones from California.

Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune, November 26, 1937 **Find Trace of Race Which Preceded Ancient Indians**

Berkely, California - Nov. 26 – (AP) – University of California anthropologist announced today they had uncovered the fossilized bones of some people who may have been the original native sons of this golden state. The scientist believe the beetle-browed, bulldog jawed skulls and sturdy skeletons are those of a primitive human race that peopled the coastal plain long before the Indians. In one instance they found such bones beneath the burial mounds of a later race from which sprang the present-day Miwok and Maidu Indians. A profound

geologic change, which completely buried the earlier men, their villages and burial mounds, separated them from the later race.

The bones and numerous weapons and utensils, however are not as old as others found elsewhere on this continent, the scientist said. The remains were uncovered accidentally during ditching operations at Lodi, 60 miles east of here. Sacramento Junior College anthropologists declined to estimate the age of the bones, but said they were "thousands of years old." Artifacts in the mounds included charm stones of abalone shells, numerous quartz crystals, asphaltum objects, some creations resembling slate pencils, shell beads, barbless bone points, points chipped from stone and stone grinding mortars.



Decatur Weekly Republican, April, 9, 1923
New Link in Man History Is Found on West Coast
Santa Barbara Mound Yield Remains of People Older Than Neanderthal

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Oct 27.- Dr. Harrington, who has been in charge of southern California archaeological work for the Smithsonian Institution for several months, is certain that a new link in the Anthropological chain has been established definitely by the excavations of the last few days. Further examination of the gorilla-like skulls unearthed on Burton Mound, he asserts, has definitely proven that the Santa Barbara man existed in a period far earlier than the era of Neanderthal man. Not only that, but he possessed a culture which far exceeded that of the Neanderthal.

Tools are Found

Artifacts found in the hard pan which gave up the skulls showed Santa Barbara man used tools and implements, which although crude were greatly in advance of those supposed to have been employed by the Neanderthal man in the dawn of

the world's civilization. Instruments resembling pestles, crude barbless fish-hooks and other relics encrusted in the protecting calcereous soil point almost unmistakably to that conclusion, Dr Harrington said tonight.

The skulls of the Santa Barbara men were carefully cleaned today in order that more minute investigation might be made. This led to the discovery that the primitive owner of the skeleton remains, possessed a mouth larger than any man of modern or ancient times. The mouth of one of the skulls was widely opened, as if the early man had died in great pain or fear. The jaws measured nearly seven inches. The same pronounced suborbital ridge existed in both skulls with the same lack of forehead and other scientific evidences of primitive existence.

Skulls Thick

The thickness of the skulls is twice as great as those of Indians found in the burial grounds, known to be 1,000 years old or more. The average thickness of each skull is approximately three-quarters of an inch. Dr. Jesse Walter Fewkes, chief curator of the Smithsonian Institution telegraphed Dr. Harrington today for a complete report of the discoveries made here. An authoritative and official statement has been dispatched to him.



Dr. Harrington digging in to the Burton Mound and holding a 'primitive' skull.

Decatur Weekly Republican, April 9, 1923

New Link in Man's History is Found on West Coast

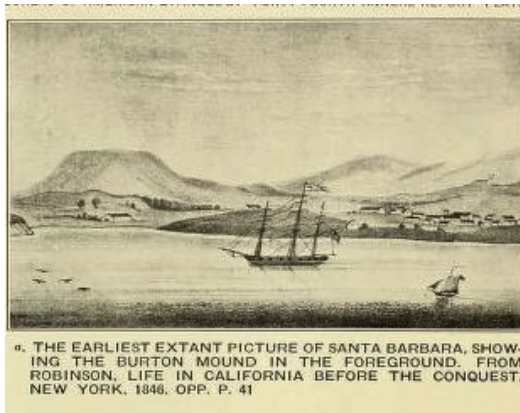
Santa Barbara Mound Yields Remains of People Older Than Neanderthal

Santa Barbara, Cal., Oct. 27. - All doubt as to the greater age of the skulls of the "Santa Barbara Man" uncovered last week, as compared with Neanderthal man of Central Europe, has been dispelled in the minds of scientists doing excavation of the Burton mound fronting Santa Barbara ocean beach according to J.P.

Harrington of the Smithsonian Institution in a formal statement tonight.

Dr. Harrington, who has been in charge of southern California archaeological work for the Smithsonian Institution for several months, is certain that a new link in Anthropological chain has been established definitely by the excavations of the past few days. Further examination of the gorilla-like skulls unearthed in the Burton Mound, he asserts, has definitely proven that the Santa Barbara man existed in a period far earlier than the era of the Neanderthal man. Not only that, but he possessed a culture which far exceeded that of Neanderthal.

The thickness of the skulls is twice as great as those of Indians found in the burial grounds, known to be a 1,000 years old or more. The average thickness of each skull is approximately three-quarters of an inch.



Washington Post October 25, 1923

Find Two Skeletons of Primitive Men Beautiful Spearhead Beside Gorilla-like Skulls in California

Santa Barbara, Calif., October 24, - Excavators, representing the Smithsonian Institution, today, uncovered two skeletons at the Burton Mound in this city, which the human records far back beyond the dawn of history on this continent, in the opinion of JP Harrington, in charge of the excavation.

The skeletons were about 4 feet below the ancient ground surface. The bones of the bodies were all but disintegrated, but the skulls were well preserved. These show a type of man almost of gorilla order.. The faces were long and the jaws massive, while the skull bones were most massive. The ridges over the brows are projecting and the forehead slants backwards. Beside the first skeleton was a beautiful black obsidian spearhead four and a half inches long . Experts said the bones were those of a race long antedating native tribes in the vicinity when the Spaniards came. They were on a hard pan formation and the soil layers above showed no signs of disturbance.

The Archaeological Bulletin, Volumes 4, 1955
California Shell Mounds by R. E. Dodge

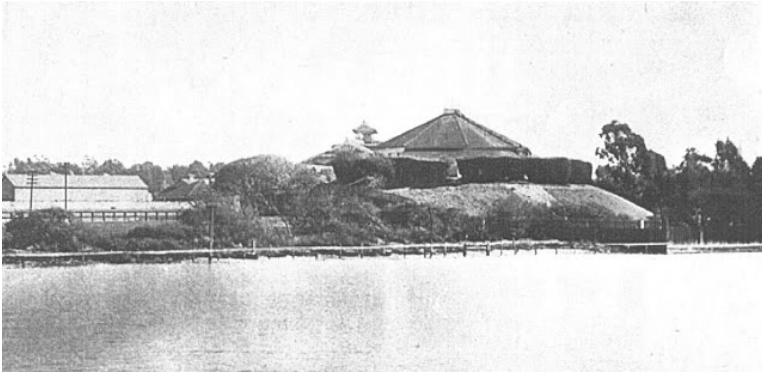
Near my home in California, about five miles above the city of Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz county, and right on the coast is one of the largest shell mounds I have ever seen. It is about 270 feet long and 90 feet wide. How high it has been cannot now be told, as most of it has been removed by poultry men, who used to haul away by the wagon loads. The practice has been stopped by the owner, but some still haul it away.

About ten years ago they were grading the road which runs through here and a skeleton was discovered in a shell mound; a little deeper, more were uncovered, about 35 in all. They were badly decayed and many dropped to pieces when exposed. I have a skull in my possession from this group which is in first class condition; it has a low, receding forehead and the teeth are much worn.

About a mile from this spot, while excavating for a railroad, it is reported, the skeleton's of four giants were discovered, buried in a sitting position with their faces to the west. I have never been able to verify this report, except I saw one of the skulls in the possession of a man living in Santa Cruz, and it is truly a giant, being fully twice as large as any skull I have ever seen and it is a pity that the whole skeleton, which was said to be over 8 feet tall, was not preserved

Los Angeles Times March 15, 1910

Last week explorers found what is believed to be the skeleton of two persons who belonged to a race that inhabited El Dorado county even before the advent of the Indians, who were here when the first white men came. In the vicinity of Cool there are vast limestone deposits, and in this formation is found natural caves of great extent and beauty. The owners of this ground recently gave permission to Dr. Hawyer and others of Auburn to explore these caverns, in search of curios, and Henry Rose of Auburn and Eugene Flint of Cool undertook the work of exploration. Penetrating to a considerable distance in one of the caves, they passed from one chamber to another, and in one of these they found evidences of human habitation at some previous time. The remnants of two skeletons were found with low browed skull and massive jaws, entirely different from those of the present white race or Indians who inhabited California for ages before the discovery of gold. Ornaments and rude implements were also among the articles found. In one part of the cave, a lake was found, the extent and depth of which has not yet been determined. Exploration will be continued, and interesting developments are anticipated. It is believed that this section will become a popular resort for tourists with the completion of the Sacramento and sierra railroad.



Early photograph of the Shell Mound at Emeryville.

Oakland Tribune, August 24, 1896

SEVEN SKELETONS

Remarkable Discovery Made at Shell Mound Park

SKULLS RESEMBLING APES

An interesting discovery has been made at Shell Mound Park, where the skeleton of a prehistoric race of Indians was excavated. These skeletons are of a race unknown at present and are undoubtedly of great antiquity.

They were discovered in a shell mound on the west side of the racetrack. The mound is the usual kind, formed of shells, and is about ten feet high and 100 yards in length. Men were digging in the ground in order to investigate the soil, when their spades struck against bones.

A skull was laid bare. The skull was of the most unusual formation and appearance. Professor John Merriam of the State University was immediately sent for and work was suspended until he arrived.

Professor Merriam went to work himself and very carefully dug for the remains. In a short space of time three skeletons were discovered. The skeletons are of ordinary size and the most extra-ordinary characteristic about them is the shape of the skulls. They are more like the skulls of apes than human beings, and present a type of an unusually degraded and depraved race of Indians. There is little or no forehead and the lower part of the skull is shaped like an ape's.

Professor Merriam declares he has never seen any skulls like these, although they bear a strong resemblance to the heads of the Flat Head Indians, former residents of the more northern coast.

The skeletons are undoubtedly of great antiquity, as a careful study shows that they have laid beneath the mound for many hundreds of years. The mound itself is formed like other shell mounds. The peculiar race of Indians, who lived along the coast, camping on the very shore of the ocean, existed principally on shellfish. As soon as they devoured the fishes they probably threw the shells beside their campfire. As time went by, these piles grew into small mounds of various heights.

The mound recently excavated is at least ten feet in height and at one time probably stood close to the waves of the ocean.

That the skeletons were there before the mound was built is proved upon examination. The remains were found below the skulls and beneath strata of ashes. The ashes were undisturbed and formed a two-inch covering over the bones.

The question now arises, how the ashes came there? The bodies were probably placed two or three inches below the surface and a covering of ashes above them as an additional protection from the air, or it may have been that the ashes were thrown there in an entirely accidental manner, as the result of a camp fire. The fact that the ashes were there however proves that the relics are ancient. Seven or eight skeletons have been taken out, but they are badly broken condition. They are in the possession of Prof. Merriam.

Artisans and Artifacts of Vanished Races, 1915

Bones Show Giant Man Years Ago

Remains Found in California Believed To Date Before the Mound-Builders

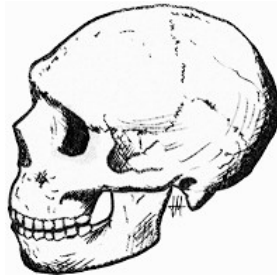
Los Angeles – Men working under the personnel direction of Frank S. Daggert, director of the Museum of History, Science and Art are excavating on Le Brea ranch and have discovered what they have been searching for – the bones of a man.

Several bones resembling those of a huge man have been dug up from the clay beds and are carefully guarded until all parts of the skeleton have been found. If, as hoped, the find is genuine, it will startle scientists throughout the world and will prove that America, long regarded as a continent barren of humanity prior to the age of the mound-builders, was peopled with a race of thousands of years before these builders appeared.

"There is little doubt," said one man who is familiar with the work, "That the bones are those of a man. The question to be determined is how long ago he walked the earth. This must be disclosed by geologists. The formation of the bones indicates that they are not those of primitive man, and it is possible that he was once of a race who inhabited this land in the Pliocene Age."

Anthropologists of the University of California will, it is believed, regard the discovery as further proof of their contention that North America and Europe were once joined together and that the back bone of this peninsula is the Aleutian Islands. Scientists believe that the two-toed horses remains of which have been found in Nevada, made their way across the neck of land from Western Europe.

If the bones now being taken from the Le Brea pit bear close resemblance to the fossil remains of the early races of Europe, proof will be established that man also used the pathway between the two continents thousands of centuries before Columbus was born.



Primitive skull drawn from an actual skeleton unearthed on Catalina Island.

Boston Globe, June 25, 1922

Giant's Graves in California

New Race of Men Dug Up, With Stone Implements Unlike Any Others

Some of the skeletons are those of men measuring no less than 7 feet and perhaps more. Femur bones already sent to the University measure 21 inches in length. "The skeletons represent a most astonishing race of people, who probably inhabited this country thousands of years ago," said Mr. Steinberger. "Some of the skulls are large, with, high foreheads and well-rounded, while others are apelike, retreating from an inch above the frontal bone, with the top of the head flat and with but small space for brain activity. The skeleton of a man Who was 7 feet 8 inches tall reposed below the tomb of which the remains of 64 children were found on Catalina Island, California.

Utah

The Salt Lake Tribune September 3, 1933

Ancient Skull Cap Found in Utah Lake Mud

Discovery Declared of Vital Importance by Scientists

Provo- A human skull cap, found in Utah lake this summer, and now in the laboratory of the department of geology and anthropology at Brigham Young University, may prove to be one of the most mementos finds of recent times in the field of anthropology, according to Dr. George H. Hansen, head of the geology and anthropology department at Brigham Young.

This skull cap if an authentic type of a race once living in this region, is the first evidence of ancient inhabitants of the Rocky Mountains country ever found. Finds of human skulls and bones have been unearthed in California, which anthropologists have chronicled as belonging to an age long antedating the modern American Indian period, according to Dr. Hansen, but no evidence of any such kind, until now, has ever been found in the Rocky Mountain region.

Found by Youths

The skull cap was found in the mire of Utah lake by three youths, Arlo and Wayne Nutall, sons of James Nutall, superintendent of schools in Emery district, and Elvin Bunnell of Lakeview. Bound for a swim in the lake, the boys delved into the mire a short distance from the shore, about a mile north of the mouth of the Provo river, and found the skull lying at the bottom of the mire on the hard surface of shale below. Les Bunnell, father of the Bunnell boy, a well known collector of old Indian relics, immediately communicated with Dr. Hansen when the boys returned with the find. Fairly conclusively the evidences, as revealed through Dr. Hansen's studies, establish the humanoid characteristic of the individual whose skull had lain so long under Utah lake. Of course, Dr. Hansen points out, there exists the possibility that this particular skull may be a hybrid or an abnormal individual, of a modern Indian tribe.

Unusually Large

But assuming that it is a typical sample of a racial type, the Utah lake skull presents remarkably interesting and highly significant implications to the anthropologists.

The skull, very narrow and quite long, is of massive structure. It could, as evidenced by the size, be that of an immature individual, but still, its massiveness definitely distinguishes it from modern Indian.

Three very pertinent points are pointed out by Dr. Hansen in his comparative study of this and the modern Indian skull.

First, the Utah lake skull is of an extremely dolicephalic type (long headed), with an evidently narrow brain case. The skulls of modern American Indians are brachiocephalic (broad headed), with generously full development of the brain case.

Ridge Differs

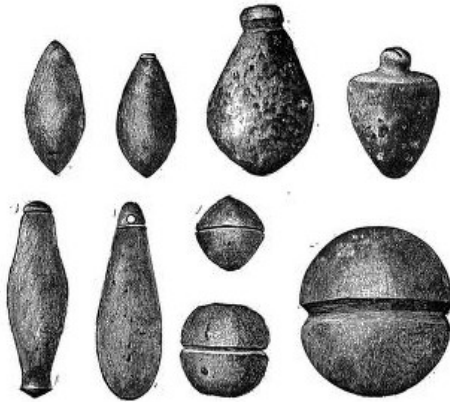
Second, there is an exceedingly high development of the supra orbital ridge in the Utah lake skull, protruding almost a quarter of an inch beyond the level of the forehead at this point. This prominence is more marked and distinctive in that it continues in an unbroken line clear across the forehead. In the modern Indian skull a slight ridge of any prominence is rare, and none to compare with that of this recent find.

Lived 3000 Years Ago

The present Utah lake find, then, if accorded the same age as the California finds is the skull of some person living some time either in the early Maya civilization age, or late Archaic Horizon period between 3000 and 4000 years ago.

Ohio

HISTORY OF COSHOCTON COUNTY.



Plummets discovered in central Ohio burial mounds are evidence of the Neanderthal giants migrating in to the Ohio Valley.

History of Clermont County, Ohio, 1880

In this connection it might be well to remark that there are several prehistoric cemeteries in this county. The most prominent ones are located near the Miami Township cemetery, on the Cincinnati Turnpike, on the farm of Oliver Perin, in Union Township, and on the farm of Moses Elstun, Esq., in the same township. In all of these implements are found in connection with the skeletons. The one on the farm of Moses Elstun, Esq., is situated on what is called "Sand Ridge," which runs at right angles with the east fork. In this cemetery the skeletons are found about two feet below the surface, in a cist. On the farm of Daniel Turner, at the mouth of Dry Run, is one, which, as to the number of skeletons found in it, is the largest of any, found so far in the county. It is situated on the brow of the hill, overlooking the east fork valley, at an elevation of two hundred feet above it. This area is about forty feet square, enclosed by flat stones set on edge. This cemetery seems to be a large ditch, in which the bodies have been buried, one on top of the other, to the depth of five feet, and over which is a stratum of earth two feet in thickness. The forehead is low, and the maxillary bones are unusually large, and so are the femur, which would, in proportion, make a man eight feet in height. One of the largest skeletons noted by the writer was found in the Sand Ridge Cemetery. The skull was in a good state of preservation, together with the teeth; all the rest of the bones were decomposed, with the exception of the femurs, which was unusually large. The cranium, etc., are now in the possession of the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati.

The Democratic Standard (Coshocton, Ohio) May 22, 1896

SEARCH FOR RELICS

**One of the Prehistoric Race – Important Finds Made
The Skeletons Unearthed Indicate a Sturdy Race, Of a Low Order of
Intellectuality**

Warren K. Moorehead, curator of the Ohio Archaeological Society accompanied by W.C. O'Kane, representing the same society, spent several days of last week and Monday of this week, in this vicinity, searching for relics of the prehistoric race known as the Mound-builders.

These gentlemen have been engaged in opening up a number of mounds in the valleys bordering the Muskingum river and its tributaries, and report a number of important finds.

The excavations at the large mound on the Porteus farm, near Rock Run, developed little interest, a quantity of charcoal and a bone, supposed to be the joint of a toe, being all that was found. In excavating a smaller mound on the farm of John Porteus, about three and one half miles south of this city, the searchers were more successful.

Here five skeletons were found. Much importance is attached to this find by scientists, as the skeletons unearthed indicate the type of this strange people. They show that these people were shorter in stature, and heavier, more muscular build than the average people today. The skull bone is even thicker than that of the negro, low facial angles, prominent jaws, magnificent teeth, but very small brain capacity.

A small mound, but two feet high, in the vicinity of Walhounding was opened and here was found the skeleton of a man who, presumably, was the arrow maker of his tribe, as just above him, in the soil, were found between sixty and seventy arrow heads, made of flint, artistically wrought, and well shapen, and about half the size of man's hand.

In a gravel pit, a short distance away, the excavators unearthed the skeleton of a child, which was surrounded by muscle shells and other crude playthings dear to the childish heart of that race and period.

Mr. Moorhead completed his work here, for the present at least, and took his departure Tuesday.

Montgomery County

The Daily Telegraph, Jan 21, 1899

GIGANTIC BODY RECOVERED

The body of a man, more gigantic than ever recorded in human history, has been unearthed in the Miami Valley, Ohio.

The skeleton it is calculated, must have belonged to a man 8 feet 1 1/2 inches in height. It was found within a half mile of Miamisburg in a locality which contains many relics of the mound builders. Edward W. Gebhart and Edward Kaufman discovered it while they were working in a gravel pit. Kauffman struck the hard substance with his pick and on examining it found it to be a skull. When they unearthed the whole skeleton and finally realized its size they were aghast. The skeleton is of prehistoric age being fossilized. Its gigantic proportions

present a puzzling problem to archaeologists.

He is clearly a man and a very well formed and well proportioned one as to the limbs. His skull is of an extremely low order, being but a shade higher than that of *Pithecanthropos Erectus* found by Dr. Dubois in Java. It is far below that the most degraded living type. The prehistoric giant must have had a head that differed little from that of a gorilla.



A group of 5 mounds are located on the southern end of Nettles Lake in Williams County, Ohio. “*The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*”

County of Williams Ohio, 1905

On the south half of the northwest quarter of Section 10 in Brady Township, on the land now owned by James F. Smith, was a solitary mound of considerable magnitude. On opening it, six full-developed skeletons were found and one of a child about eight to ten years of age. They were lying in a circle with their heads in the center, in close proximity to each other. Dr. Frank O. Hart, of West Unity, now deceased, secured the skulls from this mound and described them in a written article as follows:

“They were very thick. The brow ridge is very prominent. The orbital processes are profoundly marked. Average distance between temporal ridges of frontal bone, three and half inches; from temporal ridge of frontal bone to occipital joint, nine inches; length from beginning of frontal bone to occipital joint, twelve inches; from occipital joint to foramen magnum, three inches.



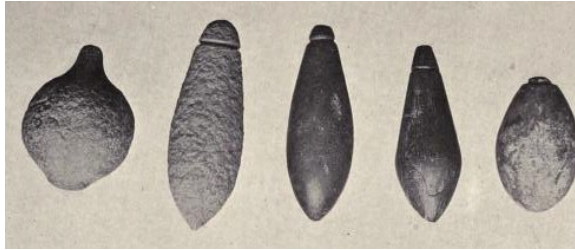
Skull with protruding brow from a burial mound in Clark County, Ohio.

20th Century History of Springfield and Clark County, Ohio, 1908

Mr. Altick and Mr. Cusick began excavations at the summit of the mound, where a perpendicular shaft was sunk eight feet square, and one foot from the surface in the black leaf mold they found a complete skeleton lying face downward, in horizontal position ; however, the bones crumbled when they were lifted from the earth. They excavated another six inches, carefully removing the sand and gravel in order not to injure any deposit they might find ; the material removed was screened so that small objects would not escape their notice, and here they came across another skeleton lying face upward, with only six inches separating them. It lay in a sandy mixture, and was in a better state of preservation than the first skeleton, and while due precaution was taken in removing it, the bones crumbled as they handled them. The shaft was then sunk eighteen inches deeper when three more skeletons were unearthed; they were in excellent condition, the bones being firm and hard, due to the greater depth at which they found them. One was the skeleton of a female, one was a child and the other was a male of gigantic stature. As a matter of comparison, Altick held up the femur of the male skeleton by Cusick's leg, and it extended eight inches below his knee; he is six feet in height. The ribs of this skeleton had petrified to a grayish slate color, but none would withstand the contact with the air. When the shaft on this mound was three feet deep, the two amateur antiquarians enlarged it by sending out a lateral to the north, and they found a skull through which an elm root had penetrated ; it was an inch in diameter, and its fine roots were matted and twisted within this bony enclosure.

The high cheekbones and low receding forehead were very pronounced; the skeleton was in standing posture, while the others were all in horizontal positions. In all the skeletons exhumed, the most perfectly preserved portions were the teeth; it was a peculiarity of the aborigines that their teeth were worn almost to the maxillary bones, and yet the remarkable thing about them was their excellent condition. No cavities were found, and yet they were the teeth of older persons as indicated by their worn condition. Other skeletons found in this lateral were those of little children, as indicated by the size of the bones and the thickness of the skulls; some of the bones were from persons of larger stature; at this point the interment ranged in depth from one foot and a quarter to four feet.

West Virginia



Plummets or Charm Stones found in West Virginia.

The Daily Mail, Hagerstown, Maryland, December 3, 1908

BONES OF GIANTS

Mound Builders Had Peculiar Heads

Friendly W. Va., Dec 2 – Prof. E. L. lively and J.L. Williamson have made an have made an examination of the giant skeletons found by children playing near that town. The femur and vertebrae were found to be in a remarkable state of preservation and showed the persons to be of enormous stature.

The skeletons ranged from 7 feet 6 inches down to 6 feet 7 inches. The skulls found are of peculiar formation. The skulls found are of peculiar formation. The forehead is low and slopes back gradually, while the back of the head is very prominent, much more so than the skulls of people today. The legs are exceedingly long and the bones unusually large.

The findings of the skeletons has created a great deal of interest and the general impression is that the bones are the remains of the people who built the mounds, the largest in the country being located at Moundsville, Marshall County.

Pittsburgh Daily Post, November 26, 1916

Prehistoric Giant's Skeleton Unearthed

Clarksburg, W. Va., Nov. 25, - While grading for the Fairmont & Wyatt railroad on the farm of B. W. Shinn, near Pine Bluff, workmen unearthed the skeleton of a human giant believed to have lived in a prehistoric age. The skull and several of the large bones are in splendid preservation. The skull is near the size of a two gallon bucket with no forehead and a large underjaw. The ribs are about three times the size of the present day average man. One thigh bone, well preserved, measures four and one-half feet in length.

The skeleton was found in a mound and there had been long speculation as to what the mound contained, but all feared to open it. The skeleton will be shipped to the New York Museum.

Indiana



Plummets found in Indiana burial mounds

History of Northeast Indiana, 1920

A number of years ago M.F. Owen excavated a mound situated in a piece of woodland, on the east shore of the first “West Lake: on the north side of the old highway. On this mound had grown a large white oak tree, which, having just been felled showed a growth of between 300 and 400 years. Among the roots of the tree were unearthed a skeleton in a sitting posture, facing west, the bones of which crumbled rapidly when exposed to the air. There was found and preserved a root which had grown apparently into the ear orifice of the skull, afterwards emerging through the eye, and firmly attached thereto is a well preserved piece of the frontal bone, showing great development above the eyes.”

Ft. Wayne, Daily Gazette, July 26, 1872

An Account of Fossil Remains Recently Discovered by the Opening of Mounds near LaPorte, Indiana

Those who feel an interest in the Neanderthal skull which was illustrated and described in *Harper's Weekly* a short time since, as well as those who have given the subject of races a more extensive research, may be interested to know that a race formerly inhabited Indiana and the adjacent country whose crania exhibit much the same peculiarity of structure, and full knowledge of whose advancement in the arts of civilization might cause our phrenologist to modify, to some extent, their theories.

At Union Mills, in Laporte county, is a remarkable group of mounds, fifteen in number, or rather six double mounds, with three standing alone, all within a

circle of about one-fourth of a mile in diameter, built mostly on the brow of a high table land, overlooking the valley. This was probably the site of their village, a delightful spot, and with Mill Creek running through it, and the Kankakee Marsh on one side, and Lake Michigan not far distant to the other, well calculated to support a large population, who probably subsisted mainly by fishing, hunting and to some extent, by agricultural pursuits. On Tuesday, last, I exhumed from one of these mounds fragments of two skeletons, one man and the other in probability, a woman

They had been placed in a sitting posture on the original surface of the ground, and a mound of earth raised over them, which, after the lapse of many centuries, perhaps was yet eight feet high, with a base about fifty of sixty feet. That they were buried in a sitting posture is evident from the fact that all of the bones and the skulls had fallen in one heap, except the leg bones, which extended from the heap in opposite directions. The skulls and bones were crushed by the super incumbent earth, and much decayed, so that a large portion of them was soft and crumbled as easily as the surrounding earth. Enough was preserved, however to prove that they belonged to a race entirely different from the modern Indians, and approaching nearly the connecting link between mankind and his less favored brother, the ape. The late Col. Foster says: "The Neanderthal skull affords the nearest approach hitherto observed to the confines of that gulf which separates man from the anthropoid types.' But the Laporte skull if we can judge correctly between the actual and the pictured skulls, will help bridge the gap, for while the superciliary ridge is less prominent in one, than in the Neanderthal skull, and is almost wanting in the other, their eyes looked out from beneath a frontal plate a little more elevated than the skulls of a turtle, and bearing some resemblance to it.



A single mound can still be found in the Warsaw, Indiana cemetery, overlooking the lake. The following find was found across the lake on the far shore in the background of this photo. Photo from, “*The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*”

Northern Indianian, April, 1881

On Tuesday and Wednesday of this week Mr. O.P. Jacquest had a number of hands employed in removing dirt from a strip of ground belonging to him lying between the C.W. & A.M., R.R. and the Goshen wagon road, in the northeast part of this city [Warsaw]. While so engaged on Tuesday they found four human skeletons that had evidently been buried in a trench, their bodies in a recumbent altitude, and after they had been covered with about one foot of dirt, another body had been buried on top of that in a sitting posture.

A short time after another trench was uncovered in which 13 bodies had been interred, they have evidently been laid in regular. They were all ages and both sexes.

On Wednesday two more bodies were found lying near each other some having a piece of mica (or isinglass) over his face. A piece about six inches long and four inches wide was secured intact and is now in Dr. Moro's possession. A flint arrowhead and a stone about three inches long, one and a half inches wide and nearly a half inch thick with a hole bored through the center were also found with the same skeleton.

There is evidence of fire in the trenches, and two small pieces of what has evidently been a human skull burned to a substance resembling charcoal has been found. It seems that cremation was practiced long ago.

Who were these people? The arrowhead and peculiar shaped stone were common among the Indians and are frequently found in Indian graves; but the heads of these skeletons are remarkable from the contrast between them and those of the Indians or White, or indeed of any known race.

A skull of an old man shows some little evidence of intellectual powers; the forehead rising nearly one half inch above the eyebrows, but is very narrow transversely. The back part of the head and the width between the ears is immense. The skull of a young woman shows absolutely no forehead at all. When alive a straight stick lay flat on her head would have touched her eyebrows and the crown of her head. The skull of the man that the sheet of mica over his face is about halfway, as far as intelligence is concerned between the two. A peculiar thing about the piece of mica is that it appears to have been set in an iron frame. As the entire circumference is covered with a thick coat of iron rust. Professor Moro made an analysis of the substance in order to be certain in regards to it, and it is unmistakably iron.

Another remarkable thing about the skull of these skeletons is their wonderful thickness. The adult skulls all of them at least one fourth of an inch in thickness, some of these more than that. A thighbone has been got out that

shows the owner of it was at least six feet tall.

The place where they were buried was marked by three small mounds standing close together and for years the project has been frequently discussed digging into them and discussing their contents.



Three mounds on Grannis property are still visible in Noble County, Indiana. Photo from, “*The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.*”

Counties of Whitley and Noble Indiana, 1882

A member of the historical force opened a mound in Salem Church Cemetery, Washington Township, but discovered nothing save a considerable quantity of charcoal. Mr. Denny opened two mounds on the farm of Samuel Myers, Orange Township, both containing nothing but charcoal; he also opened three more near there, on the farm of Otis Grannis, one of them being eight feet in height and about eighty in diameter at the base. Three quite well preserved skeletons were taken from the mound, one of the skulls being almost in entirety, and having much better frontal development than the average.

Indianapolis News, November 5, 1921

Portland, Ind., Nov., 5 – With the passing of Twin Hills, the object of many sight seeing trips in Jay County and which are now being leveled for the valuable gravel that they contain many interesting discoveries are being made.

The bones of these skeletons were found recently and those who know something about the human race say that the skulls look as though they might be from a race of Indians or more remote races that was known to early settlers.

It is the opinion of some who have given the subject some study that the Twin Hills, situated just northwest of the city, was the burial place of Chief Godfrey and his Indian followers in this vicinity. In the last few weeks more than twenty-five skeletons have been unearthed. Many of the skeletons have been found in sitting postures, facing each other and there is evidence of fire, which many believe indicates this race burned offerings to their gods. Charred bones have been found between the graves. It is believed those are animals.

Some are of the opinion that the skeletons are those of the mound-builders. The skeletons taken from the hills seem to differ from most of the skeletons that are being found in this part of the county. No ornaments are buried with them, much has been found buried with other skeletons believed to be those of the Indians. In many other graves have been found stone pipes and tomahawks.

O.O. Clayton, city engineer, has been exhibiting a skull in the streets of the city which is queer shape. The skull was large but not as large as many that have been found in the hills lately, he said. The front part of the head sloped back almost straight. The teeth were in good condition, considering the time they have been buried. Many of the skeletons and bones found now are on display in the office of the county surveyor.

Michigan



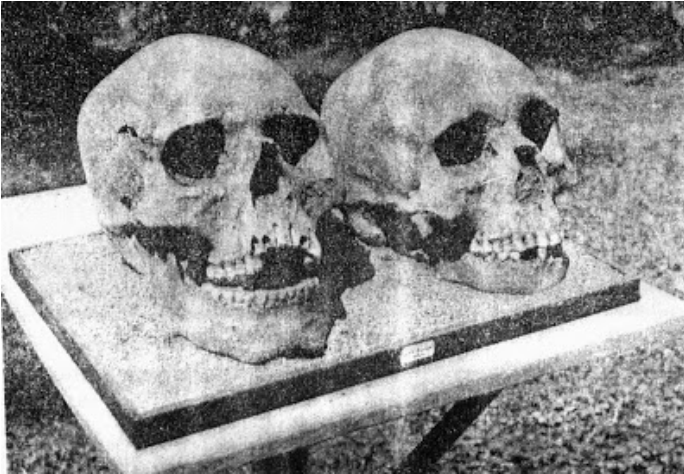
Burial mound in Kalamazoo, Michigan.

The American Antiquarian, 1905 **Burial Mounds in Michigan (Kalamazoo)**

Near this place the skeletons of a man was found which was encased in a certain kind of clay, unlike any clay ever found in this country, which clay had been burned after it was adjusted to the subject, some of the charcoal still

remaining. The person was supposed to have been more than six feet in height, having large bones, a very broad under jaw, the front of the head receded so much as to leave no forehead. A burned clay vase or urn, of about three feet in height was found standing upright, into, which the whole skeleton of a man had been compressed, the top of the urn being covered with burned clay. Resting against the outside of the urn was a similar skeletons, supposed to be that of a female.

Wisconsin



Two primitive looking skulls uncovered in Wisconsin.

Indianapolis News, May 4, 1912

SKELETONS OF STRANGE RACE FOUND IN MOUND IMBEDDED IN CHARCOAL IN SOUTHERN WISCONSIN. RESEMBLANCE TO MONKEY

MADISON, Wis., May 3.—The discovery of several unusual skeletons of human beings, while excavating a mound at Lake Delavan this week, is of great scientific interest, and may prove that a heretofore unknown race once inhabited southern Wisconsin. Information of the finds was brought to Madison today by attorney Maurice Morrissey, of Delavan. Curator Charles E. Brown, of the state historical museum, will make an investigation.

On opening one large mound last fall eighteen skeletons were discovered. Little attention was given the bones, which soon crumbled. When another mound was opened a few days ago, however, the excavators were impressed by the peculiar cranial characteristics.

Heads Are Much Larger.

The heads, presumably those of men, are very much larger than those of present day men. From directly over the eye sockets, the head slopes straight back and the nasal bones protrude far above the cheek bones.

The jaw bones are long and pointed and bear close resemblance to those of the

monkey. The teeth in the front of the jaw resemble the molars in the mouths of persons today.

The skeletons were embedded in charcoal and covered with layers of baked clay to shed water from the sepulcher. They were found from four to ten feet below the surface.

New York Times, May 4, 1912

STRANGE SKELETONS FOUND

Indications That Tribe Hitherto Unknown Once Lived in Wisconsin

Madison, Wisconsin, May 3 - The discovery of several skeletons of human beings while excavating a mound at Lake Delavan indicates that a heretofore unknown race of men once inhabited Southern Wisconsin. Information of the discovery was brought to Madison today by Maurice Morrissey, of Delavan, who came here to attend a meeting of the Republican State Central committee. Curator Charles E. Brown of the State Historical Museum will investigate the discoveries within a few days.

Upon opening one large mound at Lake Lawn farm, eighteen skeletons were discovered by the Phillips Brothers. The heads, presumably those of men, are much larger than the heads of any race which inhabit America today. From directly over the eye sockets, the head slopes straight back and the nasal bones protrude far above the cheek bones. The jaw bones are long and pointed, bearing a minute resemblance to the head of a monkey. The teeth in the front of the jaw are regular molars.

There were found in the mounds the skeletons, presumably of women, which had smaller heads, but were similar in facial characteristics. The skeletons were embedded in charcoal and covered over with layers of baked clay to shed the water from the sepulcher.

Minnesota

New York Times, June 30, 1888

Skeletons of a Former Race

Clear Water, Minn., June 29. - Charles Pinkerton of the town of Cortna, 12 miles from here, in digging a cellar came across the remains of seven persons in a good state of preservation. They were found in a kind of mound, buried with their heads down. They were 7 to 8 feet in height, and must have been placed there at least 200 years ago, as on top of the mound was the stump of an old elm tree, two foot in diameter. From the formation of the skulls they must have been an inferior race of men. The teeth in the jawbones were mostly sound and not like the teeth of the present race of men.

The Aborigines of Minnesota 1906

Mr. R. M. Van DeVoort gave information concerning the exploration of a mound of this group about the year 1885. The bones were about 3 ft. from the surface and consisted of six skeletons, each skeleton occupying a space about 18 inches by 30 inches. The lower jawbone was large, the teeth, so far as found, all double, the brow considerably receding backward, thigh-bone 22 inches long, upper arm-bone 14 inches long. These bones were taken to Chicago by a doctor some five years after they were discovered. These primitive skulls were determined to be of the same origin.

Evening Tribune (Albert Lea, Minn.o September 10, 1931 Discovery Leads to Belief that Bands of Prehistoric Mound Builders Once Roamed Northern Minnesota.

Deer River, Minn., Sept. 10 –

The skeletons were discovered on the farm of Sam S. Strangeland on the Big Fork river in Gratan township, Itasca county, when Mr. Strangelove began to dig a root cellar in a mound situated in front of his home.

Digging operations of the root cellar had not progressed very far when one of the

skeletons was discovered. Four more were uncovered on the same level and a sixth was found three feet deeper.

All of the bodies were buried in a sitting position with legs doubled under and the head bent downward. Coffins were not used. One skeleton had an exceptionally large jaw bone and the forehead of the skull receded abruptly above the eyes. The other 5 were of smaller proportions.

Illinois



Hematite Plummets from Illinois

Transactions of the Illinois Historical Society, 1900

As is well known, the mound building Indians maintained a far-reaching system of commerce, or barter, with distant tribes. In their sepulchral mounds on the Illinois river — as elsewhere — occur marine shells from the Gulf of Mexico, or

the ocean; copper from Lake Superior; Catiline from the pipe- stone ledges of Minnesota; obsidian from New Mexico, or the Rocky mountains; mica from North Carolina, and hematite and galena from southeast Missouri, or the upper Mississippi. The Illinois river "Altar" mounds examined were certainly very old; but further investigation will be required to determine their relative age in comparison with that of other systems of mounds on the Mississippi, and in other parts of the State. At the time of their erection their builders had not yet become adepts in the ceramic art, the few pottery vessels found, with the original deposits, being coarse, rude and without decoration. The human skeletons among the primal burials. in these mounds- exhibited anatomical characteristics of very low order. Their crania were brachycephalic, comorting, in that respect with the American Indian type generally — though, in the Illinois mounds, skulls of ancient Indians are met with of ail the various forms — brachycephalic, dolieocephalic, orthocephalic, etc., and having wide variation of facial angles. The builders of these mounds had low, retreating foreheads, with enormous supraorbital ridges; prognathous jaws; perforations of the humerus; elongated coccyx and platycnemism of the tibiae. They were ape-like and hideous, but exceedingly skillful artisans.

History of Whiteside County, Illinois, 1877, **Investigation of the Sinnissippi Mounds**

In May, 1877, Mr. Holbrook examined a number of mounds above the Catholic cemetery, in the vicinity of Sterling, one of which was a large mound, one of a number in a row parallel with the river. On moving the clay it was found that this mound contained a Dolmen built of flat pieces of fossiliferous limestone. The stones used were quite large.

The wall was a right angled parallelogram, twelve feet long and five wide, the foundation laid upon clay, the wall built in an artistic manner, no cement having been used. The inner surface was smooth and even, although the stones were unhewn. The inside of the Dolmen revealed fragments of eight skeletons, the bones badly decomposed. Apparently the bodies were cast into the sepulcher promiscuously. The skulls found indicated that this people were acquainted with the division of surgery known as "trepanning" -- i.e., removing portions of the bones of the skull, or portions of other bones. A thigh bone that had been fractured was found replaced and united in a manner that would do honor to a surgeon of the present day. With the skulls were found a plummet, fossils which are not found in this locality, finely black polished pebbles, and a number of large teeth. In another mound was found an altar of burned rock, oval in shape, long diameter six feet, short diameter four and a half feet. The altar was of fossiliferous limestone. Over the mounds were found a vegetable growth of from one to ten feet and a decayed stump of a hickory tree, about twelve inches in diameter. On and about the altars were usually found charcoal and charred remains of human beings; also evidence of great and continued heat. At Sterling the indications are that the body was placed upon the clay, covered with black

loam and a great fire built over the whole. After the fire the mound was raised. This is indicated by the thick strata of charcoal and ashes found. As a rule the remains unearthed furnish unsatisfactory evidence. Great numbers of perfect molar teeth are exhumed, thus certifying that prehistoric man was unacquainted with the pangs of the toothache. In the Sterling mounds were found stone scrapers, but very rude in design and execution. Fragments of pottery were found, also implements made from the antlers of the elk and deer. At Sterling is a work that many judges pronounce a fortress. The two embankments are parallel, four rods apart, direction east and west. The south embankment has two gateways. The north embankment is sixteen rods long and has two gateways. The construction indicates knowledge of the cardinal points of the compass. This people evidently had a practical acquaintance with astronomy, as the North Star appears to have been a governing point with them.

The Mound Builders wore cloth, and dressed the hides of animals, carved rude ornaments and engraved characters upon stone; ate food from earthen dishes, and worshiped at altars erected upon high hills and in low valleys. There is abundant reason for believing that human sacrifice was common with them. Trepanned skulls are frequently met with on opening mounds, evidence being presented that the operation was made prior to death. The superstition of the Mound Builders seems analogous to that of the South Sea Islanders and tribes of savages of the present day who trepan for vertigo, neuralgia, etc., believing that these complaints are demons in the head that should be let out. Metal was worked in an imperfect manner by the people. Galena was a prominent ornament. Mr. J. M. Williamson, of Ustick, says these charms are found in the northwestern part of the county. Copper was apparently the king of metals among the Mound Builders. Anatomically considered the Mound Builders were no larger nor stronger than the men of the present day. *Their skulls differ widely from the Indian or Caucasian and have been thus described: "The frontal bone recedes backwards from a prominent superciliary ridge, leaving no forehead, or rather the eye looks out from under the frontal plate, very similar to a turtle shell, and no more elevated." Their jaws were protruding, prominent and wide.* The evidence is that the Mound Builders were a half civilized agricultural people, prominently differing from the Indians in manner of burial and habits of life..."

The Daily Independent (Murphyboro, Illinois) September 27, 1930

Skeleton of Prehistoric Man Found

Elgin, Ill., Sept., 21 – (UP)- Duck hunters discovered what may be the skeleton of a prehistoric man in a gravel pit in South Elgin. University of Chicago scientists will study the find in an attempt to determine its age. The sharp recession of the forehead bones from the eye sockets indicate that it might be the skeleton of a primitive man.

American Antiquarian, April 1878

Mr. W.B. Gray, of Highland Park, also mentions the discovery of a skull in a mound near Fox Lake in Lake County, Illinois. The skull is certainly very remarkable; the frontal lobe or arch seems to be entirely wanting, the large projecting eye-brows, deep set eye sockets, the low receding forehead and the long narrow and flat shape of the crown rendered it very animal-looking skull. If it was not a posthumous deformation it certainly is a remarkable skull and might well pass for the "missing link." It was found in a mound six feet below the surface, in company with thirteen other skeletons. The skeletons were found lying with their heads to the center and their feet arranged in a circle around this point.

Iowa

Ft. Wayne Gazette, August 26, 1873

FOUND IN MOUND

Relics of an Ancient Race Discovered in Northeast Iowa

A very interesting archaeological discovery has just been made near Floyd, north of Waterloo Ia., on the Cedar river. For some time past it has been known that several ancient mounds were scattered along the banks of the river, but, though it had been excavated, nothing had been found except near Charles City. A few day ago work was begun excavating the mounds at Floyd. The largest was a circular in shape, thirty feet in diameter and about two feet high. It was situated in a field and had been plowed over for years. After digging down about four feet the bones of five persons were discovered. They were in a sitting posture and faced toward the north. A complete investigation showed that the original excavation had been floored with a layer of gravel, upon which the remains had been placed. The earth was then packed closely around them, another layer of gravel placed above them and the mound placed upon this. Of the remains nearly all the bones were in a good state of preservation, even the bones of the fingers and toes being intact. The bones were evidently of three males and one female and one babe. One of the men appears to have been over six feet high. The skeleton of the woman was, however, of greater interest from the fact that the skull measurements showed that she belonged to one of the lowest types of the human family, and experienced archaeologist claim that in some respects the skull seems to be lower in the scale than the celebrated "Neanderthal" specimen. The distance from the lower portion of the nasal bone to the upper margin of the eye cavities is only four centimeters, and the distance between the eye sockets is only two and three-fourths centimeters.

The forehead is very low and the inner portions of the eyebrow ridges are quite prominent. One of the jaws contained several well preserved teeth. The

teeth of the babe were also preserved, but were very small. Its skull was quite thick. One of the male skeletons shows the teeth very much worn, in some instances clear down to the jaw-bone. The earth had been packed so closely around the skeletons that it was with considerable difficulty that it could be penetrated.

There are several other mounds in that vicinity which it is proposed to open, and it is expected that other remains of mound builders will be found. In the mounds near Charles City, which were opened last fall, remains of pottery were found with bones, but nothing of this sort was found at Floyd.

The American Naturalist, 1889

Clement L. Webster reports in brief on the exploration of ancient mounds at Floyd, Iowa.⁶ The mounds were three in number and were situated on the west side of Cedar river. In the largest of these mounds (circular in form and about 30 feet in diameter, but only 2 feet high) were found, at a depth of a little more than 5 feet from the surface, the well-preserved remains of five bodies. This mound showed several peculiarities, among which were a layer of 'earth mixed with ashes, some distance above the bodies, and a baking of the remaining earth above these ashes. One of the skeletons was that of an " average-sized woman in middle life," one of an infant, one of a large aged man, and two of young adults, sex undetermined. The bones of the woman (?) "indicated a person of low grade, the evidences of unusual muscular development being strongly marked." The skull of this personage was a wonder to behold, equaling, if not rivaling in some respects, in inferiority of grade, the famous ' Neanderthal skull.' The forehead (if forehead it could be called) is very low, lower and more animal-like than in the ' Neanderthal ' specimen. This skull is quite small for an adult individual.

American Naturalist, 1889

Mr. Webster reports on excavations in the mounds near Old Chickasaw, Iowa, on the west side of Little Cedar river. All these mounds were " circular, with oval tops, and with a diameter varying from 22 to 51 feet, and a height of from 1 to 5 feet." In the center of the first mound examined three human skeletons were found. Above them were 1| feet of mixture of earth and ashes, made very hard, with a few small pieces of charcoal scattered through it. The remaining 3| feet of material composing the mound was a yellow, clayey soil, unlike anything found on the surface in the vicinity. " The crania of all three individuals showed an extremely low grade of mental development ; the foreheads being, in one case, even lower than in the specimen found in the Floyd mound." " The upper anterior portion (back of the eyes) of one of the crania under consideration was quite narrow, but expanded rather rapidly postero- laterally." The frontal bone " sloped abruptly backward, forming a slightly concave area back of and above the eyes." The largest of the three skulls measured 6 by 5 inches (15.8 by 12.7 cm.).⁶ "No relics of any description were found with the bodies exhumed," including those from neighboring mounds.

Capital City Courier., September 08, 1888

Skeletons in Iowa Mounds The people of Floyd county, Ia, have often speculated as to the contents of a group of forty curious looking mounds on the farm of John Scrimger; but none of them had curiosity enough to investigate until Professor Webster took the work in hand on his own account. The Scrimger farm lies just north of the pretty village of Charles City, and is one of the most beautiful sections of the state. On the eastern part of the farm is a long, low ridge, running directly north and south, on top of which are the mounds, some forty in number, about three feet in height and ranging from fifteen to twenty-five feet in length. Thus far Professor Webster has opened fourteen of these mounds and found the skeletons of thirty people, he thinks of a different trace from any of the prehistoric remains yet unearthed in this country. Just how long the ridge and mounds have been there, Mr. Scrimger can't say. Neither can the oldest settler, and neither can the Pottawatomie Indian traditions which run back many centuries. That both ridge and mound was built by human hands is plain from the mathematical regularity with which they are arranged, and the hardness of the soil composing them, which is packed firm, like a stone, while that of the virgin prairie in the neighborhood.

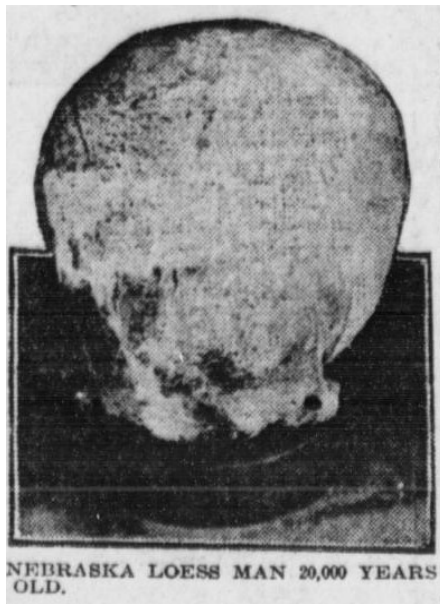
The skeletons found by Professor Webster are in various stages of preservation, some quite solid and others crumbling to dust, while in one mound there was nothing but a bed of ashes. All the dead had been buried in a doubled up position, the knees being crowded on the lower jaw, and the head of each carefully laid towards the east. While the femur bones show that most of the skeletons are those of people about 5 feet 7 inches tall, there are four of which must have been fully 7 feet tall. The skulls are those of a race of very inferior beings. The tops are abnormally thick, and the frontal bones slope abruptly back from the eyes, while the lower jaws protrude forward so that the upper teeth come outside the upper ones. In general contour the skulls resemble those of the prehistoric mound builders found in Indiana, Ohio and Wisconsin. Most of the skeletons found by Professor Webster show marks of fire, as if the flesh had been burned from the bones before burial. Another strange thing is the entire absence of anything like personal trinkets, or implements of war or of the chase, as are generally found in eastern mounds. The bones of animals, showing that the friends of the deceased had celebrated their interment with funeral feasts, are also missing. The only thing thus far unearthed in the Iowa mounds, aside from the skeletons, is a lot of broken pottery of crude design and make, including one nearly whole vase or urn of archaic workmanship, which Professor Webster now has.

History of Iowa From the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the Twentieth Century, 1902

What sort of people were the first inhabitants of Iowa is a question that must ever be of interest. It is generally believed by archaeologists that remains of two distinct prehistoric races have been found in the Valley of the Mississippi. The first human skulls discovered resemble those of the gorilla, having the thick ridges over the eyes and an almost total absence of forehead, indicating a low degree of intelligence. Similar skulls have been found throughout the different

countries of Europe, indicating that the first inhabitants of the earth known to ethnologists were low browed, brute-like, small-bodied beings, who were but a grade above the lower animals. Skulls of this type have been found in Illinois, Wisconsin, as well as in Johnson, Floyd, Chickasaw and Dubuque counties of Iowa. The first inhabitants of Iowa and the Mississippi Valley of which we have any evidence are called the "Mound Builders." Stone and copper implements found indicate that they had made progress in the scale of intelligence. Whether they cultivated the soil, erected comfortable dwellings and built towns is not known; but that they made cloth is proven by samples found in mounds, strangely preserved through the innumerable ages that have elapsed. The numbers, color, habits, customs and forms of government of these people, as well as the manner in which their mounds were constructed, the purpose for which these enduring earthworks of various forms.

Nebraska



Washington Times, March 19, 1902
DUG UP GIANT SKELETON
Bones Thought to be Those of Prehistoric Man

Kansas City, March 18. - While digging a grave on their farm near Lansing, Joseph and M. Concanon unearthed what appears to be the skeleton of a primitive man. Practically all the bones were found, and by comparing them with a man of average stature it would seem that the owner of the skeleton stood about eight feet tall. The bones of the arm at the wrist measure two- and -half inches in diameter.

The skull is of a peculiar shape, with very high and receding forehead. Teeth found in the jawbone resemble those of a dog.

Lincoln Daily Star, November 10, 1913

Rare Collection to Medical School

Three Skulls Given to University Branch by Dr. Gilder

Types of Three Races Shown by Relics Found in Nebraska Mounds

(Special to the Star) Omaha Neb., Nov. 29 – A series of three prehistoric skulls, estimated as ranging from 100 years to at least 20,000 in age, and representing the three races of mankind, which have lived in the great Missouri Valley since the advent of the human race upon this continent, has just been presented to the new medical college of the University of Nebraska by Dr. R. F. Gilder of Omaha, archaeologist in the field for the university, the three different specimens show upwards movement in the human race in its march towards civilization as probably no their collection of prehistoric times does. Accompanying each skull are implements of chase and war manufactured and used by the contemporaries, although not by the individuals whose crania Dr. Gilder unearthed from where they have laid undisturbed for so many centuries. For the man 20,000 years ago, whose order of intelligence was the very lowest in the scale, there is an immense war club of stone, so rudely fashioned as to appear to the untrained eye, scarcely more than a rough boulder.

For the mound builder of 2,000 years ago, whose skull is of a decidedly higher grade than that of the “loess man,” there are the beautifully polished, clean-cut axes and hammers. And for the American red man of 100 years ago, there are implements showing the magic touch of the master mind of the white man with whom this particular Indian had come in touch, as shown by the glass beads and metal fringe which still encircled the bony throat.

The oldest skull is technically known as “Nebraska Loess Man, No. 8,” and is the eighth skull removed from the burial mound known as the “Long Mound.” this mound is located a few miles above Omaha and from the huge grave, Dr. Gilder removed twelve skulls, all of an order so low as to be scarcely above the ape in intelligence. Scientist made a careful and minute examination and declared that this skull had never been disturbed by man, but had been deposited by nature when the hills were made. Geologists declared that this had taken place at least 20,000 years ago and that the age of this people could not be less than that number of years.

“Number 8” had almost no forehead at all. There is a superciliary ridge over each eye as pronounced as the flange of a car wheel, while the back of this ridge the skull slopes to the rear of the head. Nature did not fit this man to be the head of a modern trust company, but he was provided with a head and skull that would shed missiles like a duck’s back turns raindrops. The skulls from this mound have been subject of much interest to archaeologists all over the world and savants from France, Germany, and several other countries have journeyed all

the way to Omaha especially to see and study them. Universities in all parts of the world have asked for casts and replicas.

Kansas

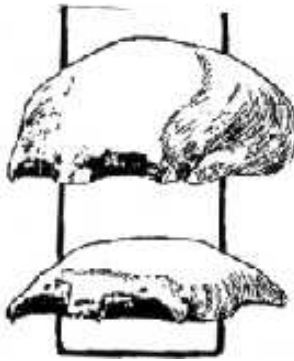
Fort Wayne Sentinel, (Fort Wayne, Indiana) November 28, 1897 **Prehistoric Battlefield Found in Indian Territory.**

Thousands of Skulls Dug Up

Wichita, Kas. Nov. 29-The greatest prehistoric battle and burying ground yet discovered in the United States has just been found near the little town of Redlands. I. T. It lies on the northern border of the Choctaw Indian reservation and near the Arkansas River. Prof. Edwin Walters, the archaeologist who discovered it, states that from extensive excavations he has made he believes that nearly 100,000 warriors met death at that point and that the battle occurred 20,000 years ago. He goes a step further and declares the battle was fought between the mound builders and the Maya Toltec race, the latter coming from Yucatan and striving to wrest the Mississippi valley from the mound builders. The battleground is thirty acres in area and by a series of excavations Professor Walters has satisfied himself that there are nearly 3,000 skeletons to every square acre. His estimate as to the remoteness of the prehistoric conflict is formed by a study of the geological structure of the formation in which the skeletons are found. The bones are buried near the top of deep strata of sand and covered first with a sort of adobe, a formation of the quaternary period, then with alluvial topsoil. They have been dug out by the carload and almost every skull has from one to five arrow points sticking into it. Sharp arrow points and javelins are also found embedded in other bones of the body and the great number of these instruments of warfare that have been unearthed leave no doubt in the mind of Professor Walters that he has found what was once a field of awful carnage.

The skulls have narrow, retreating foreheads and projecting chins and the skeletons vary greatly in length, some seeming to be those of dwarfs and others of a giant race. The bodies are buried in a circle, feet toward the center and most of them in a sitting posture. At the side of each is found a clay vessel that was evidently filled with food to stay the soul of the departed warrior on his way to the spirit land.

Professor Walters has for many years been studying the mounds and battle grounds of prehistoric races found in the Mississippi valley and declares that the mound builders established a line of defense from Omaha, Neb., south of the gulf of Mexico in their efforts to repel the invasion into their territory of the warlike race of Toltec Maya.



Marion Daily Star, April 7, 1902

GLACIAL MAN'S BONE

Important Scientific Discovery on a Kansas Farm

Made While Digging a Tunnel

The Long Looked For Proof That North America Was Inhabited By Man During the Great Ice Period Will Be Furnished It Is Believed, By This Find

The public museum of Kansas City is to be enriched by the addition of the skull and other Fragmentary bones of a prehistoric man that were found a few days ago deep in a hillside of a Kansas farm ar a point about two miles in a Northeasterly direction from Lansing, says the Kansas City Star. The skull and other bones and their geological environment indicate the skeleton to have been that of a primitive man of the glacial or great ice period centuries ago.

That mankind existed during the glacial period has been established by discoveries in Europe, and while it has been presumed that man also lived in America at the same time, no indubitable evidence of the fact has heretofore been obtained.

When the skull was found, it was not thought to have any scientific value. Several days ago M. C. Long curator of the Kansas City public museum, and Edwin Butts, civil engineer for the Metropolitan Street Railway company, both enthusiastic archaeologist, went to the place of the discovery and secured the fragments of the skeleton and brought them to Kansas City. Both Mr. Long and Mr. Butts are enthusiastic over the discovery. From the appearance of the skull and its position in the earth they are convinced it is that of a glacial man. If this fact be established, it will be the first proof of the kind found on the North American continent. In a short time the skull will be placed on view in the public museum. The facts of the discovery have been been communicated to the Smithsonian Institute in Washington.

The find was made on the farm of Thomas and M. Cohn Cannon. They were digging a tunnel into a great hill on their farm with the purpose of using the excavation as a storage place for apples and other fruits. They dug directly into the side of the hill. The skull was found about sixty five feet in. Other bones of the skeleton were beside it. One of the farmers drove a pickax through the skull

in loosening it from its stony bed, and later bones fell on it, so that it was broken into half a dozen pieces, but Mr. Long has cemented it together. The skull is that of a man with hardly any forehead. Directly back from the eyes recedes the frontal bone. The fragments found show he had a big jaw. The skull is very thick and strong, and its back part is broad and well developed. The phrenologist avert that this development at the back shows an abnormal nature. But there is no noble dome, no high and rounding forehead, that shows the development of intelligence.

The skull practically intact, a portion of the lower jaw, a part of a thigh bone and several other fragments were found. The bones indicate the man to have been large. The head is small. The orbits for the eyes are close together and appear exceptionally large. Over the orbits are well developed ridges that probably denote perceptive faculties. The bones were found huddled together. They lay partially imbedded in hard pan. A close and exhaustive investigation showed that the various strata of rocks and soils and the "water marks" had never been disturbed vertically and neither had there been any lateral disturbance of the hill. The skeleton evidently had been deposited there before the great mass of rock and soil above and about it. Had mound builders or Indians ever dug deep into the hill they could not have avoided leaving traces of their excavation.

"When we first heard of the find, we deemed it the usual story of a 'mound burial,' said Mr. Long the other day. "our investigation shows beyond all doubt that is a skeleton of a man of the glacial period.. After a most exhaustive investigation, Mr. Butts and I reached the conclusion the skeleton was deposited there during the glacial period or drift. How long ago the ice period was is not definitely known; 50,000 years perhaps; perhaps much longer.

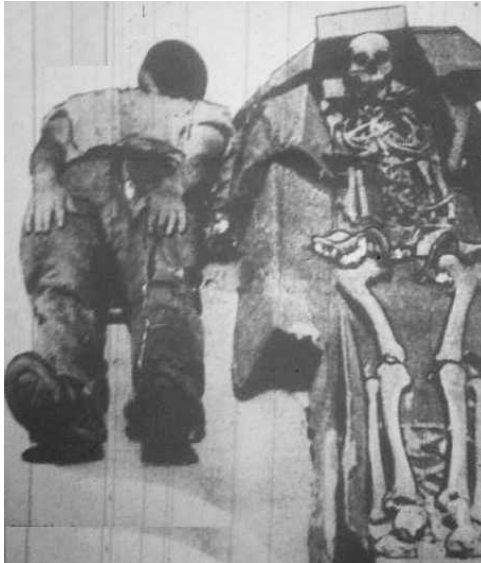
"The evidence is very conclusive that this was not a burial or intrusive deposit, as there was no evidence of any disturbance of the earth. The great depth at which the skeleton was found precludes any idea of a usual burial, and the stratification of the earth both over and under the skeleton shows that the bones lay there while the mass of soil was deposited over them. Attached to the skull is a kind of stony formation or cement, such as is usually found attached to bones of the mastodon and quite similar to the formation found in the jaws of the mastodon in the public museum." Mr Long says that the ground around which the skeleton was found shows, conclusive evidence of its glacial formation. Comparison of this skull with photographic illustrations of the skull of the "Man of Spy," a famous skeleton found in a cave in Belgium, shows them to be practically alike.

Missouri

***Harrisburgh Sunday Courier (Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania)
November 8, 1925
Finds Skeleton of Indian 7 Feet Tall***

St. Joseph's, Mo., Nov.7 – A skeleton 7 feet, 2 inches long, believed to be that of a member of the ancient Maya people has been found beneath a creek bed near Fairfax, Mo., Frank Plumb, student of anthropology, announced.

The low, slanting skull, Mr. Plumb said, indicated Maya origin as it was the practice of this people to flatten the foreheads of their infants. Inside the skull was found a pear-shaped stone, such as the Maya tribes of southern Mexico are said to have place in the mouth of their dead.



Steelville Skeleton

The Washington Citizen, June 9 1933

PAPER TO PRINT STORY OF SKELETON DISCOVERY

The Steelville Ledger reports: The uncovering of a skeleton in a cave on the J. E. Puckett farm near Steelville, which was told in an issue of the Ledger in its issue of May 11, has attracted much attention. Through a report made to the Post-Dispatch by the Ledger scribe, a special representative was sent to Steelville last week and view the skeleton in Dr. R. C. Parker's Office in the company with Dr. Parker drove to the cave and interviewed W. C. Harmon and his 12-year-old son, Billy, who made the find.

We are in receipt of a letter from the Post-Dispatch representative, Mr. Guy Forshey, who says he succeeded in writing a good story of the gruesome find, and this together with interesting taken at the cave will appear in the magazine section of the Post-Dispatch on Sunday, June 11. If you want a copy of this edition you should file your order with the agent here, R. G. Beezley.

Dr. Parker is in receipt of a letter from the Smithsonian Institution at Washington D. C. and requested that he ship the skeleton to Washington for study by experts, as they think it is that of a giant of prehistoric times. Dr. Parker made shipment the first week, carefully wrapping the bones and especially the skull.

Steelville Ledger, June 15, 1933,

Strange discovery made by a boy looking for arrowheads, gives this Missouri Town an absorbing mystery to ponder. This quiet little summer resort town of the Ozarks has just come to grips with an absorbing mystery of a sort it has never before been called upon to solve. It all came about as a result of Billy Harman's hunt for arrowheads a few weeks ago.

Poking about in Puckett's Cave in a Meramec River bluff some 10 miles northeast of here, young Harman reached for something white in a hole in the ground and, to his vast amazement came up with a handful of human bones. Soundly startled, the 16 year-old lad put them down and dashed for home. Then, after gathering his courage and some reinforcements, he went back and proceeded to dig on the site of his discovery. From the ancient accumulation of ash and limestone debris he turned up the complete skeleton of an 8 foot giant. The grisly find was brought to Dr. R. C. Parker here and stretched out to its enormous length in a hallway of his office where it has since remained the most startling exhibit Steelville has ever had on public view. People have come from far and near to examine it and fire a broadside of questions at the harassed doctor.

Who was this giant? When did he live? To what race did he belong? Was he simply a freak among people of normal stature, or did he belong, possibly, to some extinct race of stone-age giants who roamed over these hills before the coming of the Indian? What was the manner of his death? Did he come to his end from natural causes or does that lone arrowhead found among the bones tell its own story of violence? Was he, perhaps, an Ozark Goliath brought down by some David of the Missouri hill country who used a bow and arrow instead of a sling?

If anybody can answer these questions he is pretty likely to find a warm welcome in Steelville, especially at the hands of Dr. Parker. Anthropologists are scarce hereabouts and the doctor's fund of information about such things was exhausted in the first 20 minutes. An appeal to Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, anthropologist of the National Museum in Washington and celebrated authority on primitive races is expected to help. Dr. Parker has written to him, offering to forward the

skull or the whole skeleton, if necessary , for scientific study.

Meanwhile, speculation is proceeding at a lively rate. The consensus of local opinion is that these prodigious bones are the remains of an Indian--maybe and Osage, since the Osages inhabited this region a century or so ago--but in any case a chief. For it is argued, a man of such gigantic stature must have been a chief among any primitive people. The skeleton itself is seven and a half feet long without the cartilage layers that once separated the vertebrae, and with some of the bones of the feet missing, Dr. Parker believes the man must have been close to eight feet tall in life, but was apparently of slender build, for the bones are not of extraordinary size except as to length. His slenderness, too, must have been accentuated in appearance, at least, by the extremely small size of his head. With all his magnificent stature, this primitive chief, if chief he was, really was something of a pinhead. The skull measures only 20 inches in circumference--a pretty small skull, even for a man of normal height. The heads of most average sized men measure from 22 to 28 inches in circumference. A 20 inch dome perched on the shoulders of a giant eight feet tall must have looked tiny indeed. His brow, too, was anything but noble. Height of forehead, once popularly believed to be a sort of hallmark of high or low intelligence, has been largely discredited as such an indicator now, so this cave man's sloping brow may not necessarily be regarded as a stamp of low mentality. But it may be set down, anyway, as one of the cranial characteristics which fit very neatly into the general "pinhead" picture. Of course he had considerably more above the eyes and ears than such extremely primitive types as the Peking man, Piltdown man and the Neanderthaloids.

But he did have a low brow, and what is probably more significant, a very narrow one. His jaw, too, while not of the prognathous type characteristic of the most ancient men, was somewhat heavier than that of the average man of today.

As to his age at the time of his death, there is only the condition of the teeth to serve as an indicator. The fact that most of them were still doing service would argue that he had not attained advanced age and the fact that the molars were considerably worn would indicate he was no longer a stripling.

The cave in which the skeleton was brought to light is not essentially different from hundreds of other caves to be found in the limestone bluffs of the Ozark country, except that it is easily accessible both from above and below. Many of these Ozark caves are not. The entrance is about 100 feet above the river valley and may be reached by a stiff climb from below or by means of a narrow limestone ledge that runs around the face of the cliff from above. John Pucket of Steelville, who was born and raised in the vicinity, and who owns the cave, says he has known for 50 years that it was once inhabited, for its floor at the entrance is covered with an ash and charcoal accumulation, two or three feet deep. As a boy he was accustomed to hunt for Indian relics in the place and in later years used it as a livestock shelter. As the cave faces east, with a bluff and a heavy forest

to protect it from winter winds on the west and north, it makes a capital shelter for livestock--and for the same reason it made a capital dwelling for early races of human beings.

A corner in the north wall, just within the entrance formed the giant's tomb. The body apparently had been placed in a kneeling position in a shallow grave dug in this niche and covered over with about two feet of soil and debris scooped up from the floor of the cave. The skull, when found, lay face down. Whether the man inhabited the cave in life or took up his abode there only after death, is a question which, like a good many others concerning him, has not been satisfactorily answered. In either case it is evident that the cave had served as a human dwelling place long before his burial, for mixed with the ash and limestone debris, both above and below the skeleton, were numerous fragments of crude clay pottery--the dish breakage of several generations maybe. Apparently the cave dwellers did not bother about such housekeeping details as sweeping out broken dishes.

There were other thing besides pottery fragments in the grave, too. Whether they were placed there with the body or were merely part of the cave rubbish with which the grave was filled is problematical. But here is the list: two stone awls or drills, two to three inches long; three small bird arrowheads, one of them neatly serrated; one larger arrowhead which might possible have been the cause of the giant's death; a thin oval piece of polished shell roughly the size of a quarter; a segment of bone an eighth of an inch in diameter and half an inch long, polished and hollowed out for stringing; and a 2 1/2 inch fragment of a canine tooth or fang, possibly the fang of a saber toothed tiger of prehistoric origin. It is slightly curved and broken off perhaps an inch from the point. If it is the fang of a saber toothed tiger, its presence in the cave would not necessarily mean, of course, that the buried cave dweller was a contemporary of this animal, now long extinct.

As to the age of the skeleton, estimates are loose and highly variable. They range all the way from 100 to 2000 years. Just now it appears that one man's guess is as good as another's, but the weight of evidence seems to be on the side of the higher estimate. For a good many years, now, scientists have been uncovering evidence that the Ozark region once was inhabited by a primitive race of cave-dwelling savages long antedating the Indian. They lived in caverns in limestone bluffs--caverns similar to Puckett's Cave--and led what appears to have been a lowly existence.

Some 13 years ago, Gorard Fowke, field explorer of the Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, spent several months investigating these cave-dweller remains. He visited hundreds of caves and found, in some, evidence of continuous habitation over a period of 1000 to 2000 years, his estimate being based principally on the depth of ash accumulations from camp fires. One of his most astonishing discoveries was evidence that these aborigines were cannibals, for along with the bones of animals, which they had used for food, he found also

human bones, which had been cracked for the extraction of the marrow they contained. These people, he believed lived at least 1000 years ago. Reason appears, therefore, for belief that the giant of Puckett's Cave may have been one of these prehistoric bluff dwellers.

Isis Unveiled, 1877

As we write, there appears in an American Newspaper, The Kansas City Times, an account of important discoveries of the remains of a prehistoric race of giants which corroborates the statements of Kabalists and the Bible allegories at the same time. It is worth preserving, in his researches among the forests of Western Missouri, Judge E. P. West has discovered a number of conical shaped mounds similar in construction to those in Ohio and Kentucky. These mounds are found upon the high bluffs overlooking the Missouri river, the largest and more prominent being found in Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana. Until about three weeks ago it was not suspected that the mound builders had made this region their home in prehistoric days; but now it is discovered that this strange and extinct race once occupied this land, and have left an extensive graveyard in a number of high mounds upon Clay County bluffs.

As yet, only one of these mounds has been opened. Judge West discovered a skeleton about two weeks ago and made a report to other members of the society. They accompanied him to the mound, and not far from the surface excavated and took the remains of two skeletons. The bones are very large, in fact, when compared with an ordinary skeleton of modern date, they appear to have formed part of a giant. The head bones, such as have not rotted away, are monstrous in size. The lower jaw of one skeleton is in a state of preservation, and is double the size of the jaw of a civilized person. The teeth in this jaw-bone are large, and appear to have been ground down and worn away by contact with roots and carnivorous foods. The jaw-bone indicates immense muscular strength. The thigh bone, when compared with that of an ordinary modern skeletons, looks like that of a horse. The length, thickness, and muscular development are remarkable. But the most peculiar part about the skeleton is the frontal bone. It is very low, and differs radically from any ever seen in this section before. It forms one thick ridge of bone about one inch wide, extending across the eyes. It is narrow but rather heavy ridge of bone, which, instead of extending upward, as it does in these days of civilization, receded back from the eye brows, forming a flat head, and thus indicates a very low order of mankind. It is the opinion of the scientific gentlemen who are making these discoveries that the bones are remains of prehistoric men.

Davenport Daily Republican, June 21, 1898

Scene of a Big Battle

Interesting Discovery on a Farm in Eastern Kansas

Signs of a Prehistoric Race

J.T. Williamson, a farmer living 13 miles west of Kansas City on the Union Pacific railway, has discovered on his place an ancient burial ground, upon finds in which he bases his belief that his farm was once the scene of a furious Indian battle. It is not infrequent thing for farmers in counties adjacent to Kansas City to unearth a skeleton or two, and nothing is thought of it, but Mr. Williamson has made an unusual find. For some time he has dug up skeletons until he estimates that about 30 have been taken out only a small part of his lot. Besides the bones many Indian relics have been recovered. History does not record any great battle in this vicinity, but the finding of so many skeletons is evidence that some kind of warfare existed thereabouts long ago. No one living anywhere in the vicinity can recall any civilized burying ground there.

In addition to the Indian bones found there is evidence that the Williamson farm was once the scene of the prehistoric race of mound builders. There are four or five mounds in Mr. Williamson's orchard, near his house, which show the art of careful building. One of these, much larger than the rest, was opened several years ago by the relic hunters of Kansas State University, and it was found to contain some rare things. There was found the skeleton of a person in the mound. It was pronounced by the university experts the bones of a prehistoric race. It was taken to the university, where it was carefully put together and remains there today. The conclusion that the bones are those of a prehistoric being is drawn from the shape of the head, which is something like an egg. It is a normal sized skull, but the forehead shows no trace of development. From the eye sockets the crown of the head slopes back almost to a sharp point, leaving no development whatever of the forehead. The bones are in a fair state of preservation. In the mound the skeleton was found, a perfect specimen of pottery, which, when the air struck it, crumbled to pieces. Beside these things, two large spear heads were found.

The other mounds that are scattered through Mr. Williamson's orchard have never been molested, but Mr. Williamson expects some day to explore them. He does not expect to find anything of value, but will open them through curiosity to learn what they contain. The discovery of the Indian bones began several years ago, when excavations were made for the foundation of Mr. Williamson's house. At that time 15 skeletons were removed in the digging of the foundation of the various buildings. From time to time one or more turned up in plowing, but another wholesale excavation of dry bones took place last week, when Mr. Williamson's son began plowing part of their lot. They took up within 20 feet of their house, 11 skeletons. The bones were found under not much more than 2 1/2

feet of earth. Some of the skeletons were partially petrified and were taken up whole, but most of them fell to pieces when they were picked up. Some of the skeletons crumbled to dust when they were touched.

The arrangement of the skeletons showed they had been buried in confusion, while others were lying in rows and showed evidence of careful burying. Two of the bodies had been buried face downward and one rested on its side. Nine of them were found in a row and they had been buried with their heads a little to the southeast. Buried with the skeletons were arrow heads, tomahawks, stone pipes, stone axes and a pair of silver ear rings.

Several years ago Mr. Williamson unearthed the bones of what was probably a "heap big Indian Chief." Part of a fancy burial robe were sufficiently preserved to show that it was a rich silk artistically embroidered. There were silver buttons of ancient pattern on the robe and a string of silver beads found around the neck.

Marietta Daily Leader. Marietta, Ohio, December 02, 1900

FINDS BONES OF GIANT RACE

Skeletons of Prehistoric Men, Ten Feet Tall, Dug Up in Missouri.

The fossils of three human beings, evidently prehistoric giants, were found near Montessori, Mo., the other day by C. H. Beecher, a farmer, at the depth of 40 feet. The size of the skulls indicates that the bodies must have been at least 10 feet high, and the bones, resembling those of a human skeleton, seem to bear out this theory. 10 footer.

Beecher has quite a collection of fossil relics which he has found at various times in the vicinity, which is alive with them. He is confident that he has discovered the missing link, and intends to submit his finds to the professors of Washington University in Saint Louis to see if they sustain his theory. Fossils of mastodons and animals extinct for centuries have been found in this vicinity by people who were plowing or digging wells. It seems to be a regular graveyard for 40 miles around for prehistoric bones which indicate the enormous size of the animals that once roamed the land.



Skulls from Missouri Caves

Daily Northwestern, October 30, 1923
Find Bones of a Prehistoric Civilization High Up on Ragged Bluff in the Ozark Mountains

Richland, Mo. July 20 (By Associated Press) – Half way up a rugged bluff of the Ozarks which tower above the Gasconada River about three miles from here, have been found the evidence of a prehistoric civilization which aroused the interest of archaeologists of the Smithsonian Institution who will arrive here soon to investigate.

About a years ago, in a large cave which opens to the river, A Steckle, the owner, who was enlarging it to make a resort for tourists, uncovered three human skulls and a number of bones. In addition to pottery and beads. The skulls are unusual in that they do not resemble Indian skulls, but have low receding foreheads and very thick skull bones. The teeth are large, sharp and well preserved.

The bones were uncovered in a bed of ashes directly below a large hole in the stone ceiling, evidently made by the section of fire. More than a foot earth covered the ashes. Because the earth, which apparently could have come there only through decomposition, it is believed the race lived 2000 years or more ago.



Skulls from a Missouri cave with sloping a forehead.

Archaeological Investigation

Explorations in the Ozark Region of Central Missouri, 1923

Miller's Cave

Three miles northeast of Big Piney is a cavern which from its position, formation, and surroundings is particularly adapted to the requirements of primitive people in search of a permanent shelter. It is situated in a bluff rising from the left bank of Big Piney River, 200 feet above the level of that stream and half that distance below the summit of the hill of which the bluff forms the front. It lies in three different tracts of land, but the greater portion is on the farm of Daniel S. Miller, who lives a little more than half a mile away. For three generations it has been widely known as "Miller's Cave." It opens toward the southeast, the river at this point flowing north of east, and thus secures protection from the cold winds of winter, receives the greatest amount of light through the day, and has the advantage of sunshine at the season when this is most needed. Big Piney, like all streams in the Ozark region, is extremely

crooked and its bed is a continuous succession of riffles and pools, or eddies as they are locally known. In front of the cave is one of these pools nearly a mile long and at lowest stages fully 15 feet deep in places; even now it yields an abundance of fish, turtles, frogs, and mussels, all of which are important items in the aboriginal dietary.

The first interment was found at 46 feet from the front, 14 feet from the east wall. The folded skeleton of a very old person lay on the right side, head east, in loose ashes, on a large flat rock whose top was 30 inches below the surface. This rock had not been placed here, but had fallen from the ceiling; probably its existence was not known until it was uncovered in digging the grave. The skull still retained its shape, in part, being held in place by the ashes, but fell in pieces when this support was removed. A portion of it was gone; two fragments were found, several feet away, not near each other, one of which fits in the skull, and the other probably belongs with it also. The frontal bone is nearly half an inch thick; the sutures partially obliterated; the teeth worn down to the necks, some of them nearly to the bone; the forehead is low and receding. A restoration is seen in plate 20, *a, b*. In addition to the missing portions of the skull, most of the ribs, half of the lower jaw, and nearly all the dorsal vertebra were absent, probably having been dragged away by ground hogs. The bones are all light and fragile. Lying above the skull, in contact with it but supported by the ashes on both sides, was half of a large mortar hollowed on both sides. Above the skeleton, and extending for several feet on every side, was an undisturbed stratum of closely packed ashes, 17 inches thick at the middle, which broke off under the pick in large clods; these, of course, had accumulated after the body was interred.

Labrador

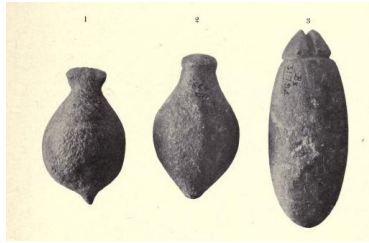
The Beothucks or Red Indians , 1915

Labrador

About the year 1888, a Mr. George Hodder of Twillingate, came across some Indian remains in a cave on Comfort Island, Bay of Exploits, which he secured and which were purchased for the museum where they are now are, one being an almost complete skeleton of an adult. Mr. Hodder gave me the following particulars of this find. He says, "there were three or four caves on the island where Indians had been buried, but most of the bones had become so decayed that he could only find one perfect skull. Some of the fragments of others were very much larger, than one we sent you. We had one under jaw that measured an inch wider, and leg bones that measured 2 or 3 inches longer. I believe he says that some of these must have been 7 or 8 feet in height. The skeleton you have was in a cave from fifteen to twenty feet in length. The Indian was buried in a sitting posture, with grass rope under his seat going up over his head, which was covered with deer skin. He was then covered with Birch rind, and the cave filled with rocks. He had buried with him quite a lot of arrows, broken in two pieces, also quite a lot of beads and bone ornaments, a lot of birds heads, a piece of iron pyrite, etc." This skeleton which stands about five feet eight inches, and probably when in the flesh was fully six feet tall, presents several characteristics worthy of note.

The skulls is large, particularly in the occipital region, cheek bones prominent, frontal angle rather low, with seep depression in the forehead just above the base of the nasal organ. This latter is very peculiar, and of we can judge from what remains of the bridge, must have bee considerably turned at the end, otherwise of this shape. The lower jaw is thick and massive, the teeth, what are left of them are sound and all exhibit the worn down crown already referred to. Taken as a whole this skeleton does not impress one favorably as the the intelligence of the individual, the skull in particular seems to indicate the characteristics of a a rather savage, if not brutal nature. In this respect it differs much from all the other skulls I have seen of the Beothucks, which, as a rule are well formed, with good facial angles, indicative of a fair degree of intelligence and mild disposition.

New York



Plummets from New York.

Piqua Daily Leader May 6, 1890

AN INTERESTING FIND. Important Discoveries In to Mounds Near New York City. Alexander Crawford Chenowith, of Inwood, a civil engineer on the Croton Aqueduct and an amateur archaeologist, began examining several well-defined mounds in the fields opposite his house on the King's Bridge road near Inwood street about the middle of last winter. He found two flint arrow-heads and some thin, flat stones which had evidently been cut by human hands. Three weeks ago he dug into the mound, and three and a half feet underground came upon a skeleton surrounded with broken bits of pottery. He sent a description of the mound, the skeleton and the pottery to Prof. F. W. Putnam, head of the Harvard archaeological department, who immediately wrote him that his discovery was of the utmost importance. Mr. Chenowith went ahead with his excavations, and has achieved some remarkable results. He has removed from the mound six well-preserved skeletons, almost half a bushel of broken pottery, and many curious stone implements. He has also located graves containing seventeen more skeletons, which he will take up in the next week or two. Each grave that Mr. Chenowith has opened is about three and a half feet deep and cut at least two feet into tho rock. Every skeleton was on its back. The arms were stretched to their full length, and the hands were crossed. Most of the skeletons are about six feet tall. One of them was a tremendous fellow of at least seven feet five or six. The shape of every skull, as well as the articles found in the grave with it, indicates, Mr. Chenowith thinks, that it must have belonged to an Indian of ages ago. Tho

forehead is invariably low, the chin protuberant, and the nose Roman. Hardly a tooth is missing from either jaw. The mound from which the skeletons are taken is about twenty-five feet high and one hundred feet in diameter.—N. Y. Letter.

New Jersey

The History of Cape May New Jersey, 1897

A skull was exhumed which must have belonged to one of great age, as the sutures were entirely obliterated and the tables firmly cemented together. From the superciliary ridges, which were well developed, the frontal bone receded almost on a direct line to the place of the occipital and parietal sutures, leaving no forehead and has the appearance of having been done by artificial means, as practiced at present on the Columbia among the Flat Heads. A jaw-bone of huge dimensions was likewise found, which was coveted by the observer; but the superstitions of the owner of the soil believing it was sacrilegious and that he would be visited by the just indignation of Heaven if he suffered any of the teeth to be removed, prevailed on us to return again to its mother earth.

Maryland

The Salt Lake Herald., November 14, 1897

7 Feet Tall Skeleton, in Maryland

BONES OF GIANT INDIANS

There has just been received at the Maryland Academy of Sciences the skeleton of an Indian seven feet tall. It was discovered near Antietam ten days ago. There are now skeletons of three powerful Indians at the academy who at one time roamed over the state of Maryland armed with such instruments as nature gave them or that their limited skill taught them to make. Two of these skeletons belonged to individuals evidently of gigantic size. The bones of the legs are nearly as thick as those of a horse and the length the bones exceptional. The skulls are of fine proportions, with walls of moderate thickness but of great strength and situated behind by a powerful occipital ridge. The curves of the forehead are moderate and not retreating, suggesting intelligence and connected with jaws of moderate development.

Pennsylvania

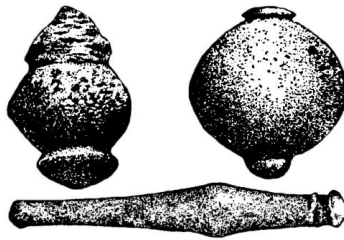
The American Anthropologist, 1921

Athens, Pennsylvania

In what is now Main street, just below the museum, in laying water pipes four feet underground twenty years ago, were found some very large skeletons,

one of which was carefully examined and described as, "a man of gigantic size. Judging from the thigh bone, 21 inches long, he must have been seven feet tall. The skull was much larger than usual, very thick, the forehead unusually receding and the top flattened. The Jaws were extremely strong, full of large perfect teeth. Altogether the remains seemed to be those of a brutal powerful giant.

Florida



Florida Plummets

Miami News, September 2, 1934
Bones of Giant Race Found by CCC Diggers



Skulls of man (left) and woman (center) antedating Timuca nation inhabiting Florida upon discovery of America. Note the worn teeth, probably denoting age, and the fracture at the base of the man's skull: and the better teeth, higher forehead and absence of orbital ridge on the woman's. Right is a skeleton of a young woman six feet tall and of massive build belonging to that mysterious, prehistoric people known as the Florida Colossus.

Miami News, June 9, 1936

Expedition Starts to Bring Skeleton From Cape Florida

A party of four Homestead residents left this morning for an isolated key off Cape Sable to gain more data on a skeletons unearthed there over the weekend which they believe will prove that of a prehistorical man eight feet tall.

In the group were John and Dave Barns and Buster Roberts, all of whom are familiar with the Cape Sable region and who found the skeleton while on a treasure hunting expedition.

Remains of the skull were brought into the University of Miami yesterday afternoon, but as the school has no anthropologists familiar with races that inhabited Florida before Columbus landing, it has not been identified. Squires said the skull, which was about three quarters of an inch thick, quite possibly could be that thick and still belong to a race of Indians here when Columbus landed in the Bahamas.

The find was made when one of the party scratched into the surface with a fork. The peculiar shape of the bones brought immediate attention and the remainder of the skeletons unearthed. Eyes and ears of the early Floridian were set unusually high in the head which had a protruding chin and a receding forehead.

New York Times, June 9, 1936

FIND SKELETONS

Fishermen Tell of Humans

8 Feet Long Buried in Florida

Miami, Florida., June 9, – a tale of human skeletons eight feet long embedded in the sand of an uninhabited little island off of the southern tip of the Florida mainland was brought here today by three fishermen.

They exhibited a piece of one skull containing six teeth. E. M. Miller, zoologist at the University of Miami, said the mandible was that of a man and was probably seven hundred years old.

'It is entirely probable that this find might be important,' he commented, 'but i could not tell anything about it unless i had the measurements or additional information.'

The men said the skulls were unusually thick, the jaw protruded and the eye sockets were high in the head.

Miami News, June 9, 1936

Expedition Starts to Bring Skeleton From Cape Florida

A party of four Homestead residents left this morning for an isolated key off Cape Sable to gain more data on a skeletons unearthed there over the weekend which they believe will prove that of a prehistorical man eight feet tall.

In the group were John and Dave Barns and Buster Roberts, all of whom are familiar with the Cape Sable region and who found the skeleton while on a treasure hunting expedition.

Remains of the skull were brought into the University of Miami yesterday afternoon, but as the school has no anthropologists familiar with races that inhabited Florida before Columbus landing, it has not been identified.

Squires said the skull, which was about three quarters of an inch thick, quite possibly could be that thick and still belong to a race of Indians here when Columbus landed in the Bahamas.

The find was made when one of the party scratched into the surface with a fork. The peculiar shape of the bones brought immediate attention and the remainder of the skeletons unearthed. Eyes and ears of the early Floridian were set unusually high in the head which had a protruding chin and a receding forehead.

Sarasota Herald, Friday, March 19, 1926

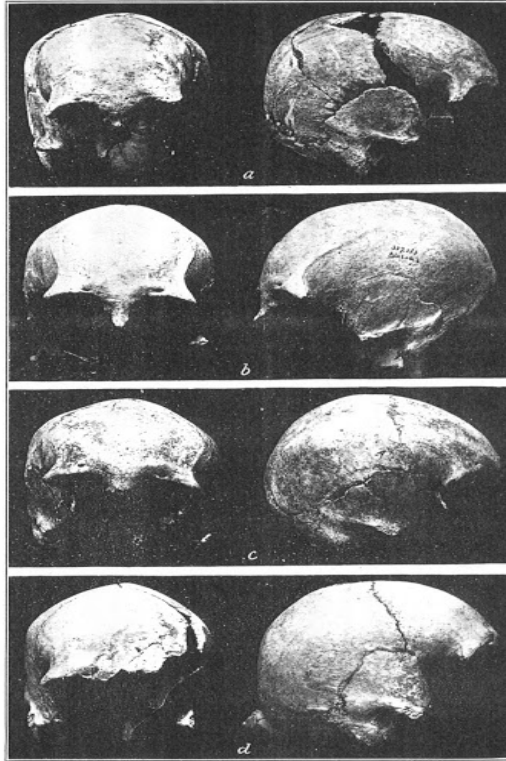
Body of Indian Chief Found in Big Mound

Further interesting discoveries were made yesterday by searchers who are delving into the huge Indian mound found a few days ago at Brookside, south of the city, on Bee Ridge road. The skeletons of what those versed in Indian lore declare was the chief of the tribe, slain and buried in the mound was unearthed about noon. Around the neck of this skeletons was found a square red stone which had evidently been attached by a thong, for the stone reposed on the chest. It was engraved and the characters, some of the hundreds of persons viewing the find yesterday said denoted its wearer was the chief.

Another unusual find yesterday was more skeletons at the bottom of the mound, about 10 feet deeper than where the first one was discovered when a steam shovel began grading for the street. It is estimated that at least 150 bodies went into the mound when the Indians began clearing up after what must have been a more or less bitter battle. There has been a constant stream of people to view the work of exploring the mound since finding was announced last Sunday morning in the Herald. The bones taken out are being preserved and it is hoped to find at least one skeleton in a sufficient state of preservation to permit it being salvaged as a whole, but the chances of this are considered remote because of the passage of so many years. Ed Cowles, editor of This Week in Sarasota, and quite a student of Indian lore, was a visitor yesterday. He collected a thigh bones and the joints that went with it. "This Indian was at least seven feet high, judging by this bone," was his conclusion. Another skull found at a depth of about five feet would strongly support the theory that got Dayton, Tenn., in the Papers recently, for it was like that of a simian.

Alabama

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT PLATE 85



SKULLS FROM THE SHELL HEAP

Archaic skulls with sloping skulls and protruding brow ridges from a shell mound on the Alabama coast. Photographed by the Bureau of Ethnology.

Smithsonian Institutions' Bureau of Ethnology 44th Annual Report, 1926

Shell Heap, Colbert County, Alabama

At the junction of the creek with the river, in the extreme northeast corner of Colbert County, is a large shell heap or kitchen midden composed entirely of mussel and periwinkle shells of several varieties, but all of them such as are now to be found in the river...

Scattered promiscuously among the debris were the usual objects found on Indian village sites; A large number of flint implements, more than a bushel, mostly knives or spearheads, the majority of them broken; cooking stones in abundance, usually cracked or shattered, but some showing only slight traces of heat; cupstones, none with more than five or six impressions; a few mortars; quantities of stones showing marks of use of hammers, others apparently pestles or rubbing stones, nearly all used in their natural shape or showing but slight

marks of a dressing tool; hundreds of pointed bone implements, such as are usually called “needles,” “awls,” or “perforators,” among them many spines from dorsal fins of large catfish and drumfish; numerous flaking tools and other implements made of antler, some of which holes drilled in the ends for inserting flint or bone points; only a few fragments of pottery; mammal and bird bones, with a large preponderance of those from deer in small pieces, and of various species of fish...

At 114 feet, in the east bank, a foot above the bottom, were the fragmentary bones of two infants, nearly the same size and neither apparently over two years of age, possibly less; the bodies were closely folded, heads in contact, and bones intermingles.

At the same distance, in the center of the trench, was a hole 3 feet in diameter, dug a foot into the soil. On the bottom lay some rough flat rocks on which was the closely folded skeleton of a man much above the average size. It lay on the right side, head south. The teeth were worn down to the gums; on some, the entire enamel was gone. The bones fell to pieces at a touch. Among the bones were several broken flints and two unfinished ones. Lining the margin of the depression were water worn boulders of quartzite from 5 to 50 pounds in weight. Altogether, at the bottom and around the side of the grave were 13 of these large stones.

Louisiana

Louisiana Historical Society, Vol., I, 1901

The Mounds of Louisiana by Prof. George Beyer

The Latro Group

On the morning of my arrival at Fair Play Landing, I found quite a number of gentle men ready to accompany me to the mounds. These were nearly ten miles distant, and situated on the banks of a horse-shoe shape Lake Larto.

I found the group consisting of four mounds situated immediately on the banks of the lake. Three of them are about the same size, while the fourth is smaller by 1/2 in every respect.

After the removal of the remains I continued the excavation, and suddenly I came upon as bed of ashes. This bed covered a small area of about four feet square, and was about an inch and a half in thickness. Examination of the ashes revealed charred catfish ribs and garfish scales, but to say whether these were the remains of sacrificial rites or of a repast would be assuming to much. In removing some traces of the ash bed I came upon another skeletons, and proceeding with the greatest caution, I discovered two others lying close to it

I regard to their physical standard it is ell conceded that the mound builders were a fairly large race generally. From the remains of a large number of bodies which I examined at the Latro mounds, I would judge that full grown men might have average six feet. Quite a sensation was created by the fact that part of the frontal bone of a skull was found which measured 7/8 of an inch in thickness. Upon further research, I found other portions of the same skull of corresponding

thickness. In the same abnormality was the finding of one skull in which the dentation reached the unusual number of forty teeth, the increase consisting of eight additional incisors. The remarkable preservation of the teeth is noteworthy.

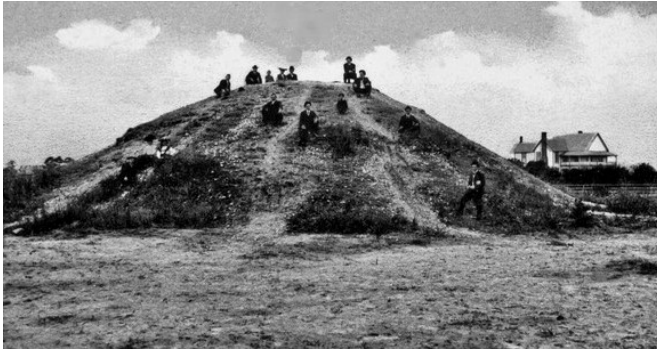
The formation of the skulls in the Latro mounds, as compared with those of the other localities, is highly anomalous. I have given an illustration of one which, with the exception of the facial bones is nearly perfect. The approach to the Neanderthal skull is in this instance even closer than the one Dr. Foster outlines for comparison, which, according to that author, was exhumed by Dr. Campbell from a mound opposite Dunleith, Illinois. Our Indians of today possess a formation of skull which can in no way compare with those under consideration.

Burial Types and Artifacts of the Neanderthal Hybrids

Shell Mounds

The Archaic skull traits described in the finds of giant skeletons included a furrowed brow, sloping forehead and a massive jaw, with many of the skull walls described as being “thick.” There are two additional distinctive traits found with the giants skeletons that are believed to be the same people, those are the descriptions of giants with double rows of teeth and skulls described with a bony protrusion or horns protruding from their skull.

Most of the historical accounts of giant skeletons have been dismissed by academia. What I want to show is that when these distinctive Archaic skull types are mapped, a geographical pattern emerges. This pattern is geographically analogous to the early Maritime Archaic peoples who came to North America in boats simultaneously from both Asia and northern Europe from 7,000 B.C. - 2,000 B.C. From the coastal regions, they would migrate into the Great Lakes region.



Conical shell mound located at St. Petersburg, Florida. Shell mounds are found on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, many of which contained large skeletons with Archaic type skulls that included a protruding brow and sloped forehead.

The first and most widespread burial type across the American continent are the shell mounds. The use of shell mounds to inter the dead began as early as 6,000 B.C. and was continued into historic times by Native Americans. Within the pre-pottery levels of the shell mounds are found plummets, adzes, whale-tail batons, strait and notched stemmed spearheads of slate, flint and copper and stone ornaments, antler and bone combs. Many times these too are found “broken” within the grave.

Shell mounds are found throughout the extent of North America, from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific and represent the first pan-American civilization. Shell mounds are found on the Pacific coast that also have slate spears, plummets, with large skeletons found many times on a bed of ashes with red ochre included in the grave and also artifacts that have been intentionally broken before being placed with the burials.

Artifacts found within the shell mounds along the Pacific coast are identical to those found primarily in the Northeast coast from Labrador to Maine and extending down the entire Atlantic coast to Florida. What prevents us from the conclusion that these artifacts are the agent of cultural diffusion opposed to physical migration are the size of the skeletons found within the shell heaps along with a unique burial rite of placing the bodies in a spoked or sun burst position.

Antecedents of the North American shell mounds are found throughout Europe, from Denmark to the Mediterranean coasts, where identical brutish skull types were described.

Coshocton, Ohio Tribune, January 9, 1929,

Algeria Finds Were the Bones of Our Ancestors

“The bones unearthed by the Beloit-Logan expedition were dug out of huge mounds of small shells. The hitherto unknown pre-modern race at Gibraltar and Sicily, Dr. Alfred Romer, University of Chicago paleontologist, reports that the animal bones found in the shell heaps are similar to those found in the northern

Cro-Magnon sites and that modern people were evidently hunters on a small scale, the evidence being the presence of burnt bones of the giant ox, the wild bull and the lion in the dirt and shells of the heaps. The North African people lived in the open, the Cro-Magnon people in caves.

After intensive measurements of the skeletons in all possible features Dr. Cole concludes that they resemble modern Europeans far more than they do any other race. The anthropological measurements also indicate that these pre-modern inter-married with other races, which would in turn indicate that none of the present south European races are technically “pure.” He believes that the skeletal evidence of that race shows inter-mixture with ancient brutish anthropoid-like Neanderthal men, who dominated the scene 50,000 years ago.”

The Maritime Archaic is the oldest mound building culture that started about 6,000 B.C. and lasted until 500 A.D. The origins of the Hopewell mound builders are found within the Maritime people of the northeast in what is now Labrador, Quebec and as far west as California, dating as early as 6,000 B.C. in a period known as the Middle Archaic, (6,000-3,500 B.C.). They were seafarers who utilized deep-water fishing for large game fish such as the swordfish as part of their diet, along with harbor seals, auk and other seabirds. They also hunted Caribou in the tundra of the northeast. Their implements were ground slate and bone spears and lances, ulus, bone toggling harpoons, plummets and awls and some stone points that are large and leaf shaped. Adzes, gouges and axes are the most prolific artifacts, indicating the importance of boat making.

“Bone Implements from Shell Heaps around Frenchman’s Bay, Maine,” Hadlock (1943,)

“In all the Shell Heaps worked by the Robert Abbe Museum, artifacts similar to those of the so-called Red Paint Culture have been found throughout numerous levels. In most instances they were in a poor state of preservation and showed evidence of extensive use. The presence of these artifacts in the shell heaps shows that the inhabitants were familiar with their use and manufacture, and these implements are not a culture other than the Eastern Woodland Indians.”

Glacial Kame, within the interior, have their of the cultural antecedents within the Maritime Archaic of the east and west coast. Maritime type artifacts and burial rituals are found with all of these groups of archaic populations. The archaeological evidence that ties the earliest mound at L Anse Amour dating 5,500 B.C. and accredited to the Maritime Archaic Culture (6,000 B.C.-1500B.C.) to the later Shell Mound Cultures (3,500 – 1,500 B.C), and the Meadowood (1200B.C.-1200 A.D.) Hopewell (200 B.C.-500 A.D.) are burial mounds, plummets, bird stones, stone tubular pipes, boatstones, red ochre, spear heads called “turkey tails”, slate arrows and implements, bone harpoons, evidence of fire or cremations within the graves and burials and placing the bodies within the grave or burial mound in a sun burst or spoked position.

The Lost Red Paint People Of Maine, Walter Brown Smith, 1930.

The Maritime has also been called the “Red Paint People” because of their penchant to cover their dead in red ochre. The majority of burials were not covered by a mound, but in simple grave pits. It was discovered that some of the grave pits had fires that were built over the burial site reminiscent of the Glacial Kame burials found south of the Great Lakes region. Many times charcoal or evidence of fire is also present within the burial site which is evidence that the Maritime were a Sun worshiping cult along with many bodies that were oriented to the east. Artifacts were symbolically broken and placed within the grave that they too would be born anew in the afterlife. Dogs are found in some burials, especially with children, that they could protect their owners in the next life as in this.

The shell mound builders moved from the coastal regions into the interior where there were numerous fresh water mussels.



Crib mound artifacts included Bar Amulets, Tube Pipes and bone awls.

The Crib Mound, Edward Scheidegger, Central States Archaeological Journal, Vol. 9, No. 1 (January, 1962)

“The Crib Mound is located in Huff Township, Spencer County, Indiana on the north bank of the Ohio River. Burials were found in the shell mound from the Archaic to Woodland Periods. “Editor’s Note – The several so-called bannerstones and some of the objects from bone and antler, illustrated by the author, are somewhat reminiscent of types found and illustrated by Clarence B. Moore at the Indian-Knoll Site in Ohio County, Kentucky in 1915-16.”



Shell mounds were found along the the White River in Indiana along with the East Fork. The White River has numerous Hopewell burial mounds and earthworks.

Dog Burials

In a paper titled, “*Prehistoric Man on Martha’s Vineyard,*” by James B. Richardson III, he reported a dog in a pit burial that was filled with shells and also included Brewerton points in adjoining shell mounds.

Los Angles Times, February 27, 1930

Avalon (Catalina Island) Feb. 26. - Surrounded by twenty – seven boxes laden with treasures of the period, the skeleton of a child about 8 years of age, believed to have been buried 3000 years ago, has been discovered by Prof. Ralph Glidden, archaeologists, who is exploring the interior of this island in search of the temple of Chingicich, the sun god. News of the find reached here today from Empire Landing, site of the excavating. The skeleton was found buried beside that of the mother, and in a circle about the bones were boxes containing beads, necklaces of shells, carved stones, rings and other trinkets,as well as a quart of wampum. It is the twenty-eighth skeleton unearthed by. Prof. Glidden on his present exploration of the island.

One of the other skeletons previously taken from the earth is that of a man believed to have been a Catalina Island Chieftan. Buried with it were pieces of pottery and stone utensils. Near the human burial ground, the archaeologists also has turned up the bones of twenty-two dogs, each with its quota of treasures, proving according to Prof. Glidden, that the ancient Indians held the canine sacred.



The mounds located east of the Croton Dam may be the some of Michigan's oldest dating to 1,000 B.C. or earlier. Artifacts found included copper spear points, bone awls, quartzite chips, beaver incisors, stone drills, a fire kit and red ochre. In the mound was found a child's burial with a dog that was to protect the child in the afterlife as it did in this.

Trapezoidal Pendants and Bar Amulets



Plummets or Charm Stones, a Bar Amulet and Trapezoidal Pendant removed from the Shell Mound in San Francisco, California. Identical artifacts have been found the extent of the continent.



Burial mound in central Indiana where natural hills were used for burials along with man made mounds. A noticeable protruding brow is evident in this skull. Tool kit with the skeletons included trapezoidal pendants and bone awls and tools.

Robert Conserve wrote in the *Glacial Kame Indians*, The Glacial Kame “phase” are associated with a burial cult which includes two other cultures, The Red Ochre “phase” (Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, Northern Indiana and the lower Peninsula of Michigan) and the Meadowood “phase” (Western New York and Southern Ontario). There are areas of overlap.

Common among all three (Glacial Kame, Red Ochre and Meadowood) copper beads, shell beads, tubular pipes, birdstones, trapezoidal gorgets, pop eyed birdstones and objects of bone and antler” *Bar amulets* are often associated with the transitional “Turkey Tail Phase” of the Late Archaic Red Ochre Culture”

Archaeology of the Eastern United States 1971

An excavation Mound was conducted in Ontario that revealed, “Burial are on the original ground level, which has been prepared by burning in certain areas. In one case the skeletons radiate outwards from the center, apparently in extended positions. In others they were possibly the same, but one of them contained a number of partial burials as well as an entire one. In this structure were found a few pieces of mica, a rough stone sinker, a few mussel shells, a large slate knife or chisel, small rough stone axe, a trapezoidal slate gorget with one perforation, and unnotched and triangular notched points.”

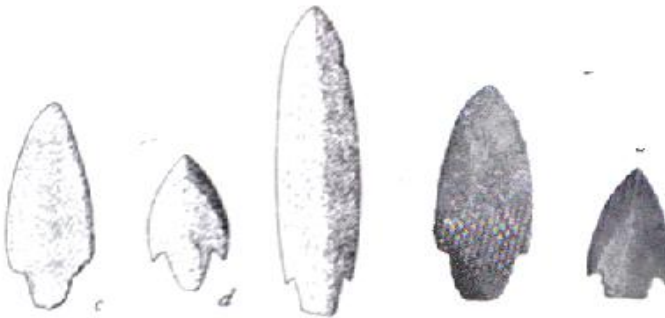
Eel Weirs



The Eel weir at Laketon, Indiana on the Eel River in Wabash County, Indiana.

In 1986, R. Ferguson wrote a paper called “Archaeological Sites In the Kejimikujik National Park, Nova Scotia. Ms.,1986” in which he identified what he called the “Eel Weir complex,” a group of triangular-shaped, stone fish weirs along the Mersey River that included Meadowood (Iroquois) type points. These weirs were constructed to catch eels in the fall and gaspergeau in the spring. The weir may date as early 1,200 B.C. which is earliest known date of the Meadowood Iroquois.

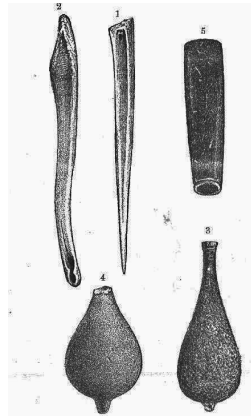
Slate Artifacts



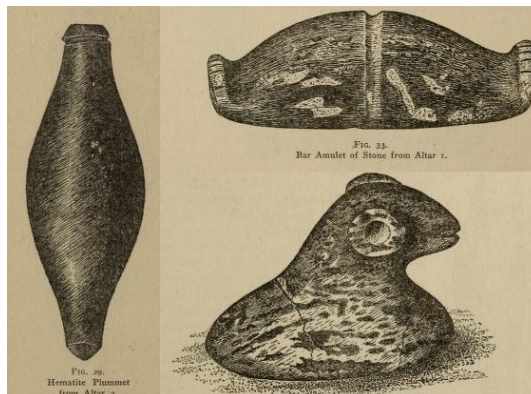
The slate points on the left are from Maine and were illustrated in *The Lost Red Paint People of Maine, 1930* by Walter Brown Smith. To the right are identical slate points found in DeKalb County, Indiana and photographed by Cameron Parks.

There have been two historical reports of Maritime Archaic artifacts in Northeast Indiana. Mark Schurr, from Indiana University did an archaeological survey of Lagrange County and concluded that prior to 1,500 B.C. the cultural influence of the county was from the northeast and also diagrammed a few Red Paint People/Maritime Archaic points. "*Slate Artifacts from Dekalb County, Indiana,*" submitted to the Indiana Historical Society by Cameron Parks, a local collector of artifacts in Northeast Indiana. Parks photographed several of the slate points and realized that they were identical to points that are found in the northeast and found with the Maritime people.

Plummets or Charm Stones



Bone awls, tube pipes and plummets from the Emeryville shell mound in San Francisco are artifacts that are identical to those found with burial in both the Atlantic and Great Lakes regions and later Hopewell mounds in the Ohio Valley.



Charm stone, bar amulet and bird stone from an Ohio burial mound.

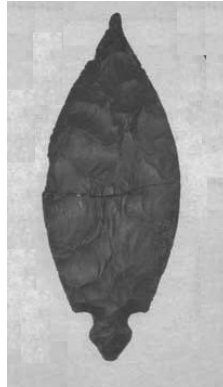
Stone ornaments used by Indians in the United States and Canada : being a description of certain charm stones, gorgets, tubes, bird stones and problematical forms, 1917

While these curious, rounded and tapering stones are found on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, there are also many found in Florida and a few along the Gulf of Mexico. They are absent (or rare) between the Coast Range and the Mississippi River valley. Aside from California more of them seem to occur in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Florida than elsewhere. They are fairly common throughout the Ohio Valley but they do not constitute a predominant type in that region. In Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio many of them are made of hematite and highly polished. This would preclude use as ordinary net and line-sinkers. No Indian would laboriously fashion a net sinker out of a hematite nodule, and then polish the object. Moreover, the grooves on most of the hematite plummets are too narrow and shallow for the attachment of any save the most slender cords.

Prehistoric Antiquities of Indiana. By Eli Lilly. Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, 1937

Plummets were made of various stones, bone, shell, copper, and hematite. The ancient workers in hematite showed their greatest skill in the manufacture of these forms, and those made from this particular material are largely in Missouri, Illinois, and (less numerous) in Indiana and Ohio. However, the distribution of plummets is widespread over the United States. They are numerous in California, Florida, and New England, and are scattered throughout the Mississippi Valley. As many as six thousand have been found in the dry bed of a one time three-hundred-acre lake in Sonoma County, California. Some have been attached to a giridle in a mound burial. They are not found on Algonquin sites, but are often associated with ungrooved axes, gouges, and wide arrow points and spears.

Turkey Tails

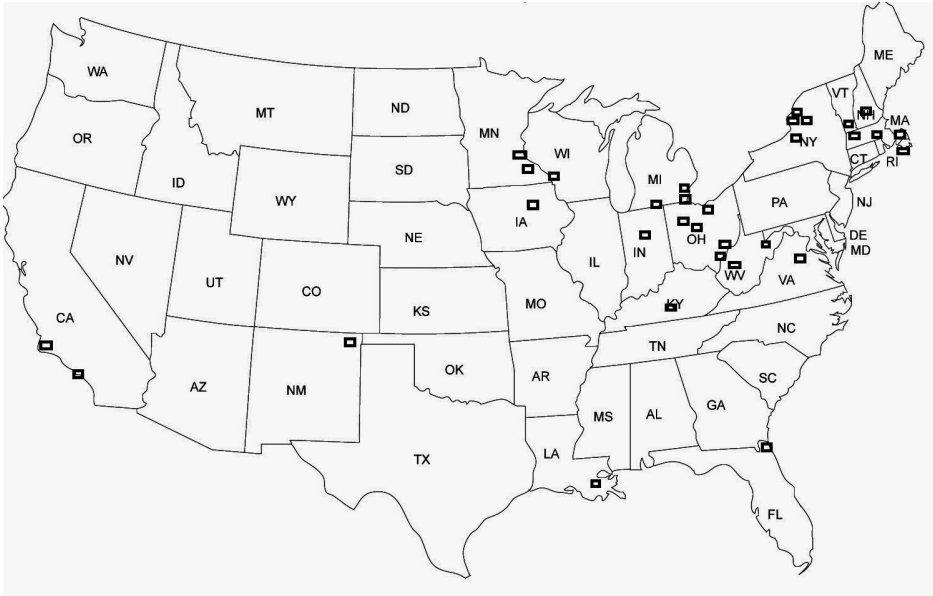


Hornstone was a type of flint mined in southern Indiana. In many burials where it has been found it was ritualistically 'killed.' The belief that like that it, like the soul of the interred would be reborn. Its discovery across the continent is evidence of the continental spread of the Maritime Archaic.

Prehistory of the Western Snake River, 1990 by Daniel S. Meattle.

Between 4,500 and 4000 B.P., with possible extensions until 3,500 B.P. Identified cultural attributes include massive turkey-tail and cache blades, caches or obsidian blank preforms, large side notched projectile points, flexed or semi-flexed inhumations, possible cremations, and candid [dog] skull internments. Additional characteristics include the use of red ochre. Human burials are placed in unmarked cemeteries with preference for high sandy knolls along river terraces.

Giants With A Double Row of Teeth



Map shows the locations of giant skeletons with double rows of teeth. The finds correlates with migrations of the Maritime Archaic moving from the coastal regions into the Great Lakes and Ohio Valley.

Large skeletons with a double row of teeth occur predominately with skulls that have "archaic" features of a protruding brow and a sloped forehead. The locations of these finds match the Maritime Archaic, who originated in America's coastal regions and then moved into both the Great Lakes, Mississippi and Ohio Valley, where they would later be known as the Hopewell mound builders.

It is worth noting that this dental anomaly was noted as a "common " feature at sites in both northern New York state, along the St. Lawrence River and in Northern Michigan. The description of archaeological and historical publications in Ohio reveals that is was a recurring trait found in the numerous burial mounds that were being excavated by the Ohio Historical Society.

History of Jefferson County, N.Y., 1878

This singular peculiarity, with that of broad flat jaws, retreating forehead, and great prominence of the occipital, which was **common** to most of these skulls, may hereafter afford some clue to their history.

***A Study of the Glacial Kame Culture in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana.
1948 Wilbur M. Cunningham.***

The Burch Site, Michigan

Mr. Burch insisted that at least one of the adult skeletons was equipped with two rows of teeth! *Reports of large skeletons and unusual tooth arrangement seem to be **common** in conjunction with finds of this character.*

Archaeological and Historical Publications, Volume II. 1900

The Mound Builders were much beyond the average in size; in most of the skeletons the jaw-bone will easily slip over the face of a large man." The lower jaw being somewhat V-shaped, narrowest at the chin, one may be very readily slipped over a man's face — as far as it will go; but the condole will be apt to stop on the cheek instead of going back to the corresponding part of the one on which it is placed. The proper test is to turn it upside down, and place it against the lower part of the jaw with which it is to be compared. The result will probably surprise the experimenter. Even should it prove to be somewhat larger, it may be only another example of the law that "use promotes growth," for long-continued mastication of coarse or tough food will tend to produce a greater development of the necessary organs. In speaking of jaws, one naturally thinks of teeth, and is thus reminded of some mistakes in regard to them.

They had double teeth all around, a peculiarity which separates them from all other races. Fortunately for anatomists, the "double teeth" may be explained without overturning all systems of classification. Very many of the Mound Builders had prominent chins, which caused the incisors to meet squarely. This caused them to be worn off flat, and eventually brought the crowns of all the teeth down to about the same level.

Vermont

Windham County

***The Minneapolis Journal December 5, 1905
History of the Town of Rockingham, Vermont, 1907***

The following is reported, "When the earth was removed from the top of the ledges east of the falls a remarkable human skeleton, unmistakably that of an Indian, was found. Those who saw it told the writer the jaw bone was of such size that a large man could easily slip it over his face and the teeth, which were all double rows and were perfect This skeleton was kept for many years deposited in the attic of a small building on the north side of the Square. This building was then occupied by Dr. John H. Wells' office and drug store and stood where the Italian fruit store now does. When the building was rebuilt a decade ago or more the bones disappeared.

New Hampshire

Merrimack County

Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Vol. 53 - 1856

Indian graves in Concord New Hampshire

In excavating recently says the Congregational Journal, for a cellar of a new house, a few rods west of this dwelling of Richard Bradley Esq. At the north end of the city, nine skeletons of Indians have been exhumed in a space about ten feet square. Among these were one very large measuring six feet and three inches. The bones of this Giant were of remarkable preservation. The skull is very thick, the teeth in both jaws are entire, and all of them double. The skeletons were found enclosed in bark, in a sitting posture with some of their long black hair still preserved. Dr. William Prescott of this city, has preserved the largest skeleton, which may be seen in his cabinet." New York Observer.

Massachusetts

Middlesex County

History of Middlesex County Massachusetts, 1880

Baptist Church Newton Mass. Five Indian skeletons and several ancient copper coins were turned up by laborers digging the cellar for the building. The jaw of one, which was in perfect preservation, with the full number of teeth, and double all around, was placed in the box which was sealed and deposited under the corner stone.

Dukes County

Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution 1883

At Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, near the "Swimming Place," and at one other place on Cape Cod, are found large numbers of land snail shells in little piles in the midst of the shell heap, which leaves little doubt that the Indians did not hesitate to eat even these when they could collect them in large enough numbers. It is possible that they were collected with a view to pierce and string them, for they would make better ornaments when strung than ordinary periwinkles. On Indian Neck, in South Wellfleet, Mr. Theophilus Rich, a few years since, while digging, found the skeleton of an Indian which was apparently, when first uncovered, well preserved, but soon crumbled all away excepting the jaw-bone and teeth and a double row of common periwinkles which had hung

about the neck and rested on the chest. The teeth were worn down close to the base, or were, as the discoverer affirmed, "double all the way around."

Franklin County

The Town History of Deerfield, Massachusetts, 1895 **Eight Foot Human Monster**

At the foot of Bars Long Hill, just where the meadow fence crossed the road, and the bars were placed that gave the village its name, many skeletons were exposed while plowing down a bank, and weapons and implements were found in abundance. One of these skeletons was described to me by Henry Mather who saw it, as being of monstrous size "the head as big as a peck basket, with double teeth all round." The skeleton was examined by Dr. Stephen W. Williams who said the owner must have been nearly eight feet high. In all the cases noted in this paragraph, the bodies were placed in a sitting posture, facing the east.

Plymouth County

History of the Town of Middleborough, Massachusetts 1906

A few years ago when the highway was straightened and repaired, remains were found. When his skeleton was measured by Dr. Morill Robinson and others, it was found that the thigh bone was four inches longer than that bone in an ordinary man, and that he had a double row of teeth in each jaw. His height must have been at least seven feet.
and eight inches.

New York

Onondaga County

Onondaga: Reminiscences of Earlier and Later Times, 1849

Near the west bank of the creek, was an extensive Indian burying-ground, where skeletons have frequently been disinterred and are occasionally to this day-two having been exhumed during the past year. At the time the wet locks were constructed at Syracuse, in 1819, over one hundred were taken up. In excavating the canal for the red mill, on the east bank of the creek, several skeletons were found. In 1843, one of extraordinary size was disinterred; one of the lower bones of the leg being set beside the limb of a tall man, reached far above his knee. The skull was comparatively large and the jaws were surrounded with a full set of double teeth, all around, They were perfectly sound, covered with a beautiful enamel of the most perfect whiteness.

History of Jefferson County, N.Y., 1878

Near the north-west corner of Rodman, on lot number two, on the farm of Jared Freeman, was formerly an interesting work, of which no trace remains, except a boulder of gneiss, worn smooth by grinding. Before the place had been cultivated, it is said to have shown an oval double bank, with an intervening crescent-shaped space, and a short bank running down a gentle slope to a small stream, one of the sources of Stony Creek, that flows near. Several hundred bushels of burnt corn were turned out, over an area one rod by eight, showing that this must have been an immense magazine of food. On the farm of Jacob Heath, on lot No. 25, near the west line of Rodman, and on the north bank of North Sandy Creek, a short distance above the confluence of the two main branches of that stream, there formerly existed an enclosure of the same class. It included about three acres, was overgrown with heavy timber, and furnished within and without, when plowed, a great quantity and variety of terra cotta, in fragments, but not metallic relics. Under the roots of a large maple was dug up the bones of a man of great stature, and furnished with *entire rows of double teeth*.

History of Jefferson County, N.Y., 1878

One of the most conclusive evidences of ancient military occupation and conflict, occurs in Rutland, near the residence of Abner Tamblin, one mile from the western line of the town, and two miles from the river. It is on the summit of the Trenton limestone terrace, which forms a bold escarpment, extending down the river, and passing across the southern part of Watertown. There occurs a slight embankment, and ditch irregularly oval, with several gateways; and along the ditch, in several places, have been found great numbers of skeletons, almost entirely of males lying in great confusion, as if they had been slain defending it. Among these bones were those of a man of colossal size, and like nine-tenths of the others, furnished with a row of double teeth in each jaw. This singular peculiarity, with that of broad flat jaws, *retreating forehead, and great prominence of the occipital, which was common to most of these skulls, may hereafter afford some clue to their history.*

Virginia

Hardy County

Historical Collections of Virginia 1845

On the Wappatomaka have been found numerous Indian relics, among which was a highly finished pipe, representing a snake coiled around the bowl. There was also discovered the under jaw bone of a human being (says Keucheval)

of great size, which contained eight jaw teeth in each side, of enormous size; and what is more remarkable the teeth stood transversely in the jawbone. It would pass over any man's face with entire ease.

Florida

Nassau County

Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution 1874

Antiquities of Florida, by Augustus Mitchell, M.D., of St. Mary's, Georgia While in the South during the winter of 1848, pursuing the study and collecting specimens of ornithology, I was impelled by curiosity to examine a mound of moderate size situated on the southern portion of Amelia Island, Florida, being kindly furnished with colored laborers, and aided by Dr. R. Harrison.

This mound was about 15 feet in height, and 30 feet in diameter at the base, flattened and worn by attrition for ages; there having been two growths of live oak upon it, as stated by an old Spanish inhabitant of the place. The soil composing the mound was of a light sandy, yellowish loam.

We commenced the examination by cutting a trench 4 feet wide directly through the center, from the apex to the base, and then another trench at right angles to the former. The excavation revealed a number of relics, and the mode of burial of the mound builders. They must have commenced by digging into the surface of the ground about 2 feet, then, partially filling the excavation with oyster shells, they placed their dead on these in a sitting posture, their legs bent under them, with their faces to the east, and their arms crossed upon the breast, and next spread over them a stratum of earth...

The confirmation of the crania found in this mound appears to differ somewhat from that of the present Indians...

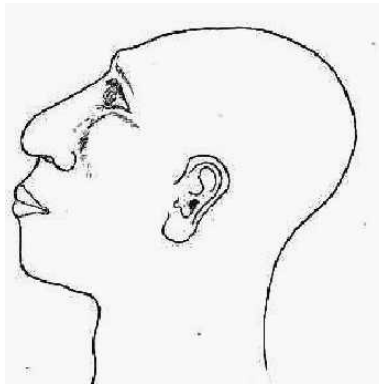
The teeth of many crania of this mound were, without exceptions, in a perfect state of preservation, the vitrified enamel of these organs being capable of resisting exposure for centuries... Not one carious tooth was found among the hundreds in the mound. Many were entire in the lower jaw, the whole compactly and firmly set. In some the second set was observed, while one jaw had evident signs of a third set, a nucleus of a tooth being seen beneath the neck of a tooth of a very old jaw...

Pursuing my investigations, and excavating farther toward the southeast face of the mound, I came upon the largest sized stone ax I have ever seen or that had ever been found in that section of the country. Close to it was the largest and most perfect cranium of the mound, not crushed by pressure of the earth,

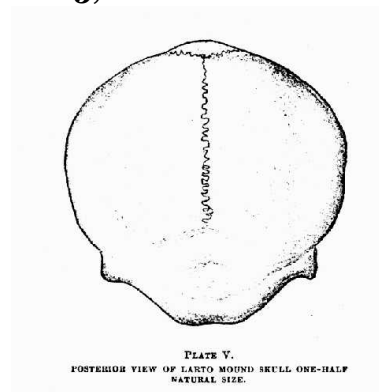
complete in its form, quite dry, and no sand in its cavity... contiguous to this was nearly a quart of red ochre, and quite the same quantity of what seemed to be pulverized charcoal, as materials of war paint. Anticipating a perfect specimen in this skull, I was doomed to disappointment, for, after taking it out of the earth and setting it up so that I could view the fleshless face of this gigantic savage, in the space of two hours it crumbled to pieces, except small portions. According to the measurements of the bones of this skeleton its height must have been quite seven feet.

Coal was freely diffused throughout the mound, which contained but little pottery. Two stone hatchets were found, and a small stone ax, in addition to the large one described. This instrument bore evident marks of fire.

Louisiana



Skull from the Larto Mounds shows a flared brow ridge more common in Archaic Homo Sapiens populations that are believed to have gone extinct around 25,000 B.C.



Also of interest is the protrusion on the back of the skull that is called an occipital bun. This skull trait was most common in Neanderthal and to some extent in Archaic Homo Sapiens.

Publications Louisiana Historical Society Vol., 1 1901
Relics of Past Ages
The Mounds of Louisiana by prof. George Beyer

The Larto Group

On the morning of my arrival at Fair Play Landing, I found quite a number of gentlemen ready to accompany me to the mounds. These were nearly ten miles distant, and situated on the banks of a horseshoe-shaped Lake Larto. The road led for some distance along Black river, then out across country to the head of the lake, but ended shortly after passing the mounds...

In the preceding pages I have somewhat transgressed, and I must now take up my report in regard to the location and formation of the group of mounds, which has given us, not only so much material for reflection and speculation, but has brought us face to face with the facts of the aborigines of Louisiana, of which we knew but little heretofore. I found the group consisting of four mounds, situated immediately on the banks of the lake. Three of them are of about the same size, while the fourth is smaller by one-half-in every respect, with the exception of the height-which about equals that of the others, at least at the present time. The diameter of the larger mound at the base ranges from 150 and 160 feet. The height of all of them is now only between seven and eight feet. Their original height has been probably twice that much, but continued use by men and cattle has tended not only to compress the earth, but has also caused the wearing away of considerable of its material. The mounds are about 100 feet apart, and are connected by ridges, which to some extent still remain. These ridges were, I suppose, from ten to fifteen feet wide at their base, but only about three or feet high. Mounds and connecting ridges were well covered with vegetation; on nearly all fairly large trees were growing. On one of the mounds a planter had built his residence and on another his corn crib; and during overflows, that gentleman informed me, both remained high and dry. While the first larger one, coming from the direction of Black river,...

I had therefore virtually but two mounds left for a thorough exploration....Heretofore I had been working in nothing but black humus, but immediately below this I struck a layer of yellow loam. This layer proved to be of almost uniform thickness of twelve or fourteen inches. In it all signs of human remains had disappeared. After removing this yellow loam to an extent of ten or eleven feet by about seven to eight feet in width, I again came upon black earth. Being mixed with clay, however, it proved considerably harder than the surface layer. In this layer I found skeletons, but unlike the former, in a much better state of observation. Nearly all the long bones admitted of removal; they were very brittle at first until the moisture had thoroughly evaporated.

The bones were lying close together, and the bodies had been buried side by side-head toward the south, feet to the north. It was practically impossible to obtain an entire skull or skeleton, and every single bone had to be cut out of the hard clay with the knife. On the left side of some of the skulls I found the fragments of vases or bowls, also a few arrowheads, and with one of the bodies a medium sized ax had been buried.

After the removal of the remains I continued the excavation, and suddenly I came upon a bed of ashes. This bed covered a small area of about four feet square, and was about an inch and a half in thickness. Examination of the ashes revealed charred catfish ribs and garfish scales, but to say whether these were the remains of sacrificial rites or of a repast would be assuming too much...While yet removing some traces of the ash bed I came upon another skeleton, and proceeding with the greatest caution I discovered two others lying close to it...

In regard to their physical standard it is well conceded that the mound builders were a fairly large race generally, although by no means of such gigantic proportions as some writers would lead us to believe. From the remains of a large number of bodies which I examined at the Larto mounds, I would judge that full grown men might have averaged nearly six feet. Quite a sensation was created by the fact that part of the skull (frontal bone) was found which measured actually $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in thickness. Upon further search I found other portions of the same skull of corresponding thickness. This, however, proved to be only an exceptional case, for the majority of the other skulls present no such abnormal development; but upon comparing them in this respect with so-called mound builders' skulls from other sections, an excessive thickness is noticeable.

In the same line of abnormality was the *finding of one of one skull in which the dentition reached the unusual number of forty teeth, the increase consisting of eight additional incisors*. The remarkable preservation of the teeth is noteworthy...

The formation of the skulls found in the Lartro mounds, as compared with those of the other localities, is highly anomalous. I have given an illustration of one which, with the exception of the facial bones is nearly perfect. The approach to the Neanderthal skull is in this instance even closer than the one Dr. Foster outlines for comparison, which, according to that author, was exhumed by Dr. Campbell from a mound opposite Dunleith, Illinois.

....Our Indians of to-day possess a formation of skull which can in no way compare with those under consideration.

Wisconsin

Grant County

Wisconsin Decatur Republican (Decatur Iowa) January 13, 1870 Wonderful Discovery

Skeletons of a Giant Race Found Near Potosi

From Dubuque Times, Jan. 5.

The evidence appears to be pretty well settled that this whole western country was once inhabited by a race of beings of gigantic stature, who were not only hard working, industrious fellows, but well up in the fine arts. What their laws, institutions and code of morals consisted of, we shall never know, as printing presses and interviewing reporters were scarce in those days, but from the numerous mounds scattered over the country, which learned ...illegible...tell us were the works of their hands, it is quite easy to assume that they were heavy on the dig and took much delight in wielding the spade and shovel. They would be useful fellows to have in these days of railroads and canals and its to be regretted that the race died out before the present system of internal improvements commenced.

From time to time the skeletons of an unknown race have been discovered in the different mounds mentioned, up and down the Mississippi River, the last discovery of the kind being made near Potosi, Wisconsin, a little over a week ago. A young man by the name of Patterson, brother-in-law to S.M. Langworthy, Esq., of this city was engaged with a number of men digging out the foundation of a saw mill, near the bank of the river. In digging out this, it became necessary to remove one of these mounds or tumuli. The workman had descended to the depth of about seven feet, when they unearthed two human skeletons, the bones of which were almost entire, and in a good state of preservation upon taking them out, an accurate measurement was made of the skeletons, which one of them was found to be seven and a half feet, and the other eight feet in length. The jaws of each were filled with *double rows of teeth*, while the cheek bones were very high and prominent. Under the bones a large collection of arrowheads and strange toys were found, which had evidently been buried with them.

Strange to state, the workman, instead of preserving these bones, carted them off into the road, and it feared that the great majority are now wasted. It is highly probable that other skeletons exist in the vicinity.

Mr. Langworthy, we understand, will soon visit that locality for the purpose of preserving the mound.

Minnesota

Fillmore County

***The New York Times* , April 14, 1879**

GHASTLY RELICS.

Lanesboro, Fillmore County, March 28.--The Pioneer-Press of March 20 states that Dr. Twitchell, of Chatfield, has presented the State Historical Society with a part of Little Crow's skeleton. The skull of that famous chief is now the most prized relic in my collection of Indian curiosities. It was presented to me by an esteemed friend, the Hon. James Farmer, of Spring Valley. Mr. Farmer had it secreted in his house for several years, hidden in a nook covered with lath and plaster. I am now corresponding with Mr. Lamson who shot Little Crow, and hope soon to possess the gun with which he was killed. The sister of Little Crow's slayer (Mrs. Frank Ide) lives within four miles of Lanesboro. The skull is fractured in places where the stake was thrust through when the citizens of Hutchinson carried it though the town in triumph. The alveolar process (which held the teeth) are double, showing that the chief must have had a double row of teeth in the upper jaw. I have the skulls of "Spotted Horse" and "Two Fathers." Also many relics from the scene of the Sioux-Pawnee massacre on the Republican River in 1872, which I gathered before the Indians were all dead. D.F.Powell, M.D.

Goodhue County

The Ohio Democrat, (Logan, Ohio) June 10, 1893

Minnesota

The remains of a gigantic race of extinct human beings have been discovered near Vasa, Minnesota. Each had double teeth in the front as well as in the back part of the jaw.

Michigan

Branch County

A Study of the Glacial Kame Culture in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. 1948 Wilbur M. Cunningham.

The Burch Site, Michigan

During the year 1905 or 1906, Clark Burch, a farmer, while digging gravel to fill low spots in his barnyard, unearthed five human skeletons on his farm near Coldwater Township, Branch County, Michigan, less than twenty miles from the state line of Indiana. These skeletons were in a gravel deposit defined as glacial out wash and probably the remnant of a strong sandbar.

The skeletons were taken to the farmyard where they were examined, photographed and measured by a physician who has long since died and whose records cannot be located. They were then placed in a corn crib and with the exception of two skulls, one of which was loaned to a student of dentistry, were destroyed when that building later burned.

The physician who measured the bones is said to have made the statement that two of the skeletons were unusually large persons. Clark Burch, the finder of the skeletons, is still living on the same farm and his testimony indicates that the burials were undoubtedly in a sitting position, with most of the artifacts "in their laps." With or near the skeletons he found much red paint, charcoal, some pieces two feet long, and many shell disk beads; the beads were so numerous that he and his helpers did not bother to pick all up. The bones were not covered in red paint, as they were in some burials. The teeth in some skeletons were in good condition and in others badly worn. Mr. Burch insisted that at least one of the adult skeletons was equipped with two rows of teeth! *Reports of large skeletons and unusual tooth arrangement seem to be common in conjunction with finds of this character.*

Wayne County

Perforated Skulls from Michigan, American Antiquarian Vol., 12, no.1, Jan. 1890

Within the past year Mr. Isaac M. Bates, of Detroit, has made an interesting discovery, and has, at my request, supplied me with the facts, which are presented below. Within the city limits of Detroit, is an old Indian burial place. At one time or another, remains of some forty individuals have been discovered in various excavations made for building purposes, sewers, etc. A variety of relics have also been found: hard copper knives, beads, awls, axes, copper kettles, bone fish hooks, needles, stone axes, celts, flint arrow and spear heads, pipes, etc...

Mr. Bates and two friends made an excavation in a vacant lot located within the area of this old cemetery. They came upon a curious and interesting burial spot. At a depth of two feet, five skulls were found, lying in a circle, facing the center. Within this circle were ashes and charcoal,--evidence of fire; but the bones were not all burned...

Of these five skulls three were perforated, and perforated not with a single hole like those found by Mr. Crillman, but with three like the one from Saginaw to which he refers in the passage quoted. The three holes are drilled directly on top of the skull, are arranged in the form of a triangle and are a half an inch or so apart. In diameter they range from one third to one half inch. The two unperforated skulls are smaller and more delicate than these three and were evidently skulls of young persons or females. On the perforated skulls two had "double teeth" in front. Mr. Bates says the third may have had also. (He is no longer in Detroit and some uncertainty exists in the matter.) The dentition of the other two skulls is normal.

American Antiquarian Vol. XII, No. 1, Jan. 1890
Perforated Skull From Michigan (Wayne County)

Mr. Bates and two friends made an excavation in a vacant lot located within the area of this old cemetery. They came upon a curious and interesting burial spot, at the depth of two feet, five skulls were found, lying in a circle, facing the center. Within the circle were ashes and charcoal, - evidence of fire; but the bones were not all burned. On the perforated skulls two had "double teeth" in front. Mr. Bates says a third may have had also.

Indiana

Cass County

Logansport Pharos Tribune (Logansport, Indiana) June 18, 1932
BIG INDIAN SKELETON FOUND

While hauling sand near Lake Cicott yesterday, Charles Milton, a farmer uncovered a skeletons that is thought to be that of an Indian. The bones were found deep in the sand and were well preserved.

The skeleton is very peculiar in many respects, being extremely in many respects, being extremely large. The bones of the arms and thighs are so large that the individual must have been at least six and half feet in height. The jaw bone is almost twice as large as that of an ordinary person. One peculiarity about the jaw is the fact that the teeth are double both in the front and back.

The sand pit where the bones were found is supposed to be an old Indian mound. Several arrow heads were excavated and other flint utensils were found. Among these was a peculiar shaped article supposed to have been a fish scaler. About two or three bushels of charcoal; was found along side the skeleton.

Ohio

Hardin County

Ancient Burial Mound and its Contents, Hardin County, Ohio,

John B. Matson, M.D. to Judge John Barr, Cleveland, December 10, 1869

Dear Sir, --In the fall of 1856, in Hardin County, Ohio, near the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railway, between Mt. Victory and Ridgeway, I commenced removing a gravel bank for the purpose of ballasting a part of the above named railroad. I learned shortly after my arrival there, that the bank was an ancient burial ground. This information caused me to examine the ground, and note discoveries.

...The mound covered an area of one and a half acres; being covered with an orchard of apple trees, then in bearing...The mound was what I would call double; the larger and higher part to the west. About two-thirds of the mound was embraced in this part. The eastern part, presenting the appearance of a smaller hill having been pressed against the other, leaving a depression between them of three or four feet, below the highest point of the smaller and five or six feet below a corresponding point of the larger.

...On the north side of the eastern portion, under an oak tree stump (150 years old by growths) was the remains of the largest human bones I have ever seen. The joints of the vertebra seemed as large as those of a horse... I found in this part of the mound the remains of at least fifty children, under the age of eight years; some with two, others with four incisors; some with eight, and others with no teeth.

Medina County

History of Medina County Ohio 1881

In digging the cellar of the house, nine human skeletons were found, and like such specimens from other ancient mounds of the country.

They showed that the mound builders were men of large stature.

The skeletons were not found lying in such a manner as would indicate any arrangement of the bodies on the part of entombment. In describing the tomb, Mr. Albert Harris said: "It looked as if the bodies had been dumped into a ditch. Some were buried deeper than others,, the lower one being about seven feet below the surface. When the skeletons were found, Mr. Harris was twenty years of age, yet he states that he could put one of the skulls over his head, and let it rest upon his shoulders, while wearing a fur cap at the same time. The large size of all the bones was remarked, and the teeth were described as "double all the way around."

Morrow County

History of Morrow County, Ohio, 1911

"The mounds in Morrow county are located as follows: There are three mounds near Chesterville. The earthwork, which was located near an old school house there was plowed down many years ago and scraped into a hole near it, from which it was undoubtedly thrown up. When within about two feet of the level, a quantity of greasy muck was uncovered which had a strong smell but no bones were discovered and no relics were found. In 1829, when the hotel was built in Chesterville, a mound nearby was made to furnish the material for the brick. In digging it away, a large human skeleton was found, but no measurements were made. It is related that the jaw-bone was found to fit easily over that of a citizen of the village, who was remarkable for his large jaw. The local physicians examined the cranium and found it proportionately larger, with more teeth than the white race of today. The skeleton was taken to Mansfield and has been lost sight of entirely. Some trinkets were found in the mound but anything like an accurate description of them cannot be had. One article was something like a mortar, holding about a half pint, made of blue clay. This was kept in the bar room of the hotel as a curiosity but has long since been lost sight of.

Lawrence County

Ironton Register, 1892

Where Proctorville now stands was one day part of a well paved city, but I think the greater part of it is now in the Ohio River. Only a few mounds, there; one of which was near the C. Wilgus mansion and contained a skeleton of a very large person, all double teeth, and sound, in a jaw bone that would go over the jaw with the flesh on, of a large man; the common burying ground was well filled with skeletons at a depth of about 6 feet. Part of the pavement was of boulder stone and part of well preserved brick.

Noble County

Giant with Double Row of Teeth Uncovered in Noble County, Ohio Historical Collections of Ohio, Vol., II 1885

Huge skeletons--In Seneca township (Noble County, Ohio) was opened, in 1872, one of numerous Indian mounds that abound in the neighborhood. This particular one was locally known as the "Bates" mound. Upon being dug into it was found to contain a few broken pieces of earthenware, a lot of flint-heads and one or two stone implements and the remains of three skeletons, whose size would indicate they measured in life at least eight feet in height. The remarkable feature of these remains was they had *double teeth in front as well as in back of the mouth and in both upper and lower jaws*. Upon exposure to the atmosphere the skeletons soon crumbled back to mother earth.

Kentucky

Warren County

The Daily Leger, Noblesville, Indiana - Aug., 16 1902

A GIANT

Unearthed at Bowling Green, Kentucky

Measures Nine Feet in Length

Double Rows of Teeth

The skeleton of a prehistoric giant was exhumed near Bowling Green yesterday by a colored laborer, who terrified at his find, ran, breathless, to the nearest farmhouse and notified the neighborhood. The skeleton when placed together as it was in life, measured nearly nine feet in length. The skull measures almost 12 inches in diameter, and there are two distinct rows of teeth in the massive jaw. The bones are well preserved with the exception of the pelvic bones, which are considerably decayed. The bones were thought to be the remains of some giant Indiana, but the shape of the head is not, the shape of the skull peculiar to Indians, and the age in which the man lived is still in doubt.

The bones of the toes and fingers are remarkably well preserved and appear to have something resembling claws attached. The arms of the giant measure many inches more than those of a man today, and were the lower limbs not so long the skeleton would have bear a close resemblance to a huge gorilla. There is no wound visible on the bones, and that the man died of natural death is quite possible.

West Virginia

Hampshire County

History of Hampshire County, West Virginia 1897

It is said that a jawbone was plowed up near Moorefield which would pass over the outside of a common man's lower jaw; that it contained eight jaw teeth on either side, and that they sat transversely in their sockets. A bone of that size would have belonged to a man eight or nine feet high. That there were eight jaw teeth on either side may safely be set down as a mistake. Another jawbone of enormous size is recorded as having been discovered near Martinsburg. The skeleton of a giant is said to have been dug up near the Shannondale springs. On Flint run, in Shenandoah county, the thigh bone of a giant is among the discoveries claimed. It was three feet long. This would indicate that the owner, in life, was fully nine feet high. The catalogue of large bones might be continued almost indefinitely, but they do not deserve a place in history because of the element of exaggeration attending their description.

Mason County

Republican Compiler November 7, 1821 Gettysburg Pennsylvania Extraordinary

A gentleman from Mason County, Va. has obligingly furnished the following facts:

“On the 19th, four very large skeletons were found in a field which had for twenty-four years past been cultivated in corn. They were deposited in a mound apparently very ancient. The first was discovered by the owner of the field having plowed it up, which induced him to make further examination, when three others were found. The bones are perfectly sound, and much larger than common, more especially the skulls, which can be very easily slipped over the largest man’s head. The upper jawbone has one row of double teeth all round, and the under jaw two teeth only on the left side, and no sockets whatever in the rest of the bone were provided by nature for more. Considerable quantities of broken crockery ware, with buck horns and bones, bear bone and muscle shells were found with the skeletons, and the whole buried in lime, two feet deep.”

Iowa

Hardin County

Clinton Mirror, April 28, 1900 Relics of Past Ages

Iowans interest Scientists by Their Discovery of a Skeleton on the Iowa River Bank

The discovery in Hardin county a short time ago by Joseph Booda and Elliot Charles Gaynes of innumerable mound builders relics, and the subsequent finding by other parties, of the remains of a man of the prehistoric period, have greatly interested scientists in various parts of the country, the chief among these being Curator Charles Aldrich, of the State Horticultural society.

Assuring himself of the truthfulness of the various newspaper accounts, Mr Aldrich has arranged to be in Eldora next month and begin a careful a systematic exploration of some of the mounds in the vicinity, the legal permission having been obtained. In a large show window in Eldora for several days has been exhibited the skeleton of a man which was found on the banks of the Iowa River, near Eagle City, six miles north. It has caused much interest and wonderment. Although well preserved, it is estimated that the skeleton is centuries old. The skull is very large and thick, fully a quarter of an inch. A set of almost round double teeth are remarkably well preserved. They are yellow with age, are perfect in shape and appear to have been double, both above and below. The femurs are very long, showing a giant in stature. Dr. N. C. Morse, a prominent physician, who examined the skeleton pronounced it that of a person who had evidently been trained for athletics, as the extremities are so well developed.

California

Santa Barbara County

Native Races, Vol. IV. 1882 Hubert Howe Bancroft

“Mr. Taylor heard from a resident of San Bonaventure that “ in recent stay on Santa Rosa Island, in 1861, he often met with entire skeletons of Indians in the caves. The sign of their rancherias were very frequent, and the remains of metates, mortars, earthen pots, and other utensils, and other utensils very common. Extensive caves were met with which seemed to serve as burial places of the Indians, as entire skeletons and numerous skulls were plentifully scattered about in their recesses.” Some very wonderful skulls are also reported as having been found on the islands, furnished with double teeth all the way round the jaw.

Los Angeles County

San Clemente Island

The Scientific American, Vol. 6, 1862

Great Caves — Skulls with Double Rows of Teeth. — A correspondent, Alexander S. Taylor, contributes the following interesting information to the California: Caves of gypsum and other calcareous formations exist in the Sierra Nevada, in the Coast Mountains, in the Santa Barbara islands, and also of other geological formations of both California. Indian figures in red color are found in these latter formations in the Carmelo Mountains and elsewhere, and also in Lower California. Painted rocks are found in the Tulare termination of the Estrella Valley not far east of the Mission of San Miguel in San Luis Obispo county. The Indian skulls with double rows of teeth are said to have been found not only abundantly on San Clemente Island caves, but also often still on the neighboring Mand of San Miguel, the San Bernardo or Juan Rodriguez of Cubrillo.

New Mexico

Washington Bee, November 4, 1899

THE VANISHED RACE

A BUILDING THAT HOUSED 6,000 CLIFF DWELLERS

A Ruined Aboriginal City on a Cliff a Thousand Feet High

Skulls of a People That Had Double Teeth All Around

Some Remarkable Relics.

Laden with relics of the vanished race of the Cliff Dwellers, the Rev. Dr. George L. Cole has returned from a journey to the ruined cities of Southeastern Colorado and New Mexico. Valuable results were secured by excavations in an ancient

communal dwelling, as yet unnamed, which stands on the cliffs of the Santa Fe River, fourteen miles from Espanola, N. M. This is the largest pueblo yet discovered in the United States, and Dr. Cole was practically the first to visit it with scientific objects in view. He found stone implements and pottery of extreme rarity, and the bones of a race all of whose teeth were molars or grinders. Among the bones excavated from a burial mound on the mesa were a woman's femurs measuring nineteen inches, a length which indicates that this aboriginal giantess must have been at least seven and a half feet tall.

The cliff on which the unexplored ruins stand rises a thousand feet above the surrounding country. On one side of the isolated rocky mass is the valley of the Santa Fe River, on the other that of the Santa Clara. Up to 600 feet is a shelf which furnished a nesting place for the Cliff Dwellers of nobody knows how many centuries ago. In the soft pumice stone they burrowed dens for their families. Eventually the original shelters in the cliffs grew to be a great warren. Room after room was hewn out until the rows were four or five deep. Under the shelter of the overhanging cliff, walls were built, extending the rows of rooms. The Cliff Dwellers were sheltered from rain or storm and their homes were inaccessible for their enemies.

Not satisfied with their rock caverns, the Cliff Dwellers climbed upward, and on the mesa, 400 feet above the shelf on which the caves opened, built a communal dwelling.

This mesa is about three-quarters of a mile wide and a mile and half long, which cliffs all about and the best opportunities for defense. On its edge was reared a watch tower of granite, whose height Dr. Cole believes to have been not less than sixty feet. The blocks were painfully carried up the 1,000-foot cliff, for the nearest granite deposits are at a considerable distance. For greater security a wall was built across the middle of the mesa.

On this rock platform, 1,000 feet up in the air, there stand to-day the ruins of two communal dwellings, one evidently much older than the other. The older dwelling is as yet untouched, and what little exploration of the more modern one Dr. Cole had time for amounts to a mere scratch on the surface.

There were not less than sixteen hundred rooms in the larger building in its prime, says Dr. Cole, and probably two thousand. The building measured 240x300 feet. It was blocks of stone measuring six by six by fifteen inches, quarried from the cliffs below, and carried up by the workmen. The rooms were roofed with timber, and the walls then carried higher. In the center was a great court, a common kitchen for all, from which radiated immense numbers of rooms. The building spread with the growth of the community until it was three stories high and the rooms stretched away twelve deep from the central court, with smaller courts here and there. Dr. Cole estimates that the population averaged about three to a room, which would make between 4,800 and 6,000 people dwelling in the immense pueblo, besides those who lived in the cliff caves.

The rooms at the sides of the communal dwelling averaged about fourteen feet in size. On the upper stories they were mostly smaller, some being only seven by fourteen, others seven by twenty-one. Some rooms were found as large as fourteen by twenty-one feet.

With the trophies of his summer's explorations spread out about him, Dr. Cole has turned his parlor into an anthropological museum. One table is covered with

water jugs and incense pipes, the sofa hidden under stone axes, mortars, pestles, weaving shuttles and pottery. Another table is decked with a row of grinning skulls and huge crossbones; beneath it comfortably repose all the parts of a skeleton, from the toe bones to the shoulder blades, waiting to be wired together, and strewn about are bows and arrows, baskets, jugs of twisted twigs, made water-tight by pitch; modern Indian pottery, photographs by the score, and a stump of petrified wood. The skulls are a particularly valued possession.

“Look at those teeth,” said Dr. Cole, tenderly fondling the skull of the giantess. “She has no incisors, no cutting teeth, in front, as have all the other races of which I have any knowledge. She has grinders all around, and so have the other skulls. That shows they were grain-eaters rather than meat-eaters. The foreheads are high and the shape of the skull shows intelligence, but notice how curiously they are flattened at the back.—Los Angeles Times.

Giant Humans With Horns



Map shows the locations of skulls described with boney protrusions or horns along with Neanderthal hybrids and double rows of teeth. The horns abnormality is believed to be linked to cranial deformation that was practiced by the Adena Hopewell mound builders in the Ohio Valley as proposed in, *“The influence of artificial cranial deformation on discontinuous morphological traits by Nancy Ossburg and published in the American Journal of Physical Anthropology in November, 1970”* The concentration of these physical abnormalities in the Ohio Valley is evidence that the Maritime Archaic eventually settled in the Ohio Valley where they would be known as the Hopewell mound builders.

Massachusetts

The Arizona Sentinel (Arizona City, Arizona) October 4, 1879

Ancient Human With Horns Unearthed at Medford, Massachusetts

The Fronerizo reports the finding last week of a peculiar skull near Wellington Station at a depth of 45 feet. It is like a human skull but has two horns about three inches long, inclined toward a large and well developed forehead. It may yet be proved that men with horns were not rare in prehistoric times.

Pennsylvania

New York Times July 14, 1916

GIANT BONES IN MOUND

Scientists Unearth Relics of Indians Who Lived 700 Years Ago

BINGHAMTON, July 13 - Professor A. B. Skinner of the American Indian Museum, Prof. W. K. Morehead of the Phillips Andover Academy, and Dr. George Donohue, Pennsylvania State Historian, who have been conducting researches along the Susquehanna have uncovered an Indian Mound at Tioga Point, on the upper portion of Queen Eathers Flats, on what is known as the Murray farm, a short distance from Sayre Penn., which promises rich additions to Indian lore.

In the mound uncovered were found the bones of sixty-eight men which are believed to have been buried 700 years ago. The average height of these men was seven feet, while many were much taller. Further evidence of their gigantic size was found in large celts or axes hewed from stone and buried in the grave. On some of the skulls two inches above the perfectly formed forehead, were protuberances of bone. Members of the expedition say that it is the first discovery of its kind on record and a valuable contribution to the history of the early races.

The skull and a few of the bones found in one grave were sent to the American Indian Museum.

Weird America, A Guide to Places of Mystery in the United States, Jim Brandon

At Tioga Point, on what was then the Murray farm just southwest of the town of Sayve, a prehistoric mound yielded the oddest skeletons yet in the Fibber McGee closet of American archaeology. A distinguished team of professional antiquarians opened the mound in the 1880s. Present were Dr. G. P. Donehoo, Pennsylvanian state historian and prominent Presbyterian Church dignitary; Professor A. B. Skinner of the American Investigating Museum; and Professor W. K. Morehead of Phillips Andover Academy.

Inside the mound, they discovered the bones of 68 men that they estimated to have been buried around the year A.D. 1200. The average length of the skeletons was seven feet, with many of them much taller. On some of the skulls, two inches above the foreheads, were bony projections, evidently "horns" or horn buds that have been there since birth. Some of the specimens were sent to the American Investigating Museum in Philadelphia, where they apparently disappeared into the hall of archaeological "memory hide" for no one will admit to any knowledge of them today.

West Virginia

History of Preston County, West Virginia 1882

Sandy Creek Mound is the third and last in the county and is situated on the old McGillfarm, three miles east of Yellowsville, on a ridge between the forks of Little Sandy. It was 15 feet high and 25 feet across at the base, being circular in form, and was used as an internment mound.

From the mound, the writer obtained a strange skull out of the top layer of bones. Digging down, we came upon several skulls in the bottom layer, but could not get them out, as they crumbled to pieces in our hands; finally the top of one was secured, and where the sutures meet on the top of the Caucasian head, they were prevented in this head by a small bone of about one inch in length by one half inch in width, of a peculiar shape. All of the other skulls possessed this same peculiar bone. The top of the skull secured and the others that crumbled, showed the heads of a race to have been long and narrow, with low foreheads and long narrow faces.

Pittsburgh Dispatch, December 4, 1892

A RACE OF GIANTS

Who Wrote their History in Piles of Earth Instead of Books.

WHO WERE THE MOUNDBUILDERS?

The Facts Gleaned by Some Explorations in West Virginia

Some Spots Still to Be Examined

In 1881 an exploration of this mound was made, and in the bottom was a layer of bones, men, women and children having been buried in a sitting posture, in a circle, with their feet out. Bits of charcoal scattered through ashes, also the bones showing to a greater or less extent the effects of fire, tell plainly the story that they burned their dead – were cremationists. Above this layer a couple of feet is a second layer, buried in the same manner as the first and directly above it, in the top, are found other remains.

Every skull found in this mound contained Wormian bones, or extra bones found in the sutures of the bones of the cranium, and named from Olaus Wormius, who is said to have first discovered them. Although they are generally found on top of the skull, they are quite rare.

Occasionally a skull is found containing one or two, but one of these skulls had five of these extra bones on the top of the skull.

A great many skulls were found in this mound, but they are brittle, from the effects of fire, no doubt, they could not be taken without crumbling to pieces. The top of every skull showed the Wormians.

The skulls were long and narrow, *with low foreheads and long narrow faces*. The wonderfully large bones found interspersed through the bottom layer show that there were giants among them at least 7 feet high, while the majority would indicate heights of 5 feet 8 inches to 6 feet.

Takoma Washington News, August 15, 1917

This Skeleton Horned

**It Looks Like Satan and is Dug Out of Cave by Boys
Wheeling West Virginia**

The skeleton of a prehistoric man or animal that closely resembles the Satan usually pictured was unearthed here on Repman's hill by several boys. The skull of the skeletons is much like that of the present human race, with the exception of two horns, which project from just above the temples non each side. In life the creature was about four feet high, with a long tail.

There are four powerful legs or arms each of which has four fingers. The chest is broad and undoubtedly was heavily muscled in the flesh

The skeleton was located by boys who were digging a cave. Scared by the appearance of their gruesome find, the boys ran down the hill yelling, "We found the devil!"

Several workman went to the cave and dragged the skeletons out. Local authorities on prehistoric mammals sent it to Chicago for classification.

Ohio

Fort Wayne News, April 20, 1898

THREE GIANT SKELETONS.

Workmen Make a Remarkable Discovery

TOLEDO, O.. April 20.—Workmen in the employ of the Ferguson Construction company excavating for the new Toledo and Ottawa Beach railroad, a little beyond the city limits, unearthed three skeletons, evidently relics of some great race, as they were, about seven feet in length. Just where the ears should be on the head are singular bony protuberances which curl forward. The finds were made in solid yellow day about eight feet be-below the surface. The cut is through a large mound, not half of which has yet been torn up. Several stone tomahawks of large size have been picked up in the locality.

Indianapolis Journal, December 21, 1899

WHEN MEN HAD HORNS

Workmen Unearth Skeletons of Two Prehistoric Giants.

Springfield, O.. Dec. 20.- While workmen were taking gravel out of a pit near Enon they unearthed two skeletons of human beings. One of the skulls contained four horns-two on each side of the head. The horns are uniform in size and little more than two inches long. They are located directly above and below the ears. Those above turn upward and those below turn downward. There is a bad fracture on the right side, indicating that this queer being was probably killed with some sharp instrument. It is thought from the size of the skull, that it belonged to a man who was a giant of some prehistoric race.

The Ogden Standard, February 23, 1906

Devil's Skeleton Unearthed in Ohio

The bones under which this bowl was found occupied a space in the gravel pit separate and apart from the other skeletons.. Thus it is said, indicates that the dead man was deserving of some discrimination,owing probably to some fear of prowess which distinguished him from his fellows. He was a large man, and the protuberances on the back of the skull were more prominent than those found on the other skulls that the men thought they had discovered a man with horns.

The story was enlarged upon and created quite a flurry of excitement as the more superstitious believed that the bones of the devil had been located. The skull was carefully examined by medical men, who did not hesitate to say that these bones or protuberances came back to the ears were more distinct and much longer than those of the skull of today.

Indiana

Indianapolis News, July 27, 1922 (Edinburg Indiana)

“During the flood of 1913,”said Mr. Porter, “the river shot across our farm a distance back into the fields. When the waters subsided, an Indian camping ground was revealed. About twenty old fire beds were found, the pot stones, of which were scarcely disturbed. Charcoal between the pot stones loaded as if venison might have been served the night before. The fire beds were placed in a semi-circle about fifty feet from the river bank which gradually sloped toward the water affording a convenient landing for canoes. Each end of the semi-circle or crescent lay almost on the river bank and in the center of the half circle was the largest of the fire pits--no doubt the tepee of the chief stood there. Back of each wing of the crescent and perhaps fifty feet to the rear were two other

fire pits, where evidently the sentinels were posted. A small pit was found some distance away from all the others and close to this small pit were several skeletons. We picked up bits of pottery, arrow heads, an axe or two and a pair of mill stones after the water had gone down.”

Previously to the flood of 1913, Mr. Porter constructed a levee along the western edge of the supposed site of the village. In the digging and grading for this levee, ten skeletons were found. A skull of extraordinary dimensions also was found. A small bone about the size of a man’s finger protruded from the base of the temporal bone arch about one-half inch from the skull, passed upward and attached itself to the base of the parietal bone. This peculiarly formed skull was sold to R. L. Stewart of Newport, Indiana.

Tennessee

The Red Cloud Chief., September 08, 1921

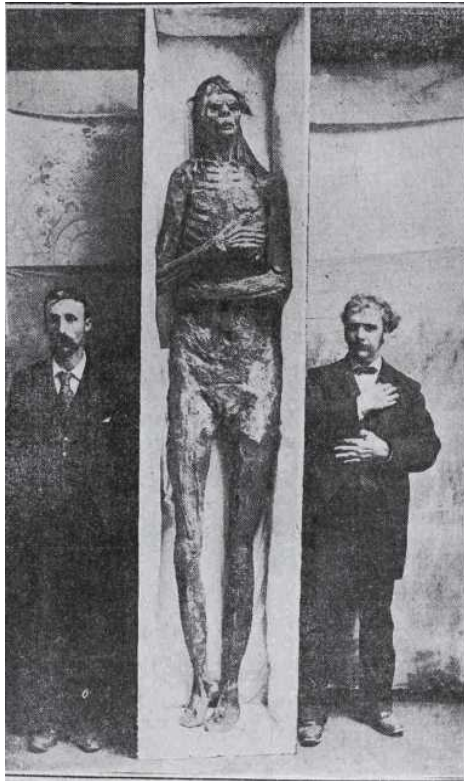
UNEARTH GIANT WITH HORNS

Petrified Body Found by Tennessee Miners Is Six Feet Four Inches Long. Knoxville, Tenn. Workmen of the Keene-Strunk Coal company at Helenwood, Scott county, have found buried in the earth and petrified, a giant 6 feet 4 inches tall. Imbedded in the one-time flesh about its neck is a beautiful chain. The fingers are perfect, with long, tapering nails. The hands are folded across the breast. On either side of its head are two horns, each about four inches length. Its weight is about 450 pounds. It is on exhibition in Helenwood, where it is being visited by thousands

Giant Mummies

In the late 19th and early 20th century there were several claims of the discovery of giant human mummified remains. These reports of giants were pursued vehemently by the Smithsonian Institute with the intention of seizing the skeletons to be taken to Washington D.C. More important than the seizure was the intent of Smithsonian scientists to dismiss the finds as hoaxes or frauds.

One of the most curious cases of giant human remains taken by the Smithsonian comes from California. The first newspaper record described the giant mummified remains that was analyzed by Prof. Thomas Wilson, Curator of the Department of Prehistoric Anthropology in the Smithsonian Institution, and by other scientists. In this first account there is no mention of any kind of hoax.



13 years pass and the giant mummy has become a popular exhibit. It is being displayed the Atlantic Exposition where Smithsonian agents are in attendance. The Smithsonian scientists examine the remains and purchase it for \$500. Only after taking back to Washington do they claim it to be a hoax that was claimed to be made from gelatin.

California

The World, October 7, 1895

BIGGEST GIANT EVER KNOWN

Nine Feet High and Probably a California Indian

Measurement Well Authenticated

Other Big Men and Women of Fact and Fable Who Are Famous Types if Gigantism

"The corpse of the biggest man that ever lived has been dug up near San Diego California. At all events there is no satisfactory read in ancient or modern history of any human being nearly so tall. The mummy-for in such a condition the remains were found-is that of a person would have been about nine feet high in life. This makes allowances for the shrinkage, which may be pretty closely calculated.

As to the accuracy in the estimate there can no question, as the cadaver has been carefully inspected and measured by Prof. Thomas Wilson, Curator of the Department of Prehistoric Anthropology in the Smithsonian Institution, and by other scientists. The tapeline even now registers the length from heel to top of the head at eight feet four inches.

The mummy is that of an Indian and is almost certainly prehistoric, though its age cannot be determined with any sort of accuracy. Historical records of the part of California where it was found go back for at least 250 years, and they make no mention of any man of gigantic stature. How much older the body may be must be left open to conjecture. Its preservation, is no matter of surprise, in that arid region the atmospheric conditions are such that a corpse buried in the dry season might very well become perfectly desiccated before the arrival of the rains, and thus be rendered permanently proof against decay. The body was found in a cave by a party of prospectors. Over the head are the remnants of a leather hood. The man was well advance in years, as is shown by the worn condition of the teeth.

It has been stated that the man must have surpassed in height any giant of whom there is an historical record. This is unquestionably true so far as the last two centuries are concerned, and accounts of older dates are not well authenticated. Indeed they grow more and more apocryphal as distant in time increases."

The Salt Lake Tribune., June 07, 1908

The San Diego Giant.

The mummy of the "tallest human giant who ever lived" was being shown by a at the Atlantic Exposition while a number of these Smithsonian scientists were there. They asked permission to examine It and when consent was given applied their tapes and found that It measured eight feet four Inches from crown

to heel. The giant had been found In a cave near San Diego. Cal., by a party of prospectors, according lo the exhibitor. Over the head were the remains of a leather hood which appeared to have been part of a shroud. Worn teeth were visible In the mouth and the outlines of the ribs were plainly seen through the skin. The elongated, emaciated body stood erect In a great, narrow coffin, ten feet long. The exhibitor agreed to sell it for \$500 to the Smithsonian, which dispatched Mr. Lucas to the scene with, Prof. W. J. McKee. A piece of the giant's dried skin was removed and when tested In the chemical laboratory of the Smithsonian was found to be gelatine.

The mummy is examined by "Prof. Thomas Wilson, Curator of the Department of Prehistoric Anthropology in the Smithsonian Institution, and by other scientists," and is claimed to be authentic. The Smithsonian agents at the Expo, obviously thought it was authentic, or they wouldn't have paid \$500 for it. It only becomes a hoax after it is quarantined within the Smithsonian.



The Martindale Mummy

The giant mummy was not an isolated find. In 1885 in California's Yosemite Valley, A party of miners headed by Mr. G. F. Martindale noticed a wall of stones on a rock face that did not appear to be of natural origin. As they removed the rock wall, they came upon another stone wall that was described as being done by someone skilled in masonry. They described the joints between the rocks as being a uniform 1/8 of an inch in thickness. "As pretty as any wall on any building I have ever seen," is how one of the miners described it. Upon entering the stone walled tomb, they discovered a large mummified corpse placed on a carved ledge in the cave. The mummified remains were that of woman who measured 6 feet, 8 inches in length. The corpse was wrapped in what appeared to be animal skins. The miners removed parts of the animal skins to view the corpse and found it to be that of a woman holding a child to her breast.

L. A. Times, September 3, 1916.

FIND BONES OF GIANT IN A CALIFORNIA CAVE

The discovery of a skull, jawbones and femur of giant proportions by D. L. Gilliland and F. M. Puntenney of Moonpark, in a cavern in one of the canyons of the great Pisgah Grando Rancho just over the Ventura county line, lends color to the belief, long held by residents of that scenic section, that the burying place of a prehistoric race of giants has been found. The find was made under peculiar circumstances, Messrs Gilliland and Puntenney who are officers of the law at Moonpark, were searching for two Mexicans, said to have been connected with robberies at Moonpark and Santa Susana. After scouring the various canyons they came upon a wide cavern deep in the brush and hidden from view by a rugged rampart of rocks.

Seeing that there was an opening in which the fugitives might take shelter, Mr. Puntenney pulled aside the underbrush and peered into the depths. Within he saw the grinning skull of huge size and the great femur, that must have formed the thigh bone of a mighty giant. In this vast and silent region are to be seen ancient ruins that still stand in mute testimony of the fact that at some remote period in the history of our sunny Southland a race of giants lived and moved and had their being. And that in these small but fertile valleys, this long forgotten race built their crude homes and practiced the arts of life according to their original lights. The skull, jawbones and femur of the giant's skeleton found by Messrs Gilliland and Puntenney, were brought to Moonpark in an office in that town, where examined by Dr. Philo Hull, who has pronounced them unquestionably those of a human being. The bones are being preserved and are on exhibition, they are attracting a great deal of attention.

Mexico

The Washington Post, July 22, 1937

Smithsonian Amazed at Discovered of 6 ½ Foot Mummies in Caves

Visitors dropped in at the Smithsonian Institution with the prehistoric burial robe and a four-legged stool, both of which they unearthed in a burial cave in northern Sonora, Mexico.

Smithsonian officials agreed Hayes and Barnes had something there, but weren't sure what it was. The Californians explained that the cave, one of 18 they had discovered, contains well-preserved mummies of a race which averaged over 6 ½ feet in height. The caves are scattered over an area of 450 square miles.

Hayes, who has just returned from his fifth expedition in the caves, heard about their existence from the Yaki Indians of Mexico.

Kansas

Wichita Daily Eagle August 25, 1899

A giant Scandinavian mummy nine feet tall is on exhibition in the building in the rear of Aurell's shoe store. It is a genuine article and most wonderful to behold.

Kentucky

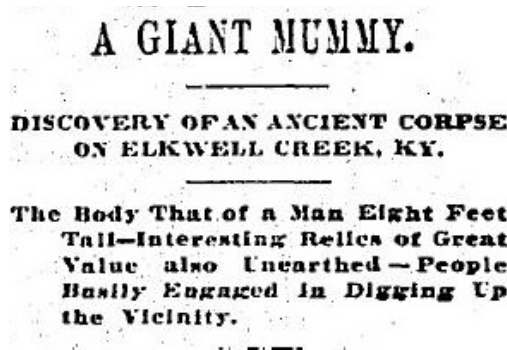
Daily Public Ledger (Maysville, Kentucky) November 9, 1896

INDIAN MUMMY

Dug Out of a Cellar on Elkwel Creek, Kentucky

Skeleton of a Man Eight Feet High

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 9 - John Winter, of Bell county, last week, while digging a cellar at his home, on Elkwel creek, excavated a giant mummy. The mummy was that of a man eight feet high and wrapped in a winding cloth-like coffin, and crumbled away upon being exposed to the air. At the head of the giant were a stone hatchet and a few cooking utensils and a large hollow stone, which presumably contained food. At his feet was a skin shield, which had also crumbled to dust.



L. A. Times, Nov. 7, 1896

A GIANT MUMMY

Discovery of an Ancient Corpse on Elkwel Creek, Kentucky

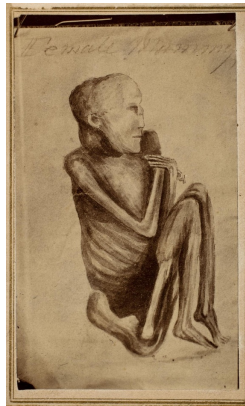
The Body That of a Man Eight Feet Tall - Interesting Relics of Great Value and Unearthed—People Usually Engaged in Digging Up the Vicinity.

While digging a cellar near Elkwel Creek, John Winter excavated a giant mummy and discovered several interesting relics of great value. The find has created excitement here and crowds are flocking to the scene. The mummy is that

of a man of great stature, being over eight feet tall. It was wrapped in a winding sheet of skins and carefully sealed in a canoe shaped coffin. In a few minutes after being exposed to the air, the mummy commenced to crumble away, but by careful handling Winter has succeeded in keeping intact his remarkable discovery. At the head of this prehistoric giant was a tremendous stone ax, only such as could have been wielded by a man of wonderful strength. It is a formidable looking instrument and it is supposed that it was used as the giant's weapon of war. In the coffin were a few pieces of what appeared to be cooking utensils and a huge hollowed stone that probably contained food for the dead. It held also a large, heavy spear flint point and a shield made of skins. After removing the mummy and coffin, Winter continued the search and a few inches deeper discovered a handsomely carved pipe, an ax-head of curious shape and several broken pieces of crockery. Many of Winter's neighbors are digging up the ground around the spot where the body of the dead man was found, in search of additional curiosities."

Chronicles Of Border Warfare In West Virginia, 1895

Many of the antiquities discovered in other parts of the country, show that the arts once flourished to an extent beyond what they have ever been known to do among the Indians. The body found in the saltpetre cave of Kentucky, was wrapped in blankets made of linen and interwoven with feathers of the wild turkey, tastefully arranged. It was much smaller than persons of equal age at the present day, and had yellowish hair. In Tennessee many walls of faced stone, and even walled wells have been found in so many places, at such depths and under such circumstances, as to preclude the idea of their having been made by the whites since the discovery by Columbus.



AUG. 24TH, 1815.

Mysterious Red Haired Mummy Discovered in a Kentucky Cave

DEAR SIR: I offer you some observations on a curious piece of American antiquity now in New York. It is a human body: found in one of the limestone caverns of Kentucky. It is a perfect desiccation; all the fluids are dried up. The skin, bones, and other firm parts are in a state of entire preservation. I think it enough to have puzzled Bryant and all the archæologists. This was

found in exploring a calcareous cave in the neighborhood of Glasgow for saltpeter.

These recesses, though underground, are yet dry enough to attract and retain the nitric acid. It combines with lime and potash; and probably the earthy matter of these excavations contains a good proportion of calcareous carbonate. Amidst them drying and antiseptic ingredients, it may be conceived that putrefaction would be stayed, and the solids preserved from decay. The outer envelope of the body is a deer-skin, probably dried in the usual way, and perhaps softened before its application by rubbing. The next covering is a deer's skin, whose hair had been cut away by a sharp instrument resembling a batter's knife. The remnant of the hair and the gashes in the skin nearly resemble a sheared pelt of beaver. The next wrapper is of cloth made of twine doubled and twisted. But the thread does not appear to have been formed by the wheel, nor the web by the loom. The warp and filling seem to have been crossed and knotted by an operation like that of the fabric of the northwest coast, and of the Sandwich Islands. Such a botanist as the lamented Muhlenbergh could determine the plant which furnished the fibrous material.

The innermost garment is a mantle of cloth, like the preceding, but furnished with large brown feathers, arranged and fashioned with great art, so as to be capable of guarding the living wearer from wet and cold. The plumage is distinct and entire, and the whole bears a near similitude to the feathery cloaks now worn by the nations of the northwestern coast of America. A Wilson might tell from what bird they were derived.

The body is in a squatting posture, with the right arm reclining forward, and its hand encircling the right leg. The left arm hangs down, with its hand inclined partly under the seat. The individual, who was a male, did not probably exceed the age of fourteen at his death. There is near the occiput a deep and extensive fracture of the skull, which probably killed him. The skin has sustained little injury; it is of a dusky colour, but the natural hue cannot be decided with exactness, from its present appearance. The scalp, with small exceptions, is covered with sorrel or foxey hair. The teeth are white and sound. The hands and feet, in their shrivelled state, are slender and delicate. All this is worthy the investigation of our acute and perspicacious colleague, Dr. Holmes.

There is nothing bituminous or aromatic in or about the body, like the Egyptian mummies, nor are there bandages around any part. Except the several wrappers, the body is totally naked. There is no sign of a suture or incision about the belly; whence it seems that the viscera were not removed.

It may now be expected that I should offer some opinion as to the antiquity and race of this singular execution.

First, then, I am satisfied that it does not belong to that class of white men of which we are members.

2dly. Nor do I believe that it ought to be referred to the bands of Spanish adventurers, who, between the years 1500 and 1600, rambled up the Mississippi, and along its tributary streams. But on this head I should like to know the opinion of my learned and sagacious friend, Noah Webster.

3dly. I am equally obliged to reject the opinion that it belonged to any of the tribes of aborigines, now or lately inhabiting Kentucky.

4thly. The mantle of the feathered work, and the mantle of twisted threads, so nearly resemble the fabric of the indigenous of Wakash and the Pacific Islands, that I refer this individual to that era of time, and that generation of men, which preceded the Indians of the Green River, and of the place where these relics were found. This conclusion is strengthened by the consideration that such manufactures are not prepared by the actual and resident red men of the present day. If the Abbe Clavigero had had this case before him, he would have thought of the people who constructed those ancient forts and mounds, whose exact history no man living can give. But I forbear to enlarge; my intention being merely to manifest my respect to the society for having enrolled me among its members, and to invite the attention of its Antiquarians to further inquiry on a subject of such curiosity.

With respect, I remain yours,
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL.

The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal: 1878

Within the town limits of Glasgow Junction, Kentucky, a wonderful cave has recently been discovered. This has been explored in one direction for the distance of nearly *twenty-three* miles, and a number of embalmed or mummified bodies have been discovered, similar to those found some years ago in the Mammoth and Salt Caves of the same state. The accounts of these discoveries are as yet measure, but important results are looking for. The bodies have been placed in rude stone coffins, which presented every indication of great age.

New York Times, October 30, 1874

MUMMIES AND SHELLS IN KENTUCKY

The Lexington (Ky.) Gazette says: "The catacombs reported to exist beneath this city, so accurately described by English traveler who examined them in 1806, and which, by the way, were never heard of by men who lived in this city in 1808, and are living in this city still, are rather losing interest for the public. The mummies referred to, of course, never existed, and the story is a canard from beginning to end. But, notwithstanding the fallacy of the story, there can be no doubt that mummies and other evidences of a prehistoric race, much more civilized than the Indians, were found in the caves by the early settlers in Kentucky. Collins, in his recently published history of Kentucky, gives ample proof of the existence of mummies in several caves, and gives an accurate description of the manner in which they were embalmed and the kind of bandages used. Recently, on a visit to Madison County, our attention was directed to startling evidences of the existence of this prehistoric race in

Kentucky; and, what is more wonderful, there seems to be incontestable proof that our predecessors on Kentucky soil were no less than eight feet high. Collins refers to some of these evidences in his chapter on Madison County, and upon investigation we found all that he says fully substantiated by evidences now obtainable in the neighborhood of the mounds he refers to. In numerous instances human bones have been disinterred which on comparison with bones of men of ordinary size, prove incontestably that there were indeed, "giants in those days." The manner in which these giants are interred is peculiar. A cone-shaped recess is built up of substantial structure, somewhat resembling a sugar-loaf, but not so high in proportion. Inside of this cone the giant sits, his knees doubled up under his chin. We believe all the large skeletons found up to this date were so interred. Other evidences of a prehistoric race also exist, and evidences which would seem to indicate that our predecessors were from a distant country. In the immediate neighborhood of the "mounds" six shells, lying together, were recently plowed up, and shells of a peculiar formation as, we understand is only found in China. They are about eight inches long and five in diameter. The large end is almost flat and they turn in the opposite direction from the way shell usually turn. We have never seen any shells resembling them and none others were ever seen so far as we could learn in this country.

History of Kentucky 1874

Did the mound builder have yellow hair? "The scalp, with small exceptions," says Mitchell, somewhat vaguely, "is covered with sorrel or foxy hair." "the color of the hair" says the writer, on page 159, Vol II under Edmonson County, "was a dark red:" and Bradford, describing the mummies found on the Cumberland river in Tennessee, and in the Mammoth Cave and other caverns of Kentucky, says that the hair was "generally of the color varying from brown to yellow and red." This testimony would seem to be conclusive as to the prevailing tint of Aboriginal hair, and might be hastily accepted as confirmatory of the theory which ascribes to the Mound-builders a European origin.

Smithsonian Contribution to Knowledge, 1890

When Kentucky was first explored, great numbers of human bodies are said to have been found in a state of preservation in a cave near Lexington. As the pioneers did not appear to attach much importance to antiquities, these bodies were not preserved. The bodies found in the saltpeter cave in Kentucky are said to have been considerably smaller than the men of our times; and their teeth are described as long, white, and sharp, and separated by considerable intervals. Mr. Caleb Atwater quotes Mr. Clifford of Lexington, Kentucky, to the effect that the mummies were generally found enveloped in three coverings; the first a species of coarse linen cloth of about the consistency and texture of cotton bagging; the

second a kind of network of coarse threads formed of very small, loose meshes, in which were fixed the feathers of various kinds of birds, lying all in one direction, so as to make a perfectly smooth surface; the third and outer envelope either like the first or consisting of skins sewed together.

Mr. Charles Wilkins, in 1817, recorded the following facts with reference to an excavated body discovered in a saltpetre cave in Warren County, Kentucky: " It was found at the depth of about ten feet from the surface of the cave. bedded in clay, strongly impregnated with nitre, placed in a sitting posture, encased in broad stones standing on their edges, with a flat stone covering the whole. It was enveloped in coarse clothes, the whole wrapped in deer-skins, the hair of which was shaved off in the manner in which the Indians prepare them for market. Inclosed in the stone coffin was working utensils, beads, feathers, and other ornaments of dress. This observation is important, for it establishes the fact that the mode of burial practiced in the case of this so-called mummy was similar to that in use along the banks of the Cumberland and other streams of Tennessee and Kentucky; and we are justified in the conclusion that the bodies deposited in the stone graves were arrayed in dresses similar to those in which the excavated bodies in the saltpetre caves were inclosed. The latter were preserved from decay, undoubtedly, by the saltpetre and lime salts and the drier atmosphere of the caves. In the numerous stone graves which I have opened, traces of the garments which originally surrounded the bodies could be discerned in only one of the most perfectly constructed stone coffins.



Mammoth Cave

Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History, Volume 22, 1917

"On my first visit to the Mammoth Cave in 1813, I saw a relic of ancient times, which requires a minute description. This description is from a memorandum made in the Cave at the time.

"In the digging of saltpetre earth, in the short cave, a flat rock was met with by

the workmen, a little below the surface of the earth in the Cave; this stone was raised, and was about four feet wide and as many long; beneath it was a square excavation about three feet deep and as many in length and width. In this small nether subterranean chamber, sat in solemn silence one of the human species, a female with her wardrobe and ornaments placed at her side. The body was in a state of perfect preservation, and sitting erect The arms were folded up and the hands were laid across the bosom; around the two wrists was wound a small cord, designed probably, to keep them in the posture in which they were first placed; around the body and next thereto, was wrapped two deer-skins. These skins appear to have been dressed in some mode different from what is now practised by any people, of whom I have any knowledge. The hair of the skins was cut off very near the surface. The skins were ornamented with the imprints of vines and leaves, which were sketched with a substance perfectly white. Outside of these two skins was a large square sheet, which was either wove or knit. This fabric was the inner bark of a tree, which I judge from appearances to be that of the linn tree. In its texture and appearance, it resembled the South Sea Island cloth or matting; this sheet enveloped the whole body and the head. The hair on the head was cut off within an eighth of an inch of the skin, except near the neck, where it was an inch long. The color of the hair was a dark red; the teeth were white and perfect. I discovered no blemish upon the body, except a wound between two ribs near the back-bone; one of the eyes had also been injured. The finger and toe nails were perfect and quite long. The features were regular. I measured the length of one of the bones of the arm with a string, from the elbow to the wrist joint, and they equaled my own in length, viz: ten and a half inches. From the examination of the whole frame, I judged the figure to be that of a very tall female, say five feet ten inches in height. The body, at the time it was first discovered, weighed but fourteen pounds, and was perfectly dry; on exposure to the atmosphere, it gained in weight by absorbing dampness four pounds. Many persons have expressed surprise that a human body of great size should weigh so little, as many human skeletons of nothing but bone, exceed this weight. Recently some experiments have been made in Paris, which have demonstrated the fact of the human body being reduced to ten pounds, by being exposed to a heated atmosphere for a long period of time. The color of the skin was dark, not black; the flesh was hard and dry upon the bones. At the side of the body lay a pair of moccasins, a knapsack and an indispensable or reticule. I will describe these in the order in which I have named them. The moccasins were made of wove or knit bark, like the wrapper I have described. Around the top there was a border to add strength and perhaps as an ornament. These were of middling size, denoting feet of small size. The shape of the moccasins differs but little from the deer-skin moccasins worn by the Northern Indians. The knapsack was of wove or knit bark, with a deep, strong border around the top, and was about the size of knapsacks used by soldiers. The

workmanship of it was neat, and such as would do credit as a fabric, to a manufacturer of the present day. The reticule was also made of knit or wove bark. The shape was much like a horseman's valise, opening its whole length on the top. On the side of the opening and a few inches from it, were two rows of hoops, one row on each side. Two cords were fastened to one end of the reticule at the top, which passed through the loop on one side and then on the other side, the whole length, by which it was laced up and secured. The edges of the top of the reticule were strengthened with deep fancy borders. The articles contained in the knapsack and reticule were quite numerous, and are as follows: one head cap, made of wove or knit bark, without any border, and of the shape of the plainest night cap; seven head-dresses made of the quills of large birds, and put together somewhat in the same way that feather fans are made, except that the pipes of the quills are not drawn to a point, but are spread out in straight lines with the top. This was done by perforating the pipe of the quill in two places and running two cords through these holes, and then winding around the quills and the cord, fine thread, to fasten each quill in the place designed for it. These cords extended some length beyond the quills on each side, so that on placing the feathers erect on the head, the cords could be tied together at the back of the head. This would enable the wearer to present a beautiful display of feathers standing erect and extending a distance above the head, and entirely surrounding it. These were most splendid head dresses, and would be a magnificent ornament to the head of a female at the present day,—several hundred strings of beads; these consisted of very hard brown seed smaller than hemp seed, in each of which a small hole had been made, and through this hole a small three corded thread, similar in appearance and texture to seine twine; these were tied up in bunches, as a merchant ties up coral beads when he exposes them for sale. The red hoofs of fawns, on a string supposed to be worn around the neck as a necklace. These hoofs were about twenty in number, and may have been emblematic of Innocence; the claw of an eagle, with a hole made in it, through which a cord was passed, so that it could be worn pendent from the neck; the jaw of a bear designed to be worn in the same manner as the eagle's claw, and supplied with a cord to suspend it around the neck; two rattlesnake-skins, one of these had fourteen rattles upon it, these were neatly folded up; some vegetable colors done up in leaves; a small bunch of deer sinews, resembling cat-gut in appearance; several bunches of thread and twine, two and three threaded, some of which were nearly white; seven needles, some of these were of horn and some of bone, they were smooth and appeared to have been much used. These needles had each a knob or whirl on the top, and at the other end were brought to a point like a large sail needle. They had no eyelets to receive a thread. The top of one of these needles was handsomely scalloped; a hand-piece made of deer-skin, with a hole through it for the thumb, and designed probably to protect the hand in the use of the needle, the same as thimbles are now used; two whistles about

eight inches long made of cane, with a joint about one third the length; over the joint is an opening extending to each side of the tube of the whistle, these openings were about three-fourths of an inch long and a quarter of an inch wide, and had each a flat reed placed in the opening. These whistles were tied together with a cord wound around them.

"I have been thus minute in describing the mute witness from the days of other times, and the articles which were deposited within her earthen house. Of the race of people to whom she belonged when living, we know nothing; and as to conjecture, the reader who gathers from these pages this account, can judge of the matter as well as those who saw the remnant of mortality in the subterranean chambers in which she was entombed. The cause of the preservation of her body, dress and ornaments is no mystery. The dry atmosphere of the Cave, with the nitrate of lime, with which the earth that covers the bottom of these nether palaces is so highly impregnated, preserves animal flesh, and it will neither putrify nor decompose when confined to its unchanging action. Heat and moisture are both absent from the Cave, and it is these two agents, acting together, which produce both animal and vegetable decomposition and putrefaction.

"In the ornaments, etc., of this mute witness of ages gone, we have a record of olden time, from which, in the absence of a written record, we may draw some conclusions. In the various articles which constituted her ornaments, there were no metallic substances. In the make of her dress, there is no evidence of the use of any other machinery than the bone and horn needles. The beads are of a substance, of the use of which for such purposes, we have no account among people of whom we have any written record. She had no warlike arms. By what process the hair upon her head was cut short, or by what process the deer-skins were shorn, we have no means of conjecture. These articles afford us the same means of judging of the nation to which she belonged, and of their advances in the arts, that future generations will have in the exhumation of a tenant of one of our modern tombs, with the funeral shroud, etc. in a state of like preservation; with this difference, that with the present inhabitants of this section of the globe, but few articles of ornament are deposited with the body. The features of this ancient member of the human family much resembled those of a tall, handsome American woman. The forehead was high, and the head well formed.

"Ye mouldering relics of a race departed, Your names have perished; not a trace remains."

Tennessee

Explorations of the Aboriginal Remains of Tennessee, 1821

A human body was found, in the year 1815, in one of the limestone caverns of Kentucky. The skin, bones, and other firm parts were in a state of entire preservation. The Outer envelope of the body was a deer-skin dressed in the usual way, and, perhaps, subsequently softened by rubbing before being used. The next covering was a deer-skin, the hair of which had been cut away by a sharp instrument. The remnant of the hair and the gashes in the skin nearly resembled the sheared felt of beaver. The next wrapping was of cloth, made of urine doubled and twisted. The innermost wrapping was a mantle of cloth like the preceding, but finished with large brown feathers arranged and fastened with great skill, so as to be capable of guarding the living wearer from wet and cold. The plumage was distinct and entire, and the whole bore a near similitude to the feathered cloaks now worn by the natives of the northwest coast of America. The body was in a squatting posture, with the right arm bent forward, and its hand encircling the right leg. The left arm hung down, with its hand extending partly under the body. The individual, who was a male, did not probably exceed the age of four teen at his death. There was a deep and extensive fracture of the skull near the occiput, which was probably the cause of his death. The skin had sustained little injury. It was of a dusky color, but the natural hue could not be decided with exactness from its appearance at that time. The scalp, with small exceptions, was covered with sorrel and foxy hair. The teeth were white and sound. The hands and feet seem to have been slender and delicate.

Smithsonian Institutes Bureau of Ethnology, 1890-1891

Twelve miles below Carthage, and about a mile from the Cumberland River, is a cave in which occurred human bones of all sizes. There is a burying ground near to the fortification, in which, fifteen years ago, were discovered many skeletons, and with them were deposited pipes and water vessels of earthen ware. Near to this cemetery is a deep creek running into the river, and forming an acute angle with the latter. At some distance from the junction is a ditch running from the creek to the river, and the remains of a parapet. Opposite to the entrance way, and about six feet from it, is the appearance of a wall on the inside, so formed as to turn those entering to the right or left. In the interior were several mounds. Captain Daniel Williams, a man of undoubted veracity, is said to have affirmed that, several years ago, in a cave five or six miles from Carthage, on the Cumberland River, workmen were collecting earth for salt peter and that many human skeletons were found, one of which was a female in a good state of preservation with yellow hair, and shrivelled flesh. Around the waist was a silver girdle, with marks resembling letters. The body was replaced in the cave whence they had taken it.

Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee, 1845 by John Haywood

On the south side of Cumberland river, about 22 miles above Cairo, is a cave. In this room, near about the center, were found sitting in baskets made of cane, three human bodies; the flesh entire, but a little shrivelled, and not much so. The bodies were those of a man, a female and a small child. The complexion of all was very fair, and white, without any intermixture of the copper colour. Their eyes were blue; their hair auburn, and fine. The teeth were very white, their stature was delicate, about the size of the whites of the present day. The man was wrapped in 14 dressed deer skins. The 14 deer skins were wrapped in what those present called blankets. They were made of bark, like those found in the cave in White county. The form of the baskets which inclosed them, was pyramidal, being larger at the bottom, and declining to the top. The heads of the skeletons, from the neck, were above the summits of the blankets.[10]

The Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee (1823)

Mummies

Haywood describes a cave, the aperture into which was very small, near the confines of Smith and Wilson Counties, on the south side of Cumberland River, about twenty-two miles above Cairo, on the waters of Smith's Fork. The workmen digging in the apartment next the entrance, after removing the dirt, came to another small aperture upon the same level, which they also entered, and found a room twenty-five feet square. This room seemed to have been carefully preserved for the reception and burial of the dead. In it, near the center, were found three human bodies sitting in baskets made of cane, the flesh being entire, but a little shrivelled and hard. The bodies were those of a man, a woman, and a small child. The color of the skin was said to be fair and white, without any admixture of a copper color; their hair auburn and of a fine texture. The teeth were very white; in stature they were about the same as the whites of the present day. The man was wrapped in fourteen dressed deer skins, and over these were wound what those present called blankets. They were made of bark, like those found in the cave in White County. In form the baskets were pyramidal, being larger at the bottom and tapering towards the top. The heads of the skeletons were out side of the blankets.

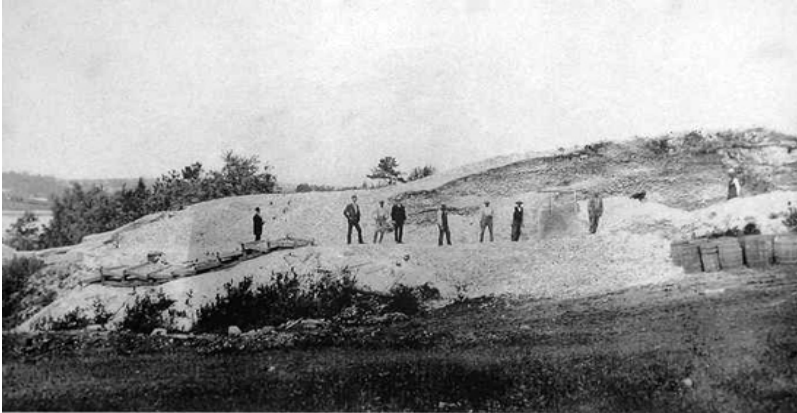
History of Tennessee 1883

Skeletons, were discovered in 1811 in a cave in Warren County, about twenty miles from McMinnville. These were of two human beings, one male, the other female. They had been buried in baskets the construction of which was evidence of considerable mechanical skill both bodies were dislocated at the hips and were placed erect in the baskets, each of which had a neatly fitted cover of cane. The flesh of these persons was entire and undecayed, dry and of a brown color. Around the female, next to her body, was placed a well dressed deerskin,

and next to this was a mantle composed of the bark of a tree and feathers, the bark being composed of small strands well twisted. The mantle or rag was about six feet long and three feet wide. She had in her hand a fan made from the tail feathers of a turkey, and so made as to be open and closed at pleasure. The hair remaining on the heads of both was entire, and that upon the head of the female, who appeared to have been about fourteen years old at the time of her death, Hair, was of a yellow color and a very fine texture. Hence the individuals were thought to have been of European or Asiatic extraction.

Giants of the Maritime Archaic

Maine



Large shell mound off the coast of Maine along the Damariscotta River.

Hancock County

A History of Swan's Island, Maine, 1898

At that part of the island called the "North" when the first settlers came there were five different places plainly seen where the Indians that their "set-downs" or villages. There was another at the Middle Head, one in the Reed field near the eastern shore, and several around Old Harbor. In these ancient shell heaps have been found, by men of our present day, flint arrow heads and hatchets which must have taken much skill and patience in making. These must have been their implements used in hunting and perhaps in warfare. The promontory where the light-house stands, near the entrance to Old Harbor, is called Hocomock, a name given to it by the Indians long before the white men came. It may have been their name for this locality. Near to Hocomock Head is a point of land extending into the harbor, called Burying Point. A large number of Indian skeletons were unearthed by the plow. They were found most plenty near the Middle Head and near the "Carrying-Place", which places were their burying-grounds. The skeletons were found just beneath the turf and were of large size, showing a race of much larger stature than the Indian of today. This tribe made irregular visits to the island for many years after the white settlers came, but of late, since their number has so decreased, they have ceased altogether.

Kennebec County

History of Monmouth and Wales, 1894

Although the eastern Aborigines usually had special grounds where the bodies of their dead warriors were interred, it is by no means an uncommon occurrence to find one isolated from, his fellows — perhaps on account of some misdemeanor or crime ; perhaps as a mark of respect, as to a chief. Not many years ago, a massive Indian skeleton was exhumed at East Monmouth, about half way between the house now owned by Mr. Frank Jones and the schoolhouse. James Nichols was the fortunate discoverer. He was shoveling sand from a bank beside the road, when the blade of his shovel struck the collar bone of the skeleton. By proceeding carefully, the entire frame was unearthed. It proved to be that of a giant, measuring almost seven feet and a half in height. The skull is said to have been as large as a common iron tea-kettle. The body was buried with its feet toward the rising sun; and a complete outfit of implements of warfare, buried at its side, indicated that it was that of a warrior — perhaps a saga more. The bones remained on the spot for two or three years.

Knox County

Fort Wayne Journal, Sunday December 2, 1922

Bones Viewed By Scientists

Maine Professor Believes Remains Found at Pasadena of Ancient Origin

Human skulls and bones uncovered in shell mounds at the Pasadena estates by workmen Friday are thought to be the Indian tribe that roamed in this section of the country hundreds of years before America's discovery by the white men, is the opinion of Prof. Narman Wallace Lermund, curator and librarian of the Knox Academy of Art and Science, Thomaston, Me., who is wintering here.

Giant Race

Lermon who is also editor of the Maine Naturalist Journal, a monthly periodical, examined the bones in in the down town offices of the Pasadena estates, late Saturday afternoon and in his preliminary inspection volunteered the belief that one of the two skulls in the possession of Jack Taylor was that of a man, over eight feet tall.

Further examination of the bones will be made by the Maine scientist and he believes that considerable data of importance will be gathered within the next week. The bones were in an excellent state of preservation. They were encased in clay-like receptacle that crumbled to the touch. The skulls, how ever were solid. The jaws were square and massive, the teeth whole and void of cavities. The cheek bones were high.

Foreheads High

Sand had worked its way into several of the large arm and leg bones during the course of time, whole one of the skulls was lined with heavy mold. The foreheads were high and not receding as would be expected of age-old human remains. The shell mounds were torn down by negro laborers who were using the shells for surfacing roads. Startled by their finds, the Negroes refused to continue work when the bones were uncovered.

Lincoln County

The Ellensburg Capital, November 14, 1896

A Warrior's Skeleton

The skeletons of an Indian warrior at least 6 feet 6 inches tall was found in Muscongus, Me., a few days ago by two men who were digging a cellar. The body had been buried in a sitting posture, facing east, and about it were found iron implements and spear and arrow heads, while around the arm bones were copper bands covered with curious carvings.

Sagadahoc County

Lewiston Evening Journal, July 25, 1907

It is likely that the visitors of the Tercentennial, either at Bath or at Popham, may have the privilege of seeing skeletons of two of the magnificent specimens of physical manhood such as the American Indian the days Sebenio, Samoset, Nahada and Sansoa really were. Which, being interpreted, is that when James Perkins dug the cellar of his house at Popham Beach, on the knoll next north of the Riverside Hotel, the skeletons unearthed, who were, in life from six to seven feet in height, giants in fact. Mr. Perkins took the jaw bone of one of these Indians and placed it on his own face. It completely encased his jaw and he is a pretty good sized man. Mr. Perkins gathered all the bones of these two skeletons together and placed them in a barrel and re interred them so. It is proposed to dig up the barrel and have the bones set together to illustrate what manner of inhabitants Weymouth and Popham discovered in the earliest years of the 17th century when they arrived in this section of Maine.

Lewiston Evening Journal, July 25, 1919

James Perkins dug the cellar of his house at Popham Beach, on the knoll next north of the Riverside Hotel, the skeletons unearthed, who were, in life from six to seven feet in height, giants in fact. Mr. Perkins took the jaw bone of one of these Indians and placed it on his own face. It completely encased his jaw and he is a pretty good sized man. Mr. Perkins gathered all the bones of these two skeletons together and placed them in a barrel and re interred them so. It is proposed to dig up the barrel and have the bones set together to illustrate what manner of inhabitants Weymouth and Popham discovered in the earliest years of

the 17th century, when they arrived in this section of Maine." Winter Harbor, Islesford, and Sabino." Perkins was also an accomplished portrait photographer and the Penobscot Museum has 530 glass plate negatives of his work. Perkins was reported to have been keenly interested in the history of Maine and had a love for his community, he passed away in 1935. I have contacted countless museums and historical societies on the trail of this mystery but the reality is that the sheer volume of reports makes it a long and painstaking process to hunt down information regarding these finds. I have been in touch with Penobscot Museum and hopefully I can learn more about this matter. Records, diaries and family accounts will eventually add to the body of evidence needed to fill in the gaps of a phenomena alarmingly ignored by those whose job it is to dig for the truth.

Vermont



Windham County

History of the Town of Rockingham Vermont, 1907

When the earth was removed from the top of the ledges east of the falls a remarkable human skeleton, unmistakably that of an Indian, was found. Those who saw it tell the writer the jaw bone was of such size that a large man could easily slip it over his face, and the teeth, which were all double, were perfect. It was supposed at the time, and is still so held, that this was the skeleton of the tall Indian chief named Philip, whom John Kilburn saw fall before his rifle during his noted fight August 17, 1755, a mile and a half further down the river. This skeleton was kept for many years deposited in the attic of a small building on the north side of the Square. This building was then occupied by Dr. John H. Wells' office and drug store, and stood where the Italian fruit store now does. When the building was rebuilt a decade or more ago the bones disappeared.

New Hampshire



Called the Old Man of the Mountain, these natural sculptures were deemed as Holy sites.

Carroll County

Guide to the White Mountains and the Lake of New Hampshire, 1850

A skeleton was exhumed in this town some 30 years ago, of almost fabulous proportions. It was buried in a sandy soil, on the shore of the lake, near the mouth of a small river. It was apparently the skeleton of a man some seven feet high- the jaw bones passing easily over the face of a large man.

The New England Magazine, August, 1900

On the line of Tuftonboro, on the shore of the lake, at the mouth of Melvin River, a gigantic skeleton was found about fifteen years since, buried in a sandy soil, apparently that of a man more than seven feet high — the jaw bones easily passing over the face of a large man. A tumulus has been discovered on a piece of newly cleared land, of the length and appearance of a human grave, and handsomely rounded with small stones, not found in this part of the country ; which stones are too closely placed to be separated by striking an ordinary blow with a crowbar, and bear marks of being a composition. The Ossipee tribe of Indians once resided in this vicinity, and some years since a tree was standing in Moultonborough on which was carved in hieroglyphics the history of their expedition."

Cheshire County

History of Cheshire and Sullivan Counties, New Hampshire 1886

During the construction of the Cheshire Railroad several human skeletons were exhumed, supposed to be Indians, and among them was one, buried under a flat stone, answering, by its huge proportions, the description formerly given to Philip [one of the known local Indians, reportedly involved in the attack on Kilburn]. These bones were procured and wired together by one Dr. Robbins, of Bellows Falls, and are now in the possession of his family.

Merrimack County

It is stated that while some workmen were excavating for a cellar in Concord N.H. , they discovered nine skeletons within a space of ten feet. They are supposed to be the remains of some of the ancient Pennacooks, who once inhabited the region, and must have been buried about one hundred and fifty years ago. Six of the skeletons were those of children and three of adults, one of whom was of giant proportions.

Massachusetts



Stone Cairn in Worcester County, Massachusetts

Barnstable County

Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution 1883

On the west shore of Oyster Island, in Cotuit Harbor, was found part of the skeleton of a large Indian buried in a sitting posture, but much disarranged by the sliding away of the bank which had uncovered it.

New York Times July 5, 1891.

Buzzard's Bay Mass, July 4th- Joseph Jefferson, the actor, has made an astonishing discovery on the Summer place that he purchased from ex-president Cleveland. In laying out the grounds and making alterations it became necessary to remove a sand hill of large size. The workmen, while doing this, found the skeleton that filled them with astonishment from its great size. When an attempt to lift up the skeleton was made it crumbled away, all except the skull. A workman lay down beside it however, and it was estimated that it must have belonged to a man at least 6 foot 5 or 6 inches.

Dukes County

The New England Magazine, Vol 16, 1897

At the time of the first settlement upon this island, at Great Harbor, Martha's Vineyard as it was then called, the Indians were very numerous. The original settlement was half a mile or more south of the present courthouse. The spot where the village of Edgartown stands today was at that time an ancient Indian burial ground. In later years, when cellars have been dug, human bones were found in great quantities. Occasionally the skeleton of a giant would be exhumed. In one case, a huge jawbone of a man was dug up out from the ground, larger than that of any man at the present time, so large that it could be placed against the face of an ordinary man and entirely surround his jaw.

Essex County

History of Lynn, including Nahant, (Essex county,) Massachusetts, 1844

As some workmen were this year digging a cellar, In Liberty Street, they found the skeleton of an Indian. It was more than six feet in length, and the skull was of uncommon thickness.

New York Times, December 21, 1891.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 20.-An Indian sepulcher has been unearthed on "Fish Marsh", in Saugus. The tomb was about seven feet below the surface and it contained the skeleton of a man of enormous proportions, which crumbled to dust upon exposure to the air. The body was buried in a sitting posture, facing the east. Beside the skeleton were found a pipe, a tomahawk blade an arrowhead, an ax and a cylindrical shaped stone. Near the grave an underground passage has been discovered. Excavations are being made for the purpose of exploring the passage. The discoveries were made by workmen who were excavating for building purposes.

New York Times July 5, 1891.

Buzzard's Bay Mass, July 4th- Joseph Jefferson, the actor, has made an astonishing discovery on the Summer place that he purchased from ex-president Cleveland. In laying out the grounds and making alterations it became necessary to remove a sand hill of large size. The workmen, while doing this, found the skeleton that filled them with astonishment from its great size. When an attempt to lift up the skeleton was made it crumbled away, all except the skull. A workman lay down beside it however, and it was estimated that it must have belonged to a man at least 6 foot 5 or 6 inches.

History of the Town of Gloucester, Massachusetts, 1886

There is a small river running through this land by the name of Nipmuck. These tribes were subject to the Narragansett's until the time of King Philip's war with the English. Some vestiges of these tribes still remain. Portions of the land had the appearance of having been planted, many young trees were growing and deep in the ground bullets were found. Within the recollection of persons now living, a human skeleton was found several feet below the surface of the ground. When the bones were put together it measured eight feet. Some of these Indians were very tall. These tribes of Indians were, as far as known, the first native owners of this land, a part of their vast hunting grounds.

***The Times (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) March 16, 1901
Found Skeletons in Cellar***

Gloucester City. March 15. - While excavating the cellars of two new dwelling houses on King Street, near Market, yesterday afternoon, a force of workman unearthed two very large human skeletons. The bones were in a good state of preservation. The spot where they were found was once a Methodist graveyard. The skeletons were re-interred in an other spot

The Telegraph, Jul 18, 1932

Find Skeleton of Seven Foot Indian

Groveland, Mass., July 18. (AP) -Skeleton remains unearthed in Earl Lovely's gravel bank not far from the Merrimack river Saturday, today were pronounced those of a giant Indiana by Dr. Edgar Bignall of this place.

Bignall said an examination of the skull and other bones convinced him the Indian was probably nearly seven feet tall when he lived 250 years ago.

Fred A. Luce of the archaeological department of the Haverhill Historic Society helped Lovely explore the shallow grave in which the bones were found. Numerous heavy stones had been piled on the skeleton in traditional Indian fashion.

Franklin County

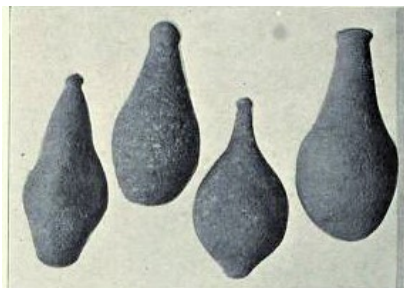
History of Western Massachusetts. 1855

The Counties of Hampden, Hampshire, Franklin & Berkshire

The hill is to this day known as "Philip's Hill," and a very ancient pine upon its summit bears the marks of a camp-fire upon its trunk and roots. Gill was a favorite home for the poor "Orphans of Providence. The plough of the farmer often turns up from their long rest the crumbling bones of the hunter and warrior ; and many Indian relics are found along the river districts, and the course of the brook which winds its way through the center of the town. These relics are arrow heads, stone pestles, fragments of rude pottery, pipes, stone hoes, beads, fish-spears, tomahawks, stones worn into grooves in dressing bow strings, &c., &c. Mr. J. D. Canning has in his possession a broken pipe and a copper tomahawk, which were unearthed, together with the gigantic skeleton of an Indian, by Mr. Horace Burrows and others, a few years since, while repairing the highway in the river district. The skeleton soon crumbled. The copper tomahawk doubtless belonged to a warrior renowned in his day and race, and was probably brought from the region of Lake Superior.

History of the Town of Northfield, Massachusetts, 1875

August 17, 1869, as Mr. George M. Lee was digging up stumps and leveling the land on his farm, about four rods from the steep bank and west of the brook, he had occasion to plow two furrows deep, and struck a loose flat stone. As it evidently did not belong there, his curiosity was excited, and on lifting it up he found others under it. With the aid of a shovel he dug up 3 or 4 bushels of small flattish stones laid round in regular order in a circle 18 inches or 2 feet in diameter. Beneath the stones, at the depth of 4 feet, he found the remains of a large skeleton in a sitting posture, facing the north.¹ The grave had evidently been dug perpendicular for its full depth on the south end, against which the back was placed, as the prints on the earth indicated ; but from the bottom an excavation was made horizontally in which the feet and legs were thrust. The large bones were entire, but crumbled soon on being exposed to the air. [Letter of John Stebbins). This was probably the grave of a high chieftain.



Plummets found at Salem, Massachusetts.

History of the Town of Northfield, Massachusetts, 1875

Peter (or John) Evens, who removed hither from Northfield street in 1741, planted an orchard in this old burial-ground ; and that the Indians — during the wars that followed — repeatedly destroyed the trees. This would show that a peculiar sacredness was attached by the natives to this spot ; and the raised mounds, and the sitting posture of the body exhumed, indicate the burial-place of a chieftain's family.¹ And it is a point of interest, to be noticed in this connection, that among the Indian relics found in the soil on this farm, weapons and ornaments predominate. Only last year (1872) a beautifully polished stone pendant, something in the shape of a carpenter's plummet, and about the size of a pullet's egg, was found here. About 80 rods below this cluster of mounds, is another wigwam site. When the rail-road was constructed a few years since, as the workmen were excavating a cut, the earth caved in, and disclosed 13 skeletons lying close together. One of them indicated a man 6 1/2 feet in height.

History of the Town of Northfield, Massachusetts, 1875

Nawelets Land.—North of Coassock up to Wanasquatok (Broad brook), the country belonged to the chieftain Nawelet. From the size of his possessions and the plain testimony of remains, it is evident that this tract was inhabited by a numerous and powerful tribe. Some were of gigantic stature—a skeleton measuring 6 1/2 feet having been disinterred.

History of Montague, 1910

Indian skeletons were exhumed on L street near the falls in 1873. And on the opposite shore Mr. Smith dug out seven skeletons buried in a sitting posture, each about seven feet in stature.

Hampshire County

Gleason's literary Companion, Volume V, 1864

An Indian skeleton of immense size was recently discovered three feet underground near the Fort River in Hadley, Massachusetts. The bones were so far decomposed that most of them crumbled upon exposure to the air. Some of the doctors think that the Indian was not less than seven feet high and one hundred years old when he died.

Middlesex County

The History of Middlesex County, 1884

Town of Clinton , By Hon. William H. Buell ,[transcribed by Janece Streig]
“Years ago, when the roads were worked, the school children sometimes picked up a pint of these beads at a time. It is conjectured that the point must have been the scene of an Indian battle, so many arrows have been found here. Their burial place was further east, near where Mr. John Lewis’s house stands, under the chimney of which, it is said, is the skeleton of a gigantic Indian, whose bones were not disturbed, though exposed. Indian Hill no doubt has many other graves. Indian arrows, etc., are frequently picked up. Mr. C. Neff has a fine collection, made within the last two years.

History of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, 1917

Within the bounds of the Lowell cemetery, during the progress of improvements, there have been exhumed, in past years, a large number of human bones, which would indicate that this was a burying place of the Indians. Near the Concord river a large skeleton, presumably that of an Indian chief, was found buried in what appeared to be charcoal. It was in a sitting posture, facing the east, and the skull seemed to have been broken by the blow of a tomahawk. Another skeleton seemed to indicate that the chief’s squaw had been buried near him. A number of Indian fireplaces, constructed with stones, and of circular form have been discovered in this vicinity, at a depth of four or five feet below the surface of the ground, indicating great antiquity

Norfolk County

Massachusetts Gazetteer, 1890

The Indian title to the land was extinguished by a deed from Wampatuck, son of Chikataubut, to Samuel Bass, Thomas Faxon, and others, in 1665. The second schoolhouse in the town was erected on Penn’s Hill in 1697; and the first Episcopal church was built about 1725. In 1725 there were standing near the farmhouse of Mr. George W. Beale the remains of an old fort; and in 1819 the skeletons of two Indians, one of which was of great size, were exhumed near Squantum.

Rhode Island



Providence County

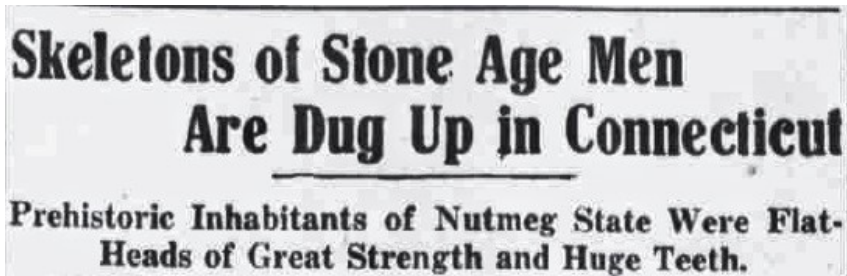
Burillville, As It Was, And As It Is, 1856

A few years ago a discovery was made by one of our citizens which reveals the physical character of those with whom our ancestors had to contend. In 1836, Capt. Samuel White, in excavating beneath his wood house, found the remains of a human skeleton of proportions altogether unlike our modern inhabitants. He called several of his neighbors to view it, and among them was Dr. Levi Eddy. The body was lying upon the side, with arms folded, head bent forward, and the knees drawn upward. It was exhumed, the bones were put together, and all parties were surprised at its gigantic height. After surveying it awhile the Doctor exclaimed, "He was a bouncer ! he must have been as much as eight feet high

History of the State of Rhode Island with Illustrations, 1878

It is said, that some years ago a mammoth skeleton was exhumed by one Captain Samuel White, while excavating a cellar, and that the proportions of this human relic excited the wonderment of all the surrounding neighborhood. The bones were carefully preserved and put together, when it was found to be of extraordinary height and proportions. Tradition is silent so far as furnishing any record of this human relic. Imagination can only conjecture him as some giant of the forest that roamed the rude wilds, long, perhaps, before the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth. A chief, perchance, that ruled ages ago over the Nipmuck tribe, and had fallen in some in some fierce combat with a hostile foe, while bravely urging on his gallant warriors to renewed exertions, and a final victory.

Connecticut



Fairfield County

Newton Daily Republican (Newton, Kansas) September 20, 1897 **A Petrified Giant**

Trumbell, Conn., Sept. 18 – Workman engaged in digging an excavation under Trumbell Church unearthed yesterday a petrified giant eight feet in height and built in proportion. Local experts say the mummy must have be 150 years old. It was found in a bed of quicksand 20 feet beneath the surface. The body is in a good state of preservation and appears to be that of an Indian.

The Meriden Daily Journal, May 11, 1904

GIANT SKELETONS FOUND

Four Are Unearthed By Workman in Sheleton

Shelton, Conn., May 11. - Four Indian skeletons have been unearthed in this town by workmen excavating at the Wilcox and Howe factory. Through carelessness of the workmen, the first three were not well preserved, but the fourth unearthed this morning was carefully taken out.

It was six feet eight inches in height, and was probably about 300 years old.

Hartford County

Connecticut Historical Collections, Vol. 22, December 16, 1865

An Indian skeleton of extraordinary size was found in making an excavation in Hartford, Tuesday.

The New Sentinel (Fort Wayne, Indiana) January 31, 1901

SKELETON OF GIANT

Farmer Uncovers Relics of Old City

Hartford, Conn., Jan., 31. - Numerous relics of a destroyed Indian village have

been found on the farm of John A. Gray, near Shideler, this county.

An entire skeleton of an Indian giant has been dug up, together with many other human bones, curious copper and stone implements, and crude ornaments.

The thigh bone of the giant's skeleton is twice as large as that of an ordinary man. The relics were found in a gravel pit at a depth of twenty feet.

People in large numbers are flocking to the scene of the discovery. Farmer Gray believes that a vast treasure of gold will be found and is guarding his property

Hartford, Connecticut Herald, November, 29 1911

Evidences of a prehistoric race have been discovered by Hugh Yates, a prosperous land owner of this county, on his farm, a few miles west of here. While excavating beneath a high cliff on his place, Mr. Yates came upon an immense grave containing a human skeleton. The frame was of giant proportions. His curiosity aroused, Mr. Yates called in some neighbors, and, armed with picks, they burrowed their way into the side of the cliff and found an ancient sepulcher crowded with human skeletons, some of them larger than the one first found. One of the frames measured 12 feet. Along with the skeletons were found curiously wrought jewels and strange ornaments, while cooking vessels and musical instruments of queer design were unearthed in great profusion. The diggers are still at work and expect to make even more important finds

New Haven County

History of the Colony of New Haven, Before and After the Union with Connecticut, 1838

At the settlement of the English, the Indians in the center of the place retired to Indian Point, lying between East River and the Sound. Here they had a burying ground, the traits of which are now to be seen. The house of Daniel Buckingham, Esq., stands on one side of the burying ground. In digging the cellar of the house, a number of skeletons were exhumed, one of which was near eight feet in length. They were buried in a horizontal position, and appeared to have been laid on a bed of charcoal, and covered with the same.



Laurel Beach

The Evening World., August 19, 1922

Skeletons of Stone Age Men

Are Dug Prehistoric Inhabitants of Nutmeg State Were Flat Heads of Great Strength and Huge Teeth.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 19. Two complete skeletons, believed to have belonged to inhabitants of the earth in the Stone Age, are said to have been unearthed by a band of archaeologists, headed by Prof. Warren King Moorehead, near the Housnton River, at Laurel Beach.

The professor and his assistants have been digging in this section for some time and claim discovery of a number of indications that the section was once inhabited by a forgotten race.

Both skeletons appear to be well preserved. The bones are rough, denoting great strength, the skulls are flat and both possess a perfect set of teeth of unusual size.

Prof. Moorehead said it was his belief the bodies were buried in salt water several thousand years ago, which accounts for their preservation. He also expressed the hope that he and his assistants would soon locate a burial ground of a tribe of an ancient race.

New London County

History of Norwich Connecticut, 1874

A house very nearly coeval with that of Capt. Billings, on the south-west side of the Plain, was built by Major Ebenezer Whiting, about 1790, and sold in 1790 to Capt. Daniel Dunham. The ground plot included the ancient Indian Cemetery, and sixteen acres of land running down to the neighborhood of Lathrop's Mills, where Major Whiting had a distillery. In preparing for the foundation of this house, a gigantic Indian skeleton was exhumed, and many rude stone tools and arrow-heads thrown up. The place was afterward purchased by Calvin Goddard, and remained for nearly forty years in the possession of the family.

The New York Times, August 17, 1889

Skeleton of a Big Indian

New-London, Conn., Aug. 16- Charles Bartogan, a young man from Norwich, while on an exploring expedition yesterday over the great gravel plateau at Thamesville, on the west bank of the Thames River, found the skeleton of an Indian giant feet 3 inches in height. It was is in a sitting position facing east, and was in the side of a deep gully which had been washed out by the recent continuous rains.

The bones were as white as ivory, but when the skeleton was exposed to view it began crumbling speedily. The teeth were sound showing that the subject was in the prime of life when buried, and there was a cleft on the right side of the apex of the skull as though the man had been tomahawked. Between the skeleton's knees in a little receptacle in the ground was unearthed fully a half peck of Indian arrow and lance heads of stone finely preserved. Some of these were of large size and of a dark stone unknown in the Eastern States. There was also a stone pestle such as was used by the Indians in crushing grain for "Yokeag," and a fragment of stone hollowed out as though for a dish.

Windham County

The Daily State Journal., May 06, 1873,

From Our Traveling Correspondent, Woodstock, Connecticut

This county was originally settled by Germans from Pennsylvania, who were a plain, and industrious people, and thrifty farmers. In the early years they suffered many cruelties and hardships from the Indians and French. Colonel Peter Muhlenburg, afterward a general in the Revolution, was a Lutheran minister, and distinguished himself by bravery and cool valor; he settled in this county from Pennsylvania, when quite young. The bones and skeletons of Indian giants of great size have been dug up in this county, comparing with those mentioned in Captain Smith's history.

New Jersey



The New Jersey shores were once dotted with shell mounds where the gigantic remains of the Maritime Archaic were interred.

Atlantic County

The Washington Post, February 10, 1890

Indians Seven Feet Tall

Skeletons of a Race of Giants Exhumed at Pleasantville, N. J.

May's Landing, N. J., Feb. 9-For over a week past crowds have been flocking to the site of an unearthed Indian graveyard near Edgewater avenue in Pleasantville. The first lot of skeletons unearthed was about 1,000 yards from the city post office, and embraced eight bodies, closely laid together in a deep chamber, snugly packed in with tortoise, oyster, and clam shells. One of this number had bead and shell decorations, which together with its extreme height points to the fact that it must have been the powerful old chief Kineawaugha, whose descendants still own farms along the shore.

Prof. C. H. Farrel of Baltimore: Charles K. Simpson, of New York: John H. Cooley, Jr., of New Haven, Conn., and several gentlemen from the University of Pennsylvania immediately went to the scene. Messrs, Risley and Farr, the owners of the land gave to the Archaeological Association of the University of Pennsylvania the right to search for relics on their land. These researches have been watched by thousands of people with great interest. Besides weapons of war savage ornamental war decorations and numerous valuable shells, stones, &&c., over fifty skeletons have been exhumed.

Dr. Charles R. Abbott, curator of the association, is continuing the search, and the skeletons are to be shipped to the university at once. They run in size from small child to several of seven feet in height, and one, supposed to be an old medicine man, Wauneck, must have been at least eight feet in height. About fifty students were upon the ground this morning and continued their search until

stopped by rain. The citizen's gaze in silent wonder on these relics of a race that at one time ruled the land. For seven miles along the shore can be seen large mounds of clam and oyster shells left here by Indians who used to congregate by hundreds to open oysters for winter food, and it is near these shell mounds that the great number of skeletons have been taken up. In some instances weapons of war made of stone and flint have been found lying beside some of the exceedingly large skeletons. The relics will be put on exhibition at the museum of the university in Philadelphia.

Aboriginal Fishing Stations, Francis Jordan Jr., 1906

One of the skeletons measured over seven feet and was that of a veritable giant. It was plain to be seen that death was caused by a fracture of the skull produced by some blunt weapon. The blood which had congealed along the track of the wound was surprisingly brilliant notwithstanding the lapse of centuries.

Burlington County

The Clay Record, July 10, 1896

Surrounding the lowlands, beginning at Spring Lake and extending to Bordertown and beyond, is what is known as the Terrace. It forms the valley of Crockwicks creek, and is from forty to fifty feet above the lowlands. On this terrace an examination showed traces of prehistoric man. Mr. Volk told the curator of the Peabody Museum, at Cambridge of this new field, the word was sent to have it thoroughly examined.

Lately work has been pushed with all vigor, and especially since the finding of a grave or trench containing six skeletons. The skeletons were taken from a grave three feet below the surface. They are of remarkable height and the cheek bones are not high. The skeletons were found in a trench eight feet long by two feet wide. The bodies had been laid out straight. The skull is the best preserved portion.

Camden County

The Times (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) March 16, 1901

Found Skeletons in Cellar

Special Telegram to the Times

Gloucester City, March 15. - While excavating the cellar of two new dwelling housed on King street, near Market, yesterday afternoon, a force of workmen unearthed two very large human skeletons. The bones were in a good state of preservation. The spot where they were found was once a Methodist graveyard. The skeletons were re interred in another spot.

Harsimus County



The Jeffersonian Republican., December 05, 1850

Remains of A Giant

A human skeleton of unusual size has been discovered in Harsimus county, New Jersey, buried in oyster shells of immense size. It was in a sitting posture when found, and is doubtless the frame of an Indian of olden time. It must have been eight feet in height. The skull measures fifteen inches from the root of the nose over the top to the base of the occipital bone, and is two feet in circumference - containing a full set of teeth, even, sound and white.

Hudson County

The Lewisburg Chronicle (Lewisburg, Pennsylvania) May 22, 1850

A huge Indian skeleton was lately dug up at Harsimus, [Jersey City] New Jersey, among the oyster shell strata, it measured eight feet in length. The skull measured two feet in circumference, and 15 inches over the top.

Monmouth County

Alton Evening Telegraph, May 3, 1934

Jersey Farmer Plows up Prehistoric Giant's Axe

JERSEYVILLE, May 3, (Special)

One of the largest axes of prehistoric origin in the memory of residents here was uncovered the past week by Louis Houseman on the farm where he resides, seven miles northwest of Jerseyville.

The ax was weighed at the post office and lacked but several ounces of 10 pounds. The field where the ax was uncovered had been in cultivation for a number of years, but Housman has a reputation for plowing several inches deeper than the average farmer, and it was to his practice in this respect that the ax was brought to the surface. Houseman recently began farming the place where

the find was made.

The ax had been scratched on a former occasion by a plow share, a mark on one of its sides showed. The relic was brought to Jerseyville by Houseman and left at the Munsterman filling station on South State street. He has received several offers for his find, but has refused them.

Much speculation has arisen relative to the physique of the man who carried such a heavy weapon or implement. Such a tool, corresponds to some of the unusually large skeletons of prehistoric men that have been unearthed in western and southwestern Jersey county.

Ocean County



Photo From “Tuckerton's “Race of Giant Men” - An Historical Mystery, by Steve Dodson. According to Dodson's research, these skeletons were removed from Tuckertons Shell Mound, located off of Mystic Island. One of the skeletons was described as exceeding seven feet in height.

Aboriginal Fishing Stations, Francis Jordan Jr., 1906 **Description from Mystic Island, New Jersey**

One of the skeletons measured over seven feet and was that of a veritable giant. It was plain to be seen that death was caused by a fracture of the skull produced by some blunt weapon. The blood which had congealed along the track of the wound was surprisingly brilliant notwithstanding the lapse of centuries.

Maryland

Caroline County

The Winfield Tribune (Winfield, Kansas) August 25, 1905

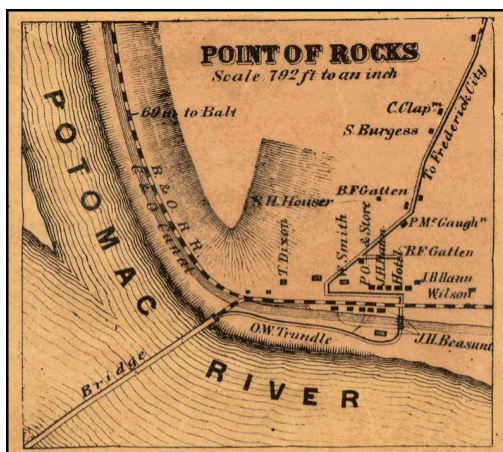
THESE INDIANS WERE GIANTS

Evidence That Bears Out Captain John Smith's Story of Tall Red Men

Gigantic skeletons of prehistoric Indians nearly eight feet tall have been discovered along the banks of the Choptank river, in this state, by employees of the Maryland Academy of Science. The remains are at the academy's building on Franklin Street, where they are being articulated and restored by academy expert, John Widgeon. They will be placed on public exhibition early in the fall.

The collection comprises eight skeletons, of which some are women and children. They are not all complete, but all the larger bones have been found and there is at least one complete specimen of an adult man. The excavations were in progress for months, and the discovery is considered one of the most important, from the standpoint of anthropology, in Maryland in a number of years. The remains are believed to be at least 1,000 years old. The formation of the ground above the location of the grave gives every evidence of this. During the excavations the remains of the camps of later Indians were revealed.

Frederick County



The Morning Herald (Hagerstown, Maryland) May 14, 1956

Skeleton of Giant Indian

The skeleton of a giant Indian maybe seven or nine feet in height, who died and was buried about the same time as Christ was born, has been unearthed from

prehistoric burial grounds along the Potomac River near Point of Rocks recently.

Nicholas Yinger, who has been excavating at this and other early Indian villages along the Potomac River in recent years discovered the skeleton of the giant Indiana along with the artifacts buried with the body, on Saturday, April 28, just a few weeks ago.

Nicholas Yinger said, part from the huger size of this male Algonquin Indian, the next most interesting thing about the remains is that the bow and quiver of five arrows were buried with the body.

Kansas City Journal (Kansas City, Kansas) November 28, 1897

Giant Prehistoric Men

Indians Skeletons Seven Feet Tall Discovered in Maryland

There has just been received at the Maryland Academy of Sciences the skeleton of an Indian seven feet tall. It was discovered ear Antietam ten days ago. There are now skeletons of three powerful Indians at the academy who at one time in their wildness roamed over the state of Maryland armed with such instruments as Nature gave them, or what their limited skill taught them to make. Two of these skeletons belonged to individuals evidently of giant size. The vertebrae and bones of their legs are nearly as thick as those of a as those of a horse, and the length of the long bones exceptional. The skulls are of fine proportions, ample with walls of moderate thickness, but of great strength and stiffened behind by a powerful occipital ridge. The curves of the forehead are moderate and not retreating, suggesting intelligence and connected with jaws of moderate development.

Washington County

The Washington Post, December 21, 1896

Warrior Skeletons Unearthed

Opening of a Large Indian mound Over-looking the Potomac

Special to the Post – Cooperstown, Md., Dec. 20 – Harry Traver, near Downsville, a few days ago opened up a large Indian mound which he found on a high rocky cliff on the Potomac River in Washington County. The mound contained the skeletons of five Indians, one of whom was a warrior over six feet high. The Indians has been buried in a circle face downward, with their feet toward the center. Around the warrior's neck was a necklace of claws. A full set of unblemished teeth were found in each of the skulls, which prove that the Indians were not bothered with bad teeth.

Virginia

Clarke County

The New York Times, June 8, 1924

INDIAN GRAVES YIELD SHENANDOAH RELICS

Flood waters near Berryville, Virginia unearth a 7 1/2 foot skeleton of an ancient human. Of course, when this human, to whom the bones belonged, was alive in the flesh he would have been more like 7 feet. 9 inches tall. Also, this skeleton like some others found in the same area had generally 2 to 3 times the mass as that of contemporary humans. The grave where the skeleton was found was centrally located amongst other graves, perhaps, testifying to the important position in society that the owner of these bones once held.

Another find, much larger than the first, was on the farm of Felix McManus, near Berryville, Virginia This is supposed to be an old Indian cemetery, and the unearthing was done by floods when the Shenandoah River was unusually high. Practically the same sort of relics were found, including a tomahawk. The graves were grouped around a center one in which the skeleton measured seven and one-half feet.

Fairfax County

The Daily State Journal (Alexandria, Virginia) May 6, 1873

This county was originally settled by Germans from Pennsylvania, who were a plain, and industrious people, and thrifty farmers. In the early years they suffered many cruelties and hardships from the Indians and French. Colonel Peter Muhlenburg, was a Lutheran minister, and distinguished himself by bravery and cool valor; he settled in this county from Pennsylvania when quite young. The bones and skeletons of Indian giant of great size have been dug up in this county, comparing with those mentioned in Captain Smith's history.

Henrico County

Paterson Daily Press, May 25, 1867

Fragments of a huge human skeleton were dug up Friday in Richmond, Virginia. From calculation the skeleton entire must have measured seven feet, and belonged, perhaps, to some famous Indian brave.

Mason County

Republican Complier (Gettysburg, Pennsylvania) November 7, 1821 Extraordinary

A gentleman from Mason County, Va. has obligingly furnished the following facts: "On the 19th, four very large skeletons were found in a field which had for twenty-four years past been cultivated in corn. They were deposited in a mound apparently very ancient. The first was discovered by the owner of the field having plowed it up, which induced him to make further examination, when three others were found. The bones are perfectly sound, and much larger than common, more especially the skulls, which can be very easily slipped over the largest man's head. The upper jawbone has one row of double teeth all round, and the under jaw two teeth only on the left side, and no sockets whatever in the rest of the bone were provided by nature for more. Considerable quantities of broken crockery ware, with buck horns and bones, bear bone and muscle shells were found with the skeletons, and the whole buried in lime, two feet deep.

Pulaski County

New York Times, September 8, 1871

MORE BIG INDIANS FOUND IN VIRGINIA

Not to be behind Canada, Virginia puts in a claim of the possession of a cave full of dead Indians, the Petersburg Index giving the tale as quoted below, on the authority of gentlemen whom it asserts to be of the highest character and credit, who have seen with their own eyes, and touched and tested with their own hands, the wonderful objects of which they make reports as follows:

"The workman engaged in opening a way of the projected railroad between Weldon and Garrysburg struck Monday, a about a mile from the former place in a bank beside the river, a catacomb of skeletons, supposed to be those of Indians, of remote age and a lost and forgotten race. The bodies exhumed were of strange and remarkable formation. The skulls were nearly an inch in thickness; the teeth were filed sharp as those of cannibals, the enamel perfectly preserved; the bones were of wonderful length and strength- the femur being as long as the leg of an ordinary man, the stature of the body being probably as great as eight or nine feet. Near their heads were sharp stone arrows, stone mortars, in which their corn was laid, and the bowls of pipes, apparently of soft soap-stone. The teeth of the skeletons are said to be as large as those of horses. One of them has been brought to the city, and presented to an officer of the Petersburg Railroad. The bodies were found closely packed together, laid tier on tier as it seemed. There was no discernible ingress into or egress out of the mound.

Smyth County

Historical Collections of Virginia by Henry Howe, 1852

Human bones of extraordinary size – thigh bones three feet in length, and skeletons seven feet in length-have been discovered on Flint run, in this county, on Hawksbill creek, Tuscaroroa creek, and in hardy county. Capt. Smith's "General history,' Vol. I p. 120, gives an account of a prodigious giant tribe of Indians, the Susquesahanocks, whom he met with at the head of Chesapeake Bay. This relation has been rejected as credible, and considered as a footing with the stories of Baron Muchausen, or Sinbaid; but these evidences would seem to confirm it."

Stafford County

Washington Post, June 24th, 1937

Largest Skull Ever Recorded is Discovered by Archaeologists in Stafford County, Virginia A primitive A primitive Algonquin Indian, who hunted and fished along the Potomac 300 years ago and who may have been a friend of the Princess Pocahontas, probably was the brainiest man the world has ever seen.

The skull of this man, which far exceeds in brain capacity any skull previously recorded was found in Stafford County, Va, by presiding Judge W.J. Graham of the United States Court and Patent Appeals, a prominent amateur archaeologists. He announced the discovery yesterday. Judge Graham found the skull about two weeks ago. It was in several pieces and he sent it, as he has his other archaeological finds to the Smithsonian Institution. There it was assembled and officials were astounded to find that it exceeds in brain capacity an skull on record.

Judge Graham said when he saw the skull after its mounting has was astounded. "It looked almost as big as a watermelon," he said. Its owner would have a hat size well over eight, he estimated.

Examination of the skull shows that it was healthy and not an abnormality, Judge Graham said. The skeleton of the mental giant was found, but it has not yet been assembled and measured, so the scientists do not know whether the bearer of the skull was also a man of tremendous stature.

Of all the 16,000 skull of all races of people at the Smithsonian only one approaches the capacity of Judge Graham's discovery. That is the skull of a prehistoric American found on a lonely Aleutian Island by Dr. Alex Hedlicka. It has a brain capacity of 2,000 cubic centimeters. The skull discovered by Judge Graham has a capacity of 2,200 cubic centimeters. The man who possessed it would be a mental giant compared with most persons today, who have only 600 ton 800 cubic centimeters of brain space.

Tennessee



Burial Mound at Chattanooga, Tennessee

Benton County

The Belvidere Standard (Belvidere, Illinois) April 22, 1873

Danville on the Tennessee River has betaken itself to the production of gigantic skeletons. On the river bank, where there had recently been a slide, the skeletons of some forty or fifty persons, some of extraordinary size, have been discovered. Nearly all of the are over seven feet in length, and evidently belonged to a race of men who inhabited the country prior to the Indian. Skeleton mines, however, we should think more likely to be interesting than useful.

Cocke County

Knoxville Weekly Chronicle, November 2, 1870

We were shown yesterday by Major Underwood, a large piece of wampum found in a cave near Newport, Cocke county, while prospecting for zinc, and also the skeleton of one of the aborigines. The skeletons were of gigantic size, and from the care taken in its internment the unknown defunct must have been of great prominence in his day. The remains were interred beneath an overhanging rock, in a sitting posture, and the side walled up with stone. In the rough crypt were found one hundred and fifty -eight pieces of wampum, varying in size from a silver dime, though much thicker, to a Mexican dollar, each piece being concave on one side, beautifully polished and perforated through the center. The wampum seemed to have been made of some thick shell of what have been the covering of some monster tortoise or land terrapin, coeval with the mastodon and long since extinct.

Cumberland County

Meridian Weekly Republican, May 19, 1892

A well preserved skeletons of a man, said to have been at least ten feet tall, was exhumed at Trace Fork, Tenn., last week. The skull and other bones are very large. It is supposed to be the skeleton of a prehistoric man.

Davidson County

The Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee (1823)

Human bones have been dug up at the plantation where judge Overton now lives, in Davidson County, four miles southwest from Nashville, in making a cellar. These bones were of extra-ordinary size. The under jaw-bone of one skeletons very easily slipped over the jaw of Mr. Childress, a stout man, full fleshed, very robust and considerably over the common size. These bones were dug up with traces of ancient walls, in the form of a square of two or three hundred yards in length, situated near an excellent, never failing spring of pure well water. The spring was enclosed within the walls. A great number of skeletons were found within the enclosure, a few feet below the surface of the earth. On the outer side were traces of an old ditch and rampart, thrown up on the inside. Some small mounds were also within the enclosure.

The Antiquarian (the Antiquary's Notebook) volume ix. 1884 January- June

Unearths Skeleton of Indian Giant

Nashville Tenn., June 13 — The almost perfectly formed skeleton of an Indian seven feet tall was unearthed here today by Mrs. M. K. Kuhn, while workmen were engaged in building a home on her property, seven miles from this city. Efforts will be made to have representatives of the Smithsonian Institution make a complete investigation of the site with a view to substantiating Mrs. Kuhn's belief that more than a score of Indian giants were buried there.

The New York Times, June 14, 1923

Unearths Skeleton of Indian Giant

Nashville, Tenn., June 13. - The almost perfectly formed skeleton of an Indian seven feet tall was unearthed here today by Mrs. M. K. Kuhn, while workman were engaged in building a home on her property seven miles from this city. Efforts will be made to have representatives of the Smithsonian Institution make a complete investigation of the site, with a view to substantiating Mrs. Kuhn's belief that more than a score of Indian giants were buried there.

Franklin County

Cleveland Herald, September 10, 1845

A GIANT EXHUMED

We are informed on the most reliable authority that a person in Franklin county, Tennessee, while digging a well, a few weeks since, found a human skeleton, at the depth of fifty feet, which measures eighteen feet in length. The immense frame was entire with an unimportant exception in one of the extremities. It has been visited by several of the principal members of the medical faculty in Nashville, and pronounced unequivocally, by all, the skeleton of a huge man. The bone of the thigh measured five feet; and it was computed that the height of the living man, making the proper allowance for muscles, must have been at least twenty feet. The finder had been offered eight thousand dollars for it, but had determined not to sell it any price until first exhibiting it for twelve months. He is now having the different parts wired together for this purpose. These unwritten records of the men and animals of other ages, that are from time to time dug out of the bowels of the earth, put conjecture to confusion, and almost surpass imagination itself.—Madison Banner.

Giles County

The Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee (1823)

At the plantation of Mr. William Sheppard, in the county of Giles, seven and a half miles north of Pulaski, on the east side of the creek, is a cave with several rooms. The first is 15 feet wide, and 27 long, 4 feet deep; the upper part of solid and even rock. Into this cave was a passage, which had been so artfully covered that it escaped detection until lately. A flat stone, three feet wide and four feet long, rested upon the ground, and inclining against the cave, closed part of the mouth. At the end of this, and on the side of the mouth left open, is another stone rolled, which filling this also, closed the whole mouth. When these rocks were removed and the cave opened, on the inside of the cave were found several bones – the jawbone of a child, the arm bone of a man, the skulls and thighbones of men. The whole bottom of the cave was covered with flat stones of a bluish hue, being closely joined together, and of different forms and sizes. They formed the floor of the cave. Upon the floor the bones were laid. The hat of Mr. Egbert Sheppard, seven inches wide and eight inches long, but just covered and slipped over one of the skulls.

Lauderdale County

Logansport, Indiana Reporter, July 3, 1903

GIANT SKELETONS FOUND AT RIPLEY

Indian mound Near Tennessee town Yields Remains of Gigantic Men

Ripley, Tenn., April 23 (AP) Skeletons of three gigantic men buried by a

forgotten race have been unearthed by a fisherman digging in an old Indian mound near here. Tribal finery in which they were interred was recovered intact. One of the skeletons bore ivory beads and a long ivory ornament. The other was decorated with copper beads and designs of bone and mica.

Two were found near the surface. Further down the largest of the skeletons was discovered in a sitting position on carpet of ashes. Pottery, one piece containing the bones of an infant, was found nearby. It was in a fine state of preservation.

Indian mounds abound in this section but hitherto none had yielded skeletons the size of those found by fisherman. He has offered them to the Tennessee Historical Society of Nashville.

Roane County

Annual report of the Bureau of Ethnology 1894

Underneath layers of shells, the earth was very dark and appeared to be mixed with vegetable mold to the depth of 1 foot. At the bottom of this, resting on the original surface of the ground, was a very large skeleton lying horizontally at full length. Although very soft, the bones were sufficiently distinct to allow of careful measurement before attempting to remove them. The length from the base of the skull to the bones of the toes was found to be 7 feet 3 inches. It is probable, therefore, that this individual when living was fully 7½ feet high.

Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee (1823)

Mr. Andrew Bryan saw a grave opened about four miles northwardly from Sparta on the Calf-killer fork. He took a high bone and raised up his knee; he applied the knee join of the bone to the extreme length of his own knee, and the upper end of the bone passed out behind him as far as the full width of his body. Mr. Lawrence is about 5 feet, 10 inches high, and Mr. Bryan about 5 feet 9. Mr. Sharp Whitney was in a cave near the place, where Mr. Bryan saw the graves opened. In it were many of these bones. The skulls lie plentifully in it, and all the other bones of the human body are in proportion, and of monstrous size

The Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee (1823)

Human bones were taken out of a mound on the Tennessee River, below Kingston, which Mr. Brown saw measured by Mr. Simms. The thigh-bones of those skeletons, when applied to Mr. Simms thigh, were an inch and half longer than his, from the point of his hip to his knee; supposing the whole frame to have been in the same proportion, the body it belonged to must have been seven feet high or upwards.

Memphis Daily Appeal, March 30, 1875

The recent high waters in East Tennessee has unearthed Indian bones in many places and the Kingston Tennessean thus speaks of discoveries in Roane county:

On Long Island, a skeleton was exposed which was adjudged to have been a brave of some eight or ten feet in height, which throws Captain McElwee's mound-builder quite in the shade. In Colonel Center's bottom, a short distance from town, where formerly stood an Indian mound, numerous skeletons were also exposed, near which were found many articles common among Indians, such as stone hatchets, rude unshaped beads made out of pebbles, flint arrow heads, pipes, portions of earthen vessels, etc., which according to tradition, it was customary to bury with their dead for use when they reached the happy hunting ground. Mr. J. M. Denning has gathered a number of the reminiscence of the past and has had many visitors to view them.

Sullivan County

The Courier Journal (Louisville, Kentucky) March 23, 1883

Mr. John W. Emmert, employed by the Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, has lately explored a mound near Bristol, Tenn., and secured some interesting and valuable Indian relics. Among other things in the mound was found the skeletons of a gigantic Indian.

Sumner County

The Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee (1823)

Mr Cassady dug up a skeleton from under a small mound near the large one at Bledsoe's Lick in Sumner County, which measured a little short of seven feet.

Van Buren County

Evening News, Oct. 14, 1927

The strange story of how four men found an eight-foot skeleton of man in a recess of a cavern is vouched for here by friends of the quartet, who say they have no reason to doubt the integrity of those concerned. John Nelson and his three sons were exploring Harlan Cave when they came upon the skeleton, over eight feet in length, according to Nelson. Nelson said he believed it was an Indian's bones. Arrow flints and trinkets were found about the body. Old Indians living in this vicinity said it was the custom of the tribes to bury medicine men and chiefs alone. They believe the skeleton was that of some great man of an ancient tribe.

White County

The Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee (1823)

On Cherry Creek, in the county of White, in a northwest direction from Sparta,

are the remains of a large town, in the field of Mr. Howard several mounds are from 12 to 14 ft. in height and higher, say 20 ft. above the ground before it was cultivated. These mounds in the inside are hollow. A horse in ploughing fell into one of them, and some of them have sunk into a basin since the clearing of the ground. In this field was found an image, or bust from the waist upwards. The head was well carved, with the mouth, nose, eyes, and other features, in perfect symmetrical proportion. The polish was very smooth. The substance of which it is made, is white on the inside, glittering, with specks, and the outside of a greyish color. There are also plates of the same substance, with Indian pots in the form of soup plates, carved on the edges, and sculptured. Half a male from this place, at the foot of the mountain, is a large cave full of human bones, perhaps several wagon loads; some of which are small and others very large. The under jaw of some of them, Mr. Howard could have put over his face and he is six feet high. He says, they must have been much larger than he is. These, I suspect, are the remains of those gigantic men of the north, who overran and depopulated Tennessee and Kentucky and partly expelled, and partly extirpated, the aborigines.

The Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee (1823)

On a farm of John Miller a number of small graves and, also, of large ones were discovered. The large bone appear to have belonged to a men seven feet high and upwards.

The Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee, 1823

About 1814 Mr. Lawrence found in a small room of Scarborough's cave many human bones of monstrous size. He took a jaw bone and applied it to his own face, and when his chin touched the concave of the chin bone, the hinder ends of the jawbone did not touch his skin of his face on either side. He took a thigh bone and applied the upper end of it to his own hip joint, and the lower end reached four inches below the knee joint.

The Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee, 1823

Mr. Andrew Bryan saw a grave opened about four miles northwardly from Sparta on the Calf-killer fork. He took a high bone and raised up his knee; he applied the knee join of the bone to the extreme length of his own knee, and the upper end of the bone passed out behind him as far as the full width of his body. Mr. Lawrence is about 5 feet, 10 inches high, and Mr. Bryan about 5 feet 9. Mr. Sharp Whitney was in a cave near the place, where Mr. Bryan saw the graves opened. In it were many of these bones. The skulls lie plentifully in it, and all the other bones of the human body are in proportion, and of monstrous size.

The Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee, 1823

About ten miles from Sparta in White County, a conical mound was lately opened and in the center of it was found a skeleton eight feet in length. With it were found a stone of the flint kind.

The Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee, 1823

At Fort Charles was found a human skull of astonishing magnitude. A jawbone was taken from the mound near Natchez, which the gentlemen who saw it could with ease put over his face; also a leg bone, which the ground reached three inches above the knee. Many other instances might be enumerated to establish the position that a race of men of much larger bulk than any in America of this day, formerly resided upon the Cumberland River and its waters, and upon the Tennessee and its waters, and below them upon the Mississippi, as well as upon the rivers of north of Cumberland and some parts of Virginia.

The Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee, 1823

At the distance of about four miles southwest of Sparta on the waters of the Cany Fork, are the remains of an ancient fortification, containing about five acres, perfectly square, the walls being composed entirely of dirt, as appears from the present state of its ruins. Here is a great burying place. The human skeletons discovered here are remarkable for their gigantic stature. From all that can now be discovered, this must have been a race of men averaging at least 7 feet in height. Such men, it is probable, never grew in the tropical climates. No instance is recollected of giants between the tropics. Some were planted by the Scythians in Palestine, when in a very distant age they penetrated as far as the confines of Egypt, and built the city of Scythopolis. The skeletons now under consideration were some of the ancient Scythians who, soon to the Christian era, terrified the nations which they invaded, by their enormous bulk.

Fort Wayne Daily Gazette, August 10, 1881

Skeleton of a Giant

A dispatch from Nashville, Tenn. States that John Park, a Justice of the Peace of White County, while working in a field recently, discovered a grave neatly walled in with rock, and on removing the stone the remains of a giant were found. Mr. Park carefully measured the skeleton, and found it to be nine feet in length, three feet across the breast, and about two feet across where the thigh bones intersect the body. Only a few of the bones were in such a state of preservation as to be handled. He took out, and has now at his house, bones of the leg, arm and ribs, which are very large; and also found some of the teeth, which are comparatively sound. The grave was neatly walled up with rock, and it had been arched over the top. Inside was a large amount of charcoal in an excellent state of preservation, and which seemed to have been burned from poplar wood. The field in which the the grave was found has been cultivated about eight-five years.

Journal Gazette, September 15, 1925

The Skeleton of a Giant Discovered in Tennessee

Nashville, June 25.- John Park, A Justice of the Peace of White County, while working in a field yesterday, discovered a grave neatly walled in with rock, and on removing the stone remains of a giant was found. Mr Park carefully measured the skeleton and found it to be 9 feet in length, 3 feet across the breast, and about 2 feet across where the thigh bones intersect with the body. Only a few of the bones were in such a state of preservation as to be handled. He took out, and has now at his house, bones of the legs, arms and ribs which are very large, and also some of the teeth, which were comparatively sound. The grave was neatly walled up with rock, and it had been arched over the top. Inside was a large amount of charcoal in an excellent state of preservation, and which seemed to burn from poplar wood. The field in which the grave was found has been cultivated about 85 years.

The Goldsboro Headlight (Goldsboro, North Carolina) March 24, 1892

A well preserved skeleton of an man, said to have been at least ten feet tall, was exhumed at Trace Fork, Tenn., the other day. The skull and other bones are very large. It is supposed to be the skeleton of a prehistoric man.

Williamson County

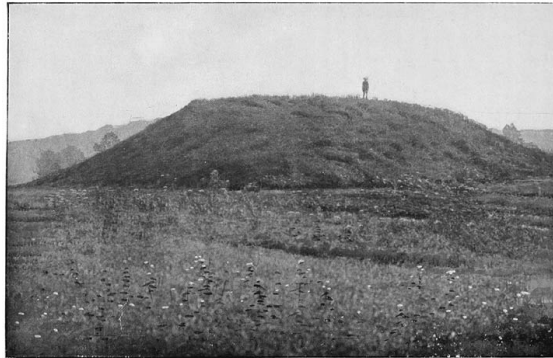
Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1877

Three miles south of Franklin, on a bluff of Big Harpeth River, was another camp, covering twelve acres of land, each end of the inclosing earth-work resting upon the bluff. This camp was surrounded by a wall and ditch, and three mounds were within the inclosure. Three mounds were examined in 1867 by Professor Jones, the result of which I have not been able to procure. I found a few isolated graves there, from which I procured a very perfect vase with ears to it. This vase was lying inverted by the neck of a male skeleton, and there were also some bones of a deer. A pile of rocks near by indicated, as I thought, a grave, but I found it to be an oven, lined at the bottom and sides with baked clay, and covered with flat rocks. It had broken pieces of pottery in it. On the largest of the three mounds, about half-way up the slope, a grave was discovered containing a large skeleton. Piercing the sternum, from the interior, was a small, delicately-made arrow-head, the cause, no doubt, of the death of the buried man.

The most celebrated cemetery, and the one most frequently resorted to by relic-hunters "Old Town," seven miles northwest of Franklin, on the farm of Mrs. Brown. Formerly, like other encampments, it had a wall and ditch surrounding it, but they are gone. There were many graves and mounds scattered over the inclosure. Most of these graves have long since been emptied of their contents, and the mounds, for the most part, have been dug into. However, I obtained some very interesting relics here, among them two beautiful pieces of ivory carved with a precision seldom seen among Indians. They are made from a tusk, probably, of

the mastodon. The larger one must have come from the tusk of a monster, for to furnish material for such a gorget it must have been 12 inches in diameter. These gorgets have two holes in the edge, near each other, and they were most probably worn suspended on the breast, and may have been emblems of authority. One of them was in the grave of a giant, for a large man could pass the lower jaw-bone around his face; and the thigh-bone was four inches longer than that of a man six feet two inches high.

North Carolina



Nikawasi Burial Mound at Franklin, North Carolina

Bertie County

Fort Wayne Sentinel March 20, 1897

Considerable excitement prevailed at Raleigh, N.C. On the 25th, over the reported discovery in Bertie County, near the coast, in that State, of the remains of a number of gigantic men in a mound. The skeletons were discovered in a sitting position and their heights ranged from seven to nine feet. The State Geologist had gone to investigate.

Caldwell County

New Ulm Weekly Review., May 23, 1883, Remarkable Skulls.

North Carolina rejoices in the unexpected discovery, in an ancient mound, of fifty-six skeletons some of them of great size and with "most remarkable skulls." This is interesting. Hitherto the ancient mounds supposed to have been erected by a prehistoric race have yielded nothing more remarkable than stone hatchets, flint arrowheads and some dishes of a quality that would have disgraced our American "pottery infant" in its most infantile days. Skulls, however, when remarkable area of general interest. A collection of human skulls from the earliest times to the present day, could it be had, would enable scientists to write an accurate history of human

development, and probably to discover what was "the missing link." In what respect the North Carolina skulls are remarkable the dispatches do not say; but if their owners had attained only to that degree of development which the mound builders are believed to have reached, the skulls must be of the most remarkable size.

Halifax County

Lexington Gazette, May 23, 1906

Richmond capitalists are interested in a project for the development of the water power of Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina. The skeletons of a human being of gigantic proportions supposed to be that of a prehistoric man was unearthed near Bristol last week

Georgia



Etowha Mounds

Bartow County



The New York Times April 5, 1886

MONSTER SKULLS AND BONES

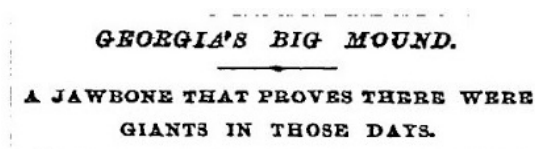
Cartersville, Ga., April 4. - The water has receded from the Etowha Mound Field, and has left uncovered acres of skulls and bones. Some of these are gigantic. If the whole frame is in proportion to two thigh bones that were found, their owners must have stood 14 feet high. Many curious ornaments of shell,

brass and stone have been found. Some of the bodies were buried in small vaults built of stone. The whole makes a mine of archaeological wealth. A representative of the Smithsonian Institution is here investigating the curious relics.

A Standard History of Georgian and Georgians, Volume I, 1917

Several years ago an Indian mound was opened near Cartersville, Ga., by a committee of scientists from Smithsonian. After removing the dirt for some distance a layer of large flag-stones was found, which had evidently been dressed by hand, showing that the men who quarried the rock understood the business. These stones were removed, and in a vault beneath them was found the skeleton of a giant, measuring seven feet and two inches. His hair was coarse and jet black, and hung to the waist, the brow being ornamented with a copper crown. The skeleton was remarkably well preserved and was taken from the vault intact. Nearby were found the bodies of several children of various sizes. The remains of the latter were covered with beads made of bone of some kind. Upon removing these the bodies were found to be enclosed in a net-work of straw or reeds, and underneath these was a covering of the skin of some animal. In fact, the bodies had been prepared some what after the manner of mummies and will doubtless throw new light upon the history of the people who reared these mounds.. On the stones which covered the vault were carved inscriptions, and if deciphered will probably lift the veil which has enshrouded the history of the race of giants which undoubtedly at one time inhabited the continent.

Clay County



New York Times February, 21 1893

Georgia's Big Mound

A Jawbone That Proves There Were Giants in Those Days

Fort Gaines, Ga., Feb. 20 - About twelve miles below Fort Gaines, on what is commonly known as the Mercier Place, is a mound which is said to be the largest known in the United States, and undoubtedly the work of the mound builders of former generations. Whether its the largest or not, it is a very large one, and deserves the distinction of being the boss one of Georgia.

Its base cover more than two acres, and running up at an angle of about 45 degrees, it stands about 100 feet high. Large oak trees several feet in diameter cover the sides and stand as witness to the great age of the mound.

Many years ago a gentleman had a small sized well dug from the top down into the heart of the mound, and among other things found the jawbone of a man that would easily slip over the head of an ordinary man of this generation. His explorations were very meager, and since then nothing like and systematic search has ever been made.

Leading off from the mound in the direction of the creek are ditches, at the present time several feet deep. They were evidently used by the mound builders as secret ways of egress in case of attack. The pace is worthy of close and careful observation.

Glynn County

The Wichita Daily Eagle (Wichita, Kansas) May 26, 1894

In an old burying ground in St. Simon, Georgia, the remains of a warrior over eight feet long were excavated recently.

A prehistoric human skull found at Anniston, Alabama, in 1890 measured thirty-four inches in circumference just above the ears.



Portsmouth (Ohio) Times, October 2, 1936

Georgia Sand Dunes Yield Startling Proof of a Prehistoric Race of Giants

The Archaeologist Were Mystified at Finding Skeletons of Men Who Were 7 Feet Tall

Excavating in the sand dunes of the sun-sprayed Golden Isles, archaeologists have gouged out the strange record of an amazing' prehistoric race of giants. With

pick ax and spade, these searchers into the past have burrowed their way beneath the surface, of the palm-clad dunes of Georgia's semitropical coastal islands, to delve into the mysteries of a previously unsuspected race of mankind. The question uppermost in their minds today is: What manner of men were those, the members of whose tribe all averaged between six and one-half and seven feet tall? Preston Holder, archaeologist, is directing the excavation work, which has been sponsored by the Smithsonian Institute. Slowly, painstakingly, Holder is endeavoring to piece together the slender threads that will lead him to the past. He has expressed the opinion that the Smithsonian Institution will throw important light upon a thus far unrecorded tribe and, perhaps, establish a new link in the history of mankind in North America.

It was in this mound that the archeologist made the important discovery of a couple of complete skeletons of a young man, believed to have still been in his teens at the time of his death. From tip to tip it measured exactly six and one-half feet. Every detail of the burial indicated that he had been an important member of the tribe—probably a chieftain, or at least the son of a chieftain.

Bones of an older man, probably buried previously, had been recklessly disturbed by the giants during their burial of the young chieftain. These had been scattered back into the grave, over those of the younger man, with an abandon which archaeologists say is not at all characteristic of the Florida Indians. Of the first four interments made in this mound, all were of the full-flexed type, or curled up with knees close to the chins. Two of these were children, buried close together in "spoon fashion." They were heavily covered with hematite paint, a red pigment used by these Indians. One of the skeletons still wore an apron woven of 225 olivella shell beads. Other burials yielded by the mound were all of the prone or full-extended type. Skulls were lacking from these. Because of the generally disturbed condition of the contents of the mound, and the lack of order in which the bodies were placed, the excavators surmised that the burials had been made at various times—probably on fishing expeditions which were undertaken from time to time. At the village under the airport site, Holden and his workers uncovered approximately 4,000 sherds, or pieces of tribal pottery and cooking utensils. While a great deal of the pottery was plain ware, and in general quite crude, there were a few pieces which were somewhat decorative. For most of his efforts have been concentrated at the airport site, modern progress being unable to wait long for scientists to leisurely delve into the past. Today, time is money. And while the archaeologists are busy, other eager workers—those who expect to build the airport are chaffing at the delay. Tomorrow, concrete runways and the roar of airplane motors will mark the site of the lowly Indian village once occupied by the prehistoric race.

Fort Worth Gazette September 15, 1892

A giant's skeleton has been unearthed at Brunswick, Ga, which is nearly nine feet long.

Hall County

The Middlebury Kentucky News. December 30, 1930

SKELETONS OF GIANTS

Remarkable Relics of an Extinct Race Excavated in Georgia

Mr. J. B. Toomer received a letter from Mr. Hazelton, who is on a visit to Gainesville. The letter contained several beads made of bone, and gave an interesting account of the opening of a large Indian mound near that town by a committee of scientist from the Smithsonian Institute. After removing the dirt for some distance, a layer of large flag-stones was found, which had evidently been dressed by hand and showed that the men who quarried this rock understood their business. These stones were removed, when in a kind of vault beneath them, the skeleton of a giant, seven feet two inches was found. His hair was coarse and jet black and hung to the waist, the brow being ornamented with a copper crown. The skeleton was remarkably well preserved and taken from the vault intact. Near this skeleton were found the bodies of several children of various sizes. The remains of the latter were covered with beads, made of bone of some kind. Upon removing these, the bodies were found to be inclosed in a net work made of straw and reeds, and beneath this was a covering of the skin of some animal. In fact, the bodies had been prepared somewhat after the manner of mummies, and will doubtless throw new light on the history of a people who reared these mounds. Upon the stones that covered the vault were carved inscriptions, and if deciphered will probably lift the veil that has enshrouded the history of the race of giants that undoubtedly at one time inhabited this continent. All the relics were carefully packed and forwarded to the Smithsonian Institute, and are said to be the most interesting collection ever found in America.

Florida



Salt Lake, Florida Burial Mound

Charlotte County

New York Times February 15, 1925

Find Florida Giant Bones

Road Workers Unearth the Skeleton of a 7 Foot Man

Boca Grande, Fla., Feb. 14 – Discovery of a skull one-fourth larger than that of a normal modern person, together with bones indicating a probable height of not less than seven feet, led to speculation today over theories of a giant race believed to have once inhabited Florida.

The portions of the skeleton were found yesterday by the workmen grading a road near the Charlotte and Lee County lines. The bones, which are believed to be those of a male, are shipped to the Smithsonian Institution.

Dade County

Journal Gazette, June 9, 1922

Human 8 Foot Giants Buried in Florida

Fishermen Tell of Humans, 8 Feet Long Buried in Florida

Miami, Florida., June 9, – tale of human skeletons eight feet long embedded in the sand of an uninhabited little island off of the southern tip of the Florida mainland was brought here today by three fishermen. They exhibited a piece of one skull containing six teeth. E. M. Miller, zoologist at the University of Miami, said the mandible was that of a man and was probably seven hundred years old.

It is entirely probable that this find might be important,” he commented, “but I could not tell anything about it unless I had the measurements or additional information.”

The men said the skulls were unusually thick, the jaw protruded and the eye sockets were high in the head.

Duwall County

The News-Tribune May 5, 1929

Mr. Alexander Xermus, of Dunn's Lake., has found skeletons of a by-gone race in the mounds on his plantation nine feet long, and what is of more importance to Mr. Xermus, traces of gold also.

Hillsborough County

Lawrence World Journal, Aug 25, 1927

GIANT INDIAN SKELETONS

Tampa, Fla. (AP).- Giant Indians who roamed Florida swamps 500 years or more, living on shell foods which they cracked with their teeth, is a picture unfolded by archaeologists who have delved into a burial ground on a gulf island near here.

The skeletons were discovered in a small section of land, where a lone fisherman has lived for years. Scientists estimated the bones are at least 500 years old and are the remains of a tribe known as the Caribs, natives of the West Indies. They are believed to have inhabited the state and adjacent islands before the arrival of the Spanish in Florida.

The skulls are larger than those of current history, battered and crushed, indicated tribal battles. The jaw and teeth were unusually large. Likewise are the body bones, indicating the Indians of the past ages were veritable giants in comparison with those of today.

Mounds similar to the one in which the bones were unearthed are common in the state. The bones have been sent to the Smithsonian Institution for further examination.

Indian River County



Shell mound located south of New Smyrna Beach, Florida

Smyrna Daily News Jan. 5, 1917

That human beings inhabited the North American continent more than 125,000 years ago has been conclusively proven through a recent discovery in this state by E. H. Sellards, state geologist, and Prof. Oliver P. Hay who have made a study of the fossils. Though their opinions are not fully concurred in by other scientists, they are positive that their researches have been thorough and there is no room for a mistake.

The discovery was made several months ago, and though nothing of a definite nature had been given out until recently, it is now officially stated that human bones intermingled with those of the mastodon, saber tooth tiger, and many other extinct animals that formerly ranged this hemisphere have been found. The deposit was found near Vero.

That the human beings were of enormous size is evidenced by the bones. It is thought that some were ten or twelve feet in height. Some excellent specimens of the skeleton of these gigantic men have been found, some of them locked in the deadly embrace of great animals, with strange weapons of bone clutched in skeleton hands a foot long.

Lee County

Ocala Star-Banner, Oct. 19, 1959

Skeleton Seven Feet Long Reported Found in Burial Mound

Tampa (AP) – Discovery of an burial mound containing a skeleton seven feet long was reported today by a Tampa policeman.

Richard Del Valle said his cousin, Larry Lopez 16, found several of the mounds on a deserted island off the Florida West Coast north of Fort Meyers.

There is a legend, Del Valle said, that a race of tall people occupied Florida before the Indians. Lopez, a resident of Pine Island, found several mounds on a nearby island. He dug through a layer of conch shells to uncover one of the mounds and found the skeleton. He did not disturb the bones because they were in fragile condition.

De Valle said the University of Florida would be asked to send an anthropologists to look at the skeletons.

Marion County

Popular Science -November 3, 1934

Remains of what is believed to have been a prehistoric race of American giants were discovered not long ago by divers who descended to the bottom

The Encyclopedia of Ancient Giants in North America
of Silver Springs, near Ocala, Fla. The human skeletons found in a submerged burial chamber, were so large that persons who viewed them expressed the belief that the men of the primitive race attained a height of seven feet. Along with the bones, said to have lain undisturbed for 2,500 years, were the discovered many tools, weapons and ornaments. Among the finds were clay pots and idols, bone needles, flint arrowheads, and fragments of jewelry.

Martin County

The Palm Beach Post, October 2, 1934

The continual wash of the Atlantic ocean cutting through a narrow coastal island about one mile south of St. Lucie Inlet has exposed the bones of men evidently laid to rest hundreds of years ago, says the Fort Pierce News-Tribune. Skeletons of nine individuals were discovered, some in the shallow waters of the inlet and others beneath the nearby sand. All of the men were unusually tall and must have been sturdy giants in their day. One jaw bone taken from the site measured eight and a half inches from the joint of the jaw to where it hinged on the skull. One shin bone was almost twice the length of the ordinary shin bone of today.

Nassau County

The Evening Sun (Hanover, Pennsylvania) July 29, 1936

The sands of Florida island have given u[skeletons eight feet tall – evidently those of front-row occupants at prehistoric movie houses – Atlantic Constitution.

Palm Beach County

New Smyrna Daily News (New Smyrna, Florida) August 29, 1913 RELICS OF MEN OF HUGE SIZE DISCOVERED IN THE GLADES Thigh Bone Found Indicates Early Residents of Swamps Were Magnificent Proportions

Who were the men of stature so great that a thigh bone measured 38 inches in length? Men who once roamed through the Everglades of Florida? And how many years ago did people of so great size become extinct?

J.F. Carlisle and J.T. Brown, of this city, were straggling around in the glades the first of the week, noticing the effect of the unusual dry season and essaying to locate a special tract of land. They were some eight miles

west of this city and a little north.

Suddenly they noticed upon a pine that was about three feet through an indication of a blaze and investigation showed that at one time it was heavily and well defined. But time had healed over much of it that less than two inches remained – and its height from the base of the tree was unusual it slowest portion was about eight feet from the ground and its upper commencement between ten and eleven – showing that it must have been made from a boat when three or four feet of water covered the spot, by a person standing upon some object, or by a person of unusual size.

Hardly had the two ceased wondering at the almost covered blaze when, a little way from the base of the tree, was found what bore every indication of being a thigh bone of a human being – except that its length was abnormal it measured as it lay upon the ground 38 inches long, but every effort to preserve it in tact proved of no use, it crumbled at every touch. Both Mr. Brown and Mr. Carlisle are ready to make affidavit as to the length – and believe it to be the bone of a human leg from the thigh to the knee.

Pinellas County

St. Petersburg Daily Times, March 17th 1914

Burial Mound of Giant Race Holds Secret

Thighs and Skulls Sent to Smithsonian

The discovery of an ancient burial mound on one of the keys near John's Pass is spoken of by John Bethel in his "History of Pinellas Peninsula," in the following language:

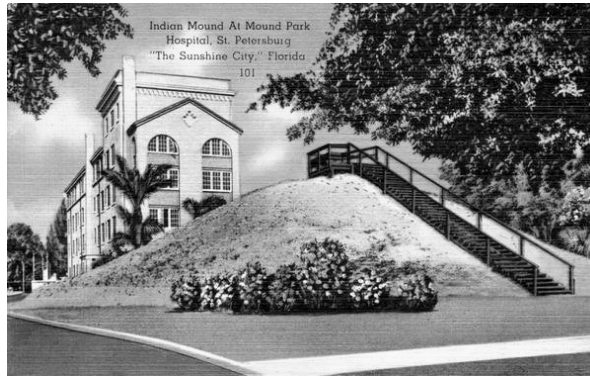
"While hunting on one of the keys at John's Pass before the war, in company with Anderson Wood, we came across what had once been a burial mound, but time, or possible the gale of 1848 that made John's Pass, had worn it down when it swept over the islands.

"We would have passed it by unnoticed, as it had only the appearance of a ridge of sand and shell, had we not spied two human skull and some bones. We concluded there were Indians buried there and that there might be some trinkets buried with them. So we returned to our boat and got a spade and hoe and went back and dug, all we unearthed was bones. There appeared to be no trinkets with them. As far as we could tell, the bodies were buried three tiers deep, head north and facing south. We tried to get a whole frame together to see the size of it, but the bones were so matted and so badly decayed that we could not do so."

Bones of Abnormal Size

"Two of the largest bones, and the only two perfect ones we found, were a thigh bone and a jaw bone. Myself and partner each stood six feet, and if

The Encyclopedia of Ancient Giants in North America
measured the thigh bone correctly it was about two inches longer than ours.
My friend with a face full whiskers, could slip the jaw bone off and quite
easily.”



Journal Gazette, August 13, 1914
RACE OF GIANTS ONCE INHABITED THE FLORIDA PENINSULA
Must have Been Nine Feet Tall
St. Petersburg, Florida

That the shell mounds at the end of the Seminole bridge closest to it. Petersburg if dug into would reveal skeletons of a tribe of men about which little is known is the opinion of Prof. J. H. Pratt of Southland Seminary, who yesterday visited the mounds and dug into a few. Skull and bones taken from them several weeks ago by a part of the men were shown to Prof. Pratt and it is probable that at a later date a thorough excavation will be made in search of traces of a race of people yet little heard of.

Yesterday on account of poor facilities for excavating, little digging was done, the trip being made primarily to allow the professor to establish for himself whether the means were worth going into. He is confident that where the giant piles of shell on this side of the Bayou spanned the Seminole bridge was once once the site of an Indian village of any size.

Some time ago when the shell was being taken from one of the mounds for road work, two complete skeletons were found beside a number of separate bones. One of there a leg bone was two feet and some inches in length. Comparing this length with the length of the bone of the leg of a man six feet tall would establish the fact that the race of Indians who lived in these parts probably thousands of years ago were giants as a man would have to be over nine feet tall to have a leg bone two feet long. This fact coupled with the extraordinary size of some of the skulls dug up brings about the assumption the race of abnormally large people inhabited the peninsula.

Numerous shell mounds on the Pinellas peninsula have been opened and

many treasures of the Indian days have been unearthed. Around St. Petersburg there are a number of such mounds, many of which have been opened a number of times.

The Palm Beach Post November 20, 1938

One of these Indian mounds not far from Jensen yielded nearly 50 skeletons of seven foot men and it was estimated that nearly a thousand bodies were buried here probably after a battle, so anyone may take up the study at his leisure and they will find it interesting.

Wakulla County

The News-Tribune, August 16, 1923

Henry Gwaltney dug into a mound near Wakulla, Fla., and found a skull that must have belonged to a giant. The under jaw was particularly large, being twice the size of an ordinary man's and none of the teeth was missing from either jaw, and but one showed any signs of decay.

Alabama

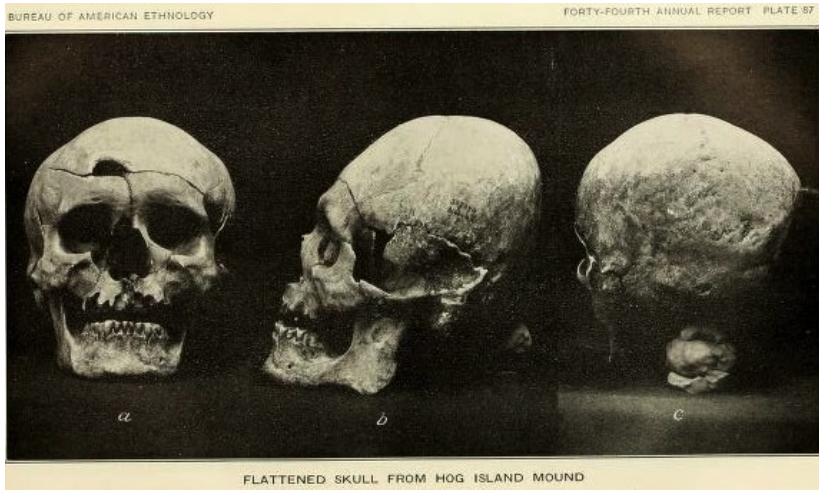


Calhoun County

The Wichita Daily Eagle (Wichita, Kansas) May 26, 1894

A prehistoric human skull found at Anniston, Alabama, in 1890 measured thirty-four inches in circumference just above the ears.

Cherokee County



Smithsonian Institutions Bureau of Ethnology 44th Annual Report, 1925

On the bank of the river, a mile below the shell heap just described is an earth mound about 50 by 60 feet, longest north and south. As the ground has long been cultivated, it is probable the shape has been somewhat changes; it was no doubt practically circular when built.

On the east side, mostly in the trench but extending a short distance under the outside wall, was a grave 8 ½ feet long, 4 feet wide, and dug 2 feet deep into the natural soil. In this were four skeletons, two lying side by side on the bottom, the other tow directly on these. The bodies were extended, heads to the northeast. One of those on the bottom was about 6 feet, 4 inches long, the bones very large, the tibia had pronounced anterior curvature while the process of attachment of the muscles on the femurs were large and rugged.

Etowha County

Cleburn County New, May 1, 1886

The flood recently unearthed a great many relics of former civilization at several points along the river banks, but especially on the Green Foster place above and Col. Sam Henry's place in the Whorton bend. Mr. James Henry who examined some of these curiosities on his father's place, told us that some of the bones of the human skeletons found were of very unusual proportions, indicating a larger stature than is now attained by the genus homo.

Gadsden Times, (Gadsen, Alabama) July 16, 1886

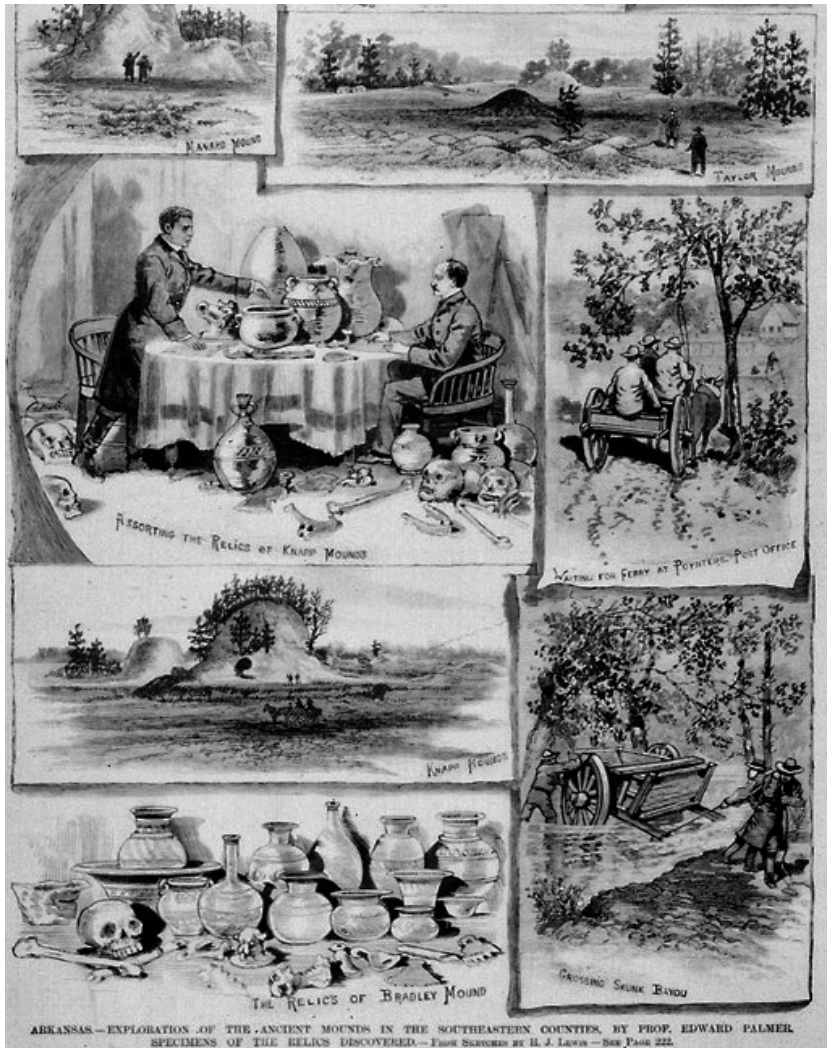
On April 12, 1886, James R. Henry, the colonel's son, went down to the farm and found nearly the entire river bottom land had been washed away by the flood. The top soil had been swept away to a depth of 3 or 4 feet, and of the entire 250 acres, only about 40 or 50 acres were then capable of producing a crop. Upon closer examination, a startling discovery was made. Henry discovered a large portion of the land had once been used as a burial place for the dead of an unusual race of people. The burial ground covered about 40 acres, and many curious things were found that had been buried with the dead. At the head of every grave, a pot of earthenware was found, and many contained the ornaments and weapons of war worn by the departed in his lifetime. Knives, tomahawks, pipes and other items were found and collected by Henry, who also found a skeleton that would prove to be the most startling find of the day. The skeleton appeared to be that of a giant. Henry could easily place his head in its skull, and the bone was a half-inch thick. The thigh bone was almost 22 inches in length, and the bone from the shoulder to the elbow measured 20 inches. When all the bones were placed in their proper positions, they showed the owner must have been close to 12 feet tall from the top of his head to the bottom of his feet. Two or three of these enormous skeletons were found in this strange burial site. Many of these people buried here were from a prehistoric race. The skulls found here were of solid bone, flat on the top with no seam, as found in modern man. This led many to believe Etowha County was once inhabited by an entirely different race of people. The unearthing of this burial ground caused considerable excitement. Henry preserved many of these artifacts for people to see.

Hale County

The Anniston Star, February 27, 1930

University, Ala., Feb. 27. - Some 400 skeletons, the sizes of which vary from unborn infants to male adults and whose ages are estimated at 1,000 to 5,000 years, have been uncovered at Moundville by Alabama Museum of Natural History. From his offices at the University of Alabama, Walter B. Jones, director of the museum, announced that one skeleton measured seven feet, six inches in height. All skeletons unearthed whose bones were strong enough to be preserved have been brought to the Museum. Most of the large skeletons brought out were found in the vicinity of Mound G. Dr. Jones said the majority of these measuring six feet or more in height.

Arkansas



Arkansas – Explorations of the Ancient Mounds. Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, May 26, 1883



Giant human skulls found in the Cave in the Ozark Mountains of Arkansas.

The New Age Magazine, Vol. 18 1913
Skulls of Giant Cavemen Found in Arkansas Cave

At a depth of more than three feet he found the remains of several giant human skeletons including an almost perfect skull which differed in many particulars from a modern specimen. When partly joined the largest skeleton was almost ten feet tall.

Arkansas County

Evening Telegraph, September 15, 1870,
A Giant Race-The Indian Mound Chickasawba
Human Skeletons Eight and Ten Feet in Height
Relics of a Former Race

Two miles west of Barfield Point, in Arkansas county, Ark., on the east bank of the lovely stream called Pemiscot river, stands an Indian mound, some twenty-five feet high and about an acre in area at the top. The mound derives its name from Chickasawba, a chief of the Shawnee tribe, who lived, died and was buried there. This chief was one of the last race of hunters who lived in that beautiful region and who once peopled it quite thickly...

Aunt Kitty Williams, who now resides there, relates that Chickasawba would frequently bring in for sale at one time as much as twenty gallons of pure honey in deerskin bags slung to his back. He was always a friend to the whites, a man of gigantic stature and herculean strength...He was buried at the foot of the mound on which he had lived, by his tribe, most of whom departed for the Nation

immediately after performing his funeral rites...

Chickasawba was perfectly honest and the best informed chief of his tribe. A number of years ago, making an excavation into or near the foot of Chickasawba's mound, a portion of a Gigantic human skeleton was found. The men who were digging, becoming interested, unearthed the entire skeleton and from measurements given us by reliable parties the frame of the man to whom it belonged could not have been less than eight or nine feet in height. Under the skull, which slipped easily over the head of our informant (who, we will here state, is one of our best citizens), was found a peculiarly shaped earthen jar, resembling nothing in the way of Indian pottery which has before been seen by them. It was exactly the shape of the round-bodied, long necked carafes or water-decanter, a specimen of which may be seen on Gaston's dining table.

Idaho Daily Statesman, June 12, 1899

Food For The Credulous

Remains of a Race of Giants Found in Arkansas-Human Skeletons

Unearthed Eight and Ten Feet in Height-Strange and Unknown

Pottery-Relics of a Former Age.

(From the Memphis Appeal)

The statements which we make below, and the facts detailed are so strange and almost incredible and so like the many... illegible...and canards that have appeared from time to time appeared in the press of Europe and America, that we premise them with the declaration that they are strictly true, and that we have not exaggerated what we have seen one iota. With this much as a preface we will proceed to our story: -

Chickasawba, two miles west of Battlefield Point, in Arkansas, on the east bank of the lovely stream called Pemiscott Bayou, a tributary of the St. Francis river, stands an Indian mound, some twenty-five feet high and about an acre in area at the top. This mound is called Chickasawba, and from it the high and beautiful country surrounding it, some twelve square miles in area, derives its name Chickasawba. The mound derives its name from Chickasawba, a chief of the Shawnee tribe, who lived, died and was buried there. The chief was one of the last race of hunters who lived in that beautiful region, and who once peopled it quite thickly-for Indians we mean. From 1820 to 1831 he and his hunters assembled annually at... illegible...Point, then, as now, the principle shipping place of the surrounding country, and bartered off their furs, peltries, buffalo robes and honey to the white settlers and the trading boats on the river, receiving in return powder, shot, lead blankets...illegible. Aunt Kitty Williams, who now resides there, relates that Chickasawba would frequently bring in for sale at one time as much as twenty gallons of pure honey in deerskin bags slung to his back. He was always a firm friend of the whites, a

man of gigantic stature and Herculean strength. In his nineteenth year he took a young wife, and by her had two children. In 1831 she died, and the old chief did not long survive her, dying in the same year, age ninety-three or four years. Mr. W. Fitzgerald, who moved to that country in 1822, says that up to the time of his death Chickasawba supplied him with game. He was buried at the foot of the mound on which he had lived, by his tribe, most of whom departed for the Nation immediately after performing his funeral rites. A few, however lingered there up to a late date, the last of them, we believe, being John East, who in 1860, at the breaking out of the war, joined Captain Chaily Bowen's company of the late "so-called," and fought the war through, as gallant a 'reb,' as any of them, coming back home in 1865 to return to the arts of peace. Chickasawba was perfectly honest, and best informed chief of his tribe. His contemporary chiefs were Long Knife, Sunshine, Corn Meal, Moonshine (Mike Brennan), & c. Mike Brennan and Quill buried him. He had a son, named John Pennscott. A number of years ago in making an excavation into or near Chickawba's mound a portion of a Gigantic Human Skeleton was found.

The men who digging, becoming interested, unearthed the entire skeleton, and from measurements given us by reliable parties the frame of the man to who it belongs could not have been less than eight or nine feet in height. Under the skull, which easily slipped over the head of our informant (who, we will here state is one of our best citizens), resembling nothing in the way of Indian pottery which had before been seen by them. It was exactly the shape of the round-bodied, long necked carafes, or water decanters, a specimen of which may be seen on Gaston's dining table. The material of which this vase was made was a peculiar kind of clay, and the workmanship was very fine. The belly or body of it was ornamented with figures or hieroglyphics, consisting of a correct delineation of human hands, parallel to each other, open, palms outward, and running up and down the vase, the wrist to the base, and the fingers towards the neck. On either side of these hands were tibiae or thigh bones, also correctly delineated, running around the vase. There were other things found with the skeleton, but this is all our informant remembers. Since that time wherever an excavation has been made in Chickasaba Country in the neighborhood of the mound.

Similar skeletons have been found, under the skull of every one were found similar funeral vases, almost exactly like the described. There are now in this city several of the vases and portions of the huge skeletons. One of the editors of the Appeal yesterday measured a thigh bone, which is fully three feet long. The thigh and shin bones, together with the bones of foot, stood up in proper position, in a physician's office in this city, measured five feet in height, and show the body to which the leg belonged to have been from nine to ten feet in height. At Beaufort's landing, near Barfield, in digging a deep ditch, a skeleton was dug up,

the leg of which measured between five and six feet in length, and other bones in proportion. In a very few days we hope to be able to lay before our readers accurate measurement and descriptions of the portions of the skeletons now in the city and of the articles found in the graves.

Clark County

Vermont Phoenix (Brattleboro, Vermont) April 27, 1877

Wonderful discoveries of prehistoric remains have been made at Arkadelphia, Arkansas, 20 miles south of the Hot Springs, consisting of a road from 800 to 1000 years old, skeletons of primitive giants seven feet high, ect., all constituting an archaeological bonanza which is to be immediately and thoroughly worked.

Hempstead County

The Monroeville Breeze (Monroeville, Indiana) July 17, 1884

The skeleton of a prehistoric giant was dug up recently near Washington, Arkansas.

Ouachita County

The Salt Lake Tribune, January 25, 1931

Children Find Giant Skeleton

Camden, Ark. (UP) – A skeleton of a man believed to have been over seven feet tall was unearthed on a farm near here recently.

Several children were playing in the back yard of their home and found the skeleton. The bones were well preserved and the skull was said to be larger than that of the ordinary man.

It was thought to have been the skeleton of an Indian.

Pulaski County

The World (New York, New York), January 4, 1898

A Giant's Skeleton in Armor Unearthed

Little Rock, Jan. 3- A skeleton in armor has been unearthed in this city. It is believed that the bones are those of one of the discoverers of the Mississippi. Whoever the man, he was a giant.

Workmen engaged in making some excavations in the rear of an old building, at Marshall and West Thirteenth streets, dug up a huge, rough oak box, which crumbled under the blows of the picks, and which, to their utter astonishment ,

The Encyclopedia of Ancient Giants in North America

revealed a considerable portion of a once gigantic skeleton. Some of the smaller bones had entirely decayed, but upon examination traces of the former giant's existence were plainly visible upon the sides and the bottom of the rude coffin.

The grinning skull was encased in a heavy warrior's helmet, while in the fleshless fingers of the right hand a long rust eaten sword. From head to foot the skeleton measured seven feet four inches.

The removal of the bones from the ground was achieved with the greatest care. The bones crumbled as if they were ashes, and with the slightest pressure of the fingers were easily reduced to dust. A portion of the skull was successfully removed and was given to a physician.

Mississippi



Burial Mound, Tippah County, Mississippi

Coahoma County

The Daily Empire (Dayton, Ohio), May 13, 1867

A few days ago the skeleton of an Indian giant was unearthed by some workmen on Mr. W. D. Boyd's plantation, near Coahoma, Mississippi. Every bone of the body was perfect and in its place when discovered.

Jackson County

The Polynesian (Honolulu, Hawaii) January 2, 1841

Ruins and Traditions

On the eastern shore of Pascagoula Bay, Jackson county, Mississippi, near its mouth, are the ruins of an ancient fortification, built apparently many centuries ago. It appears to have been constructed chiefly of sea-shells. Within the ruins, several feet below the surface, have been found charred coals and fragments of a peculiar kind of earthen ware, together with many human bodies. Among them were discovered parts of a human skeletons of gigantic proportions. The upper part of the part of the skull was said to be sufficiently large, to fit loosely over the largest modern heads. All historical traces of the origin of this fortress have long disappeared. There however, is a tradition still amongst the Natives of a former giant race.

Louisiana

Cathoula Parish

The Lola Register (Lola, Kansas) June 21, 1933

BIG SKELETONS ARE FOUND

Explorers Unearth Skeletons of Indians 7 Feet Tall

Natchez, Miss., June 21. (AP) – Skeletons of Indians estimated to have been more than seven feet tall have been unearthed by explorers of Catahoula parish, Louisiana. search for locations for study by members of the Smithsonian Institution disclosed from 15 to 20 of the skeletons in a grave on a mound at Arte lake. The discovery was made by Dr. E. A. Belthaupt and E.W. Knight and was regarded as contributing to the theory that a prehistoric mound builders once live here.

Franklin Parish

FIND GIANTS' SKELETONS.
—
**In Life They Averaged Twelve Feet In
Height.**

The News Sentinel, January 5, 1919

**FIND GIANTS' SKELETONS
In Life They Averaged 12 in Height**

Winnsboro, La., Dec. 15. – The skeletons of a race of giants who averaged twelve feet in height were found today by workmen engaged upon a drainage project at Crowville, near here.

There are several score, at least, of the skeletons and they lie in various positions. It is believed they were killed in a prehistoric fight, and that the bodies lay where they fell until covered with alluvial deposits due to the flooding of the Mississippi River.

No weapons of any sort were found, and it is believed the Titans must have struggled with wooden clubs. The skulls are a perfect state of preservation, and one of the jawbones is large enough to fit around a child's body.

Eastern Canada

The Starke County Democrat, (Canton, Ohio) May 14, 1874

Dr. McHenry, of Quebec, who spent the last summer in Labrador, writes to the Archaeological Weekly that he found many important evidences of the presence of the Northmen in that peninsula, on the banks of the river Molisie and in the region frequented by the Mentagnais and Nasquapee Indians. One cairn in particular, the stones of which were so heavy as to defy the assaults of Indians or bears, he forced open with gunpowder, and found in it a gigantic human skull, breastplate, though much rusted, bore signs of an inscription or legend, failing to decipher which, he sent it to Copenhagen to see if it could be made out by the American archaeologists there

Fort Wayne Journal Gazette, July 20, 1897

Giant Skeleton Found at Parkhill

Workmen make interesting discovery in Sauble River Gravel Pit

Parkhill, July 19. – While excavating in McTaggart's gravel pit on Leslie & Grieve's farm on the Sauble yesterday, an interesting find was made. A human skeleton of giant proportions was unearthed. The skeleton was found in a sitting posture, directly beneath the stump of a maple tree, more than two feet in diameter.

Judging by the size of the tree which had grown above his head, the man whose bones still remained must have been dead two or three hundred years at least.

The bones of the fore arm and the leg bones were measured and their length indicated that he had been between seven and a half and eight feet tall.

The skull which was much larger than the ordinary skull, was intact and the teeth were perfect. A thorough search was made without finding anything further. The grave did not find a single article usually placed in the graves of the aborigines for their use in the happy hunting grounds.

The skull was preserved by Mr. D. Ross. and is well worth seeing. It is supposed that he was not a warrior, as no arrowheads were found and there were no indications of the grave having previously been discovered.

West Coast Times, Issue 1924, November 29, 1871,

"LOST CITY OF GIANTS DISCOVERED IN TORONTO, CANADA

Cayuga, August 21st. On Wednesday last, Rev. Nathaniel Wardel, Messrs Orin Wardell, of Toronto and Daniel Fredenburg, were digging on the farm of the later gentleman, which is on the banks of the Grand River, in the township of Cayuga. When they got to five or six feet below the surface a strange sight met them. Piled in layers, one upon top of the other, some two hundred skeletons of human beings nearly perfect-around the neck of each one being a string of beads. There were also deposited in this pit a number of axes and skinners made of stone. In the jaws of several of the skeletons were large stone pipes, one of which Mr. O. Wardell took with him to Toronto a day or two after this Golgotha was unearthed. These skeletons are those of men of gigantic stature, some of them measuring nine feet, very few of them being less than seven feet. Some of the thigh bones were found to be at least half a foot longer than those at present known and one of the skulls being examined completely covered the head of an ordinary person. These skeletons are supposed to belong to a race of people anterior to the Indians. The pit and its ghastly occupants are now open to the view of any who may wish to make a visit there.

There is not the slightest doubt that the remains of a lost city are on this farm. At various times within the past years the remains of mud-homes with their chimneys had been found; and there are dozens of pits of a similar kind to that just unearthed, though much smaller, in the place which has been discovered before, though the fact has not been made public hitherto. The remains of a blacksmith shop, containing two tons of charcoal and various implements, were turned up a few months ago. The farm, which consists of 150 acres, has been cultivated for nearly a century and was covered with a thick growth of pine, so that it must have been ages since the remains were deposited there. The skulls of the skeletons are of enormous size and are of all manner of shapes. The teeth of most of them are still in an almost perfect state of preservation, though they soon fall out when exposed to air. Some large shells, supposed to have been used for holding water, which were also found in the pit, were almost petrified.

A good deal of excitement exists in the neighborhood and many visitors call at the farm daily. The skulls and bones of the giants are fast disappearing, being taken away by curiosity hunters. It is the intention of Mr. Fredenburgh to cover

the pit very soon. From the appearance of the skulls it would seem that their possessor died a violent death, as many of them were broken and dented. The beads are all of stone and of all sizes and shapes. The pipes are not unlike in shape the cutty pipes and several of them are engraved with dog's heads. They have not lost their virtue of smoking. Some people profess to believe that the locality Fredenburgh Farm was formerly an Indian burial-place but the enormous stature of the skeletons and the fact that pine trees of centuries growth covered the spot, go far to disprove the idea."

1874 Pioneer Society of Michigan (Ontario Canada)

We frequently hear of the discovery of the skeletons of a gigantic race, and we are therefore the more puzzled to know to what race the mound builders belonged, for although we are called a new country, comparatively speaking, we may be the oldest. A few years ago an article appeared in the Toronto Telegraph stating that in the township of Cayuga in the Grand River, on the farm of Daniel Fredenburg, five or six feet below the surface, were found two hundred skeletons nearly perfect, in a string of beads around the neck of each, stone pipes in the jaws of several of them, and many stone axes and skinners scattered around in the dirt. The skeletons were gigantic, some of them measuring nine feet, and few of them less than seven. Some of the thigh bones were six inches longer than any now known. The farm had been cultivated a century and was originally covered with a growth of pine. There was evidence from the crushed bones that a battle had been fought and these were some of the slain... Were these the remains of Indians or some other race? Who filled this ghastly pit?

The Colfax Chronicle (Colfax, Louisianan) December 18, 1909

Forty miles from the mouth of the Big Fork river, which empties into the Rainy from northern Minnesota, are many ancient mounds whose origin extends beyond the traditions of the Ojibways. Until recently these mounds had been inviolate, for they are in wild region but little visited by white men, and accessible only by canoe.

One summer, however, a party of scientists from the University of Toronto came out to explore them. From one of the mounds on which a sturdy oak was growing, a large human skeleton, perfectly preserved, was exhumed. It was not that of an Indian, and in the cavity whence it was taken were evidences of prehistoric civilization, in the form of many articles of pottery some stamped with unique and beautiful designs.

Around the skeleton's neck was a massive band of pure copper and on its bosom rested a curiously wrought necklace of the same metal, into which were interwoven shells and colored stones. What arrested the attention of the exploring party, was a stone which gleamed from the center of a pendant to the necklace. At first it was judged to be nothing more than a clear piece of quartz, but closer examination and testing proved it was a diamond.

Although half a dozen mounds were opened up before the party left the region, and copper ornaments and pottery were found with skeletons in all of them, no more diamonds were unearthed.

On going out a band of Ojibways was met, to whom the articles found in the mounds were shown, in the hope of obtaining traditions concerning their origin. As to the copper the Indians were ignorant, but they grunted disdainfully when shown the pottery and the diamond. Specimens of the former, they said, could be obtained in almost any quantity, from the remains of an ancient pottery works that once existed in the banks of the Big Falls, a few miles up the stream, while in the same region glittering stones of the sort palefaces seemed to regard so highly had frequently been found.

The Milwaukee Sentinel, October 21, 1934
Giant Skeletons Are Discovered

Simcoe, Ontario, Oct. 20 - Skeletons eight feet long have been unearthed in an ancient Indian burial ground on the shores of Lake Erie, leading to belief a tribe of huge Indian may once have inhabited the region.

New York



Stone cairn located near the shore of Lake Ontario, New York.

Kings County

Evening Tribune, March 5 1908

SHINBONE OF A GIANT FOR A SHINNEY STICK

Boy was Playing With Prehistoric Relic - Part of a Man Seven Feet Tall

New York, March 5 – Twelve year-old Albert Chester of 42 Oak Street was

playing shinny yesterday when a Policeman Naumanck stopped and asked, in astonishment:

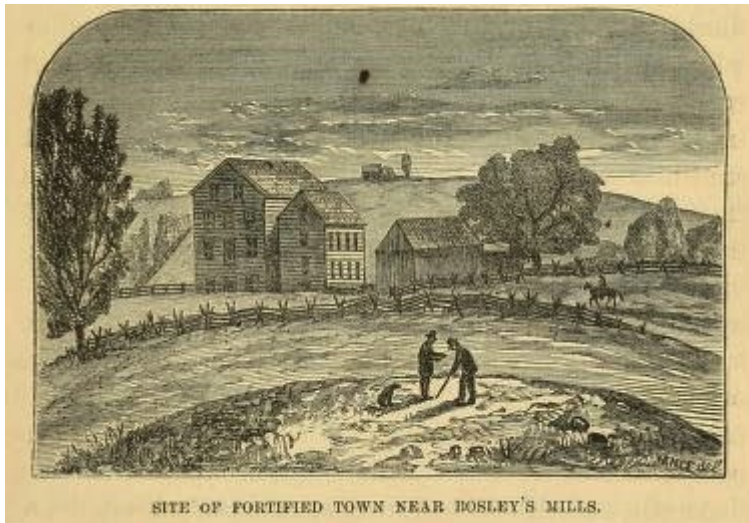
"Where did you get that shinny stick, sonny?"

"I found it." said the urchin.

At the station house Lieut. McCarthy who used to be a demonstrator at the Museum of Anatomy, said the shinny stick was a shin bone of a man who had been in life, probably seven feet 10 inches tall.

The bone was sent to Bellevue for the experts to study. It is believed to have come from some collection of prehistoric relics of the human race.

Livingston County



History of Livingston County, New York 1870

Upon a knoll of two or three acres, along the westerly side of which ran a small stream, there existed, within the memory of men yet living, a line of embankments, two or three feet in height, the whole being covered, at the advent of the whites, with a low under-growth of wild plum, hazel and other bushes, but no large trees. A fine spring which supplied the occupants, continued to be used by the early settlers for many years. John Bosley came into the country in 1792.* The same year he planted this lot with corn and potatoes. A grist mill was soon erected on the site of the present mills. The excavations therefor revealed tomahawks and axes, and other iron relics were found within the ruins in sufficient quantities to iron the mill. Jarvis Raymond, who occupied the farm, picked up a rust-eaten gun barrel here. Thirty-five years ago, during the construction of Olmsted 's mill, a thigh-bone, two inches longer than that of the tallest man of the day, was exhumed within the inclosure, and a shinbone of

unusual size was also found. Large beads of green glass, coal ashes and burnt bones, a brass kettle, an iron pot, and flint arrowheads in great numbers, have also been discovered. Skulls, to the number of two score or more, were found at one time, and under a stump well-nigh two feet through, which stood near the crest of the hill, a skeleton was revealed some years ago. Grotesque ornaments, ivory or bone and metallic crosses and an urn of graceful form have likewise been gathered from the ruins of this work.

History of Livingston County, New York Dansville, New York

Main street cuts through the Indian burial ground, which covered two or three acres including the site of the Lutheran church. In sinking wells in the vicinity, a number of Indian relics and skeletons were exhumed, and about sixteen years ago workmen engaged in digging a cellar, near the southerly pan of this burial ground, came upon two skeletons of giant-sized Indians, which lay side by side. They had evidently long reposed there, some favoring element in the soil having preserved them beyond the ordinary limit.

History of Livingston County New York, 1876

Some years ago the remains of a giant Indian were found not far from Long Point on the Groveland side of Conesus lake. The head lay in a turtle shell and by the side were found implements of war and other evidences of a noted burial."

In sinking wells in the vicinity, a number of Indian relics and skeletons were exhumed and about sixteen years ago workmen engaged in digging a cellar, near the southerly part of this burial ground, came upon two skeletons of giant-sized Indians, which lay side by side. They had evidently long reposed there, some favoring element in the soil having preserved them beyond the ordinary limit.

When Jesse Stanley came to Mount Morris in 1811, an Indian mound, nearly a hundred feet in diameter and from 8 to 10 feet high, covered the site of the late General Mills' residence. The mound had long been crowned by a great tree, which had recently fallen under the ax, the stump remaining, though much weather-beaten. Deacon Stanley was told that when freshly cut it disclosed a hundred and thirty concentric circles or yearly growths. About the year 1820, the mound was removed, and, in its removal, arrowheads, a brass kettle and knives were thrown out. Among the bones was a human skeleton of enormous size, the jaw-bone of which was so large that Adam Holtsander placed it, mask-like, over his own chin and jaw, although he was the largest man in the settlement, and his face was in proportion to the rest of his body.

Nassau County

The Piqua Daily Call (Piqua, Ohio) May 6, 1890 ***An Interesting Find***

Alexander Chenowith of Inwood, a civil engineer of the Croton Aqueduct and an amateur archaeologists, began excavations of several well defined mounds in the fields opposite his house on Kings Bridge Road near Inwood street about the middle of last winter.

He has removed from the mound six well preserved skeletons . He has also located graves containing seventeen more skeletons, which he will take up the next week or two. Each grave that Mr. Chenowith has opened is about three and a half feet deep and cut at least two feet in to the rock. Every skeleton was on its back, the arms were stretched to their full length, and the hands were crossed. Most of the skeletons are about six feet tall. One of the was a tremendous fellow at least seven feet, five or six. The shape of every skull as well as the articles found within the grave, indicates, Mr. Chenowith thinks, must have belonged to an Indian of ages ago. The forehead is invariably low, the chin protuberant, and those nose Roman.

Orange County

Minneapolis Journal November 16, 1901

Hunters from Susquehanna, Pa., while excavating for a hunt near Shohola's Glen, New York., discovered a cave in which they found the skeleton of a man of gigantic size. It was swathed in rawhide trappings that kept it in a sitting posture. Near the skeleton were several bowls of reddish clay but almost as hard as flint. A rude stone tablet was found near the skeleton side covered with rude pictures of birds and beasts, among them one of a monster half beast, half reptile. A number of implements were also found in the cave, among them a huge ax made of stone and stone spear heads of unusual size.

Queens County

Staten Island

The New York Times, March 17, 1884

Staten Island

The shad-fishing was begun yesterday, hen Gilway, the veteran fisherman of Clifton, Staten Island, started two drift nets during the warm part of the day, and drifted from off Robin's Reef, in the Upper bay, through the Narrows to Quarantine Islands. Several flounders, but no shad were caught.

While some people were digging Saturday under the cellar of the fishing resort owned by Capt. K Kettles, at South Beach, Staten Island, and which was burned

last week, the skeletons of a seven foot Indian was unearthed, together with some stone arrow-heads and other relics of the Chippewas, it is supposed, as that tribe are believed to have buried their dead along the strip of shore now known as the South Beach.

Natural Science Association of Staten Island Vol. 6, No. 1, February 13, 1987

On January 27, having received per mission from Mr. C. H. Leland, with the assistance of Mr. John Cochran, I made several excavations on the old Hillop estate, on the land next adjoining that of Mr. Decker. About a half a foot down, in the last trench that we dug that day, we came to a bed of oyster shells, thickly packed, evidently the remains of an old Indian feast. There I found fragments of human bones, ribs, vertebrae, teeth, parts of a skull, etc. Many of the bones had been burnt, and all were lining the main trench further, and at a much lower depth, in mixed sand, the lower bones of the leg, including feet and toes, lying parallel to each other, were found. These limbs were packed on the sides by broken clam shells. Not finding any implements, I concluded that as the body of the Indian had been burnt from the knees upward, he had met his death by fire. Again, on the 30th inst. , Mr. Cochran and myself found the perfect skeleton of an Indian. First, digging through a foot of sandy loam, we came to oyster shells, then through half a foot of this material, after which we came to mixed sand. About a foot down lay the skeleton, head towards the east, face facing north, lying on the side, the ribs over towards the left, knee«s drawn up. arms close to the body, hands before the face, middle finger of the right hand in the mouth, on which the teeth were closed tightly. In front of the bands was sand, inclosing deer bones, flanked on its eastern side, by a tortoise shell This skeleton measured 7 feet 4 inches. Several conch shells were found lying some distance away, seemingly pointing towards the skeleton. No implements were found. On taking up the skeleton, which was done most carefully, it went to pieces and became much broken, as may be seen from its present condition.

Proceedings of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island, February 13, 1897

Mr. Cochran and myself found the the perfect skeleton of an Indian. First digging through a foot of sandy loam, we came to oyster shells, then through half a foot of this material, after which we came to mixed sand. About a foot down lay the skeleton, head toward the east, face facing north, lying on the side, the ribs over towards the left, knees drawn up, arm close to the body, hand before the face, middle finger of the right hand in the mouth, on which the teeth were closed tightly. In front of the hands was a ball of sand, inclosing deer bones, flanked on its eastern side by a tortoise shell. The skeleton measured 7 feet 4 inches. Several conch shells were found lying some distance away, seemingly pointing towards the skeleton. No implements were found. On taking up the skeleton, which was done most carefully, it went to pieces ans became much broken, as may be sen from its present condition.

Steuben County

Evening Tribune, March 5 1908

SHINBONE OF A GIANT FOR A SHINNEY STICK

Boy was Playing With Prehistoric Relic - Part of a Man Seven Feet Tall

New York, March 5 – Twelve year-old Albert Chester of 42 Oak Street was playing shinny yesterday when a Policeman Naumanck stopped and asked, in astonishment:

"Where did you get that shinny stick, sonny?"

"I found it." said the urchin.

At the station house Lieut. McCarthy who used to be a demonstrator at the Museum of Anatomy, said the shinny stick was a shin bone of a man who had been in life, probably seven feet 10 inches tall.

The bone was sent to Bellevue for the experts to study. It is believed to have come from some collection of prehistoric relics of the human race.

Westchester County



New York Times, February 11, 1902

Find Giant Indian's Bones

Workmen on the Harlem Road Unearths Relics of Teekus Tribe

Special to the New York Times

Katonah, N. Y. , Sept. 6 – While a gang of men in the employ of the New York and Harlem Railroad were taking sand from an immense mound near Purdy's Station to fill an excavation, they unearthed several skeletons of unusual size.

The bones are believed to be those of Indians who once lived in this vicinity and belonged to a tribe that was led by the great Chief Teekus, from whom the Titicus Valley, now part of the New York watershed, takes its name. Besides finding the bones, the workmen also exhumed a score or more arrowhead, hatchets and copper implements. It is believed the large mound in which these relics were found was once the burying ground of the Teekus Indians. The last Indians were seen in the valley a short time after the Revolutionary War. The bones found today were brought to Katonah and will be re interred in the local cemetery.

The Magazine of American History, Vol. 28 1892

About the middle of the present century, Mr. William P. Renssaler, bought Manursing, Island, N.Y. When laborers were excavating the earth for gardens an Indian skeleton of extraordinary size was found, which had been buried in a sitting posture.

Yates County

The Archaeologist, Volume 2, 1894, Auburn, N.Y., Feb. 6th, 1894.

Much discussion has been provoked of late in the Central New York papers over the finding at Branchport, Yates Co., N.Y., on the banks of Keuka lake, of the alleged skeleton of the mother of Red Jacket, the famous Indian orator of the Six Nations.

This discussion has brought to light many interesting facts regarding the finding of huge skeletons in the Seneca territory. The skeleton above mentioned, was extraordinary in size and that coupled with the fact that the mother of Red Jacket was a woman of huge proportions, is the only theory on which these allegations are based. The fact that the skeleton was gigantic in size is the only indication of identity and is a very meager point on which to base so important a conclusion. In the language of Irving W. Coates, of Shortsville, N. Y., a well known Antiquarian:

“So far as my study and observation in regard to local Indian history extends, the finding of such an Indian skeleton, either male or female, as the one exhumed at Branchport, is no strange or unusual occurrence. On lot 98 in the town of Manchester, Ontario county, N.Y., several years ago, skeletons were dug up nearly seven feet in height, and on the old turnpike road leading from Geneva to Canandaigua, skeletons of very large dimensions have been exhumed. But two or three years since, the skeleton of a gigantic Seneca warrior was exhumed in the old burial ground of Onnaghee in the town of Hopewell, Ontario county, that was, according to the measurements taken by observers on the spot, nearly seven feet in height and proportioned accordingly, and the weapons which were discovered with the remains proved them to have been those of a person of great physical strength.

These weapons, which are immense implements of primitive warfare, are at present in the possession of Mr. Case of Hopewell, N. Y., a local antiquarian." Near Geneva, N.Y., a number of years ago, while some workmen were grading and excavating, large quantities of Indian bones and skulls were taken out, many of which were in an excellent state of preservation. Most of those appeared to have belonged to adults of a large-sized tribe and in one of two instances, were of extraordinary size. At Dresden, N.Y., in Yates county, twenty years ago, workmen employed in a brickyard unearthed hundreds of skeletons, together with their implements of warfare, some of the skeletons being unusually large and one noticeably so. A local physicians, on viewing it, pronounced it to be that of a man. From what information we can gather, the Seneca's in particular, in point of physical form, strength and beauty were the flower of the nations that went to make up the great Iroquois confederacy.

Pennsylvania

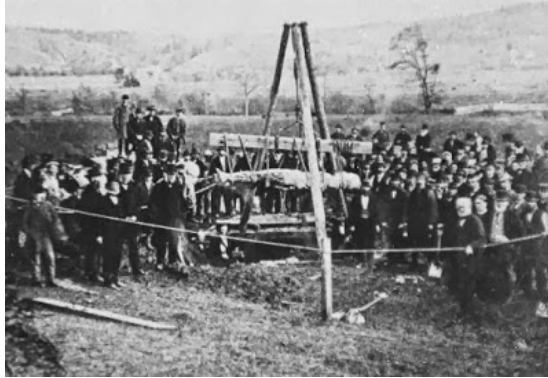


Large skeleton removed from Mkees Rock mound

Allegheny County

A Rosicrucian Messenger of Constructive Philosophy, November 1932,

Campers, near Elrama, Pa., have dug up skeletons of human beings who lived in America thousands of years before the red men. Forty-Nine bodies were unearthed near Pittsburgh, Pa., one is of a giant nearly eight feet tall. The bodies will be reassembled at Finleyville and delivered to the State Museum at Harrisburg. Some are to be sent to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C.



Tensas Gazette, (Saint Joseph, Louisiana) June 11, 1915,
SKELETONS OF GIANTS FOUND

Petrified Bones of Man and Woman Discovered by Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh, PA—Two petrified skeletons—one of a man of giant stature and the other of a woman somewhat smaller—were found in a cavern blasted out of solid blue rock in a Hulston hillside by quarrymen. A crevice led into a cavern about six feet high and fifteen feet square. Geologists, say they evidently belong to a prehistoric age.

Beaver County

Pittsburgh Dispatch, August 23, 1892
Two Giant Human Skeletons Found

Beaver Falls, Aug. 22 - Workman, while digging a ditch from the new shovel works to the river at Aliquippa today, unearthed the remains of two skeletons. They bare of gigantic size, and are supposed to be the remains of two Indians. They have been in the ground for many years, as the larger bones and skull only remain.

Bradford County



Photograph of Tioga Point taken in 1900.

Wellsboro Gazette, September 21, 1916
UNCOVER BONES OF GIANT NEAR SAYRE

Rev. George Donhue of Coudersport who is a Pennsylvania State Historian in company with Prof. A. R. Skinner of the American Indian Museum and Prof. W.

K. Morehead of the Phillips Andover Academy has been conducting a research party of the valley of the Susquehanna. They have uncovered an Indian mound at Tioga Point, on the upper portion of the Queen Esther flats, a short distance from Sayre. In the mound were found the bodies of 68 men, which are believed to have been buried 700 years ago. The average height of these men when the skeletons were assembled was seven feet while many were taller. Further evidence of their gigantic size was found in large stone axes in the grave.

Rev. Donahue and his companion way that it is the first discovery of its kind on record. The skull and a few bones were shipped to the American Indian Museum.

Grand Rapids Tribune, November 9, 1916
Giant Graveyard Excavated at Tioga Point, Pennsylvania

Canal workers at Valentine, Nebraska, recently uncovered, ten feet beneath the surface, the skeleton of an Indian warrior. The overlying strata indicated that the bones had been inanimate for several hundred years. On July 13 Professor Skinner of the American Indian museum, excavating the mound at Tiogo Point, near shore, Pa., uncovered the bones of 68 men, which he estimates had been buried at least seven or eight hundred years. The average height indicated by the skeletons was seven feet, but many were taller. Evidences of the gigantic size of these men were seen in the huge axes found inside the bones, says Christian Herald.

Cumberland County

Charleston Gazette, December 26, 1928
Finding of Skeleton Arouses Town's Pride

New Cumberland, Pa. Discovery of the skeleton of a giant Indian along the Yellow Breeches creek, near here, has developed a "history complex" among New Cumberland citizens. The finding of the skeleton recalled to mind much historic lore of the town and a movement has been launched to rename the creek and the main street

Delaware County

The Wilkes -Barre Record (Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania) November 3, 1904
Unearthed Giant's Skeleton

Chester, Pa. Nov. 2. - The skeletons of a giant was unearthed this morning in old St. Paul's graveyard, at Third and Welsh streets by workmen who are making improvements there.

The bones were found neat the sidewalk, a short distance from the remains of John Morton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The cemetery has been in a neglected condition for many years, but is being restored. The first burial in the grounds took place shortly after the arrival of William Penn, 222 years ago. The bones were re interred and appropriately marked.

Fayette County

The Morning Herald (Uniontown, Pennsylvania) September 25, 1908 **Bones of Prehistoric Men Are Dug Up at Brownsville.**

A.P. Cooper, of Uniontown, who drew plans for the new school at Brownsville, and who returned from that town yesterday, tells of the finding of six human skeletons of enormous size by the men employed in excavating for the building's foundation.

W.A. Hazlett, the contractor, is in possession of the bones, which are supposed to be that of a prehistoric race.

McKean County

History of McKean, Elk and Forest Pennsylvania, 1890

There were men here before them, who lived in the age of giant nature. On the Fisher farm, near Bradford, in the Tuna Valley Flats, there were relics of a large race exhumed years ago. It appears an aged tree was felled and uprooted to make way for improvements and beneath were found large skulls, any one of which could encase the head of any modern man; while thighbones and shinbones were several inches longer than those of the present people. Near Kane are other souvenirs of prehistoric times and on other sections evidences of possession by an unknown race are not wanting.

History of McKean, Elk, Cameron and Potter Counties, Pennsylvania, 1890

The Freaty Indians, whose old country they entered, were comparatively modern settlers. There were men here before them, who lived in the age of giant nature. On the Fisher farm, near Bradford, in the Tuna Valley Flats, there were relics of a large race exhumed years ago. It appears a large tree was felled and uprooted to make way for improvements, and beneath were found large skulls, any of which could encase the head of any modern man; while thigh bones and shin bones were several inches longer than those of present people.

Pike County

Marshall Expounder (Marshall, Michigan) November 22, 1901

PREHISTORIC

Skeleton of a Giant Found in a Cave With Specimens of Rude Art.

Middletown, N.Y., Nov 16. - Hunters from Susquehanna, Pa., while excavating for a hunt near Shohola Glen discovered a cave in which they found the skeletons of a man of gigantic size. It was swathed in rawhide trappings that kept it in a sitting posture, the knees drawn up to the hand and clasped in a bony embrace with fleshless arms. Near the skeleton were several bowls of reddish clay, almost as hard as flint. A stone tablet was found near the skeleton's side covered with rude pictures of birds and beasts, among them one of a monster half beast, half reptile. A number of implements were also found in the cave, among them a huge ax made of stone and stone spear-heads of unusual size.

York County

***TWO VERY TALL SKELETONS.
From the Harrisburg (Penn) Telegraph.***

The New York Times, August 10, 1880

Two Very Tall Skeletons

The following was copied verbatim from a note made in his pocket almanac by the late Judge Atlee: "On the 24th of May 1798, being at Hanover (York County, Penn.,) in the company with Chief - Justice McKean, Judge Bryan, Mr. Beard and others on our way to Franklin, and take-in view of the town, in the company with Mr. McAllister, and several other respectable inhabitants, we went to Mr. Neese's tan-yard, where we were shown a place near the currying house from whence (in digging to sink a tan vat) some years ago were taken two skeletons of human bodies. They lay close beside each other, and measured 11 feet 8 inches in length; the bones were entire, but on being taken up and exposed to the air they presently crumbled and fell to pieces. Mr. McAllister and some others and they mentioned that many others had seen them, and Mr. McAllister, who is a tall man, about 6 feet 4 inches high, mentioned that the principal bone of the leg of one of them, being placed by the side of his leg, reached from his ankle a considerable way up his thigh, pointing a small distance below the hip bone."

The News Comet (East Berlin, Pennsylvania) November 23, 1928

Find Indian Skeleton in York County Soil

A skeleton more than six feet tall believed to be that of a Shawnee Indian of the 18th century and other archaeological relics were unearthed Friday at a lot along Yellow Breeches Creek in York County, near New Cumberland.

In the early grave with the skeleton of the brave was the skull of a dog, several stone implements, several bones of another human skeleton and charred bits of wood. The state officials believe the implements were used in the sacrifice of the dog, whose skull was found.

[Ritualistic dog sacrifice is not, Shawnee, but Maritime Archaic.]

Northern Ohio



Large skulls removed from burial mounds in Northern Ohio with furrowed brow and sloping foreheads.

Ashland County

History of Ashland County, Ohio, 1880

About thirty-five years since, while engaged in cutting a bluff, on the bank of the creek, east of the residence of the late Patrick Murray, for the purpose of improving the trail-road alluded to, a number of human skeletons were unearthed, among which was one supposed to have been over seven feet high, when erect. The bones were in a good state of preservation. This giant must have loomed up among his aboriginal kinsmen like a Colossus.

History of Ashland County, Ohio, 1880

Two mounds were found in the north part of Perry Township, about one mile from the fort. They were about thirty feet apart, and occupied level ground near a brook. The larger one was about five feet high, and twenty-five feet in diameter at the base. The smaller one was probably twelve feet in diameter at the base and three and a half feet high. William Hamilton extirpated the larger one in digging a cellar; and about four feet below the natural surface found a triangular wooden post, and three human skeletons, one of unusual size, embedded in the sand.

Ashtabula County

Pioneers of the Western Reserve, 1883

From evidences which appear in the eastern part of the village of Conneaut, — such as ancient mounds, artificial terraces, and elevated squares of level land, over which forest trees, large and aged, had grown prior to the visit of the surveying-party in 1796, — it would seem that this locality had been occupied by a prehistoric race of the human family. Of this fact the evidences are quite irresistible, and have been accepted by sundry antiquarians as conclusive. In excavating some of these mounds in the year 1800, human bones of gigantic proportions were discovered in such a state of preservation as to be accurately described and measured. The cavities of the skulls were large enough in their dimensions to receive the entire head of a man of modern times, and could be put on one's head with as much ease as a hat or cap. The jaw-bones were sufficiently large to admit of being placed so as to match or fit the outside of a modern man's face. The other bones, so far as discovered, appeared to be of equal proportions with the skulls and jaw-bones, several of which have been preserved as relics in the cabinets of antiquarians, where they may still be seen.

In connection with this marvel the early white settlers discovered tracts of land in the vicinity, which, though covered with a dense forest, exhibited traces of having been once occupied by a civilized race, who must have disappeared many centuries before this extensive region of the great lakes was known to history. Who they were and what they were can only be conjectured by the landmarks which they have left behind them. The gigantic dimensions of these bones refute the idea that they were descended from any of the European races known to the Eastern continent, but indicate that there was in the early ages a race of giants on the earth, who have long since become extinct, like the mastodon, the saurian, and many other huge animals belonging to the remote geological periods, whose fossil remains are now their only record. The fact that a race of gigantic men once existed on this continent is verified by the frequent discoveries of human bones in several of the Western States, as well as elsewhere, which are very much larger than the skeletons of any race of men known to the historic ages of the world.

Auglaize County

The Sun, (New York), May 18, 1890

FOUND A GIANT'S BONES

Cornelius Jones, a well known and wealthy landowner of Spencerville, Allen county, in the city on business, said. By the way, there was a remarkable discovery of prehistoric remains in our section the other day. The instance came under my own observation. Last week I had the occasion to visit the farm of J. Henly, about two miles west of Kossuth, just across the border in Auglaize county. Some workman were engaged in digging a well, and had descended to a depth of 32 feet when they struck a gravel drift, from which they exhumed a gigantic skull, 38

inches in circumference.

Further down the other bones of the giant were found. There can be no doubt as to the kind of remains. The thigh bones measured 3 feet 2 inches in length, and the spinal column is 4 feet, 2 inches long. All the bones were in an excellent state of preservation and were probably those of a prehistoric warrior who was killed in battle as the skull seemed to have been crushed by a blunt instrument. The whole skeleton measured 8 feet 11 inches in height and when clothed with flesh must have been a tremendously powerful man. A huge stone ax weighing 27 pounds and a flint spear head of 17 pounds weight were found with the bones, and were no doubt swayed by the giant with the greatest of ease. A copper medallion, engraved with several strange characters, was also found with the bones.

American Antiquarian, Vol. 13, 1890

Bones in a Gravel Bed – Some workmen in Auglaize County, Ohio, recently came across some human bones in a bed of gravel. Mr. Charles Jones, a well-known and wealthy landowner of Spencerville, Allen County, says of the discovery:

There was a remarkable discovery of prehistoric remains on our section the other day. The instance came under my own observation. Last week I had the occasion to visit the farm of I. Hemely, about two miles west of Kossuth, just across the border in Auglaize County. Some workmen were engaged in digging a well, and had descended to a depth of 32 feet, when they struck a gravel drift, from which they exhumed a skull, 38 inches in circumference. Further down the other bones were found. There can be no doubt as to the kind of remains. The thigh bone measured three feet, two inches long. All the bones were in an excellent state of preservation, and were probably those of a prehistoric warrior who was killed in battle, as the skull seemed to have been crushed with a blunt instrument. The whole skeletons measured eight feet eleven and one-half inches in height, and when clothed in the flesh must have been a tremendously powerful man. A huge stone ax weighing twenty-seven pounds and a flint spear-head of seventeen pounds weight were found with the bones, and were, no doubt, swayed by the giant with the greatest of ease. A copper medallion, engraved with several strange characters, was also found with the bones. This is a startling discovery. The scientific value of the discovery is also considerable, and may lead to some interesting developments.

Defiance County



Burial mound on a bluff overlooking the Auglaize River in Defiance County, Ohio.

History of the Maumee River Basin, 1905 Defiance County, Ohio

A mound was found on the high south bank of the Maumee River, a few rods west of the middle north and south line of section twenty and seven of Defiance Township... This mound was about four feet above the surrounding land, about thirty feet in diameter. Brice, who gave the writer this information, opened this mound in the year 1824. A small quantity of bony fragments were found which readily crumbled between the fingers on being handled. Human teeth were found, some of which were of large size.

Erie County

Firelands Pioneers, 1858, Vermillion Township, Erie County, Ohio

There are quite a number of mounds in the township, where the bones, and sometimes the whole skeleton of the human race have been found. The bones and skeletons found are very large, and some of the inhabitants think they much of belonged to a race of beings much larger in size than the Indians found here by the settlers.

History of Erie County, Ohio, 1889

On the highest points and some distance back from the creek banks, in fields of light, sandy soil and clay sub-soil, are found circular deposits of extremely black earth varying in depth from one to three feet, in which are found skeletons of a 'race'-not Indians. The skull is well developed, being full in forehead, broad, with good height above the ears, and in all respects, different from the Indians. The skeletons of adults are above average size and some of them gigantic. The writer, together with Dr. Charles Stroud and Mr. T. L. Williams, have dug up a number in different localities, and always, with one exception, with the same results.

History of the Villages and Townships of Erie County, Ohio, Berlin Township, 1890

This creek has a branch called the West Branch. The two branches have had at different times over two dozen saw mills built along their course through the township. The Chapelle empties into the lake in the township of Vermilion. There is a mound on the farm of Henry Hoak, in the eastern part of the township, which covers one-eighth of an acre, with large trees growing on it; and in digging a cellar, some time ago, for a new house, near one which was built in the first settlement of the township, a large human skeleton was found, in a sitting posture. Others have been found at the same place, also many arrowheads, stone axes, and other relics, evincing that the spot built upon must have been a mound.

The Deseret News, Nov 11, 1893

A VISIT TO OHIO

An Interesting Trip to Sandusky: Many Relics of Early Times Discovered

Sandusky, Ohio, Nov. 9th, 1893. - I leave Sandusky on the steamer Kirby for Detroit, Michigan today, to visit my old home in Pontiac, about 30 miles from Detroit. Sixty years ago I was baptized in that place and it is there where I first saw the prophet Joseph Smith.

While visiting friends in Sandusky I have been very much interested in some of the history of this country, especially its early times, when a prehistoric race were dwellers on the land, and the islands which abound in the lake and now are pleasure resorts. Charles N. Freeman has given much time in searching after relics in the early settlement of Lake Erie shores. He says at one time 23 skeletons were disinterred. Many others were not disturbed, but the 23 were examined by Dr. Charles Stroud and T. I. Williams, who decided the skulls to be of a race superior to the Indians. Some of them were eight feet tall; others were 7 feet. These large skeletons were not confined to the shores of Lake Erie and Ontario, but were found throughout the entire state of Ohio. Dr. Stroud decided there was no doubt that at one time a superior race of people inhabited the country, but mystery shrouded their history.

I was informed by an aged gentlemen that recently he had taken a thigh bone from the ground on a farm about forty miles from the Hill of Cumorah; it was computed to belong to a person eight feet high. Only the other day I met a gentleman on the steamer City of Sandusky, from a trip to Putin-Bay Island, who informed me that on this small island of 13,000 acres, twenty-five miles out from Sandusky, in Lake Erie, skeletons of an unknown race were found that were over eight feet long. This opened up a very pleasant conversation in which he said he was very much interested in regard to colonists from the Tower of Babel 2000 years before Christ. The eleventh chapter of Genesis declares that the Lord would

scatter the people from the Tower upon all the earth.

Kelly's Island is one of the gems of Lake Erie and is twelve miles northwest of Sandusky. Seven acres of ground in a circular form of earthwork contained bones of a large race of people.

History of Sandusky, Ohio, 1909

Digging underneath the roots, and seven or eight feet from the surface of the ground were several large flat stones covering the skeletons of a number of Indians of varying stature, surrounded by wood, ashes and charcoal. The adult skeletons indicated very large beings.

History of Sandusky, Ohio, 1909

Near the residence of Mr. Williams and not far from it, was found a mound fifty feet in diameter, which must have been a very ancient construction. Mr. Williams said about the year 1820 he assisted in cutting down a white oak tree which stood on the very summit of the mound, for the purpose of capturing a swarm of bees which had long been in the tree, and that this tree was then near three feet in diameter, and the elevation of the mound was eight feet above the general level of the surrounding land. The mound was afterward opened by John Shannon, of this county, and his brother, about the year 1840. the mound, he said attracted considerable observation and much speculation among the observers as to what it was raised for, and what might be in it. The stump of the oak had then so far decayed that it was removed without much difficulty. On removing the earth from a considerable space and a little below the general level of the surface around the mound, they found the teeth of a human being in good preservation. Upon further carefully removing the earth they found marked in different colored earth from that surrounding it, the figure of a man of giant size, plainly to be seen.

History of the Villages and Townships of Erie County, Ohio, 1884 **Berlin Township**

This creek has been called the West Branch. The two branches have had at different times over two dozen saw mills built along their course throughout the township. The chapelle empties into the lake in the township of Vermillion. There is a mound on the farm of Henry Hoak, in the eastern part of the township, which covers one – eighth of an acre, with large trees growing on it; and in digging a cellar some time ago, for a new house, near one which was built in the first settlement of the township, a large human skeletons was found in a sitting posture. Others have been found in the same place, also many arrowheads, stone axes, and other relics, evincing that the spot built upon must have been a mound.

Fulton County



Native American Council Oak Tree on the land of D.W. H. Howard in Fulton County, Ohio. The burial mounds were on the top of the hill, to the right. A small portion of one of the mounds is visible in the background, under the pine tree.

History of Fulton County, Ohio, 1905

Of the works examined in this county, those most worthy of mention are situated on the farm of the late Hon. D. W. H. Howard, in section 9, Pike Township. These mounds were explored during the summer of 1892. These mounds are in a group of twelve in number, of which eleven are located and clearly identical and the site of the twelfth is plainly indicated... The mound mentioned as being located in the public road is, as stated above, entirely obliterated, but in an early day Col. Howard found in its center a circle of stones about four feet diameter, containing within the circle about a bushel of charcoal and ashes. The stones are what are known as “nigger heads.” Nearly all of these mounds were opened and examined by judge Handy, and the report of two of them we will give in the judge’s own language. Of one he calls Mound No. 7 he writes, “Sandy soil, light yellow sand: about eighteen inches from surface found longest thigh bones yet discovered. No trace of fire-no disturbance of soil here to fore-bones crumbled on exposure-highest of the mounds-found near center skeleton with his head to the north, lying on his back and limbs extended-near hem found skeleton No. 2, with head to the east and lying on his face. Both being large men. About another mound in this group it was written: “The part of the skull above the nasal bones was well preserved, and compared with the skull of an Indian found intrusively buried in neighboring mound, was a distinctly different type of man.

Hardin County

A Twentieth Century History of Hardin County, Ohio 1916

The most important evidences that the mound-builders once occupied this region are the mounds that they left here and there throughout the county. One of the most important of these lies in Hale Township between Mt. Victory and Ridgeway, and from which hundreds of loads of gravel have been taken to build the pikes. This mound covered an area of about one and one half acres, and the first settlers of that part of the county said it was covered with a heavy growth of timber when they came. At first it was thought the Indians had used it as a burying ground, but the Indians knew nothing of the bodies buried there. In 1856 when a railroad was built through the southern part of the county connecting Cleveland and Cincinnati, this mound was ruthlessly torn to pieces for the purpose of furnishing ballast for the track. While the excavation was going on more than three hundred skeletons were dug up, most of which were dumped with the gravel on the railroad track. A few of the bones were saved, some of them being gigantic in size. Many of the bodies had been buried in a sitting posture, and all about them were evidences of fire and the remains of various articles. As the Indians knew nothing of the fact of who was buried there, it is safe to say the bodies must have been placed there many years before the white man knew anything about the country.

A Study of the Glacial Kame Culture in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana 1948, Wilbur Cunningham

Zimmerman Site

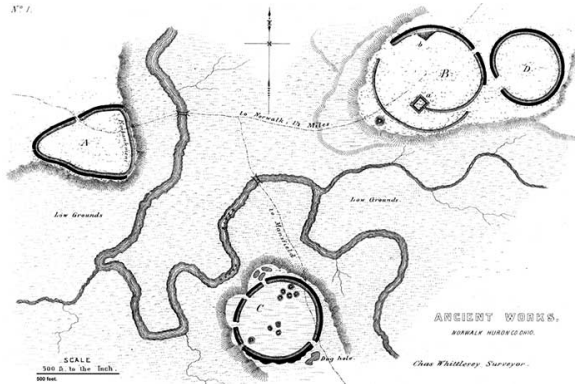
On the farm of Arthur Zimmerman, in McDonald Township, about three miles north of Belle Center, near the Logan County line in Hardin County, Ohio, is a huge gravel kame. It is the highest point in the neighborhood, and from the top of it one can see for a distance of twelve to fifteen miles.

In the summer of 1931 when gravel was being hauled from this pit, 148 human skeletons were discovered from six to twenty-two feet below the surface; badly decayed human bones were uncovered about three and one-half feet from the surface, but no complete skeletons were buried at depths less than six feet. Mr. Zimmerman stated that in addition to the 148 skeletons counted, an unknown number was removed in his absence.

Some of the skeletons were buried face down. Other appear to have been buried "standing up," and still other were in a sitting position. With the skeleton in the deepest grave were 148 shell disk beads. In the deeper burials, in which copper was present, the skeletal remains were not well preserved.

According to the story, two skeletons of giant size, one male and one female, were found. Notwithstanding the reportedly large skeleton, the skull of the female was no larger than that of a child.

Huron County



History of Huron and Erie Counties, Ohio, 1879

Near these forts were mounds or hillocks, which were found to contain human bones, promiscuously thrown together, as if a large number of bodies had been buried at one time. The skull bones, when found entire, were shown to be larger upon average, than those of the present race, and all exhibited marks that would indicate that life had been taken in deadly combat.

Sketches and Stories of the Lake Erie Islands, 1898

A large quantity of human bones was discovered in a fissure in the limestone near the United States Coast Guard lighthouse. A crude tomb of black stone slabs, of a formation not known on the island, was found many years ago beneath the roots of a huge stump. Eight skeletons were found, one measuring over seven feet.

The Evening Telegram, Norwalk Ohio, February 28, 1910

PRE-HISTORIC MAN IS FOUND NEAR NORWALK

Fitchville Is Exited Over The Finding Of A Giant Skeleton Witch Measured Over Eight Feet In Length.

Norwalk, O., Feb 25-What is believed to be the skeleton of a prehistoric giant, was unearthed in the cemetery in Fitchville. The skeleton of another human being that is thought to have been buried at the same time also was unearthed. The discovery of the bones was made by Cornelius Springfield of Fitchville cemetery, while he was engaged in digging a grave for the remains of John Laughlin, an aged pioneer resident of Fitchville.

The Laughlin family burial lot in the Fitchville cemetery has been owned by the Laughlin family for the past seventy-five years, and a large number of members of the family have been buried there. The cemetery is located on a high piece of ground and the Laughlin lot is located on the highest point in the cemetery, a sort of a mound.

Springfield had dug down to a depth of about six feet when his spade struck against some hard substance. Scraping away the dirt Springfield was surprised to find that he had unearthed a portion of a human skeleton. Continuing his work, he soon had the entire skeleton unearthed. The skeleton, which was intact and in

excellent state of preservation lay on its back, with both arms extended out at right angles with the body, showing that it had never been enclosed in a coffin. In order to unearth the bones of the arms and hands and legs it was necessary to dig into the sides and one end of the grave for quite a distance.

When the skeleton was finally entirely uncovered it was seen to be that of a giant man, which when measured, proved to be about eight feet in length. Springfield is a man of average height, but the hip bones of the skeleton were found to be fully six inches longer than his are. The other bones of the skeleton were proportionately long. The teeth were in sound condition. The cheek bones were wide, and the skull tapered up to a peak, the forehead slanting upward.

After the skeleton of the giant had been removed from the grave Springfield continued his work of digging, and had reached the depth of about eight inches more when he unearthed

another skeleton that had been lying directly underneath that of the first. The second skeleton was not as long as the first, being between five and six feet in height.

There is no doubt that the two bodies were buried years before the land there was begun to be used as a modern cemetery, and from the immense size of the skeletons that was first unearthed and the shape of the skull, it is thought that the skeleton must be those of prehistoric human beings.

Lorain County

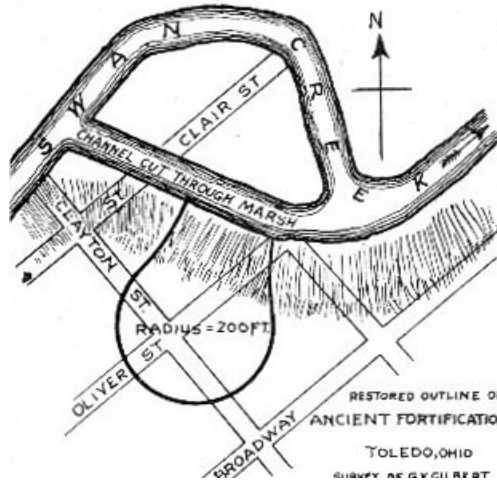


Burial mound at Avon Center, from “*Ancient Man In Northern Ohio*” by Raymond C. Vietzen; 1941

History of Lorain County, Ohio, 1879

Their mounds are a proof of their existence, for their character and the place and mode of their erection attest the handiwork of intelligent beings, while the bones, weapons of warfare, stone implements and arrow heads which have been discovered and are still found buried in these earthworks, furnish a still stronger proof of the existence of a prehistoric people. The skeleton remains of human beings of almost gigantic proportions were exhumed from their ancient cemeteries by the first settlers. The Indians, disclaiming them as kindred, could give no information in regard to them.

Lucas County



One of three horseshoe shaped earthworks that extended west along the Maumee River to its headwaters at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

American Antiquarian, Vol., 3, 1880

A mound near Toledo, Ohio held 20 skeletons, seated and facing east with jaws and teeth “twice as large as those of present day people” and beside each was a large bowl with “curiously wrought hieroglyphic figures.

Mahoning County

Coshocton Tribune August 25, 1946

Uncover Indian Relics in North Benton Mound North Benton

May 6 – North Benton is the scene of an archaeological excavation being carried on by two Alliance men which may throw new light on the white man's knowledge of the primitive Indian of 2,000 years ago. The pair, Roy Saltman and Willis McGrath, both alliance maim carriers, are excavating the Indian mound which stands at the brow of the hill overlooking North Benton, just west of the village. The mound is yielding skeletons and relics believed to be of a tribe of prehistoric red men never before found this far north.

Findings of which the most sensational is an extremely large skeleton. Monday, will bring Richard G. Morgan, state archaeologists, to the scene. Examination by Dr. Morgan should verify or disprove the expectations at the present stage of the work but further digging may bring added proof that the remains of the mound are extremely significant, the most amazing find was the skeletons of great size located east of the fire cyst or sacrificial alter. It is believed this man was the chief.

His physical dimensions were startling. The greatest care had been used in burying him and a profusion of laboriously made articles of the highest value had been placed with him which his people knew he would need in the Happy Hunting Ground. The mid section of the skeleton had been destroyed by some ground burrowing animal and only the skull and upper legs remained, but these permitted accurate measurement which indicated that the chief was nearly seven feet tall.

Marion County

The History of Marion County, Ohio, 1881

Mastodonic remains are occasionally unearthed, and, from time to time, discoveries of the remains of Indian settlements are indicated by the appearance of gigantic skeletons, with the high cheek bones, powerful jaws and massive frames peculiar of the red man, who left these as the only record with which to form a clew to the history of past ages.

Mercer County

The Evening Bulletin (Maysville, Ky.) July 10, 1893

CONDENSED NEWS

Short Items From Various Parts of the Country

A skeleton of an Indian giant has been unearthed near Celina, Ohio

Paulding County

Perrysburg Journal (Perrysburg, Ohio) December 4, 1874

The skeletons of an Indian of gigantic size was found the other day, in Paulding county. From the appearance it was thought he was fully ten feet in height. Two knives, a spear head and a handsomely carved pipe were also found.

Portage County

History of Portage County, Ohio, 1885

Several years ago a burial mound was opened in Logan County, from which three skeletons were taken. The frame of one was in an excellent state of preservation, and measured nearly seven feet from the top of the skull to the lower part of the heel. In 1850 a mound lying on the north bank of Big Darby about one mile northwest of Plain City, in Union County, was opened and several massive skeletons taken there from. The lower jaw-bones, like those found at Conneaut, easily fitted over the jaw of a very large man, outside the flesh. These bones-and they are usually large wherever found-indicate that the Mound Builders were a gigantic race of beings, fully according in size with the colossal remains that they left behind them.

Richland County

The Mansfield Herald, January 16, 1873

RELICS OF A PAST RACE

On the farm of Mr. Harrison Whaley, near Mansfield, in this county, is a skirt of woods which possess characteristics of deep interest. About three inches beneath the surface of the entire tract may be found innumerable bones, evidently the remains of an extinct species of the human race. Several mounds are in the woods, and one which has been partially explored were found skulls and bones, which from their size, must have belonged to a race of beings far more gigantic than the race which now inhabits the earth. In this mound were also found many clay utensils and arrowhead cut out of solid rock, and pipes of the same material.

Was the place once a battleground, where the aborigines fought to maintain the glory of their prospective tribes? Or was it a common burial ground? The first seems to be a more plausible theory insomuch as the whole tract, covering at least fifteen acres, has multitudes of human bones but a few inches below the surface. It is evident they were never buried, but originally lay exposed to view until the accumulated deposits of time formed the black rich soil which covers them.

Mansfield Ohio Daily Shield, September 7, 1905

A HUGE JAW BONE

Janitor Flora, of the university, while unloading a quantity of gravel this morning, was startled to find the lower jaw bone of a human being in the dirt. It was of extraordinary size and all of the teeth excepting one were present and in good condition.

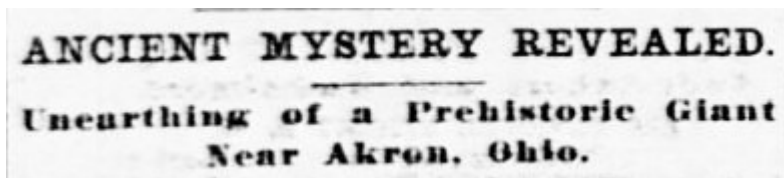
The gravel was obtained from the farm of D. M. Neikirk, east of the city and the bone is undoubtedly that of a very large Indian: Mr. Flora and E. T. Huddle went to the Neikirk farm during the day to locate, if possible, the balance of the skeleton.

Seneca County

History of Seneca County, Ohio, 1911

There are several mounds on the Culver Place from which time to time been plowed up bones and ancient crockery. In 1850 one of these mounds was opened and in it was a large skeleton with a full shaped skull. And among other things a stone pitcher, which seems to have been made of sand and clay, and smaller vessels filled with clam shells were found therein. These seemed as strange to the Indians as they did the whites.

Summit County



The Evening Times, September 8, 1899

Akron, Ohio

A find of incalculable value to science has been made at a stone quarry three miles northwest of the city. The find consists of a skeleton of a gigantic man, believed to have lived in prehistoric times and relics of a time when civilization was just beginning to dawn. In clearing away refuse quarrymen found the almost complete skeleton of a man. The skull was entire and the lower jawbone of such proportion as to easily fit over the outside of the jaw of the largest modern man. Ribs were found and also fingers and the larger pelvis bone, which was broken in two. It is believed the man must have been at least ten feet in height. In addition to the remains of the human being there were found deer antlers, bears' claws, many kinds of teeth, remains of foxes and several lower jawbones resembling those of a wolf. Pieces of very rude pottery were scattered about and a mortar and pestle were found.

Sandusky Star Journal, August 15, 1929

Some discoveries mad at a small railroad station called Ira, seven miles north of Akron, go to show that the Cuyahoga valley was once inhabited by a giant race of people and that the work of the mound builders was carried on on that section of the state. There are a number of banks in the

valley, in one of which, a fine deposit of molding sand, the discovery referred to was made. Further explorations are to be made in which the other banks will be opened in the hope of finding relics of an of the long ago. The find a few days ago consists of a portion of a skeleton of a man who in life was over eight feet tall, the jawbone being twice as large as that of an ordinary man. Near the skeletons were found a stone ax weighing fourteen pounds, rare copper beads, fine specimens of copper wedges and decorated pottery. The disposition to dig up something in the vicinity of Akron to keep the town in the public gaze manifests itself upon numerous occasions and it not infrequently happens that Akron contributes to the sum of knowledge and pages of history. The latest contribution may prove valuable as it is from time to time added to the result of further investigation.

Wayne County

Ohio Democrat, (New Philadelphia, Ohio) January 14, 1870 Alleged Discovery of the Skeleton of a Giant in the Oil Regions

The Oil City Times of Friday is responsible for the following: On Tuesday morning last, while Mr. William Thompson, assisted by Robert R. Smith was engaged in making an excavation near the house of the former, about half a mile north of West Hickory, preparatory to erecting a derrick, they exhumed an enormous helmet of iron, which was corroded with rust. Further digging brought to light a sword, which measured nine feet in length. Curiosity incited them to enlarge the hole, and after some little time they discovered the bones of two enormous feet. Following up the "lead" they had unexpectedly struck, in a few hours time they had unearthed a well preserved skeleton of an enormous giant, belonging to a species of the human family which probably inhabited this and other parts of the world at that time of which the Bible speaks, when it says: "And there were giants in those days." The helmet is said to be the shape of those found among the ruins of Nineveh. The bones of the skeleton are remarkably white. The teeth all in their places, and all of extraordinary size. These relics have been taken to Tionest, where they are visited by large numbers of people daily. When his giant ship was in the flesh he must have stood eight feet in his stockings. These remarkable relics will be forwarded to New York early next week. The joints of the skeleton are now being glued together. These remains were found about twelve feet below the surface of the mound which had been thrown up probably centuries ago, and which was not more than three feet above the level of the ground around it. Here is another nut for antiquarians to crack.

Newark Daily Advocate, (Newark, Ohio) July 22, 1895

Workman at Wooster, Ohio unearthed the skeleton of a giant in an old graveyard.

Williams County

History of the County of Williams, Ohio, 1905

On fractioned section 12, about 2 miles north of Montpelier, two large mounds which were six or seven feet in height and fifty or sixty feet in diameter... taking there from two skeletons, one very large and the other of ordinary size.

Wood County

Newark Daily Advocate, (Newark, Ohio) August 14, 1902

Giant Skeleton

Found in Bed of Sand in Northwestern Ohio-Man was Eight Feet High

Bowling Green, O., Aug. 14-While excavating for sand for building on the Charles Whirmer farm, Wm. Jones unearthed the skeleton of a gigantic man. It is in a fair state of preservation and will be preserved, as it is thought that it may have some scientific value. The skeleton was found in a sitting posture, and when the bones were placed in a horizontal position they indicated that the height of the man in life must have been over eight feet. The head is of enormous size, being 12 inches in diameter. It is believed that it is the skeleton of a member of a prehistoric race of giants. Further excavations will be made to see if other graves cannot be found.

Michigan



Adorned with a cross this is one of two mounds that are still visible north of White Cloud in Newaygo County. The builders abandoned these two mounds before they were completely capped with earth. Note the slight depression in front of the mound in which the dirt to fill the sub-surface burial pit was covered. Photo from, *“The Nephilim Chronicles: A Travel Guide to the Ancient Ruins in the Ohio Valley.”*

Allegan County

Pioneer Society of Michigan, 1878

The Rabbit River Mounds and Circles by H.D. Posthumous

We visited another burial mound near the Rabbit River, on the northeast quarter of Section One, Township three north, fifteen west, which measured twenty feet in diameter and three feet high, but found that it had already been dug open. The remains of a very large skeleton were near the surface.

Bay County

History of Bay County, Michigan 1883

There are also four fortifications on the Rifle River, in Township Twenty-Two North. They comprise from three to six acres each, containing several mounds of large size. They are also situated on the bluffs. The walls can yet be traced, and are from three to four feet high and from eight to ten feet wide, with large trees growing on them. A friend of mine opened one of the mounds and took from it a skeleton of a larger size than an ordinary person. He says he also saw several large mounds on the Au Sable river.

History of Bay County, Michigan 1883

One of the highest elevation in Bay county is the mound or ridge at the east approach to the Lafayette Avenue bridge. In 1905 we find on it the massive buildings of the Bay City Brewing Company, a hotel, livery stable, the venerated old Mc Cormick homestead, and, on the northern spur, of the palatial home of ex-mayor George D. Jackson. The elevation comprises about two acres. In excavating for the massive brewery, Indian skeletons were found four to five feet below the surface, while five feet deeper down were found skeletons of another and apparently older race, buried with oddly-formed burned pottery and quaint stone and copper ornaments. Some of these implements showed that this strange prehistoric people had the art of hardening copper, and of working in metals. In grading the 22nd Street, through the north end of this mound, three skeletons of very large stature were found at a depth of 11 feet, with large earthen pots placed at the head of each sarcophagus.

Berrien County

Memories of a Half Century, 1886

When mounds are opened in most cases, it is impossible to determine from reports whether the skeletons found belong to original or intrusive burials. According to some accounts the skeletons indicate a race of very inferior size; according to others, they show a race of giants. The elasticity of these ancient relics, to suite the zeal of the narrator, is truly wonderful. On one occasion I accompanied an old pioneer and worthy Judge to visit several mounds in Western Michigan. My guide gravely informed me that, twenty years before, he had dug from one of these mounds a skeleton which, when laid out upon the turf

measured eleven feet, eight and three quarter inches, and a skull of which fitted entirely over the judicial head.

Calhoun County

The Inter Ocean (Chicago, Illinois) June 8, 1874

A man in Battle Creek, while plowing a few days ago, unearthed a skeleton over seven feet tall, together with highly-finished tomahawk of stone, an arrow and spear-head.

Cass County



The best preserved mound of four that are found outside of Summerville, in Cass County Michigan.

History of Cass County, Michigan, 1882

The largest mounds in the county are those upon the farm of Joseph Walter. Three beautiful and regular mounds occur here, situated in a line from east to west. A short distance south of them is a well defined ditch which forms a perfect horseshoe, measuring from one hundred and six feet in length by one hundred feet in width. There is no trace of embankment in connection with the excavations. For what purpose the horseshoe-shaped enclosure was made by ancient people can, of course, only be conjectured. There is no probability, however, that it was designed, as so many suppose it to have been for work of defense.

One of the three large mounds, which have been mentioned, was excavated in September 1878, by Dr. E.J. Bonine, of Niles, who operated under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution. It was a mound as about thirteen feet high (Originally it must have been of greater altitude), and the diameter of its base was about fifty feet. On the summit of the mound, within the memories of settlers, stood a burr oak tree four feet in diameter, and probably three hundred years old. A shaft was sunk by the excavators into the center of the mounds that was found to be composed throughout of the same soil as that of the surrounding plain –

a rich black loam. Almost invariably the human remains found under the mounds rest upon the natural surfaces of the earth, the mounds simply being heaped over them, but in this case the internment was several feet below the original level. Several skeletons were found, being those of men, women and children, a number of fragments of pottery, a curious bone or ivory ornament, bearing some resemblance to a walrus tooth, several amulets pierced with holes, through which thongs had doubtless once been placed to attach them to the person, several bone implements and five copper hatchets of fine edge and good formation. Portions of the skeletons were in a good state of preservation. The femur, or thigh-bone, of one of the males, which Dr. Bonine has now in his possession, is of great size and indicates that its owner must have been at least seven feet in height.

Daily Public Ledger (Maysville, Kentucky) September 27, 1894
A Prehistoric Giant

Elkhart, Indiana, Sept. 27 - A dispatch from Cassopolis, Michigan, says that on opening a mound near Diamond Lake Wednesday, a giant of prehistoric race was unearthed. The bones of the skeletons are well preserved. The lower jaw is immense. An ordinary jawbone fits inside with ease. By measurement the distance from the top of the skull to the upper end of the thighbone is five feet five inches. A doctor, who was present, stated that the man must have been 11 feet high. The mound was partially covered by a pine stump three feet six inches in diameter, and the ground showed no signs of ever having been disturbed. An earthen tablet, upon which were various unintelligible characters, and other relics were found.

National Labor Tribune, March 2 1899
Michigan Giants of Old

During the investigation of the mounds in Pokagon Township, Cass County, Mich., the bones of perhaps 100 persons were found in the center of one mound and under these, separated from his companions, were the bones of a man who in life must have been fully nine feet tall, occupying a sitting position, with his feet under him. A number of copper bodkins or pins, from two to three inches in length, were found and also pins made from the bones of a wolf. There were numerous copper hatches, two edged and sharp, one of which was wrapped in a linen cloth resembling in texture those of today.

Genesee County

History of Genesee County, Michigan 1886

Another instance in the east part of this county, where a number of skeletons (also of large size) were found buried in a circle directly beneath the stump of gigantic pine tree of the oldest growth; but in both cases the finding of bones was wholly accidental, as there was no mound or other surface-mark to indicate the places of burial.

Ingham County

Michigan; a Guide to the Wolverine State, 1941

North Leslie, is part of the village of Leslie. At its western edge, along Rice's Creek, Indian mounds cover a tract of 15 or 20 acres. Among the bones unearthed were a human skull, so large that no hats in Leslie could be found to fit it and a thigh bone three inches longer than that of the tallest man in the village. In the vicinity are rectangular earthworks, with entrances at the ends, possible thrown up for defensive purposes by the vanished race of mound builders.

Kalamazoo County

Weekly Kansas Chief, October 29, 1874 ***Kalamazoo, Michigan***

Last fall, while a Mr. Cartwright was breaking up a new piece of land for wheat and was plowing over an old mound, his plow cut off the skulls of seven skeletons. Mr. Cartwright was considerably startled by the ghastly sight of twelve skulls rolling all at once in the furrow but proceeded to an investigation, when twenty-two skeletons were found, sitting upright, face to face in a circle. A number of arrowheads, stone pipes and hatchets were found with the skeletons; also a silver breast plate covered with curious inscriptions. This plate was sold to a young man for \$10, who has since moved away, and our archaeologists are now endeavoring to get trace of it, as they expect it will reveal something interesting to them.

The most remarkable part of the discovery was the size of the skeletons. They were giants and averaged from seven to eight feet in height. The lower jaw of any of them could be fitted with the greatest ease over a man's face. The teeth were perfectly preserved and very large. The bones were again buried by Mr. C., a party of antiquarians from this city, will visit his farm as soon as the wheat is out, and exhume them and also penetrate another similar mound adjacent. Old settlers say that when they came into the country, the Indians although they had a burial place nearby, had no knowledge of these old mounds and said that they were built before the recollection of their forefathers. Archaeologists are much interested in this important discovery and expect to find the skeletons to be the remains of the mound builders.

The Democratic Expounder (Marshall, Michigan) July 26, 1895

In excavating upon the county farm of Kalamazoo county, near Galesburg, parties unearthed a gigantic skeleton, in the search were found the usual pipe, an amulet in the form of a double cross, several rings and other trinkets. A package of pain of vermilion hue was as fresh and available as when buried. The land has been tilled for over sixty years.

Kent County



Burial mounds at Grand Rapids, Michigan

Memorials of a Half Century (Michigan) 1885

By far the finest group of mounds that has come to my knowledge occurs on the banks of the Grand River, three miles from south of Grand Rapids. They were still perfect when the writer had the satisfaction of seeing them in 1874. Of the smaller mounds, six were opened. In all skeletons were found, generally one only in each, and all were so decayed that it was impossible to preserve them. They were of ordinary size, except one, which was pronounced gigantic, the proportions “indicating a stature of seven feet.” All were in a sitting posture, and faced different points.

Indianapolis News October 18, 1902

Skeleton of Indian Chief

Buried in a Sealed Passage in the City of Grand Rapids

Grand Rapids, Mich., October 18 – While excavating for the foundation of a house on the west side of the Grand River, Charles Blonderdrink and son Will discovered the skeleton of a gigantic Indian chief, probably Onecheugan, the famous member and chief of the Honkdonk tribe who inhabited this region sixty years ago and are now extinct.

The skeleton when found was in a good state of preservation and about nine feet below the surface of the ground in a bed of sandy soil. About the neck of the massive frame was found a coral necklace, and about the left wrist and the ankle were massive gold bands

Upon the wristbands were characters which seem to prove the identity absolutely.

The Blonderdrinks began excavations two weeks ago. Great was the surprise when, after striking into the earth about seven and a half feet, they came upon a long secret passage which had evidently been sealed up many years ago. The passage was cemented on all sides and at each end, and it was with considerable difficulty and some drilling and blasting that they were able to penetrate it. When at last an entrance was made it was discovered that the passage seven feet in width. The floor of the passage is composed of a peculiar composition nearly as hard as stone and apparently consisting of clay baked and dried in some manner which is now unknown.

Lenawee County

Weekly Expositor, (Brockway Centre, Michigan) December 11, 1884

The school at Sleepy Hollow, Lenawee county, has been presented with a gigantic Indian skeletons that was unearthed in a sitting posture near Hudson.

The Evening Worlds (New York, New York) December 3, 1894* **A Prehistoric Giant*

There was unearthed on a farm near Hudson, Mich., yesterday a petrified skeleton of a human being. It was over seven feet tall and remarkably well preserved. Some people declare it must have belonged to some ancient race and must be many hundred years old. It will be sent to the State University at Lansing.

MaComb County

Gazeteer of Michigan, 1839

In Bruce township, in the county of Macomb, on the north fork of the Clinton are several fortifications. The latter consists mostly of an irregular embankment, with the ditch on the outside and including from two to ten acres, with entrances, which were evidently gateways, and a mound on the inside opposite each entrance. In the vicinity are a number of mounds.

Several small mounds have been found on a bluff of the Clinton River, eight miles from Lake St. Clair. In sinking a cellar of a building for a missionary, sixteen baskets full of human bones were found, of a remarkable size.

Montcalm County

Salt Lake Tribune, September 14, 1894

ELEVEN FEET TALL

Skeletons of Prehistoric Giants Unearthed in Michigan Mounds-Found

A Carson City, Michigan correspondent of the Detroit News writes that the remains of a forgotten race were recently dug up from the mounds on the south side of Crystal Lake, Montcalm County. One contained five skeletons and the other three. In the first mound was an earthen tablet, five inches long, four wide and half and inch thick. It was divided into four quarters. On one of them were inscribed curious characters. The skeletons were arranged in the same relative positions, so far as the mound was concerned.

In the other mound there was a casket of earthenware, ten and a half inches long and three and a half inches wide. The cover bore various inscriptions. The characters found upon the tablet were also prominent upon the casket. Upon opening the casket a copper coin about the size of a two-cent piece was revealed, together with several stone types, with the inscription or marks upon the tablet

and casket had evidently been made.

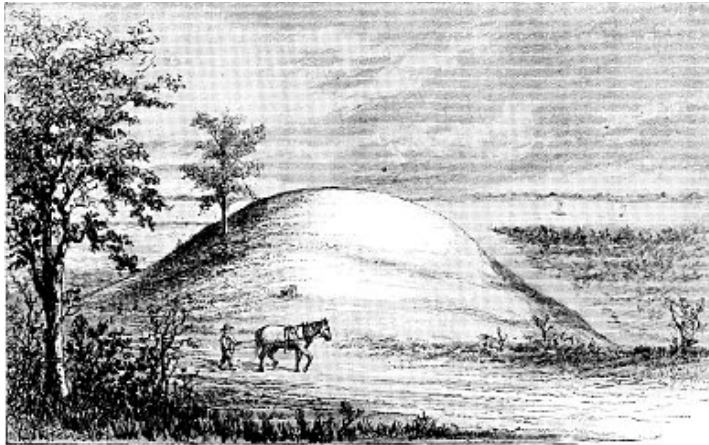
Some of the skeletons were well preserved, showing that the dead men must have been persons of huge proportions. The lower jaw is immense. An ordinary jawbone fits inside with ease. By measurement, the distance from the top of the skull to the upper end of the thigh bone of the largest skeletons was five feet, five inches. A doctor, who was present stated that the man must have been at least eleven feet high.

St. Clair County

The Yale expositor. (Yale, St. Clair County, Mich.), December 21, 1906

There Were Giants

Two human skeletons, declared to be "nine feet long," were found by ditch diggers in Haley township. They were discovered in what was long considered an Indian mound. The lower jaw of one skeleton, it is reported, measures four and five-eighths inches in diameter. The other head has a set of almost perfect teeth. Mounds in the vicinity of the find will be explored.



THE GREAT MOUND AT RIVER HOUSE.

Wayne County

Civil History of Michigan, 1895

On the river Huron, thirty miles from Detroit, and about eight miles from Lake St. Clair, are a number of small mounds, situated on a dry plain, or bluff near the river. Sixteen baskets full of human bones, of a remarkable size, were discovered in the earth while sinking a cellar on this plain, for the missionary. Near the mouth of this river, on the east bank, are ancient works representing a fortress, with walls of earth thrown up, similar to those of Indiana and Ohio. At Belle-Fontaine, or Spring-Wells, three miles below Detroit, are three small mounds, or tumuli, standing in a direct line, about ten rods apart. One of

these having been opened, bones, stone-axes, arrowheads, &c. were found in abundance. About one fourth of a mile below these, are still to be seen the remains of an ancient fortification. A breastwork, in some places three or four feet high, encloses several acres of firm ground, in the center of an extensive marsh.

Wisconsin



Skeleton with massive skull uncovered outside of Milwaukee at Kletzch Park. Photo is from the Milwaukee Journal.

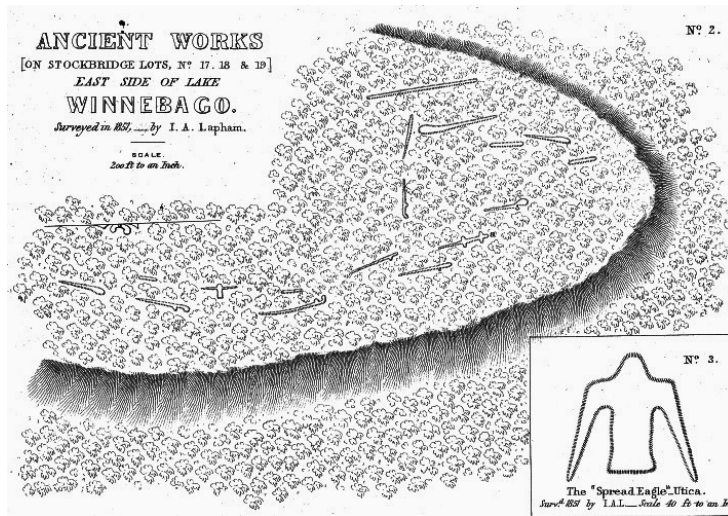
Barron County

The Princeton Union (Princeton, Minnesota) June 15, 1893

AN OLD SKELETON

Cumberland, Wis., June 13. - A mound has been opened near this city in which was found the skeletons of a man in a sitting posture. The size and length of the bones would indicate a man of enormous proportions. The fact the several pine trees, two and three feet in diameter, stand on the mound, is proof that whether the skeleton is that of a mound builder or Indian it has been there at least 350 years.

Calumet County



Daily Northwestern, July 13, 1891

RELICS OF THE CAVE

The Skeletons Unearthed at Clifton

POSSIBLY THOSE OF THE MOUNDBUILDERS

Remains Discovered on the East Shore of Lake Winnebago Supposed to Belong to a Pre-Historic Race – The Evidence Presented – An Antiquarian expected to Make an Investigation of Calumet's Big Mounds

The recent discovery of skeletons at Clifton has attracted a great deal of interest throughout the state. In the town of Harrison, Calumet county, on the east side of Lake Winnebago, is a piece of land that contains as many as fifty mounds – nearly all being perfect images of men with outstretched arms, but of gigantic proportions. A number of ridges run through this property, off which these mounds. A portion of the property is owned by A. W. Miller of Milwaukee.

The length of the mound from which this skeleton was taken is 12 feet and the width of the outstretched arm exceeds 5 feet. The skeleton has a tremendous chin, a high forehead, an extraordinarily large humorous bone. A well admired gentleman says that the skeleton is different in every way from that of an Indian. The Indians have prominent cheek bones: these are not. The Indian lived from the result of the hunt, everything about the head of this skeletons shows its possessor to have been a vegetarian. The remaining teeth are solidly set in. it is probable that the man, of which only these crumbled bones remains, was nearly 7 feet tall. It is worthy of study.

Crawford County

The American Antiquarian, 1897

The mounds in the south and central part of this county (Crawford) I think you have examined, or part of them at least, so it will not be necessary for me to go into any details, further than I think I will tell you of exhuming of a giant's skeleton at Lynxville, a few years ago, in this county. In the year 1864, parties were engaged in excavating in the east bank of the Mississippi River, for the foundation of a warehouse. At a depth of 14 feet below the surface, the workman came upon a skeleton of a giant, in a tolerable state of preservation, the skeleton was 8 feet 2 inches in length and measured 2 feet 2 inches across the pelvis or from the hip joint to hip joint. A quantity of bear claws, claws of some other animal apparently, worn as a necklace, were found. They had holes drilled through them and had been strung. The bowl for a pipe, finely polished and of fine workmanship, made of obsidian, was also found with the skeletons.

The American Antiquarian, 1897

At another point, about six miles below where this skeleton was found at the mouth of the Sioux Coulee, on Sec. 18 T. S. N. R. 6, W, one of the agents of the employees of the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, exhumed the remains of another skeleton the size of which was calculated to be 9 feet in length. Some copper implements were found with this, a copper breast plate and hatchet among them.

Dane County

The Weekly Wisconsin (Milwaukee, Wisconsin) August 11, 1894

BIG SKELETON FOUND

Bones of an Indian Warrior Unearthed on a Farm Near Madison

Madison, Wis., Aug. 4. - Workmen engaged in cutting down a hill in the eastern part of the city a day or two ago unearthed a giant skeleton, supposed to be that of some old Indian chieftain who died perhaps centuries ago, and was honored with a grave on one of the high hills overlooking Lake Mendota. So long had his bones lain there that they had fallen apart. One of the largest workmen, a six footer, laid one of the thigh bones alongside his own and found it to be four inches longer, indicating that the dead warrior must have been nearly seven feet in height. Neat by was a vessel, made of clay, grass and shells, holding about three pints. Dr. C. H. Hall, who already has a large collection of the Indian relics which abound in this vicinity, secured the skeleton.

Fond du Lac County

GIANT INDIAN BONES.

Discovery of an Extraordinary Skeleton Near Fond du Lac.

The Centralia Enterprise and Tribune, June 10, 1899

Giant Indian Bones

Discovery of an Extraordinary Skeleton Near Fond du Lac

Fond du Lac Wis., June 6 (Special)

An Indian skeleton was dug up on the farm of Matt and Joseph Leon, one mile south of St. Cloud, Sunday. There is nothing strange in finding an Indian skeleton, but this one was a giant in size, his frame measuring seven feet. He must have been a man of note among his people, for he was buried in a large mound, sixteen handsome arrows surrounding his body. The skull was brought to this city and is on exhibition in one of the Main Street windows. Near Huber gravel pit skeletons by the hundreds have been dug up for the past several years. Most of the bodies are in a sitting position, with their face towards the east, to face the rising sun.

The Middletown News, Sept. 1, 1905

Two skeletons each measuring more than seven feet in length, were discovered in a gravel pit in Fond du Lac, near here. The skulls are as large as those of two ordinary persons and the thigh bones are almost six inches longer than those of a six-foot man. The bones are in a good state of preservation. It is probable the skeletons, which are thought to be the remains of some prehistoric race, will be sent to Milwaukee for examination.

La Crosse County

Janesville Gazette, July 6, 1860

DISCOVERY OF LARGE HUMAN SKELETONS

John Buck, of Driesbach City, six miles north of LaCrosse sends the following account of the discovery of large human skeletons to the Winona Republican: A.L. Jenks, of this place, in prospecting in one of those mounds that are so common in this western country; discovered at the depth of five or six feet, the remains of seven or eight people of very large size.

One thigh bone measured three feet in length. The under jaw was one inch wider

than that of any man in this city. He also found clam shells, pieces of ivory or bone rings, pieces of kettles made of earth and coarse sand. There were at the neck of one of those skeletons, teeth two inches long by one-half to three-fourths of an inch in diameter, with holes drilled into the sides, and the end polished, with a crease around it. Also an arrow five inches long by one and a half wide, stuck through the back bone, and one about eight inches long stuck into the left breast. Also the blade of a copper hatchet, one and one-half inches wide and two inches long. This hatchet was found stuck in the skull of the same skeleton. The mound is some two hundred feet above the surface of the Mississippi and is composed of clay, immediately above the remains, two feet thick; then comes a layer of loam, then another layer of clay six inches thick, all closely packed that it was with difficulty that it could be penetrated. There are some four or five different layers of earth above the remains. There is no such clay found elsewhere in this vicinity.

Eau Claire Leader – Eau Claire, November 16, 1912

Five Bodies of Ancient Race Near La Crosse, Wisconsin

La Crosse, WI Fifty skeletons believed to be a part of mysterious tribesmen of a prehistoric race have been unearthed by a party of La Crosse state normal school graduates on the farm of Alois White, a few miles south of this city. The skeletons were taken from five mounds which were excavated. Among the significant discoveries made by the students was the uncovering of a number of copper arrow heads and two or three copper knives. This, it is claimed, must dispel the popular belief that the mound builders antedated the whites. The size of the skeletons, and the weight and thickness of the bones indicate this early race was composed of giants. Most of the skeletons were more than six feet long and the bones are much heavier than those of the modern white men.

Onieda County

The New North, (Rhineland) July 23, 1908

GIANT SKELETONS FOUND

Massive Human Bones and Indian Relics Unearthed Near Pelican Lake

That human beings of enormous size inhabited this section of the country ages ago was proven last Sunday when the massive skeleton of an Indian was unearthed near Pelican Lake.

The interesting discovery was made by Geo. Patton and L. H. Eaton, two Chicago tourists, who are spending the summer there. For several days the men noticed a mound on their travels through the woods and at last led by curiosity decided to excavate it. Procuring spades they fell to work and after digging down to a depth of about four feet, were surprised to find the bones of a large human

foot protruding through the earth. Digging further they gradually uncovered the perfect frame of a giant. The skeleton was nearly eight feet in height and the arms extended several inches below the hips. Buried with the bones were numerous stone weapons and trinkets. Among them were curious stone hatchets, a copper knife, several strange copper rings and a necklace made of the tusks of some prehistoric animal. The skeleton is no doubt that of an Indian who was one of a tribe of giants who roamed this part of the state over one thousand years ago.

Last year near Monico, there were unearthed the bones of a human arm three feet in length. This former discovery goes to show that the Pelican Lake giant was not alone on earth. The Chicago men will present the skeleton to some geological museum.

Outagamie County

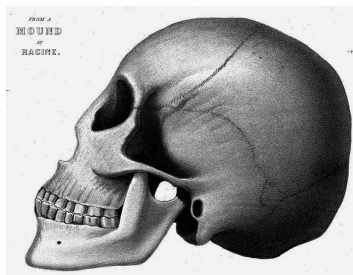
WISCONSIN MOUND OPENED.
Skeleton Found of a Man Over Nine Feet High with an Enormous Skull.

The New York Times, December 20, 1897

Skeleton Found of a Man Over Nine Feet High With an Enormous Skull

Maple Creek, Wisconsin, Dec. 19 - One of the three recently discovered mounds in this town has been opened. In it was found the skeleton of a man of gigantic size. The bones measured from head to foot over nine feet and were in a fair state of preservation. The skull was as large as a half bushel measure. Some finely tempered rods of copper and other relics were lying near the bones. The mound from which these relics were taken is ten feet high and thirty long and varies from six to eight feet in width.

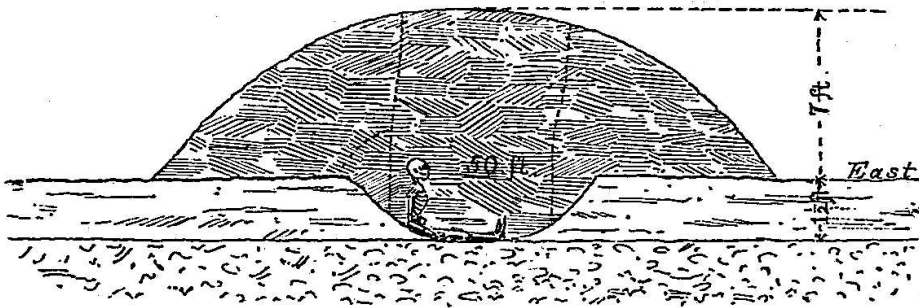
Racine County



The Antiquities of Wisconsin as Surveyed and Described, 1853

Burial Mound Near Racine, Wisconsin Contains Giant Skeletons

Proceeding northward from Kenosha, along the west shore of Lake Michigan, the next evidences of ancient labor are found at Racine; showing that, notwithstanding the great difference between the moral, social, political, and other conditions of the red and white man, they usually fix upon the same points as favorite places of residence. The map will convey to the reader a correct idea of the interesting groups of works at this place. In the examination of them, and in the preparation of this map, I have been materially assisted by Dr. P. R. Hoy, of Racine. The works occupy the high ground bordering upon Root River, from one to two miles from the margin of the lake, and immediately back of the city limits. They consist mostly of circular burial-mounds, of no great size or height, with one circular inclosure, and several tapering ridges. There are also two semicircles opening on the edge of the bluff towards the river. The group of very numerous and remarkable mounds represented at the lower part of was surveyed with some minuteness, with a view to detecting the order of arrangement upon which they were constructed. The result shows very clearly that no order or system was adopted. Each person buried was placed where chance might lead the relatives or friends to select the spot. No three mounds could be found on the same straight line; indeed, it seems as if it were the intention of the builders to avoid all appearance of regularity. Large mounds are interspersed with smaller ones, without regard to symmetry or succession.



Dr. Hoy has recently opened one of these mounds, and found in it the skeletons of seven persons, buried in a sitting posture, and facing the east. (See Fig. 2.) The bones were not accompanied by ornaments or articles of any kind that had resisted the destructive effects of time. The teeth of the adult skeletons were much worn, but sound and firm. It was observed that the muscles of the jaws must have been unusually large and strong. The bones of the skull, except in one instance (probably that of a female), were found to be remarkably thick and solid. These skeletons were much decayed, and could not be restored. The mound opened was seven feet high and fifty feet in diameter, being the largest of the group. A basin-shaped excavation had been made in the original soil, about eighteen inches deep, reaching to the gravelly subsoil, upon which the skeletons

were placed side by side, all facing in the same direction. The legs, which had been laid horizontally, retained their original position; but the skulls and bones of the bodies were huddled together by the settling upon them of the earth in which they were placed. There were no indications of fire.

Another mound of smaller dimensions, opened under my inspection, contained a confused mass of bones, also very much decayed, and resting upon the gravel, which was here two feet below the original surface. Bones of at least three individuals were discovered. Their confused condition might be owing to the custom, still prevalent among the Indians, of placing the bodies of those who die or are killed away from home, in trees, where they remain until the softer parts are decayed and gone, when the bones are collected and buried. No ornaments, or indeed remains of articles of any kind, could be found in this mound; nor was here any charcoal, burnt clay, or other indication of fire.

These mounds were made from the surface soil; and no traces of excavations, or places whence the materials were taken, could be detected. It is not probable that the earth was penetrated more than a few inches to obtain the quantity necessary to form the mounds, some of which are quite small, not more than one or two feet in height above the original surface of the ground. They are of various dimensions, from five to fifty feet in diameter, and from one to seven feet in height. Many of them are now nearly leveled by the plough. They may still, however, be detected in the cultivated fields by a trifling elevation, or by a slight difference in the color of the soil. In one case, at least, the plough had turned up the bones from beneath.

Rock County

Public Ledger (Memphis, Tennessee) August 25, 1870

WISCONSIN

A Remarkable Skeleton Unearthed

Janesville, August 25, - Several days ago, as some laborers were digging a foundation for a barn on the grounds of Mr. Stanely, in the town of Janesville, they unearthed a human skeleton of enormous size. It was found in a sitting posture, and is in a fair state of preservation. The skull measured thirty- two and a half inches in circumference, and the thigh bones forty four and a half inches in length. Dr. Townsend examined the remains shortly after they were exhumed and gave it as his opinion, that when living, the man must have been not less than thirteen feet in height. It was immediately sold for \$10,000.

Rusk County

New York Tribune, December 12, 1897

SKELETONS OF MOUND BUILDERS FOUND

St. Paul. Dec 11 (Special). - An interesting relic of prehistoric times has been discovered on the banks of the Chippewa River, in Northern Wisconsin, just between Maple and Potato creeks. A party of hunters discovered three mounds at

this spot, whose curious appearance and symmetrical construction at once indicated they were the work of the Mound Builders. The skull and leg bones of a human being were found close to the bottom of the mound and were taken out in fairly good condition. The skull was as large as a half-bushel measure, and Dr. McCormick estimated the height of the man, judging by the bones of the leg to be at least nine feet and six inches. The skull and chest of another skeleton, much smaller than the first, probably a woman, was found beside the other.

While excavating there was picked up a slender rod of copper, finely molded, and as rigid as a piece of steel. The rod is about double the thickness of a shoemaker's needle, and nearly thirteen inches long. So finely tempered is the copper that the strongest man could not bend or break it.

Sheboygan County

12th Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1890

Sheboygan County

There are some scattering mound in the hills bordering the Sheboygan marshes on the north. These are usually isolated, simply conical tumuli, though some are in irregular groups on elevated situations.

The only one opened (the rest had been previously explored) It was about 50 feet in diameter at the base and 5 feet high. After passing through 18 inches of surfaces soil the central mass was struck, which appeared to be composed of earth mingled with fire beds, charcoal, ashes, and loose stones. Near the center of this mass, at the bottom of the mound, a large human skeleton in sitting posture was discovered, apparently holding between its hands and knees a large clay vessel, unfortunately in fragments.

Trempealeau County

The Grange Advance, October 15, 1873

A few days ago the men engaged in building the road bed of the Green Bay and Winona railroad, struck an Indian mound near Arcadia. It had been in view for some days, and no little speculation was indulged in as to what the excavation would develop from this cemetery of the red man. The discovery exceeded the anticipations. The skeleton of an Indian was found of such dimensions as to indicate that the frame must have been that of a giant. The jaw bone easily enclosed the face of the largest laborer to be found on the work. The thigh bones were more like those of a horse than a man, hair heavy and remarkably well-preserved. Pieces of blanket in which the body had been wrapped were taken out in a tolerable state of preservation. A number of Mexican coins were also found.

The unusual size of the skeleton has excited considerable interest, and the curiosities will be carefully preserved for exhibition.

Appleton Post Crescent, May 12, 1927

Workman Unearth Skeleton Buried at Blair Springs

Neenah – A skeleton was unearthed by workmen loading gravel in the pit on the Blair Spring property west of the city Wednesday afternoon. The bones were of an extremely tall person, believed to be an Indian. The skeletons was lying on its side beneath about four feet of earth.

Washington County

History of Washington County, Wisconsin, Past and Present, 1912

A burial place of veritable giants was found years ago on a farm close to these strange earthworks. Some farmers were loading gravel to build a road with, when in a layer of sand they found a mass of human bones. They were struck with their size and put a skeleton together which measured eight feet from the top of the skull to the bottom of the heel bone. Alive, the owner of the bones must have been a regular giant. The skull was well preserved and in the jaws stuck teeth that measured one inch in length. It did not have the protruding cheek bones of the Indian skull and therefore pointed to a different race of men. Soon after their contact with the air, the bones were reduced to dust, which would warrant their great age; the skull alone did not crumble.

Minnesota



Indian Mounds Park in St. Paul, Minnesota

Anoka County

The Washington Post, June 17, 1899

Giant Skeletons in a Cave

Interesting Discovery by A Mexican Sheep Herder in Minnesota

St. Paul, Minn., June 16 – Jose Herrannda, a Mexican sheep herder in the employ of the McLeod brothers while rounding up horses in the Sweet Grass Hills, twenty miles north of Columbus, Minn., discovered a large cave, the opening of which has been concealed by heavy underbrush. The cave, 70 feet in length, 35 feet in width, and 10 feet in height, was cut out of solid rock.

In the center, lying side by side, were the well preserved skeletons of five human beings. These skeletons measure from 7 to 7 ½ feet in length. Three knife blades evidently made of hardened copper, two bowls hollowed out of granite blocks, two stone hammer heads and some broken fragments of pottery were also found in the cave.

Benton County

New York Times, December 25, 1868

Reported Discovery of a Huge Skeleton

From Sauk Rapids, Minn., Sentinel, Dec. 18 – The day before yesterday, while quarrymen employed by the Sauk Rapids Water Power Company were engaged in quarrying rock for the dam which is being erected across the Mississippi, at that place, found imbedded in the solid granite rock the remains of a huge human

being of gigantic was found about seven feet below the surface of the ground and about three feet and a half beneath the upper stratum of rock, the remains were found imbedded in the sand, which had evidently been placed in the quadrangular grave which had been dug out of the solid rock to receive the last remains of this antediluvian giant. The grave was twelve feet in length, four feet wide, and about three feet in depth, and is today at least two feet below the present level of the river. The remains are completely petrified, and are of gigantic dimensions. The head is massive, measures thirty-one and a half inches in circumference but low in the front, and very flat on top. The femur measures twenty six and a quarter inches, and the fibula, twenty five and a half, while the body is equally long in proportion. From the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, the length is ten feet, nine and a half inches. The measure around the chest is ninety nine and a half inches. The giant must have weighed at least 900 pounds when covered with flesh. The petrified remains, and there is nothing left but the naked bones, now weigh 304 pounds. The thumb and fingers on the left hand, and the left foot from the ankle to the toes is gone; but all the other parts are perfect. Over the sepulcher of the unknown dead was placed a large flat limestone rock that remains perfectly separated from the surrounding granite rock.

The McIvor Times, September 5, 1884
Gigantic Skeletons

A Michigan paper reports the discovery of a gigantic human in a rock near the Sauk Rapids. It says: - "The head is massive 31 1/2 in. in circumference, is low in the front and very flat on the top. The femur measures 26 1/4 in., and the fibula 26 1/2 in., while the body is equally long in proportion. From the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, the length is 10 feet 9 1/2 inches. The measure around the chest is 59 1/2 In., This giant must have weighed at least 900 lbs, when covered with a reasonable amount of flesh. The petrified remains, and there is nothing left but the naked bones, now weigh 304 lbs. The thumb and fingers of the left hand and the left foot from the ankle to the toes are gone, but all of the other parts are perfect. Verily, there were giants in those days!

Itasca County



Grand Mound in Itasca County

St. Paul Press, July 29, 1897

Cemetery of the Giants

Thomas McKinster, who has recently taken up a farm near the mouth of the Little Fork River, in Itasca county, has discovered relics which point of historic value and interest, far ahead of all previous finds. At one corner of his farm stood a knoll, possibly 150 yards across, covered with heavy growth of pine. On top of this knoll was a huge bird, or rather the outlines of one made of stone not found in any other locality of the State so far as known. In digging into the knoll it was found that the place was once a cemetery, or burying ground of a prehistoric race.

Human bones of great size were found, and all the positions indicated that the original owners thereof had been buried in a sitting posture, instead of being stretched out at full length, as is the custom in these days. It was an easy matter to distinguish the bones of the male from those of the female, for they were larger, more massive and had preserved their shape better. In some cases the bones fell to pieces at the slightest touch and resolved themselves into a powder, while others they were soft and spongy, the earth seemingly having entered the cavities formerly occupied by the marrow, and furnished support for the shells.

In one grave, if grave it could be called, were found the bones of what were once probably father mother and child. The huge bones of the male were about a foot distant from those of the woman and child, which were locked in close embrace as though the mother had drawn the infant to her bosom just before death came. The larger bones were those of a man who, in life, must have been nearly, if not fully, 9 feet in height, while those of the woman showed she had been no dwarf, measuring 8 feet 4 inches from the top of the skull, which was larger, flatter and considerably heavier than the skulls of people today. The child must have been very young for its bones went to pieces as soon as exposed to the air, an covered the bones of the mother with a fine white powder. By measuring

the outlines of the bones of the child it was found that the infant had been nearly 5 feet in height, which is really not bad for a child of tender years. In the skull of the woman was a big dent, between and slightly above the eyes, showing that she had met a violent death. By the side of the man lay a stone weapon, shaped something like an egg with a depression cut around one end where a thong might have been twisted. It was the same kind of stone as the bird on the top of the knoll or mound, a hard blue colored granite, almost as close grained as steel.

Koochiching County



Grand or Smith mound

The Indianapolis News, September 29, 1905

Forty miles from the mouth of the Big Fork river, which empties into the Rainy from northern Minnesota, are many ancient mounds, whose origin extends beyond the traditions of the Ojibways. Until recently these mounds were inviolate for they are in a wild region, but little visited by white men and accessible only by canoe.

One summer, however, a party of scientist from the University of Toronto came out to explore the. From one of the mounds on which a sturdy oak was growing a large human skeleton, perfectly preserved, was exhumed.

It was not that of an Indian, and in the cavity whence it was taken were evidences of prehistoric civilization in the form of articles of pottery, some stamped with unique and beautiful designs. Around the skeletons neck was a massive band of pure copper, and on its bosom rested a curiously wrought necklace of the same metal, into which were interwoven shells and colored stones.

What arrested the attention of the exploring party, however, was a stone which gleamed from the center of a pendant to the necklace. At first it was judged to be nothing more than a clear piece of quartz, but closer examination and testing proved that it was a diamond.

Although half a dozen mounds were opened up before the party left the region, and copper ornaments and pottery were found, with skeletons in all of them, no more diamonds were unearthed.

Marshall County

St. Paul Pioneer Press, May 23, 1883

Ten skeletons "of both sexes and of gigantic size" were taken from a mound at Warren, Minnesota.

Otter Tail County

Grand Forks Daily Herald. (Grand Forks, N.D.) June 29, 1915, **GIANT'S SKELETON AT FERGUS FALLS**

Fergus Falls, Minn., June 29.—A giant skeleton has been unearthed on the farm of County Commissioner Thore Glende, in the town of Everts. The jaw bones and some of the teeth were in g. fair state of preservation, and the teeth were nearly twice the size of an ordinary man's teeth. Other bones indicated that the man must have been eight feet tall. Tourists from Battle Lake secured the bones and sent them to scientists in that city. It is supposed the remains are those of a prehistoric man.

Star and Sentinel, August, 1, 1915

Battle Lake, Minn.—While hauling gravel from the Thore Glende farm northwest of here workmen discovered a huge human skeleton. The jaw bones were in good state of preservation and were of mammoth size. The teeth were intact and about twice the size of the average man's. Some of the teeth looked as though they had been filled with cement, but in all probability were sound at the time of death and the enamel had decayed, leaving the darker colored interior exposed. The jaw was taken to St. Louis by L. D. Johnson, who was present when the skeleton was discovered and possibly experts there can throw some light upon the discovery. Those who saw the remains estimated that when living the man must have been fully eight feet in height.

The Pueblo Indicator - September 11, 1915 **HUMAN SKELETON IS FOUND**

Workers Stumble on It While Digging Gravel Near Battle Lake Minnesota
Battle Lake, Minnesota - While hauling gravel from the Thore Glende farm northwest of here workmen discovered a huge human skeleton. The jaw bones were in a good state of preservation and were of mammoth size. The teeth were intact and about twice the size of an average man's. Some of the teeth looked as though they had filled with cement, but in all probability were sound at the time of death and the enamel had decayed, leaving the darker colored interior exposed. The jaw was taken to St. Louis by L.D. Johnson, who was present when the skeleton was discovered, and possibly experts there can throw some light upon the discovery.

Those who saw the remains estimated that when living he man must have been fully eight feet in height.

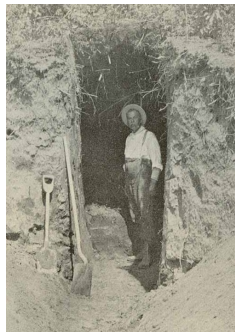
Pine County

St. Paul Globe, August 12, 1896

The skeleton of a huge man was uncovered at the Beckley farm, Lake Korinig, Minnesota. While at Moose island and Pine City, bones of other giants came to light.

The Aborigines of Minnesota, A Report Based on the Collections of Jacob V. Brower. 1906 -1911

Mr. Upham says in his geological report of Pine County: "At Pine City a mound about 12 ft. high was leveled down on the land used for the lumber yard of the stream sawmill. It was some 20 rods south of the Snake River, and a quarter of a mile west from Cross lake on land 10 ft. or 15 ft. above the river. Captain Sod, a Chippeway about 100 years old, say that after a battle with the Sioux, some of them were buried in this mound, one being a very large man. This was an intrusive burial, the mound having been built at a much earlier date. In its removal several skeletons were exhumed, some found were in a erect position, and one of gigantic size.



Polk County

The New York Times, May 25, 1882

The Bones of a Giant Found

St. Paul, Minn., May 24. - A skull of heroic size and singular formation has been discovered among the relics of the mound builders in the Red River Valley. The mound was 60 feet in diameter and 12 feet high. Near the center were found the bones of about a dozen men and women, mixed with the bones of various animals. The skull in question was the only perfect one and near it were found some abnormally large body bones. The man who bore it was evidently a giant. A

thorough investigation of the mound and its contents will be made by the Historical Society.

The Weekly Graphic (Kirksville, Missouri) June 2, 1882

Giants in the Red River Valley

St. Paul, May 2. - A remarkable find of relics of the mound-builders in Red river valley is reported, the only deposit yet known of the extinct race in that region. A skull of immense proportion and singular formation has been turned over to the Historical society for examination. It is a perfect specimen and shoes conclusive evidence of a race of giant nature.

Saint Louis County

St. Paul Press, July 29, 1897

Prehistoric Giant's Bones of a Brobdingnagian People Found in Northern Minnesota

Some Remarkable Discoveries in Itasca County

Fine Pottery and Copper Implements – Ponderous Weapons – Queer Hieroglyphics

Special Correspondence of the Globe Democrat – Ely Minn., August 1. - The country around Ely is particularly rich in relics of the past, judging from the many finds made by various people since farms have opened up here. Scarcely a day passes but some new discovery is made, and the relics are particularly interesting to those who have delved into the records of then musty past to any extent. There is evidence to show that at one time this country was peopled by men of tremendous size and by animals in comparison with which the elephants of the circus today would seem like pygmies. There is no evidence to show that the people who then ruled the country were not mere hewers of wood and drawers of water, but possesses skill in various directions.

Winona County

History of Winona County, Minnesota, 1883

Indian mounds and relics are found in various parts of the township. Not long since, while some men were digging in Mineral bluff, one hundred and fifty feet above the river, a skeleton of an unusual size was unearthed. On measuring, the giant skeleton was found to be ten feet in length, with other parts in proper proportion. In the skull was found a copper hatchet, and a dart or arrowhead nine inches long. Another skeleton, nine feet long, was found in the village of Dresbach, while some men were digging a road or trench. These skeletons were of an unusual size to those generally taken from Indian mounds. Their size, form

and structure would lead those versed in paleontology to believe they belonged to a race prior to the Indian. In many of the mounds have also been found copper hatchets, chisels, various kinds of tomahawks, and other weapons of war; also these antique races seemed to have some process of hardening copper, unknown to any modern process. Where they came from, when they lived, and whence they have gone, is only conjecture and speculation. That they were mighty races, skilled in the mode of warfare, understanding the mechanical arts, for all these we have conclusive evidence. But of their end we know nothing. Whether they were swept from the earth by some deadly epidemic, or annihilated themselves by intestine wars, or died of inherent weakness, we have nothing to inform us.

Woods County

Bemidji Daily Pioneer, October 3, 1916

**BONES OF ANCIENT PERSON UNEARTHED NEAR SPOONER;
MAY HAVE BEEN GIANT**

Skeleton Leads Physicians to Believe Being was that of Seven Foot Tall Woman

An enlightening contribution to historical data concerning the early mound builders of the rainy lake region has been made in the finding of a skeleton of a prehistoric being near Spooner.

The skeleton was found on a caved in bank of clay off the rainy river. It is well preserved and is thought to be that of a woman. The bones have been taken to Spooner and placed on exhibition.

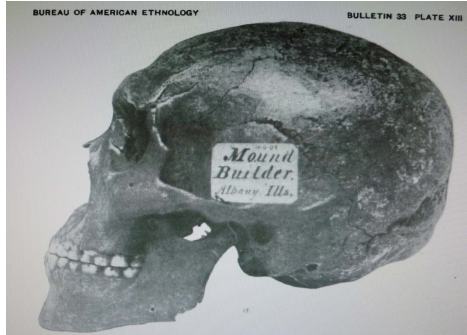
Physicians who have examined the skeleton declare that it represented a type of early prehistoric persons who were seven feet or more and who possessed an especially large lower jaw. They drew this conclusion because the skeleton found was that of a person of a very large stature. The jaw bone was wide and its construction is said to be a special gift of nature to the early man in order that he could masticate the coarser foods which then made up his subsistence.

The skull is very large. The well rounded forehead gives evidence of considerable development of intelligence among the early inhabitants of the Rainy Lake territory. The fact that the skeleton was found at the base of the mound established the fact that the being once belonged to a race of mound people builders, several persons declare.

The mound at the base of which the skeleton was found was opened about three years ago. At that time several pieces of pottery were found. There is no question in the minds of the people in the Spooner district but what the skeleton unearthed represents intelligent, industrious mound dwellers who lived before the days of the red men.

The skeleton will be sent to the Minnesota Historical Society.

Illinois



Adams County



Quincy, Illinois Mound Park

The American Antiquarian, 1903

We now refer to the discovery which we made in connection with the great Serpent effigy near Quincy, Illinois. The serpent is a massive effigy, which conforms to the bluff throughout its entire length. Its folds are brought out very forcibly by four conical burial mounds located near the center of the ridge, midway between the head and tail of the serpent. The mounds contain many bodies, none of them remarkable except the one which was cremated at the base of the mound. This was a large body. It was lying on its back, and partially burned. The bones, however, were preserved, and what was the most singular about the case, on the very center of the body, near the secret parts, a skeleton of a serpent was coiled up, as if there was an intention to make it significant. The hands were folded over the body just below this skeleton. The body had its feet to the east, and its face was turned upward, as if to look toward the sun.

Brown County

Twelfth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, 1894

On the spur of the ridge upon which the Welch mounds of Brown county, hereafter noticed, are situated and about midway between them and Chambersburg, in Pike county, is a group of circular mounds, possibly the work of another people than those who built the effigies. They are mainly on the farm of Mr. W. A. Hume, who assisted in opening eight of them, of which but two are specifically noticed here.

The other, situated on the point of a commanding bluff, was also conical in form, 50 feet in diameter and 8 feet high. The outer layer consisted of sandy soil, 2 feet thick, filled with slightly decayed skeletons, probably Indians of intrusive burials. The earth of the main portion of this mound was very fine yellowish sand which shoveled like ashes and was everywhere, to the depth of from 2 to 4 feet, as full of human skeletons as could well be stowed away in it, even to two and three tiers. Among these were a number of bones not together as skeletons, but mingled in confusion and probably from scaffolds or other localities. Excepting one, which was rather more than seven feet long, these skeletons appeared to be of medium size and many of them much decayed.

L. A. Times, November 18, 1906.

ANCIENT GIANTS UNEARTHED

Skeletons Eight Feet Long Have Been Found

On what is known as one of the Illinois River hills, about midway between Cooperstown and the river and eight miles from Mt. Sterling, in Brown County, Ill., has just been made one of the richest and possibly the most wonderful of prehistoric finds. A curious resident of the locality recently assailed with pick and spade an ancient mound in almost the center of the little farm of Mrs. M. Crabtree, a widow and already the results of the exhumation would make the eyes of the archaeologists dance with delight. With the first day's work the mound began to give up traces of the handiwork of past ages and the bones of those who had wrought it and others immediately joined in the search, still going on. Thus far, several skeletons, by actual measurement eight feet long and several pieces of remarkable pottery, beads and curious implements have been taken out. The bones crumbled badly almost as soon as they are taken into the open air. They are so numerous that it is believed a prehistoric burying ground has been found greater in extent and more perfectly preserved than any yet discovered. Under the bones of each of the ancient dead were found pieces of pottery, beneath the fragments of the skulls of some of their great vases. The largest of which would easily hold two gallons. Underneath one skeleton was a curious bowl, in the center of whose basin was the well-fashioned figure of a king seated upon a log

and it is thought that these bones may be those of a great leader of the race that once ruled this portion of the continent.

Champaign County

BONES OF GIANTS FOUND UNDER SOIL WEST OF URBANA

Urbana Democrat, Urbana Illinois

Bones of Giants Found Under Soil West of Urbana

September 11, 1914 - The workmen at the sewerage disposal plant west of Urbana unearthed two skeletons Thursday afternoon of unusually large proportions. The steam shovel employed in the excavation work tore into the bones and broke a number of the pieces but enough has been found to piece out enough of the bodies to show that the original possessors of the framework were of unusual build. The bones were discovered about two feet from the surface of the ground between the soil and the gravel, immediately under the soil. Charles McDargh, authority on and collector of such things, went to the place Friday and secured the bones and will piece them together to make as near the complete skeleton as is possible. Mr. McDargh was interviewed by the Democrat as to the possible origin of the bones Friday morning. He stated that he had never seen so massive a specimen as the one secured with but one exception. While in the Chattanooga museum he had seen the parts of the skeleton of a person taken from the Tennessee river which measured pretty well up to the one secured Thursday. The Southern specimen was said to have measured approximately 7 1/2 feet high. These are of a race supposed to be mound builders, as they bury their dead very near the surface. Mr. McDargh has not decided as yet whether the specimens recently acquired is of that period or of some enormous Indian. The teeth are all in place in the jawbone, which measured 5 inches and is 7 inches long. The teeth are in a good state of preservation, though worn down considerably, indicating the age of the possessor. All the bones secured are of unusual size and the man was undoubtedly a large fellow. If the men are of the same race as the one found in Chattanooga they probably lived some three or four thousand years ago, as it has been determined that the southern gentlemen was that old. As soon as the bones were discovered Sheriff Faulkner was called upon to take charge but he felt that it would be an usurpation of authority and suggested that the township trustees were the proper ones to take the case in hand. M. B. Saxbe was not notified but no action was taken. All thought of any recent interment has been abandoned, as the bones show clearly the long time

they have lain under the surface. When first discovered the workmen at the plant flocked to the place and all sorts of theories and conjectures were advanced but it was finally decided that the bones were of ancient and not recent origin.

Cook County

New Ulm Review, September 12, 1900

The skeleton of a giant, who, when he walked the shores of Lake Michigan, stood seven feet and four inches high in his moccasin feet, was discovered in Rogers Park the other day and upon the discovery hinged an afternoon's wonderment. Joseph and Charles Everett, boys who live in Ridge Boulevard near Pratt Avenue, made the find and reported it at the Rogers Park police station. Dr. John Klein, one of the searching party, declared that the skeleton was that of an Indian chief. Further search, among other things, disclosed a copper knife, arrowheads, a quantity of gold and a moccasin. The skeleton was taken in the patrol wagon to the Rogers Park police station. Later it was given to Dr. Klein. The doctor will mount the skeleton and send it to Leipsic University.

Daviess County

History of Daviess County, Illinois 1879

The mounds on the bluff have nearly all been opened within the last two or three years by Louis A. Rowly, Esq., Mr. W. M. Snyder and Mr. John Dowling, assisted by Sidney Hunkins and Dr. W. S. Crawford. These gentlemen have taken much interest in these prehistoric structures, and have very carefully investigated them. In all that have been opened the excavators have found in the center a pit that was evidently dug about two and a half feet below the original surface of the ground, about six feet long and four feet wide, in the form of a parallelogram. The bottom and sides of this pit are of hard clay. The bones in this pit indicate a race of gigantic stature, buried in a sitting posture around the sides of the pit, with legs extending towards the center.

Fulton County



Skeletons from the Dickson mounds in Fulton County

The Belvidere Standard (Belvidere, Illinois) December 29, 1886

A mound near Liverpool, Ill., was recently opened and several skeletons of very large men were found. The skulls were so large that they would go over an ordinary man's head, covering it to the shoulders. There was also found a small steel anvil, perfect in form, and so hard that an ax made little impression on it. Also a set of false teeth, of copper and ivory, large enough for a giant, and of excellent workmanship.

Gallatin County

The Inter Ocean (Chicago, Illinois) December 1, 1903

GIANT SKELETONS UNEARTHED

Workmen Find Bones of Persons Dead Perhaps 1,000 Years

Carbondale, Ill., Nov. 30. In excavating recently for a new building in the city of Shawneetown, the oldest town in Illinois, workmen unearthed fourteen human skeletons and a large amount of old Indian relics.

In a space of eight feet square the fourteen skeletons and six large earthen vessels were taken out. The skeletons are of enormous size, one being that of a

The Encyclopedia of Ancient Giants in North America

man fully eight feet in height, while near this one was found the skull of an adult, judging from its teeth, not larger than that of a 4 year old child. This is thought by doctors here, is the skeleton of a pigmy.

The discoveries were made near an old Indian mound, and scientists believe the skeletons are of a people who have been buried fully 1,000 years.



Hancock County

Iowa State Reporter, September 10, 1891

SKELETONS OF GIANTS

Hundreds of Skulls Found – Interesting Discoveries in the Burial Mounds at Carthage, Ill.

CARTHAGE, ILL., Sept. 4 – Assisted by students, Profs. Dysanger, Hail, Segler and O' Hare, of Carthage College, on Wednesday opened the Sweeney burial mound on the farm of Cyrus Felt, northeast of this city. At first, a covering of stone was encountered, all of the red limestone variety. Most of these stones on being removed crumbled away into sand. Under them were found immense quantities of bones, many skulls and several pieces of flint. Some pieces of pottery so badly decayed and broken as to be unrecognizable were found also. Measurements were taken of several of the skulls. One measured 7 ³/₄ inches across the parietal bone, another 6 inches. Three femur bones were found measuring 9 inches in length, some that measured 17 ¹/₂ inches in length and other measuring 12 to 14 inches. One measured 3 inches across the lower end of the femur bone. Dr. Veatch says the bones indicate that the men must have been 7 to 8 feet tall at least. One jawbone was secured that contained a perfect row of teeth which evidently belonged to a middle-aged person.

Upon digging a few feet farther down another layer of rocks was discovered, and upon removing them several skeletons, perfect in form, lay all huddled together as if they had fallen in battle. Some of the skeletons were preserved almost entire, although most of the bones would crumble away upon being

exposed to the air. It is believed that fully 500 corpses were buried here, as basketful after basketful of bones were taken out, while the mound is literally full of them. The skulls were all filled with a peculiarly soft and very black loam, different from the surrounding earth.

Dodge City Times., September 11, 1891

Further investigations of the Sweeney mounds , near Carthage, Ill., resulted in unearthing hundreds of human skeletons of giant proportions.

Los Angeles Herald, November 4, 1891

A mound containing the skeletons of several prehistoric people has been discovered on a farm near Carthage, Ill. The skeletons lay in all conceivable positions and are supposed to be those of warriors who fell in battle. It is believed that the farm is the site of an ancient battlefield. The skeletons are of unusual size and the teeth in the skulls are larger than those of ordinary human beings. The authorities of Carthage college have received permission to explore the cave and a noted antiquarian has been sent for to aid in the investigation.

Henry County

Salina Daily Republican (Salina, Kansas) January 28, 1903

DIGS UP BONES OF GIANTS

An Illinois Farmer Finds a Prehistoric Cemetery in a High Mound

A prehistoric graveyard has been discovered on the farm of Solomon Hedrick, in Henry county, Ill. A large number of human skeletons have been found, and all are eight feet or more in height. A mound 35 feet high had been built of gravel or sand. A roadway 20 feet in width led up to the top of the mound.

When about 12 feet of the apex of the mound had been removed the skeletons were found. The bones are large in size and the teeth are highly polished and well preserved. Ivory heads, shields made of bone and other articles were found in the graves. Hedrick will dig up the entire field in hope of finding valuable articles.

Jo Daviess County

12th Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1890-1891

Dunleith Illinois

No. 5, the largest of the group was carefully examined. Two feet below the surface, near the apex, was a skeleton, doubtless an intrusive Indian burial...Near the original surface, 10 or 12 feet from the center, on the lower side, lying at full length on its back, was one of the largest skeletons discovered by the Bureau

agents, the length as proved by actual measurement being between 7 and 8 feet. It was clearly traceable, but crumbled to pieces immediately after removal from the hard earth in which it was encased.

Kankakee County

The Pantagraph (Bloomington, Illinois) May 22, 1888

While workman were engaging in digging for sand at Van Meter's Bend, near Kankakee, Saturday, they unearthed the bodies of six men that are supposed to be those of an extinct race of giants. The bones are much larger than those of present day. The mound has produced a large number of skeletons and many interesting relics.

Lake County

Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and the History of Lake County, 1902

Of the early history of the region which now embraces Lake County, but little can be written . The Mound Builders had occupied it and passed away, leaving no written language. Excavations have revealed the crumbling bones of a mighty race. Samuel Miller, who has resided in the county since 1835, is an authority for the statement that one skeleton which he assisted in unearthing was a trifle more than eight feet in length, the skull being correspondingly large, while many other skeletons measured at least seven feet.

LaSalle County

New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, May 7, 1852

A Giant Exhumed

A day or two since Frank McHarra, found the remains of what is supposed to have been a gigantic India, near his mill at Shippingsport. The high water had caused the bank of the river to cave in, and while he was digging away at the spot between the two mills, the bones were discovered. He had them carefully removed, and judging from the length of the thigh and leg bones, and other portions of the skeleton which were placed together, it must have been a man upwards of seven feet in height. The skull was of immense size, with unusual high cheek bones – a sure indication of the Indian race. An antique fashioned jug, made of earthenware, decorated with shells, was found alongside the bones. A year or two since, a quantity of human bones was found in the same vicinity, and it is supposed that a century or two since the spot was an Indian burial place.

Logan County

History of Logan County, Illinois, 1886

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish the place of sepulcher raised by the Mound Builders from the modern graves of the Indians. The tombs of the former were in general larger than those of the latter, and were used as receptacles for a great number of bodies, and contained relics of art, evincing a higher degree of civilization than that attained by the Indians.

The ancient earthworks of the Mound Builders have occasionally been appropriated as burial places by the Indians, but the skeletons of the latter may be distinguished from the osteological remains of the former by their greater stature.

Madison County



Image of the Piasa on the bluffs of the Mississippi River at Alton, Illinois.

Daily Review, March 15, 1901

Bones of a Giant

Alton Ill., March 15 – Workmen who were digging on the farm of Z.B. Job of East Alton, yesterday unearthed the skeleton of a man of gigantic stature. The bones had been in the ground many years, and when touched by the workman crumbled away, but the skull remained intact, and was brought to Alton to be exhibited. The skull is very large and the jawbone is of unusual size. The ground where the skeleton was found had not been disturbed in many years, and there was a mound at the place, which was being leveled off.

Monroe County

The Sedalia Democrat (Sedalia, Missouri) January 29, 1908

GIANT SKELETONS FOUND

Illinois Indian Mound Believed to Contain Treasures

Hecker Ill., Jan 29. - Within five miles of this town an Indian graveyard recently was found by a party of hunters. Having heard from old settlers that an Indian chief was buried in this vicinity, one of the mounds, which was about 130 feet in circumference and about 3 feet high, was opened, and the skeleton of an enormous Indian was unearthed, the thigh bone of which measured 22 inches.

Taken in proportion, the Indian must have measured fully seven feet and 3 inches tall. Found with the body were tomahawk and other valuable relics. The remaining eight mounds will be thoroughly explored with the hope that the chiefs remains may be found.

Peoria County

History of Mifflin County, Ohio, 1880

South of this, on the banks of Peoria Lake, near the city of Peoria, Illinois, there were excavated a few years ago by the Scientific Association of Peoria the contents of a very large, oval mound, and in it were found three human skeletons, a man, a woman and a boy, all lying straight beside each other, the boy asleep on the woman's arm. The skeleton of the boy was about three feet long, but the man and the woman had a stature of seven feet. The bones were decomposed rapidly on being exposed to the air, except the skulls, which being of a harder texture had better withstood the tooth of time. Though these figures were of immense stature, their immense skulls were fully in proportion to their frames, and possessed of a frontal development of reasoning powers of immense size.

The American Antiquarian, 1905

Sacrificial Mounds – Excavations at Chillicothe, Illinois

A previous exploration had resulted in the discovery of numerous remains, but at three feet below the surface, a well preserved skeleton was found lying on its back, with head pointing southwest. The form was large, the jaws massive, and the teeth perfect. At the feet lay the bones of an infant, and the skeleton, when living, was probably a female and mother.

Pike County

12th Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology the Smithsonian Institution 1890-1891 (Pike County, Illinois)

No. 11 is now 35 by 40 feet at the base and 4 feet High. In the center, 3 feet below the surface, was a vault 8 feet long and 3 feet wide. In the bottom of this, among the decayed fragments of bark wrappings, lay a skeleton fully seven feet long, extended at full length on the back, head west. Lying in a circle above the hips were fifty-two perforated shell disks about an inch in diameter and one-eighth of an inch thick.

St. Clair County



The Utah County Democrat, November 28, 1908 **Burial Place of Giants.**

East St. Louis, – Human bones, believed to have been those of sixteen mound builders, were found in East St. Louis on Tuesday by workmen who were digging an excavation. One skeleton was walled up in a stone tomb eight feet high. It was that of a man apparently seven feet tall. When the stones were removed the skeleton fell into two pieces. Buried under seven feet of earth near the base of this ancient tomb were the skeletons of fifteen men, all above normal height, they were seated in a circle about the tomb.

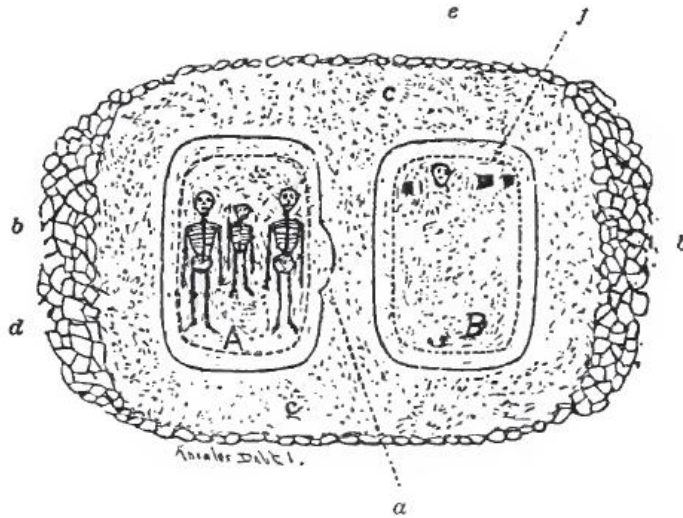
The Sedalia Democrat (Sedalia, Missouri) January 29, 1908 **GIANT SKELETONS FOUND** **Illinois Indian Mound Believed to Contain Treasures**

Hecker Ill., Jan 29. - Within five miles of this town an Indian graveyard recently was found by a party of hunters. Having heard from old settlers that an Indian

chief was buried in this vicinity, one of the mounds, which was about 130 feet in circumference and about 3 feet high, was opened, and the skeleton of an enormous Indian was unearthed, the thigh bone of which measured 22 inches.

Taken in proportion, the Indian must have measured fully seven feet and 3 inches tall. Found with the body were tomahawk and other valuable relics. The remaining eight mounds will be thoroughly explored with the hope that the chiefs remains may be found.

Iowa



The Nebraska Advertiser, November 19, 1897

It is a matter of official record that in digging through a mound in Iowa the scientists found the skeleton of a giant, who, judging from actual measurement, must have stood seven feet, six inches tall when alive. The bones crumbled to dust when exposed to the air. Around the neck was a collar of bear's teeth, and across the thighs were dozens of small copper beads, which may have once adorned a hunting skirt. The latter were formed by rolling slender wire-like strips of metal into little rings. One skull obtained from a mound in Alabama was completely filled with snail shells.

In another mound in Iowa was found a central chamber containing 11 skeletons, which were arranged in a circle with their back against the walls. In their midst was a great sea shell, which had been converted into a drinking cup.

Smaller cavities in the same tumulus were filled with a fine copper-colored dust, which, when first uncovered, gave out such a sickening odor that operations had

to be suspended for a while. The dust was supposed to be ashes from burned flesh -perhaps that of the individuals in the central chamber. Many of the tribes of Indians in ancient times made the practice of removing the flesh from the bones of the dead.

Black Hawk County

Waterloo Iowa Courier, September 22, 1897

OPENED A MOUND

Skeleton of a Gigantic Prehistoric Man Exhumed by Relic Hunters

A party of relic hunters made an excavation yesterday into one of the mounds which are quite numerous along the Cedar in the vicinity of Waterloo. The mound was 40 feet in diameter and about five feet high in the center. At a depth of 4 1/2 feet, in the center of the mound fragments of a gigantic human skeleton were found. They consisted of portions of a femur and humerus bones and a section of the base of the skull. It is evident that from the diameter of the bones that they belonged to a man of more than ordinary size, and all that was left of the skeleton can be packed in a cigar box it is probable that the body was laid away many centuries ago. No stone implements or copper ornaments were discovered but several pieces of charcoal were found near the bones and fragments of pottery and arrow heads were found near by.

Boston Evening Transcript September 25, 1897

Relic Hunters Find a Giant

Eldora Iowas, Sept. 25 - A party of relic hunters, exploring one of the numerous mounds in Black Hawk County, on the Cedar River, east of here, has discovered in one of the graves the skeleton of a prehistoric man of much more than ordinary size. Stone implements, pottery and arrowheads were found in the mound. Dr. E. C. Gaines of Eldora contemplates making some extensive explorations.

Davis County

An Illustrated History of the State of Iowa, 1875

Near Iowaville there was a large inclosed field, which had been under cultivation many years, and while the husbandmen were tilling the soil they did not dream they were walking about and that the luxuriant harvest was waiving over the graves of the departed dead, and little did they consider that many beings of their own race had trod on those grounds many years in the past This flood disclosed mysterious information that was not known before. The waters in their mad career, being swollen out of their natural channel, rushed with force

and violence over this inclosed field, and like as in other cultivated lands, the flood washed out deep excavations; it removed earth which had been dug out and replaced by human hands ; it had developed the resting place of the dead, the graves of those who had lived and died at unknown times in the past : and as the waters had subsided, in these excavations were found the remains of human beings; bones which had been clothed with flesh in the past, skeletons of a gigantic race, trinkets and ornaments and badges of distinction. These discoveries at the time attracted much attention and much speculation. Dr. Peter Walker, who lived near by, made a careful examination of some of these remains, and found them of an enormous size ; from the bones of one which he examined, he judged that the individual when living, must have been from eight to twelve feet high. The jaw bone, which was in a perfect state of preservation, was so large, that the doctor, though a large man himself, could easily put over his own face, and in this position the extremities extended past his own ears, and some of the teeth measured an inch and a quarter across the face. There were quite a number of articles found with the bones which had been washed up, which gave evidence that those persons who had been buried there were in possession of the arts of civilization. The large skeleton, which was particularly examined by Dr. Walker, was probably a noted character in his time, not only for his size, but doubtless held some important station among his people, for, among other things, there were found several of what were supposed to have been badges of distinction. Around his thighs were steel bands, and on the arms silver bracelets, which were neatly wrought and nearly two inches wide.

Des Moines County

The Plymouth Weekly Democrat (Plymouth, Indiana) April 23, 1857

Giant Skeletons – The Burlington, Iowa State Gazette, says that while some workmen were engaged in excavating the cellar of gov. Grime's new building, on the corner of Main Street, they came upon an arched vault some ten square, which, on being opened, was found to contain human skeletons of gigantic proportions.

The wall of the vault was about fourteen inches thick, well laid up with cement or indestructible mortar. The vault is six feet from the base to the arch. The skeletons are in a state of preservation, and we venture to say the largest human remains found, being little over eight feet long.

Dubuque County

White Cloud Kansas Chief August 31, 1871

A human skull of gigantic proportion has been exhumed, a few miles northwest of Dubuque, Iowa, at a distance of thirty feet below the surface of the earth. The discovery was made by Mr. Hetherington while sinking a shaft in a lead drift. Of this relic of the past the Times says:

The skull is very large size, much larger than the skulls grow now-a days, flat on top of the head, with the sockets where the eyes once reposed in a perfect state of preservation, the features plainly marked, while the os frontis bone is an inch and a half in thickness. The teeth are all wanting and the interior cavity was filled with coarse gravel. If the body was at all proportionate, the chap who once wore that skull could not have been less than ten feet high in his stockings in those days. To what race it belonged, how it got there, are questions with which we do not wish to deal, but shall leave the public to draw their own conclusions. Mr. Hetherington now has the skull in his possession, and is ready at all times to submit it to the inspection of the curious.

New York Times, February 14, 1871

A Nut for Archaeologists

Since the result of Gov. Arny's exploration in New Mexico was made public, there has been no discovery of more interest to the American archaeologists than the one alleged to have been made recently in Iowa, on the line of the of the projected Dubuque and Minnesota Railroad. The workman, while engaged in excavating for the road, in the limestone at the foot of a bluff, are said to have come upon a flat stone covered with strange characters. This being removed, opening the way into a passage about four feet wide and six feet high, leading directly into the heart of the bluff. At a distance of about fifty feet from the entrance another stone, similar to the first had to be removed, when a large chamber revealed itself, cu tout of the solid rock, about twenty five feet square, and twenty feet high. The floor was hard and smooth, while the walls and roof were carved in a sort of basso-relieve, with figures of birds, trees, stars, serpents and chariots. The south wall was adorned "with a representation of the sun, and immediately below the figure of a man in the act of stepping out of a boat, and holding in his hand a dove."

So far the revelations were not very different from many previous ones in similar caves and rock-chambers throughout our Western country. But the most curious part of the discovery was yet to come, an done that would go far to support the theory of many savants with regards to the physical degeneration of

the race. A flat slab in the floor of the cavern being raised, revealed below a vault filled with skeletons of unusual size, the largest being seven feet eight inches high by actual measurements. By the side of each skeleton was set a small vase filled with yellow earth, beneath which were found animal bones and particles of animal matter. The skeletons were placed in a semicircle toward the south-west.

The figured sun on the walls of the rock chamber would indicate that they worshiped that luminary, and the representation of a man with a dove, stepping out of a boat, may be an allusion to that tradition of the deluge, which in one form or another, all our aboriginal peoples have been found to hold.

In the fingers of the largest skeleton was clasped a pearl ornament, and traces of cloth were found crumbled at the feet of the remains. What is still more important and curious, many copper implements were found, thus seeming to show that the Lake Superior mines had been worked at a very early period.

Telegraph Herald, January 3, 1998

Archaeologists have documented 26 mounds at Gramercy Park, dating from about 200 to 300 A.D. They spread over a 7 – 10 acre area. There are also Hopewell mounds on the north side of Dubuque and outside of Marquette, Iowa. About 10,000 have been found continent wide, Berryman said.

At least two of the 26 mounds at Gramercy have puzzled archaeologists. One, according to documents, contained the skeleton of an unusually tall person. Likely a male, the individual was 7 to 8 feet tall.

Des Moines County



The Grand River Times (Grand Haven, Michigan) May 21, 1856 **Western Giants in Their Slumber**

The Burlington Iowa Gazette says that while workmen were engaged in excavating for the cellar of Gov. Grimes new building on the corner of Main and Valley Street, they came upon an arched vault some ten feet square, which, on

being opened, was found to contain eight human skeletons of gigantic proportions. The walls of the vault were about fourteen inches thick, well laid up with cement or indestructible mortar. The vault is about six feet deep from the base to the arch. The skeletons are in a good state of preservation, and we adventure to say are the largest human remains ever found, being over eight feet long.

The Evening Times (Washington, D.C.) August 17, 1897

WORKMEN UNEARTH SKELETONS

An Indian Giant and Infant Turned Up at Burlington

Burlington, Iowa, Aug. 17 - A remarkable find was made by workman excavating for the road around North Main street bluff yesterday. They turned up the complete skeleton of an Indian and an infant. The former was a giant at least seven feet tall. With the skeleton were found a silver armlet, a spear head, pipe, knives, beads, a bridle bit and a quantity of silver and copper ornaments.

Fremont County

History of Fremont County, Iowa 1881

In 1875 a huge Sioux skeleton was unearthed at a brickyard about one mile east of Hamburg at a depth of fourteen feet from the surface of the earth. The bones were for the most part in an advanced state of decay but the teeth were well preserved. The remains are believed to be those of a giant at least eight feet in height. The teeth were worn down almost to the jaw-bone, which fact indicated that the "mighty men of renown" must have lived in the days mentioned by the old Sioux Indians who formerly lived in the vicinity of Hamburg.

Hardin County

The Leavenworth Times (Leavenworth, Kansas) September 24, 1897

RELIC HUNTERS FIND A GIANT

Skeleton of a Massive Man in Iowa Mound

Eldora, Iowa, Sept. 23. - A party of relic hunters, exploring one of the numerous mounds in Black Hawk county, on Cedar river, east of here, has discovered in one of the graves the skeleton of a prehistoric man of much more than ordinary size.

Stone implements, pottery and arrow heads were found in the mound. Dr. E. C. Gaines of Eldorado contemplates making some extensive explorations.

Wapello County

History of Wapello County, 1878

After the flood of 1851, Mr. Ford found 10 skulls that had been washed on his claim and lodged in a drift. He picked up a jaw and thigh bone, which must have

belonged to a giant equal in size to one of those mentioned in the Scriptures. He could easily slip the jaw-bone over his own, the inside measuring more than the outside of his jaw. The thigh-bone, from hip to knee, was three or four inches longer than that of an ordinary large man.

Nebraska

Brown County

Dakota Farmers Leader, October 27, 1899

FOUND GIANT SKELETONS

S.H. Elliot of Brainard Township, Brown County, has recently opened an Indian mound on his farm and found many interesting relics and Indian remains. The skeletons of nine persons have thus far been exhumed, and judging by the size of the bones some of them must have been seven or eight feet in height when alive. The bodies appear to have been doubled backward when buried. Several pipes and flint arrows heads have also been found near the bones. The earth of which the mound is formed appears to have been carried some little distance.

Buffalo County

The Saint Paul Globe (Saint Paul, Minnesota) August 6, 1899

FIST FULL OF DIAMONDS

The Petrified Arm of a Prehistoric Giant worth its Weight in Gold

Kearney, Neb., Aug 5 – the petrified arm of a prehistoric giant was unearthed recently on the farm of J.R. Male, near here. The hand was tightly clasped. A young son of Mr. male while playing with the curiosity, broke off the fingers of the hand, and nine large diamonds, of the purest water and large and large as lima beans fell out. Mr male will exhume the remainder of the giant's body.

Dodge County

Lincoln Evening News, November 8, 1911

WHO WERE THEY?

Find of Gigantic Skeletons Puzzles Junction City Farmers

An ethnologist mystery has been uncovered on the farm of John Noland several miles northwest of this city. In the center of Mr. Noland's wheat field was a mound which he decided to level, and while doing so he uncovered several human skulls and a large number of bones and teeth, says a Junction City dispatch to the

Topeka State Journal.

One of the skulls and one of the thigh bones, apparently from the same person, were of gigantic stature. The big skull is pierced through the back with several small round holes, apparently such holes as would be made by small shot from a shotgun.

Persons who have examined the skulls say they do not resemble the ordinary Indian skull and the absence of Indian weapons and utensils would seem to indicate that the bones were not those of Indians. Although a careful search was made, no Indian relics were found within the cairn, although there was a brown powdery substance that might have been wood. The oldest settlers, however say that they do not remember of any white persons having been buried there. The question now is, of what race were those who were buried there?

Kansas



The Giant's Burial Pit was also known as Salina's Indian Burial Pit. Many of the skeleton were reported to be six and seven feet tall. The skeletons were a tourist attraction, located near Salina, Kansas from 1936 to 1989. The Indian Burial Pit was covered and sealed with concrete by the State of Kansas at the insistence of the Pawnee Indians of Oklahoma, in 1990.

Geary County

The Junction City Daily Union (Junction City, Kansas) May 17, 1916

Did Man Live Here Ages Ago?

Are the bones In Sand Pit Those of Human Beings?

Salina – Hundreds and probably thousands of years ago, was there a race of human beings inhabiting Saline county – or rather this section of the world, for there was no Saline county then?

J.F. Bates, sand man, is finding bones again at the bottom of the sand pit, but

this time many of them appear to be the bones of human beings.

“ I have ordered the men to save these bones.” said Mr. Bates today, “and they are being kept in the offices at the pit. I intend to turn them over to Prof. A. W Jones as soon as I get the chance and probably he can tell something about what they are. They seem to be different from the bones I have found before and it is my belief they are bones of human beings.”

Some time ago Mr, Bates unearthed what he believed was a human grave. The bones were so decayed they appeared to have turned to lime and broke into pieces but before disturbed, there was the outline of a human skeleton about six feet tall.

Leavenworth County

Philipsburgh Herald (Phillipsburg, Kansas) March 26, 1902

While digging a cave ion their farm near Lansing, Joseph and M. Conannon found what appears to be the skeleton of a prehistoric man. The find was made in the red clay of the river bank, 65 feet below the surface of the ground. Practically all the bones were found, and by comparing them with a man of average stature it would seem that the owner of the skeleton stood about eight feet tall. The bones of the arm at the wrist measured 2 1/2 inches in diameter and one them is as long as the average arm.

Saline County



Miami daily News (Miami, Oklahoma) October 11, 1936

Ancient Burial Ground is Found in Kansas

Salina, Kas., Oct – (AP) – Discovery of an Indian communal burial ground believed to contain the remains of a tribe that roamed the plains of

central Kansas more than 5000 years ago, has been made five miles east of here by Guy T. Whiteford, policeman-archaeologists. Whiteford said he already has excavated 27 skulls and three complete skeletons, one of which he asserted was seven feet tall. The position of burial and ornaments found near the remains indicated the body was that of a chief, he said.

The Salinas Journal, June 11, 1972

Cemetery Draws Tourists, Protests

John Price and his brother Howard, 73 have operated the graveyard as a public attraction since 1936, when the first graves on their hog ranch five miles east of Salina was discovered.

Exhibited are the remains of giant Indians believed to have lived in Kansas 800 years ago. "I can recall only two or three people in the last 37 years who didn't think it was worth 50 cents."

The hog farmer admitted, however, that he has had complaints in recent months. "that bunch raisin hill in Wounded Knee stopped by here last fall," said Price. "They claimed we're violating the rights of Indians by displaying the bones."

"They said the skeletons were only 150 years old. They asked how'd we like it if our relatives were dug up and Indians charges admission for people to see them."

The Price brothers said they presented the Indians with documents from the Smithsonian Institution showing that carbon 14 tests taken of the skeletons indicated the burials took place about 1200 A.D.

Missouri



Stone burial chamber from a Missouri burial mound from an excavation done in by the Smithsonian Institution's *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 37.*

Bates County

Butler Weekly Times., October 10, 1883, A Giant Skeleton.

George Arnold, 'a farm hand in the employ of Franklin Boots, who lives about fifteen miles west of this city, made a discovery which has excited wide-spread interest in this country. The object of this interest is the skeleton of what once was a man of gigantic proportions, which was uncovered in a gravel pit on Mr Boot's farm. The skeleton was found in a sitting posture facing the east, and about six feet from the surface. Some of the bones were badly broken by the caving in of the bank but the skull and some- of the larger hones were taken out in tact, and from them may be easily realized tile gigantic statue of the being to whom they once gave sup port. A measurement of the skull from front to rear, the rule passing through the eye socket to the back of the head, shows it to have been about sixteen inches, while the in inferior maxillary was eight and one half inches, showing that the brain must have weighed tour and one half to five pounds. Careful measurements of the other bones establish the fact that the man when alive was not less than nine feet in height and large in proportion. From the appearance of the teeth, which are very large, and do not show the slightest sign of decay, although wore down almost to the bones of the jaw, the man could not have

been less than 100 years old when he died, and it course he might have been much older. The bones of the lower jaw are very large and thick, showing a strong muscular development in that organ which is far beyond anything of the present day. How long ago the body of this giant was interred where it was unearthed, or to what tribe or nation he belonged when he trod the earth in all the majesty of his strength it is impossible to say, but it must have been ages ago as all the indications show that the soil where the remains was discovered had not been

disturbed for many generations. Steps have been taken to have casts made of the bones and they will be placed either in the state collection or some other college museums.

Boone County

History of Boone County, Missouri 1882

Along Roche Creek, starting from Perche Church and following the creek down about two miles, are numerous mounds, the work, undoubtedly, of the famed mound builders. These mounds are from three to six feet in height, and, on an average, are from 100 to 200 yards apart. They number about twenty well-defined specimens. Dr. Davis, of Sturgeon, and Wm. Powell opened one of these mounds on the farm of the latter. In the center they found a perfect vault, the roof of which was covered with stones. In this vault lay a large skeleton. It measured seven inches across the forehead and the size of the of the other bones were in proportion.

Buchanan County



A Plummet was found within the mouth of the giant skeleton uncovered near St. Joseph, Missouri.

The Sedalia Democrat (Sedalia, Missouri) November 23, 1925 GIANT SKELETON NOT OF A MAYA

Washington, Nov. 3 – The giant Indian skeleton found near St. Joseph, Mo., can hardly be that of a Maya from southern Mexico or Guatemala, in the opinion of Dr. Sylvanus G. Morley, of the Carnegie Institution, an authority on Maya archeology.

The artificially-flattened skull, he said, does not indicate Maya origins, necessarily, because many of the tribes of Indians in this country flattened the heads of their children and the pear shaped stone found in the mouth of the skull, corresponds with no known burial custom of the Maya.

Christian County

The Waco Evening News (Waco, Texas) February 26, 1894

SKELETON FOUND IN A CAVE

They Are Supposed to be Delaware Indians Buried Long Ago

Ozark, Missouri, Feb., 26 - There is a little cave in the bluffs of Finley creek, about two miles north of Ozark, which Bruce Accord was cleaning out for a cellar. Under a layer of limestone and beneath about six inches of earth he found two human, one measuring 7 feet in length. The skull was of gigantic size and very thick. The bones were all in place and well preserved, apparently, though they soon crumble to pieces when exposed to the air.

The other skeleton was of ordinary size and lay near the bed of the larger one. It is supposed that the skeletons are Indian remains. The Delaware Indians had a large burying ground on Finley creek, two miles west of Ozark, and many bones and other relics have been found in this locality.

Duckling County

History of Dunklin County, Missouri 1896

The mounds and other ancient earthworks constructed by this people are abundant in Southeastern Missouri. Some are quite large, but the greater part of them are small and inconspicuous.

Along nearly all of the watercourses that are large enough to be navigated by a canoe, the mounds are almost invariably found, so that when one places himself in such position as to command the grandest river scenery he is almost sure to discover that he is standing upon one of these ancient mounds, or in close proximity thereto. The human skeletons, with skulls differing from those of the Indians that are found in these mounds are usually accompanied by pottery and various ornaments and utensils showing considerable mechanical skill.

Their axes were of stone, and their military works were such as a people would erect who had just passed to the pastoral state of society from that dependent alone from hunting and fishing. They were no doubt idolaters, and it has been conjectured that the sun was the object their adoration. The mounds were generally built in a situation affording a view of the rising sun; when enclosed in walls their gateways were toward the east and finally medals have been found representing the sun rays of light. Dunklin County is especially rich field for the archaeologists. Situated on the farm of C.V. Langdon, one mile south of Cotton Plant, is one of the largest mounds in the county, adjoining are smaller ones.

In the north part, and, in fact, nearly all over the county at comparatively short distances, these mounds are very noticeable. Extra large-sized human bones, skulls, earthen pots, rude ornaments, and various implements have been exhumed from many of these mounds.

Greene County

Morning Herald, Uniontown, Pennsylvania December, 27, 1934 **Eight Giant Skeletons Unearthed**

Springfield, Mo., Dec. 26-Discovery of eight giant human skeletons arranged in four layers so that each pair formed a cross, in a shallow Indian mound near here apparently shed new light on religious customs of prehistoric tribes who once inhabited the Ozarks.

The Rev. E. P. Newberry, Springfield archaeologist, believed it "highly probable" that the crosses formed by the skeletons were of religious significance.

"The Indian cross," he explained, "has always indicated a place of worship in this particular case it seems a reasonable supposition that the eight skeletons were those of a high priest of some cult, and his attendants.

"It was the custom of some tribes to sacrifice a priest's attendants when the priest died, and to bury them with him just as dead man's horse, dog and food were buried with him."

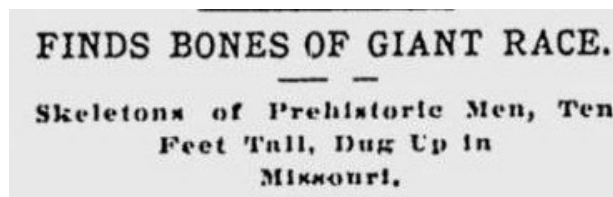
In the crook of an arm of one of the skeletons was found an ancient stone sacrificial bowl, with markings which were exactly like four strange idols recently discovered by Mr. Newberry in the Coleman cavern north of Springfield.

Other evidence that a race of cultured people lived in this vicinity in prehistoric times, Mr. Newberry said consisted of a vault made of a high type of concrete, found on a farm near Odessa, and dental work in teeth of other skeletons which he has unearthed. American Indians, he explained, never made very good concrete, and never made dental repairs.

Santa Cruz Sentinel, (Santa Cruz, California) January 13, 1935

Eight giant human skeletons arranged in four layers were discovered in a shallow Indian mound near Springfield, Mo. The new finds may shed new light on the religious customs of the prehistoric people of that region.

Jefferson County



Marietta Daily Leader, (Marietta, Ohio) December 2, 1900

FIND BONES OF A GIANT RACE

Skeletons of Prehistoric Men, ten Feet Tall, Dug Up in Missouri

The fossils of three human beings, evidently prehistoric giants were found near Monteseno, Mo., the other day by C.H. Beehler, a farmer, at the depth of 40 feet.

The size of the skulls indicates that the bodies must have been at least ten feet high, and the bones, resembling those of a human skeleton, seem to bear out this theory.

Beehler has quite a collection of fossils relics which he has found at various times in this vicinity, which is alive with them. He is confident that he has discovered the missing link, and intends to submit his find to the professors of Washington university in St. Louis to see if they sustain his theory.

Fossils of mastodons and animals extinct for centuries have been found in this vicinity by people who were plowing and digging for wells. It seems to be a regular graveyard for 40 miles around for prehistoric bones which indicate the enormous size of the animals which once roamed the land.

Lafayette County

Deseret News, June 28, 1877

The Lexington, Mo., Press says: "A very remarkable skeleton was dug up in the ground belonging to the Fair Association on Wednesday. The experts who examined the bones conclude, from their length, that the man whom they belonged must have been ten feet in height. The skull was badly fractured, but the jaw bone was preserved, and is twice the ordinary size of the jaw bone according to men these days. From this it is probably not too bold a deduction to conclude that the skeleton is that of a female; but the sex, owing, unfortunately, to the destruction of the skull, is difficult to determine. One thing seems certain, that the specimen does not date back many centuries."

Morgan County

Saint Petersburg Times, November 18, 1934

Mound Reveals Bodies of Ancient Residents

Versailles, Mo., Nov. - 17 – (AP) – A large mound which obstructed J.D. Crain's view from the front porch of his home turned out, upon its removal to be a burial vault of aboriginal residents of the Ozark hills, one of them a giant at at least 8 feet 4 inches tall.

Undecided what disposition to make of the bones, Crain and his helpers finally dug a deep grave near the front porch of the home and placed the skeletons in a box, and reburied them.

Nodaway County

Galveston Daily News, August 15, 1883

A GIANT'S SKELETON

Hon J. H. Hainly, a well known and reliable citizen of Barnard Mo. writes to the Gazette the particulars of the discovery of a giant skeleton four miles southwest of that place. A farmer named John W. Haunon found the bones protruding from the bank of a ravine that had been cut by the action of the rains during the past years. Mr. Haunon worked several days in unearthing the skeletons, which proved to be that of a human being whose height was 12 feet.

The head through the temples was 12 inches; from the lower part of the skull at the back to the top was 15 inches. The ribs were nearly four feet long, 1 3/4 inches wide.

The thigh bones were 30 inches long and of large proportion. When the earth was removed the ribs stood up high enough to enable a man to crawl in and explore the interior of the skeleton, turn around and come out with ease.

The skeleton lay on its face, twenty feet below the surface of the ground, and the toes embedded in the earth, indicating that the body either fell or was placed there when the ground was soft. The left arm was passed around backward, the head resting on the spinal column, while the right was stretched out to the front and right. Some of the bones crumbled upon exposure to the air, but many good specimens were preserved and are now on exhibition at Barnerd. Medical men are much interested. The skeleton is generally pronounced a valuable relic of the prehistoric race.

Pike County

Twelfth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, 1894

The other, situated on the point of a commanding bluff, was also conical in form, 50 feet in diameter and 8 feet high. The outer layer consisted of sandy soil, 2 feet thick, filled with slightly decayed skeletons, probably Indians of intrusive burials. The earth of the main portion of this mound was a very fine yellowish sand which shoveled like ashes and was everywhere, to the depth of from 2 to 4 feet, as full of human skeletons as could be stowed away in it, even two and three tiers. Among these were a number of bones not together as skeletons, but mingled in confusion and probably from scaffolds or other localities. Excepting one, which was rather more than 7 feet long, these skeletons appeared to be of medium size and many of them much decayed.

Randolph County

New York Times, April 9, 1885

Missouri's Buried City – A Strange Discovery in a Coal Mine Near Moberly

St. Louis, Mo., April 8 – The city of Moberly, Mo., is stirred up over the discovery of a wonderful buried city, which was discovered at the bottom of a coal shaft, 380 feet deep, which was sunk near the city. A hard and thick stratum of lava arches in the buried city, the streets of which are regularly laid out and inclosed by walls of stone, which is cut and dressed in a fairly good, although rude style of masonry. A hall 30 by 100 feet was discovered, wherein were stone benches and tools of all descriptions for mechanical service. Further search disclosed statues and images made of a composition closely resembling bronze, lacking luster. A stone fountain was found, situated in a wide court or street, and from it a stream of perfectly pure water was flowing, which was found to be strongly impregnated with lime. Lying beside the foundation were found portions of the skeleton of a human being. The bones of the leg measured, the femur four and one-half feet, the tibia four feet and three inches, showing that when alive was three times the size of an ordinary man, and possessed of a wonderful muscular power and quickness. The head bones had separated in two places.

The implements found embrace bronze and flint knives, stone and granite hammers, metallic saws of rude workmanship, but proved metal, and others of similar character; they are not so highly polished, nor so accurately made as those now finished by our best mechanics, but they show skill and evidence of an advanced civilization that are very wonderful. The searching party spent 12 hours in the depths and only gave up explorations because of the oil in their lamps being low. No end to the wonders of discovery was reached. The facts above given are vouched for by Mr. David Coates, the recorder of the city of Moberly, and Mr. George Keating, City Marshall, who were of the exploring party. A further extended search will be made in a day or two.

St. Clair County

San Francisco Chronicle, August 25, 1908

SKELETONS OF GIANTS FOUND IN ST. LOUIS

Workman Unearth Bones of Extinct Race Believed to Have Been Mound Builders

Human bones believed to have been those of mound builders were found at second and St. Clair avenue, East St. Louis, recently, by workman, who were

digging an excavation for a hay warehouse.

one skeleton was walled up in a stone tomb eight feet high. When a heavy slab of rock was taken from the top the skeleton, standing upright, could be seen within.

It was that of a man apparently 7 feet tall. An effort was made to remove the skeleton intact, but when other stones were removed it fell to pieces. Buried under 5 feet of earth, near the base of this ancient tomb were the skeletons of other men all above normal height. They were in a circle about the tomb where their chieftain had been walled up. As the ground was cleared away these skeletons also fell apart. Three skulls were intact.

St. Charles County

History of Fremont County, Iowa 1881

In 1875 a huge human skeleton was unearthed at a brick-yard about one mile east of Hamburg at a depth of fourteen feet from the surface of the earth. The bones were for the most part in an advanced state of decay but the teeth were well preserved. The remains are believed to be those of a giant at least eight feet in height. The teeth were worn down almost to the jaw-bone, which fact indicated that the "mighty men of renown" must have lived in the days mentioned by the old Indians who formerly lived in the vicinity of Hamburg. "Long ago," said they, "our fathers used to ride across the Missouri river here on their ponies, for the water was very shallow. The eastern margin of the river then was at the foot of the high bluff (at Hamburg) and the river itself was very wide. But there were so many bad men among our fathers in those days and they engaged in so many wars that the Great Spirit cursed the waters of the river (the Missouri) and caused it to run in a narrower and deeper channel, so that the tribes, could not cross and fight and kill one another. After that our fathers lived till their feet were worn off with walking and their teeth worn down with eating." Many other bones of extinct giant animals and men have been found in the same locality where the skeleton before was described.

Webster County

The Los Angeles Times, September 28, 1891

Prehistoric Relics What Was Found on Opening a Missouri Mound

Marshfield, (Mo.,) Sept. 25 – [Correspondence] An ancient mound which stands on the farm of William Rees, about seven miles west of this city has long been supposed to contain the remains of a prehistoric race and much speculation has been indulged in regarding the possible contents of the hillock. There appears to be a chain of these mounds extending from the south from the one mentioned for several miles, but this one is the largest of the lot, and was supposed to contain something which would indicate who built it. Several times efforts have been made to have the mound opened by people who are interested in archaeological researches, but Mr. Rees has always objected, as he regards the place as the beauty spot of his farm. It is just back of the house, and makes a

good observation point as the country can be seen from it for several miles in all directions.

A young man who has been spending the summer in this neighborhood has been especially anxious to open the mound, and has tried in all manner of ways to induce Rees to give his consent. The young man is Walter Horton, and he determined to make one last effort. He made a proposition that he would open the mound from the side, build a cellar in the center, remove all the dirt, and in no way impair the appearance of the mound. He was in correspondence with certain scientific men in Boston who told him they would give him the necessary funds to prosecute the research. Rees was convinced that no harm would be done to the mound, and at last consented to let Horton do the work. Horton stipulated that he was to have any antiquities which might be found, and agreed in return to have a good stone wall built inside to keep the mound from caving in.

The work was begun about a month ago and has just been completed. The results have fully repaid Horton for his time, money and labor and Rees has a good cellar adjoining his house while the mound is still there. The work showed that the mound was not only the relic of an ancient race but was evidently the grave of a noted man among them..

From the second days work it became evident that explorers were entering a mound that was rich in relics. When a hole had been dug to a depth of ten feet, what appeared to be a passage way was found. There were rock walls, sides, top and bottom, which seemed to be laid with great regularity and which had been filled up after its use had been served. The rocks were flat slabs and the work progressed along this way mapped out by the builders of the mound. When in about twenty feet, the first evidence was found that the mound was a tomb. On each side of the passageway was found the skeleton of some animal, evidently dog, which was lying with its head toward the entrance. The bones crumbled to dust as soon as they reached the open air. Back of these was found a lot of pottery of very crude make and near the pottery was found a pile of ashes. In the center of the mound the stone wall stopped against large flat rocks. It was at first thought that this was the end of the exploration, but when the rock was taken away it was found that it was part of a cavity within which was the grave of an ancient chieftain.

Sitting in the southwest corner of the space, which was about seven feet square, was the skeleton of a man. It was much larger size than the ordinary man of today being seven feet, two inches long. It was facing the east and had the arm folded across the breast. At the feet of the skeleton was a bowl of pottery similar

to that found in the passageway and at the right hand was found a stone ax with several arrows and spear heads. What was most remarkable part of the discovery was a copper hammer of peculiar make. It was very hard and with a sharp edge and a blunt side with a hole in the middle, evidently for the reception of a handle. At the feet of the skeleton was another dog. The rest of the cavity was empty.

Western Canada

The Starke County Democrat, (Canton, Ohio) May 14, 1874

Near Comox, one hundred and thirty miles north-west of Victoria, a group of mounds were examined in 1872-3, and found to be built of sea sand and black mold, mixed with some shells. They were from five to fifty yards in circumference. In one by the side of a very large skull was deposited a piece of coal; and in another with a very peculiar flattened skull was a child's tooth. Both these skulls are said to have been covered with baked clay, and are now in the collection of the Society of Natural History in Montreal. One mound in this vicinity is fifty feet high and of oval shape. In its center only a few feet below the surface were found burnt skeletons of children not over twelve years old, which seemed to have been enclosed in a box of cedar—of which only a brown dust remains—and covered with two feet of stones and one foot of shells. There is a spring of fine water some fifty yards from this mound, of which, from superstitious motives no Indian will drink. One rectangular cairn, ten by twelve feet, was found, but even in this the central receptacle was circular. The body in this mound showed no signs of burning, the head pointed northward, and a pencil-shaped stone sharp at both ends was deposited with the human remains.

Bancrofts Native Races, Antiquities of British Columbia, 1886

Near Comox, one hundred and thirty miles northwest of Victoria, a group of mounds were excavated in 1872-3, and found to be built of sea sand and black mold, mixed with some shells. They were from five to fifty yards in circumference. In one by the side of a very large skull was deposited a piece of coal; and in another with a very peculiar flattened skull was a child's tooth.

Warren Evening Mirror (Warren Pennsylvania) May 17, 1910 **Grim Relics of Early Fight**

Manitoba Workman Unearth Skeletons in Common Grave

Snowflake Minn., May 17 – Workman digging on the brow of a hill on the Charles Simms homestead unearthed the skeletons of 20 human beings, which

had been buried in all sorts of positions. The bones were those of men women and children who in the ages past, had been slaughtered, evidently in some battle between warring tribes of redskins.

The spot could have been no peaceful Indian burial ground, as the bodies were thrown in every position, some on top of the others. The skeletons show the men to be of gigantic stature.

Beads and other ornaments for Indian women were quite plentiful. To Dr. Corbett of Snowflake belongs the credit for its discovery.



Journal Gazette, November 19, 1922

Captain Newton H. Chittenden of Santa Barbara, California, yesterday presented to the Smithsonian Institution the skull of an aboriginal giant, which he found on the southern shore of Vancouver Island, B. C., about a week ago. The specimen which is that of a Flathead Indians was obtained by the owner at great personal risk, and he has long treasured it as priceless. It has been the object of great interest among the many European anthropologists who have seen it and many have offered great sums to tempt Capt. Chittenden to part with it, but until yesterday he persistently declined.

Winnipeg Tribune (Manitoba, Canada) March 16, 1935
Will Be Moved to Winnipeg For Closer Examination by Experts

Inclusion of an ancient human being in Manitoba;s fast growing family of antiquities, is indicated by the discovery of a human skeleton, between six and seven feet long, and with an abnormally large jawbone, in a gravel pit near Arden, seven miles northeast of Neepawa.

The discovery was made by workman operating the pit, who found the skeleton

when a wall of the pit caved in. The bones were embedded in the gravel about four feet below the surface of the ground.

Measures Over Six Feet

The skeleton appears to have been intact while lying in the ground, but was broken up when the wall of the pit caved in . Reassembled, it measured, roughly six feet six inches. It had an enormous lower jaw, containing large teeth, which had been worn down. The bones were fairly well preserved and quit light. Worl of the discovery was communicated to the University of Manitoba, but, owing to the lack of particulars, Professor J. S. Delury, head of the geology department was unable to express an opinion other than that the skeleton might possibly be thousands of years old.

California

Uncover Indian Relics in California



At least 500 skeletons of what College of Pacific archaeologists declare were giant Indians—figuring in many ancient legends—were uncovered, along with ancient Indian ceramics, by workmen excavating dirt near Stockton, Cal. Above, some of the relics; below, workmen at the scene of the discovery.

Alameda County

Pittsburgh Press, December 23rd 1916

SKELTON OF GIANT FOUND

Oakland, Cal., Dec 23. - A skeleton believed to be that of an Indian chief was discovered by workmen engaged in digging gravel of the Frank Wallace ranch, a mile and a half west of San Leandro. The bones have been taken in charge by Deputy Coroner Robert Morgan, who declares that from the size of the thigh bone, it is evident that the skeleton is that of a man at least eight feet tall. The skeleton is to be sent to the anthropological department of the University of California.

Boston Herald, October 11, 1922

FIND GIANT'S BONES IN MOUND

Captain Newton H. Chittenden Makes Discovery of Skeleton of a Prehistoric Man

Captain Newton H. Chittenden, the explorer and lecturer has proved the theory that he held for some time that the neighborhood was formerly the home of giants by finding the bones of the of the species. Captain Chittenden refuses to reveal the burial ground of this prehistoric man, but admits that it is somewhere in one of the oldest Indian mounds of West Berkeley.

The bones found by Captain Chittenden make almost a complete skeleton, the missing parts being a number of the vertebrae. The thigh bones are a large and measured by present day standards indicate that the owner of them must have been a man by at least eight feet high. Half the skull is gone, but the half that remains shows that twice as many brains as that of the modern man. This skull is like one found several years ago in West Berkeley when excavations were being made for the foundation of a building.

"I have no doubt," say Captain Chittenden, "that ages ago giants roamed around this country. This man was no monstrosity, such as we occasionally have nowadays, but a perfectly formed man and possessed of great of great intellectual powers. I intend to continue my investigation in the hope of finding more bones of our ancestors."

Captain Chittenden will present the skeleton to the Berkeley High School.

Contra Costa County

Mansfield News, Mansfield Ohio, July 25, 1911

Important Historical Find In California

From an excavation made by workman in the employ of the Port Costa Water company have been found a large number of Indian relics of great age including the specimens of crude pottery already mentioned and the skeleton of

an Indian giant more than seven feet tall. The skeleton is in the possession of Dr. Neff of Concord, who is mounting it for an exhibition. The pottery specimens consist of charm stones of baked clay of spindle shape and pierced so that they may be suspended from the neck by cords. In addition there are a large number of knives and arrowheads of obsidian.

The San Francisco Chronicle October 20, 1920

**Big Skeletons Found in Martinez
Treasure Hunters Flocking to Scene
Legend of Nugget Cache Revived**

Martinez, October 19 – New indications that California was once inhabited by a race in gigantic Indians were furnished today when sewer diggers on Ferry and Howard streets, in the heart of the business district, uncovered an Indian burial found with skeletons measuring more than 7 feet long.

Several skulls and one well preserved skeletons are to be given over to the investigators of the anthropological department of the University of California. The skulls and skeletons are declared to be of highly important scientific value.

Discovery if the old Indian burial ground has revived an old Indian legend that an immense treasure of gold nuggets was interred with the body of a chief of the ancient tribe of giant Indians. So convinced are the residents in the truth of the legend that great crowds have thronged around the sewer diggers, largely hampering their activities, and more than a score of persons have applied to the municipal authorities for positions on the city's sewer digging crew.

According to the ancient Indian legend the vast gold treasure was buried in close proximity to where the bones were recovered today.

Eight years ago William Altman, curator of the museum in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, declared that skeletons unearthed near Concord were the most valuable contributions to the scientific investigations of the State's prehistoric Indians.

Fresno County

Arizona Republican., April 12, 1892

Big Injun Is He

The petrified man, now on exhibition at the Central Hotel in this city, undoubtedly ranks high among the curiosities occasioned by a freak of nature. He was discovered December 12, 1890, about sixty miles from Fresno, California. The marsh in which he was found seems full of petrified wood, clam shells, whalebone, and in fact, everything subject to petrification seems to have been magically touched by the solidifying element.

Many professional and scientific men have closely scrutinized this petrified man, made. Minute investigation of his entire anatomy and universally

agrees it is not the work of man. Leaving all circumstantial evidence out of the question the fossil of itself has the absolute symmetrical anatomical relations that art would absolutely fail to imitate. Any one who is acquainted with fossils and the laws of petrification must pronounce this specimen genuine under the same laws and conditions solids, fish, shells and other objects, both animal and vegetable, that have turned to stone.

Los Angeles Times, September 25, 1911

Fisherman Uncover Skull

Fresno Men While Casting for Trout Find the Remains of a Giant in Stream.

Fresno, Sept. 24 – While fishing in San Joaquin River Helm's pasture ranch today, C. A. Lane and H. G. Reed, discovered the skull and arm bone of a human being. The gruesome exhibit was brought to Fresno and was turned over to the authorities. Lane and Reed were were casting their fishing lines in the clear water of the San Joaquin River when they saw the bones half buried in the white sand.

The skull, with every bit of hair gone, was lying face upward, Near the skull lay part of a human arm. The skull and arm had evidently been in the water for years. The teeth were still intact. Land and Reed conducted a search further but were unable to find any additional bones. The size of the skull and arm bones indicate that parts once belonged to a man or woman of gigantic size.

Kern County

L. A. Times, September 3, 1916.

FIND BONES OF GIANT IN A CALIFIORNIA CAVE

The discovery of a skull, jawbones and femur of giant proportions by D. L. Gilliland and F. M. Puntteney of Moonpark, in a cavern in one of the canyons of the great Pisgah Grando Rancho just over the Ventura county line, lends color to the belief, long held by residents of that scenic section, that the burying place of a prehistoric race of giants has been found. The find was made under peculiar circumstances, Messrs Gilliland and Puntteney who are officers of the law at Moonpark, were searching for two Mexicans, said to have been connected with robberies at Moonpark and Santa Susana. After scouring the various canyons they came upon a wide cavern deep in the brush and hidden from view by a rugged rampart of rocks.

Seeing that there was an opening in which the fugitives might take shelter, Mr. Puntteney pulled aside the underbrush and peered into the depths. Within he saw the grinning skull of huge size and the great femur, that must have formed the thigh bone of a mighty giant. In this vast and silent region are to be seen ancient ruins that still stand in mute testimony of the fact that at some remote period in the history of our sunny Southland a race of giants lived and moved and had their being. And that in these small but fertile valleys, this long forgotten race

built their crude homes and practiced the arts of life according to their original lights. The skull, jawbones and femur of the giant's skeleton found by Messrs Gilliland and Puntenney, were brought to Moonpark in an office in that town, where examined by Dr. Philo Hull, who has pronounced them unquestionably those of a human being. The bones are being preserved and are on exhibition, they are attracting a great deal of attention.

New York Times April 2, 1872

Gigantic Human Remains Found

A letter from Kern County, California reports that in digging a grave on the old banks of the Kern River, not long since, there was found a human skeleton seven foot, 5 and a half inches in length. The account says there was placed with it, of eleven flint arrow heads and spear heads, and that the skull was much larger than the ordinary size of craniums moving around at the present day. A full-grown person placed his head inside the skull.

Los Angeles County



Furrowed brow of an ancient skeleton uncovered in Los Angeles, County.

Washington Times, July 13th 1908

Giant Skeletons Found on Coast

Los Angeles California, July 13. - William Derbyshire and Jack Stonebeberger, of Chicago, and Robert Derbyshire of Santa Monica, contractors, have unearthed the skeleton of a gigantic prehistoric man at Santa Monica Beach. The skeleton was over nine feet in height. Hard work uncovered thirteen similar skeletons. Three perfect specimens were brought to Santa Monica for exhibition and scientists who have examined the say they are undoubtedly are hundreds of years old.

The skulls have the formation of an Indiana head with high cheekbones and other pronounced characteristics. In every case the teeth are practically intact.

Williamsport Sun Gazette (Williamsport, Pennsylvania) August 25, 1908

Find Giant's Skeletons

Campers at the mouth of the Malibu canyon unearthed fourteen skeletons, representing what must have been race of gigantic men belonging to an prehistoric age.

Los Angeles Herald, March 11, 1909

GRADING MACHINE UNEARTHES SKELETON OF HUGE INDIAN

SAN PEDRO, - March 10. - The skeleton of an Indian was unearthed at Whites Point this afternoon by a grading machine.

The skeletons was that of a man of unusual stature, abnormally large head and thickness of skull.

The San Francisco Call, July 9, 1908

DISCOVER SKELETON OF 14 PREHISTORIC INDIANS

Remains of Giant Race Are Found Near Santa Monica Beach

LOS ANGELES, July 8. - Fourteen skeletons of giant Indians supposed to have roved this section centuries ago, have just been dug from the sands of the beach on Malibu ranch just north of Santa Monica. The smallest skeleton indicates a stature of seven feet, while several of the Indians must have been been at least eight feet tall.

The discovery was made by three Santa Monica men camping at the mouth of Malibu canyon. The skulls teeth and bones are in an excellent state of preservation. Many relics of an extinct race have been found in the same locality, but no skeletons of such size ever before have been unearthed.

East Oregonian (Pendleton, Oregon) July 9, 1908

RACE OF GIANTS

Santa Monica, California, July 9. - Scientists today are trying to persuade Mrs. Rindge, the owner of the Malibu ranch, to allow them to exhume the skeletons of a race of giant Indians, whose graveyard was discovered on the ranch. Campers found the bones uncovered. Some of the skeletons belong to a race of men averaging more than seven feet. Some of the men were eight feet tall.

The Los Angeles Times, August 2, 1915

RACE OF GIANTS HERE LONG AGO?

**Skeleton of a Seven-footer Washed up by Sea
Apparently Buried for Ages at Canyon's Mouth
Believed to Antedate First of Redskins**

The skeleton of a prehistoric man – or so it is believed – who in life must have stood more than seven feet in height, was found at the mouth of Malibu Creek

near Santa Monica yesterday by Silas Brady of the beach city. It has occasioned much speculation as to what race originally inhabited the Southland. Naturalist and historians have agreed that Indians of small stature first held domain south of the Tehachepi bu Mr. Brady's find may knock their deductions into a cocked hat.

The skeleton was unearthed by an unusually high and vicious tide which cut a big swath in the shore line. That the bones had not previously been exposed to the water was evidenced by their dryness; they presented the appearance, in fact, of never having come in contact with air or the elements. As a result of their fossilized condition the theory is advanced that the bones were buried many centuries ago, perhaps at the time of or before the giant animals, whose skeletons are being unearthed in the La Brea field.

Mr. Brady's discovery might not be so mystifying or interesting if he had been able to locate the head or skull of the skeleton. Only the larger bones of the body were washed up. The arm bones are much larger than those of modern man. Otherwise they are essentially identical with them. Should the waves wash away enough sand to uncover the missing head the exact character of this possible missing link will be determinable.

It is deemed more probable, however, that the skeleton is that of a race of Indians now unknown to this part of the world and that they were exterminated by the numerically stronger, but smaller, Indians who are known to have overrun Southern California in the early days.



Spokane Daily Chronicle, June 14, 1922

LOS ANGELES HOME OF EARLY GIANTS

They Were Seven Feet in Height According to Discoveries just Made. The original residents of Southern California were giants, seven feet in height, according to an anthropological discovery of the University of California near McFarland, in the heart of the oil fields. They were also "highbrows" with large, well rounded heads. They lived in mounds and used implements of stone. The excavations are being made under the direction of Arling Steinberger, in a now

dry lake where the soil is heavily impregnated with alkaline salts and a seepage of petroleum. This chemical combination acted as an ideal preservative, so that the skeletons were found in a fine state of preservation. The first mound uncovered evidence was a burying ground, as the skeletons were found lying or sitting facing the east, as was customary in the last rites of primitive peoples. The skeletons are believed to be those of the first dwellers in Southern California.

Modesto Evening News March 28, 1924

SCIENTIST DISCOVER HUGE SKELETON IN OUTFALL SEWER

Los Angeles, Mar. 28 – Scientists were studying with interests today a huge skeleton, the fifth taken from excavations for the city outfall sewer. It was discovered yesterday after a clam-shell shovel had dug a big hole down to where the first bones were found.

The skeleton was found almost intact and in an upright positions, buried in a bed of sand. The thigh bones measures 18 ½ inches in length which is two or three inches longer than that of an average man of today according to J. W. Lytle, osteologists of the Southwest Museum

Los Angeles Times, March 28, 1924

Bones of Giant Man Exhumed

Huge Stature Is Indicated by Discoveries

The discovery of a fifth skeleton and the deduction by scientists that one of those already found must have been a man more than seven feet in height, marked the resumption of activity yesterday at the Ranch de la Cienaga pit where sewer excavators recently uncovered human bones believed to be of prehistoric origin.

The new skeleton is said to have been found almost intact in an upright position. It was imbedded in a stratum of sand. Investigators consider this fact important evidence in support of the theory that the prehistoric men sank into a bed of quicksand, to be gradually covered with the years by other strata of soil.

Scientists also discovered a forearm and the pelvic bone, apparently of a young woman in the course of sluicing more than 200 yards of mica clay declared by geologists to be of the Pleistocene era.

They were puzzled by the presence of a decomposed red granite boulder about five feet above the resting place of the bones. The significance of this boulder is yet to be determined.

Meanwhile at the Museum of Art, History and Science, several hundred fossil bones already found are being cleaned by assistance of Dr. William Bryan, director, preparatory to classification and reassembling. The bones were covered with mica clay, lime and cement. They were darkened by age.

It is believed that excavations at the Galena pit will be continued after the finds yesterday instead of being abandoned as had been planned. Scientists declare they are convinced the fossils are from 10,000 to 25,000 years old.

Marin County

San Francisco Chronicle January 5, 1907

INDIAN REMAINS ARE PLOWED UP

Skeletons With Big Skulls Are Unearthed at Old Burial Ground

Petaluma, January 4. - Several weeks ago the work of removing the burying grounds of the old Digger Indian rancheria on the H. B. McNear ranch near McNear's Point, in Marin county, was commenced, and already twenty skeletons have been plowed up. The skulls of all these skeletons are of immense proportions, and a number of them have full sets of white ivory teeth intact. One skeletons found in the middle of the mound measured over seven feet. This particular grave was covered with a number of crude implements and was perhaps the resting place of some celebrated chief. The mound consisted of nothing but shells, and must have been the accumulation of hundred of years.

San Francisco Call, September 19, 1913

The bones of 25 aborigines were dug up yesterday on the site of the old James J. Taylor ranch at Yolando, near San Anselmo and with the skeletons were found mortars of a period long before the Digger Indians came to California and several hundred arrow heads.

The bones were all in a good state of preservation and one of the skulls had all its teeth intact. From observation of the skeletons it is thought the men must have been of great stature, seven feet tall at least.

Mendocino County

Kansas City Journal January 21, 1899

SKELETONS OF EIGHT GIANTS

San Francisco, Jan. 20 – Contractors employed in government construction work on Goat Island today unearthed eight skeleton. It is a mystery how they came here and there are several wild stories afloat. One is that Goat Island, which is now a government reserve, was the haunt of pirates, and that much buried treasure is hidden on the island. Another is that the island was used by the Spaniards in the early days as a burying ground. Several attempts have been made to locate the hidden treasure, but without success. The skeletons unearthed today are of enormous proportions few being less than 6 feet 6 inches long.

Orange County

East Oregonian (Pendleton, Oregon) May 27, 1909

Dig Up Skeleton

San Clemente, California -The skeletons of five gigantic Indians, unearthed in an Indian burial ground near this place, are being viewed by hundreds of curious spectators today. Two of the enormous racks of bones are about seven feet long, while the others measure more than six and half.

The found at an unusual depth, under the burial ground of the Timal Indians, who inhabited this section before the invasion of the whites. Trinkets adornments of unique pattern were found with the skeletons.

San Diego County



Los Angeles Times July 21, 1895

A PREHISTORIC BIG FOOT

A Notable Fossil Find In San Diego County

A Human Hoof Twenty Inches Long and "Big in Proportion" - On a par with the Famous Calaveras Skull What Scientists Say

San Diego, July 18. - Special Correspondence. a discovery made in Sweetwater Valley in San Diego county some time ago may yet create a sensation among scientists when the full import of the fossil is made known.

While digging a well the workmen unearthed what appears to be the fossil of a huge human foot, a photograph of which has been taken specially for The Times.

This foot is twenty inches long and of exceedingly large dimensions. It was found some forty or fifty feet below the surface of the earth, and had there been a means at hand for further exploration, it is believed that other parts of a gigantic human skeleton, of which this fossilized foot is deemed a part, might have been found.

San Francisco County

The Grape Belt, January 31, 1899

HUGE HUMAN SKELETONS

Remains of Eight Giants, All Nearly Seven Feet Tall, Unearthed Near San Francisco

Contractors employed in government construction work on Goat Island, San Francisco have unearthed eight skeletons. It is a mystery how they came there and there are several wild stories afloat. One is that Goat Island, which is now a government reserve, was the haunt of pirates, and that much buried treasure is hidden on the island.

Another is that the island was used by the Spaniards in early days as a burying ground. Several attempts have been made to locate hidden treasure, but without success. The skeletons unearthed are of enormous proportions, few being less than six feet six inches long.

The San Francisco Call December 17, 1912

BONES OF GIANTS NEAR STANFORD U.

Zoology Savant Uncovers Skeletons Over Six Feet Tall in Village Ruins

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Dec. 16.— Recent excavations indicate that the peninsula south of San Francisco once was inhabited by a race of giant stature. Prof. Harold Heath of the zoology department of Stanford university has unearthed about two miles south of here skeletons of men all more than six feet in length. A prehistoric village covering nearly two acres has been the scene of Professor Heath's investigations. Stone hammers, bone awls and ornaments found by his party indicate that their owners had attained considerable advancement in artisan ship and civilization.

Santa Barbara County

Bancroft's Native Races, 1882,

Miscellaneous relics reported on authority varying from indifferent to bad at different points in the southern part of the state, are as follows: In 1819 an old lady saw a gigantic skeleton dug up by soldiers at Purísima on the Lompock Rancho. The natives deemed it a god, and it was re-buried by direction of the padre. Taheechaypah pass and the mission of San Buenaventura are other localities where skeletons of extraordinary size have been found.

Santa Clara County

Bisbee Daily Review (Bisbee, Arizona) January 16, 1906

GIANT SKELETONS FOUND IN SAN JOSE

Burying Ground of a Prehistoric Race in California Brick Yard

Finger Bones Three Times Natural Size and Other Remains in Proportion

Stanford University Students Finds Made

San Jose, Cal., Jan. 16 – Persons on foot and on horseback, in buggies and carts, automobiles and wagon made a constant stream of humanity today in and out of the little narrow land which leads from the Keyes street road to the clay pit of the Remilliard Brick company, in which has been discovered the mammoth burying ground of a prehistoric race.

The only systematic exploration that was allowed was constructed by a party of students under the leadership and direction of W. H. Merrill and E. Lamb of Stanford University. These men succeeded after several hours in uncovering a giant skeleton, which, from its surroundings and isolation, was evidently that of a man of some prominence among the people of his time. As was the case with all the other skeletons uncovered, this one was covered over with a blanket of small stones to a depth of some six inches. In this case, however, the stones were a bright hue, white pink and reddish rocks having been picked out for the grave cap of the dead chief or whoever he may have been. Over the center of the grave and beneath the covering of small stones was a large stone mortar or meal pot.

It is of granite and ground perfectly smooth both out and inside. No pestle was found with this mortar, but near by was a long bladed knife of flint, the handle of which had evidently been bound with rawhide or deer thongs. The handle was in a fair state of preservation.

The bones of the skeleton were much larger than in that of the ordinary man, and indicated that the person in life was a veritable giant. For instance, the bones of the fingers found are in a fair state of preservation were almost three times as large as the bones of the average mortal.

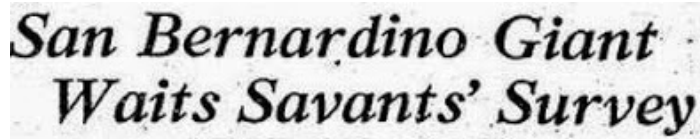
San Bernardino County

The San Francisco Call, June 17, 1908

BONES OF GIANT RACE FOUND BY WORKMEN

Diggers Unearthed Relics of Prehistoric People of Extraordinary Stature

San Bernardino, - June 16. - In excavating and grading for a row of new cottages on lower D street, in this city, today the laborers uncovered what is apparently the ancient burying ground of an unknown race of gigantic stature. Fully six complete skeletons were unearthed, but the bones were dismembered and gathered in separate pieces. The graders piled the bones at one side of the tract. On account of the peculiar formation of the soil in that locality, the bones which had probably been in the ground for years, were remarkably well preserved and by their measurements showed that they were the relics of a prehistoric race of giants.



San Bernardino Giant
Waits Savants' Survey

Los Angeles Times, July 21, 1936

Suspension of work in a Lytle Creek gravel pit, where Saturday the skull of an ancient giant was unearthed by a contracting company's steam shovel, today constituted the county's contribution to science. There will be no further digging in the pit until scientists have had an opportunity to examine the gravel and excavate with more precision for possible additional information on the early inhabitants of California.

Find On Exhibition

Meanwhile, the skull of the giant, together with several small bones, today rested on an improvised table in the County Coroner's office while hundreds of curious filed past. The skull, far larger than that of the present-day man, has characteristics that, to the layman, seem to classify it with the Mongolian race. High cheek bones, powerful jaws and teeth that would not be amiss on a carnivorous animal immediately attract attention. Local amateur scientists have expressed the opinion that if the remainder of the skeleton were of corresponding size with a skull, a man of eight or nine feet in height could easily be visioned. Coroner Williams is satisfied that clues to early life on this continent have been uncovered.

Bears Out Theory

Several vertebrae, a leg bone and several finger bones bear out his contention. They are on the same enormous scale as the skull.

The Spokesman Review, July 21, 1936

Gigantic Skull Poses Problem

San Bernardino, Cal., July 20. (AP) – Deputy coroner E. P. Doyle asked scientific help today in identifying a mysterious human skull, one and one half times the size of modern man's.

With other portions of the skeletons the skull was unearthed in a gravel pit by a steam shovel operator here. It has a huge prognathous jaw, high cheek bones and jutting teeth in the upper jaw.

“I'd say the skull is Mongolian in conformation, but I's prefer to have paleontologists decide.” Doyle said. The relics, which included several vertebrae, a leg bone and three finger bones were in a stratum of hard packed sand and rock eight feet underground.

San Joaquin County

History of Lower California

The Jesuit missionary, Rocha, about 1765, a curiously exact and sincere man, who had charge of the Mission of San Ignacia do Kadakaman, in latitude 28 degrees, about 50 miles south-east of Cedroa Island, in a locality of his mission called San Joaquin, discovered the gigantic skeleton of a man, which he caused to be dug out and disinterred, and in effect found the entire spinal column and although the vertebrae were disunited, there was with them a shin bones, a rib bone and various teeth, together with the fragment of a skull. The entire skeleton could have been recovered had not a torrent of the neighborhood wore away the soil in which some of the bones had been embedded. The rib bone, though not entire, was still found to be entirely two feet in length. The shin-bone could not be accurately measured from its being broken in taking it out. Considering the magnitude of an measuring the place occupied by the entire skeleton, and comparing its vertebrae with those of a common skeleton, it can be easily believed that the man to within three bones belonged measured about eleven feet in stature.

The same missionary also gives an account of some very large caves in the same vicinity, 50 feet in length by 15 feet in height and breadth, in which were represented the figures of men and women as large as life and painted with bright colors, most likely brought from the neighboring Volcan de Virgenes. These figures were clothed in decent vestments, and were of an entirely different race of Indians than any of those known to the Spaniards since the discovery of California, and belonged undoubtedly to another and more ancient race or nation, although we cannot divine that matter of people they were. Our California neophytes, however unanimously affirm that they were gigantic people who came from the North. This is a tradition which we do not contend should be credited; still it cannot be doubted that the remains of human beings of disproportionate size to the present ones have been found as related by Father Rolea

San Antonio Light, September 19, 1932

Huge Skeletons of Indians Found

STOCKTON, Calif., Sept 24- Three skeletons, one seven feet long have been uncovered by Harry T. Sanford, college of the Pacific archaeologist, and crew of men engaged in excavating an Indian burial mound near Garwood Ferry bridge. They are believed to be the largest Indian skeletons ever unearthed in California.

San Mateo County

Boston Evening Transcript, December 17, 1912

FINDS GIGIANTIC HUMAN BONES IN CALIFORNIA

Professor Heath of Stanford University Finds Traces of Civilization in Prehistoric Village

Stanford University, California, Dec 17 - Recent excavation indicate that the peninsula south of San Francisco once was inhabited by a race of giant stature.

Professor Harold Heath of the zoological department of Stanford university, according to a statement given out last night, has unearthed about two miles south of here several skeletons of men who were of unusual height.

A prehistoric village covering nearly two acres has been the scene of Professor Heath's investigations. Stone hammers, bone awls and ornaments found by his party indicate that the owners had attained considerable advancement in artisan ship and civilization.

Santa Monica County

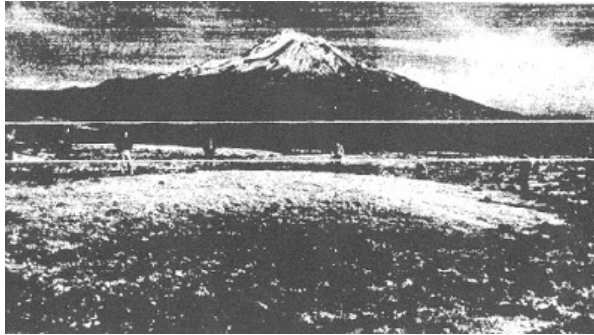
Williamsport Sun Gazette (Williamsport, Pennsylvania) August 25, 1908

FIND GIANT'S SKELETONS

By Associated Press

Santa Monica, Cal., August 25 - Campers at the mouth of the Malibu canyon unearthed fourteen skeletons, representing what must have been a race of gigantic men belonging to a prehistoric age.

Siskiyou County



J.C. Brown who, in 1904, was employed with the Lord Cowdray Mining Company of London, England. He was hired to prospect for precious metals in this gold-bearing region, and while here, he ran onto a section of rock in the face of a cliff which didn't seem to match the surrounding formation. While examining the curious stone, he noticed it blocked the entrance to what appeared to be a cave. Brown, a geologist, thought the entire scene was unnatural and began to dig out the mouth of the cave, which was full of debris and vegetation. He began to see that it was not a small cave and after much digging found himself in a tunnel which curved downward into the mountain. Equipped with lanterns and miner's paraphernalia he set out to explore.

Three miles from the mouth of the tunnel I struck a cross-section containing gold-bearing ore and farther on, I struck another cross-section where an ancient race apparently had mined copper," he said later. He believed the other cross-sections outcropped on some other part of the mountain. The decline continued approximately 11 miles inside the mountain to where he found what he called "The Village Blets", where many rooms and chambers were found.

The rooms were literally full of various plates, all inscribed neatly. The walls were lined with tempered copper and hung with shields and wall-pieces made of gold. Some of the golden plates he found were engraved with certain drawings and hieroglyphics. Rooms opened into other chambers, one of which appeared to have been a place of worship. In addition, there were 13 statues made of copper and gold and a large sun design from which protruded golden streamers. The way the objects were strewn about, he had the feeling the occupants of the underground village had left on the spur of the moment. And then he came upon a macabre scene - in one chamber he counted 27 skeletons, the smallest of which was 6'6" and the largest stretching out more than 10 feet. Two of the bodies were mummified, each clad in colorful, ornate robes. Brown spent many days

exploring, studying the hieroglyphics, and indelibly imprinting them in his mind. He was excited about this great archaeological find and decided to leave the tunnel and its contents exactly as he had found them. He would return, he thought. But first, he cleverly concealed the entrance of the tunnel and marked on his map exactly where it was on the mountain.

Ventura County

Newark Daily Advocate, (Newark, Ohio) July 12, 1897

Ghastly Indian Relics

Bones of a Giant Race on San Nicolas Island

After nearly three weeks sojourn on the barren island of San Nicolas, a party of relic hunters reached Long Beach, California, loaded with skeletons, skulls and ancient implements and ornaments of stone and shells, the remains of Indian tribes which inhabited the now almost desert waste in bygone ages.

There were 11 in the party which left Long Beach in the gasoline schooner San Clemente for San Nicolas Island, which lies 65 miles off the coast from Santa Barbara. Four days were occupied in the journey to the island owing to the dense fog, and after landing the party the schooner returned to Long Beach and the explorers were left to their work.

The party found 87 skulls buried in the sand of the island, but were only able to secure three entire. They made one excavation 20 feet square in which they found nine skeletons in a crouching attitude, as though men, women and children had been buried alive. In another place they found the remains of hundreds of bodies that had been burned, and some of the party believe that cremations were practice by the ancient people of the island.

Positive evidence was found that the island was inhabited by two or more different races in the dim past, one of which was of great size, a peculiar characteristic being gigantic jawbones. Some of the specimens of the latter brought by the party are almost large enough to slip over the head of an ordinary man. Mr. Longfellow, one of the party, speaking of the trip, said:

“ One of the most interesting relics brought back by us was part of a skeleton of a large man in whose bones a long spear point was sticking. In the shattered skull was a big round stone used as a war implement. The spear passed near the heart and entirely through the shoulder blade. I am sure that two different races fought and died on the island, as most of the bodies were moderate size while some were almost giants. The latter were always in isolated graves. We found many implements and weapons of stone, but all were very crude and show almost no ornamentation.”

The Dubuque Herald, December 5, 1900

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

THEY HAVE LONG BEEN A MYSTERY

**Rich Field for Anthropological and Archaeological Investigations
Lies Off the Coast of California**

San Francisco, Dec. 4 – An expedition of scientific student has been made up in Los Angeles and Pasadena to explore thoroughly the Channel Islands off that part of the coast of California known as Santa Barbara and San Buenaventura counties during the next six months. It is to be sustained by Stanford University largely, and to a less extent by several denominational colleges in southern California. Anthropological and archaeological students who have spent several weeks each on these islands say they are one of the richest fields for work in that department of knowledge on the Pacific coast. The Channel Islands constitute California's only archipelago, with the possible exception of the rocky and scanty Farrallone islands.

As far as the eye can trace there are barren levels with innumerable circular depressions, showing where primitive dwelling once stood. Not a vestige remains of the materials used in the construction of these rancherias. Hundreds of shell mounds are scattered about and are found to consist of astonishing numbers of mollusks, the bones of every species of fish found in the channels, skeletons of animals were used by the tribe that once thronged those bounds.

An examination of some of the mounds discloses all sorts of curious utensil, stone cooking pots, mortars, pestles, drills, bone needles and fish hooks, shell beads, charm stones, pipes, cups and a few arrowheads, spearheads and swords made of bone.

The most gruesome of all the sights on this strange island is to be seen on the broad plateau south of the Chinese camp at Coral Harbor. Here acres of naked sand are littered with hundreds of disjointed skeletons, and present the most reckless illustration of the ground plan of humanity that imagination can picture. Measurements have been made several scientists of the thigh, leg, and arm bones, and literally bushels of skulls and other parts of the human frame have been brought to Los Angeles from St. Nicholas islands for investigation. The general opinion is that the Indiana race that swarmed over the islands was much larger than any civilized race today and that some of the men must have been seven feet three inches high. The skulls of this extinct tribe often measure several inches more than some of the largest skulls today. Many skulls found lying about on the island show that their possessors must have suffered death from a club or blunt battle ax.

Bruce Herald, Volume XXXVII, Issue 69, 3 September 1901

The deserted Channel Islands of the Pacific have at last undergone a thorough exploration by Professor Charles Frederick Holden, with the result that much of absorbing interest regarding the extinct inhabitants of these lovely isles has been discovered. He visited San Nicolas, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente, and made many excavations and many rich finds. Giants once in lived in the exquisitely lovely Channel Islands, for many skeletons have been found there more than seven feet high. Tradition has it that warlike tribes of the Aleutian Islands came down in boats more than a century ago and practically exterminated the Channel Islanders. Certain is it that most of the unhappy wretches met death by violence, for nearly all the skulls discovered are crushed by blows from blunt instruments. The club is the weapon of the Aleutian savage, and this seems to fit the tradition.



Oakland Tribune, June 10, 1912

Bones of Giant Found in South

Best Preserved Skeleton of Extinct Tribe Hauled from Channel

San Francisco, June 10- Up to three hundred years ago, a giant race of Indians inhabited the coastal regions of California. Remains of these have been discovered in the islands of the Santa Barbara Channel. To William Altman, assistant curator of the Golden Gate Park Museum belongs the honor of discovering one of the tallest and best-preserved skeletons of this extinct tribe

The giant skeleton found was ten feet from the surface, and around it were a large number of mortars and pestles, charm stones and obsidian arrow heads. One of the skeleton measured seven feet four inches.”

Many of the large skeletal remains were found in the Channel Islands or near the coast.



The Ogden Standard-Examiner, Nov. 10, 1929

A report just published in the San Diego Union gives some details of an announcement by professor Ralph Glidden, curator of the Catalina Museum. He claims overwhelming proof that a fair skinned, fair haired, highly intelligent race of great stature lived on Catalina Island, off the southwestern coast of California, perhaps three thousand years ago, and that his excavation of a huge cache of skeletons, domestic utensils, urns, wampum, etc., is quite out of the ordinary class of Indian discoveries.

A skeleton of a young girl, evidently of high rank, within a large funeral urn, was surrounded by those of sixty four children, and in various parts of the island more than three thousand other skeletons were found, practically all the males averaging around seven feet in height, one being seven feet eight inches from the top of his head to the ankle, and another being 9 feet 2 inches tall.



The Day Book (Chicago, Illinois) July 19, 1913

Denver, Col., July 19 – for six centuries an Indian sphinx sat, buried in the sand on the shores of Catalina Island, off the coast of California. He gazed toward the sea and guarded the secret of a vanished race. This mysterious figure has been brought to the light of day by Dr. A. W. Furstenan, world wanderer and noted naturalist, and his secret is now revealed.

“He was the perfect American,” says the scientist, “and he was probably the last of his race.”

In Dr. Furstenan's Denver laboratory and museum, filled with strange specimens of animal life and relics of antique man from far lands and distant ages, are the material remains from which the doctor reads the old Indian's history as an open book and tells what manner of life he lived and how puny and decadent we modern Americans are in comparison.

Since leaving Berlin University Dr. Furstenan has spent most of time delving with a pick and shovel. During a visit to California an old Mexican Indian told him a tradition of an ancient and noble tribe that dwelt in Catalina Island long before the white men came, a tribe that vanished leaving no trace.

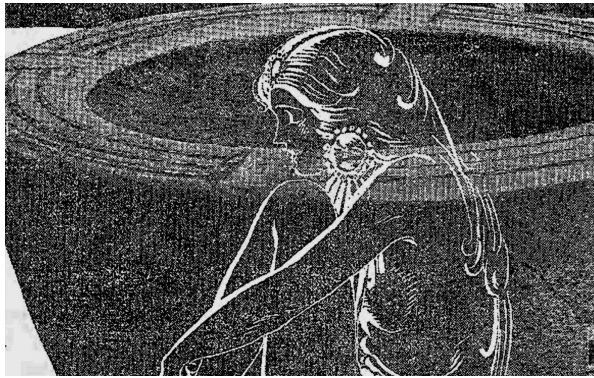
The scientist decided that some trace of them **MUST** exist. So he went to the island and started digging along Avalon bay. Black hard sand showed signs of burning. Delving into it, he found it was the site of an ancient sacred fire, kept alive day and night, year after year, perhaps by a race that worshiped there and

used it for a pyre to burn its honored dead.

His pick struck a human skull, with a strange conical shell resting on it. He dug around and under and unearthed the skeleton of a giant, crouching, with his treasures in his lap.

These were arrow and spear heads, curious wampum made of carved fish vertebrae, rude knives and needles, mortars, pestles and carved shells, and all different from ordinary Indian relics, and strange flat stone, bearing unknown symbols, that may have been a calendar.

As the air touched the long-buried bones most of them crumbled to dust. There remained the skull, jawbone, teeth and bones of one foot, proving the size and strength of the man.



Gettysburg Times, September 3, 1928

Within a stone urn weighing 134 pounds and fashioned as skillfully as though by modern tools instead of primitive implements was found the skeleton of an Indian girl between five and seven years. Her hands apparently had clutched the rim of the urn, whose rich ornamentation of wampum bespeaks her royal lineage.

In a circle with the urn as a center were counted by Prof. Ralph Glidden, curator of the Catalina museum of Channel Island Indians, the skeletons of 64 children buried in tiers four deep with small heads touching each other.

Beneath them was the skeleton of a seven-foot man. A spear blade still was fixed in the ribs.

The sand within the funeral urn had the appearance of ground crystal, a sacred sand used in the burials of Indian royalty – and was far different from that which had sifted over the graves of the other children.

“It is plausible,” Glidden said, “that the strange child burial within the urn and those surrounding it were the result of a natural death of a little girl of high rank and the slaying of her 64 attendants and playmates with her. Or they may have been killed in some religious ceremonial rite. It is even possible that the princess

was given some potion and buried alive. The way the small hands clutched the outer rim of the bowl makes this a possibility.”

Theosophical Path Magazine, January, 1930

A report just published in the San Diego Union gives some details of an announcement by professor Ralph Glidden, curator of the Catalina Museum. He claims overwhelming proof that a fair skinned, fair haired, highly intelligent race of great stature lived on Catalina Island, off the southwestern coast of California, perhaps three thousand years ago.

A skeleton of a young girl, evidently of high rank, within a large funeral urn, was surrounded by those of sixty four children, and in various parts of the island more than three thousand other skeletons were found, practically all the males averaging around seven feet in height, one being seven feet eight inches from the top of his head to the ankle, and another being nine feet 2 inches tall.



Children skeletons uncovered on Catalina Island

Indian Valley Record, May 13, 1937

Giants Body Found at Avalon

Avalon (Santa Catalina Island) – Workman excavating for a pipe line on Avalon's main street uncovered the skeleton of a giant measuring seven feet and three inches. With the long bones, believed to have lain there for centuries, was a perfect bowl and pestle.

Curator Ralph Glidden of the Catalina island Indian museum said the man had been one of the “white Indians' who inhabited the island long before Cabrillo reach the Pacific shores.

Los Angeles Times, January 5, 1930

Giant Indian Exhumed

Skeleton of Aborigine Estimated to be That of a Man About Seven Feet Tall, Dug Up at Fillmore

Fillmore, Jan. . - The skeleton remains of hat was supposedly an Indian almost seven feet tall was unearthed by Pharos Le Bard on the Le Bard ranch, seven miles east of here today. Excavation was being carried on in the side of the hill not far from the house, when the bones were discovered. Unearthing them it was found that they were those of a man who had did or been buried in that spot, approximately 100 years ago, a man perhaps 60 or 70 years of age. One, at least, of about every representative bone in a human body was collected by the excavators, including part of the skull, the lower jaw bone containing teeth, backbone joints, ribs, hipbones and lower leg.

Buried in a soil conducive to its preservation, rather than the usual turning to dust, the skeleton which is in a badly broken-up condition is of good solidity, but if a porous nature.

Dr. W. R. Manning of Filmore, when shown the jawbone and teeth, stated that they indicated an old man, due to the fact they are worn off to such a great extent some of them having little of the enamel left. He also estimated the time since death at about 100 years and after seeing the leg and arm bones judged the height of the man as extremely tall.

Oregon



Ancient skulls uncovered in Oregon with “Archaic” traits of a sloping forehead and massive jaw.

Clackamas County



Morning Enterprise. June 14, 1912

Down in Gladstone Thursday – Gladstone, that city virtually made by H. E. Cross, who many years ago was the best baseball catcher in all these parts, and is today one of the best lawyers hereabouts, the bones of a race, about exterminated, were uncovered. They were digging a ditch in the good town of Gladstone in which to lay pipes for water, for Gladstone is soon to have modern water system, when they came upon the bones of men and women, who once owned this country. Gladstone in fact was once a graveyard for the Clackamas Indians. O. E. Freytag told a reporter of the Morning Enterprise that his home on Arlington street and Chicago avenue had once been a part of a great Indian cemetery. He said that several years ago when he spaded the ground for a garden he found the skeletons of many of the braves of long ago. He found rare breads, and many other trinkets of the tribes that owned the land.

The men digging Thursday for the water plant found the skeleton of a giant. The man must have been more than seven feet tall. But he died. And then the skeletons of women and children were found. All of them lay in the same plat, and all of them had been something once. However, there were no tombstones or anything like that, and these aborigines, who died thought they were going to sleep for a long time. It is doubtful if they thought their bones would be disturbed. At any rate they did not erect tombstones to point them out.

Klamath County



Eugene Register Guard, Oct. 21, 1924

Skeletons of Giant Indians Are Found

Klamath Falls, Oregon, October 21. - Skeletons of 12 giant Indians, relics of prehistoric times were uncovered by road workmen in Klamath country, it became known today. One jawbone was a particularly immense size.

Opinion here is divided as to whether it was old Indian burial ground or a battle ground where the Indians buried their killed where they fell. Many Indian relics were uncovered.

Linn County

The Evening Independent, March 22, 1923

FARMER FINDS GRAVES OF ANCIENT RACE IN OREGON

Albany, Oregon, March 22 - A burial ground of what is pronounced to be an ancient group of mound builders has been unearthed directly across the river from Albany by Clyde Peacock, a farmer. Mr. Peacock made the discovery while plowing in a field which has been under cultivation for many years. The plowshare was caught by a rock which investigation showed was a fine specimen of a mortar.

Digging further, Peacock unearthed skulls, knives, skeletons and more mortars and pestles. An area of about 50 feet long and about 20 feet wide has been excavated to a depth of one half to 2 1/2 feet.

J.C. Crawford, local authority on prehistoric specimens, held the theory that the skeletons were buried shortly after 500 B.C., because he said at about that time a Buddhist priest visited this castle and after returning to China to get more missionaries, came back and taught the dwellers here. Mr. Crawford says that the pestles and mortars were buried with their dead, by mound builders.

Upon examining some of the best specimens of bones, Mr. Crawford declared that the race had been one of great size and strength.

Marion County

Hammond, Indiana Times, June 30, 1939

DISCOVER INDIAN RELICS OF FARM

Salem, O., - Discovery of ancient skeletons and priceless relics in an Indian mound at North Benton, northwest of Salem, by two Alliance, O. mail carriers, has brought hundreds of visitors to the scene and attracted the attention of expert archaeologists.

Two amateur archaeologists, Roy Saltman and Willis Magrath, made the excavation on the farm of John Malmsberry.

After examining the mound, Richard G. Morgan, state archaeologist, declared that the work of the two Alliance men was the most important archaeological discovery in this section of the state in recent years.

Morgan said that the remains were those of the Hopewell Indians, who supposedly migrated across the Bering Straights long before the advent of the white man. He estimated the age of the findings at more than 2,000 years old.

One skeleton uncovered was that of a man, apparently a chief, estimated to have nearly seven feet tall. Whose skull was 25 inches in circumference.

Other findings included flint arrows, the stones of three sacrificial alters, spear-heads, flake knives and beautifully wrought objects of copper.

Washington



Benton County

The Salt Lake Tribune January 9, 1934

Skeleton of Prehistoric Man Unearthed by Blast

Kennewick, Wash., Jan. 8 (AP) – Buried in 35 feet of gravel and rock, perhaps for centuries, what may be the skeleton of prehistoric man was blasted out by

Benton county gravel, crusher crew last week.

The skeleton was unharmed by the blast, and was taken to Crosser. Over six feet tall and with huge snow white bones intact, it bore vertebrae the size of a man's fist. Front teeth as as most man's molars were in the skull, which had been crushed in one side, giving rise to the belief the man may have died when the roof of a cave gave way.

Island County

The Evening statesman. (Walla Walla, Wash.), 16 April 1904

TACOMA, April 16.—A. M. Hunt, of Oak Harbor, a town seven miles across the bay from Tacoma while excavating the stump of a giant fir tree, found a human skeleton imbedded in the roots beneath the center of the tree. Hunt believes that the tree must have been about 300 years old when it was cut down and it has been cut about twenty five years.

The skeleton is undoubtedly that of an Indian. When first taken out of the ground the bones were soft and pithy. After being exposed to the air for a few hours they became firm and brittle. Barbarous head ornamentation's, consisting of the teeth of wild animals and gew-gaws made of bones, were found around the skull, indicating that the Indian was buried in the full regalia of war paint and savage splendor.

Hunt thinks that the time the Indian was buried was-so remote that the Sound must have flowed very near the soot where the skeleton was found, but that through some seismic disturbance or on account of some slow natural shrinkage of the ocean, the burial spot has been left far above the high tide-line. Clam shells found where the skeleton lay tend to substantiate his theory that the Indian was buried above the high-tide line.

King County

Spokane Daily Chronicle, June 22, 1908

SKELETON OF A GIANT FOUND

While digging a post hole on the premises of S.S. Heath at Burton, Vashon Island, the other day Charles Christman found the skeleton of a giant, states a west side report. It measured 7 feet 6 inches in height and all the bones are large in proportion to their length, showing the person to have been a man of great weight. The skull has a transverse diameter of 7 1/2 inches and is 21 inches in circumference. The skeleton was but 18 inches below the surface and had evidently lain in the ground for many years. Heath and Christman propose to sell the skeleton. All of the bones are in a good state of preservation. The settlers are at a loss to account for the skeletons.

Lewis County

Aberdeen Herald (Aberdeen, Washington) March 14, 1901

Wonderful Cave Discovered

Abounds in Curiosities and Contains the Remains of Prehistoric Races

Tacoma, March 9. - The town of Chealis is excited over the reported discovery of an immense cave by H. F. Forest, of Chicago, in the eastern part of Lewis county. Explorations was made a distance of five miles revealing strange and wonderful sights. After entering a lower passage beneath the main cavern, the explorer came to a subterranean lake. Upon the pebbled beach were found boats of ancient and strange make, some petrified, others partially so. In one of the small rooms of the first cavern were found the remains of two human beings, both giant in size, the man 7 feet 10 inches tall, the woman a few inches less. Both bodies were reported either frozen stiff or mummified. Hammers and drills of brass were found. The elaborate work must have taken many years and was apparently done ages ago by a prehistoric race.

The Evening statesman. (Walla Walla, Wash.), 16 April 1904

TACOMA, April 16.—A. M. Hunt, of Oak harbor, a town seven miles across the bay from Tacoma while excavating the stump of a giant fir tree, found a human skeleton imbedded in the roots beneath the center of the tree. Hunt believes that the tree must have been about 300 years old when it was cut down and it has been cut about twenty five years.

The skeleton is undoubtedly that of an Indian. When first taken out of the ground the bones were soft and pithy. After being exposed to the air for a few hours they became firm and brittle. Barbarous head ornamentations, consisting of the teeth of wild animals and gew-gaws made of bones, were found around the skull, indicating that the Indian was buried in the full regalia of war paint and savage splendor.

Hunt thinks that the time the Indian was buried was so remote that the Sound must have flowed very near the spot where the skeleton was found, but that through some seismic disturbance or on account of some slow natural shrinkage of the ocean, the burial spot has been left far above the high tide-line. Clam shells found where the skeleton lay tend to substantiate his theory that the Indian was buried above the high-tide line.

Walla Walla County

Daily Capital Journal, January 4, 1908

Skeleton Seven Feet Tall

Remarkable Find in Indian Grave Yard Near Walla Walla

The old Catholic burying grounds situated about five miles southwest of the city, were visited yesterday by Messrs, George and Hennessey, two young men of this city, who are interested in Indian relics, says the Walla Walla Union.

The two men went out early in the morning, prepared to make a thorough investigation around the old graves, but, as the man living on the property, was averse to an investigation, they did not accomplish very much.

They state from observations made that, up to within three years ago, the bodies interred there must have been in an almost perfect state of preservation. One or two of which they were able to discover were almost entirely natural, some little damage having been caused by irrigation of the land, which was commenced about three years ago. The bodies are now decaying very rapidly.

Of the two bodies they had found one was over seven feet in length, and the other correspondingly large, mute evidences of a large and stalwart race. There was nothing of any value in the graves.

Alaska



Stone cairn located in Alaska

The San Francisco Call, November 18, 1900

SKELETONS OF GIANTS IN ALASKA

Ancient Cemetery Uncovered in the Atlin Gold District.

Special Dispatch to The Call. VANCOUVER, Nov. 17.—James L. Perkinson, an American miner of Atlin, arrived here today with news of the finding of a number of skeletons in an ancient Indian cemetery in the north, which is of startling

scientific interest.

Perkinson is one of the owners of the Yellow Jacket, a rich claim . Which Is supposed to be the fountainhead of Pine, the principal creek in Atlin district. Two weeks ago the first excavations were being made for a new tunnel and what appears to have been an old Indian burying ground was opened up.

Five skeletons, nearly complete, were exhumed and each is the set of bones that belonged to a giant of prehistoric times. One of the skeletons measure over seven feet in length, so that the man must have been considerably over that height. Then there were two others of within an inch of seven feet and the remaining two were more than six feet in length and the men were of gigantic frame. The altitude is high and the ground was half frozen, so that the bones were preserved almost intact Perkinson says that he expects if they had kept on digging they would have found many more, as these were lying comparatively close together.

The bones of the fingers and toes had crumbled away, but the linger of one skeletal hand was sufficiently strong to hold a ring of what appears to be lead or some similar base, metal. The skeletons were unusually well formed, but one unique feature was that the arms were several inches shorter than ordinarily appears, while the size of the bones of the forearm was enormous in comparison to the usual models, Beside two of the skeletons were spears, rudely shaped with a soft metal and pointed with sharp stones. The spears were only about three feet long and five' Inches thick at the top. tapering at the lower end. The top contained a socket into which a wooden shaft was probably placed, in order to wield the big piece of metal. Other pieces of stone and carved metal were found.. The general physical appearance of the skeletons, according to the cursory examination of the miners, was similar to that of the-Indians of the present day. They were certainly of the Flathead type of tribes. That the burying place Is ancient origin' Is evidenced by the fact that the Indians say none of their tribesmen have lived within fifty miles of this place as far back as stories have been handed down. There are several mounds, presumably made by the Indian's in the vicinity of the new mine tunnel ,now being extended.



Spokane Press., November 16, 1908

Fairbanks, Alaska, Nov. 16 – did a prehistoric race of giants inhabit the wilds of Alaska in the days of the mastodon and other monsters, centuries before human life is supposed to have existed on earth?

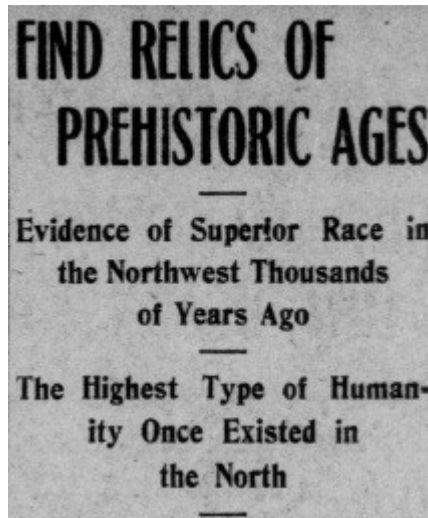
This question has arisen through the discovery by A.R. Simpson, a miner, operating near Fairbanks, of a large leg bone, preserved by petrification, and undoubtedly the bone of a prehistoric giant, according to the opinion of medical men of Fairbanks.

The bone was found by Mr. Simpson recently 52 feet below the ground, while digging in his claim on Toelner creek. At the time he was delving among the debris of the pre-glacial and flood periods, searching for gold.

The huge petrified bone aroused the miner's interest and he brought it to the surface. His wife, who is a woman of education and a friend of Herbert Spencer and Thomas Carlyle in her youth, took up the work of learning of the significance of the find.

Dr. W.R. Cassels of Fairbanks pronounced the bone to be undoubtedly from the leg of a prehistoric giant and others, who have seen it, agree with him.

The bone already found and any others discovered will be turned over to the Smithsonian Institution in the hope that the government will conduct a further investigation.



The San Francisco call., August 24, 1909

FIND RELICS OF PREHISTORIC AGES

Evidence of Superior Race in the Northwest Thousands of Years Ago

The Highest Type of Humanity Once Existed in the North

PORT TOWNSEND. Wash., Aug.;23.—

News is brought, by the United States revenue cutter Tahoma, which reached Puget Sound today after steaming around the world from Baltimore, that

a party of anthropologists headed by Dr. Waldemar Yochelson, a noted Russian explorer, and encountered at the Island of Attu in the Aleutian archipelago, has discovered relics and giant skeletons that would establish the record of population of Northwestern North America during prehistoric ages.

In statement to Captain Quinan of the Tahoma Dr. Yochelson told of differences from the present civilization on the islands which the relics uncovered would establish completely a belief that thousands of years ago the highest type of humanity existing in the new world existed in the north.

The search of the party is directed by the Royal Russian geographical society and will be continued several years before a formal report is made in St.

Petersburg. The report is also brought that the Bogoslov islands in the Bering sea, the field of numerous changes through volcanic eruptions, is now undergoing further marked configurations

SMITHSONIAN GETS HUGE INDIAN SKULL

Rochester Journal October 5th, 1936 **Smithsonian Gets Huge Indian Skull**

Washington. Oct. 5. - After a Summer spent nosing around the Aleutian islands, Dr. Alex Hrdlicka is home with a big head. In fact, the skull, which the Smithsonian Institution anthropologist picked up, once contained the largest human brain of record in the Western Hemisphere, Institution scientists say.

The skull believed to have belonged to an Aleut who lived hundreds of years ago, had a brain capacity of 2,000 cubic centimeters. The average man has about 1,450 cubic centimeters and the average woman 1,300.

The skull obtained by Dr. Hrdlicka is entirely normal. In life it must have been stuffed full of normal brains. Various pathological conditions which are sometimes the cause of abnormal skull development are in this case completely out of consideration. The man was not a victim of hydrocephaly or water on the brain, which enlarges, but at the same time causes obvious malformations of the skull. Nor was it due to any form of gigantism, which causes a thickening of the skull.

Washington Post Sept. 16, 1944

Major Finds Grave of Giant Aleutian

An advanced Aleutian Base (U.P.) Site of a strange burial of a prehistoric giant was discovered on an Aleutian Island recently by Major. E. E. Chittenden, Kearney Neb. The ancient Aleut, who had been at least 7 feet tall, has been

buried on a low ridge overlooking the ocean, and in the same shallow grave with him were the skeletons of five women, placed to form a geometrical pattern.

Major Chittenden found the burial site while excavations for a military installation were being made, and he states the six skeletons had been placed with their heads together, so that trunk and leg bones extended outward like the spokes of a wheel. In the unusual grave were carved ivory ornaments and weapons made of polished slate.



Washington Post, July 20, 1946

Alaskan Mummies

Guarded by Indians

Tacoma, July 20, TACOMA On an island in Prince William sound, Alaska, is a wonderful cave, contain the remains of a prehistoric race of Alaska Indians. The cave is guarded by an Indian tribe which inhabits the island. And as far as is known, but two or three parties of white men have never entered it.

Bodies inside are mummified after the manner practiced by the ancient Egyptians. These bodies were wrapped in cloths and dried grass preserving them completely.

Two years ago a party of prospectors entered the cave a discovered a number of bodies placed in niches in the rock. The party came out intending to explore further on another day but were notified by the Indians that they could not enter. The prospectors declared that the mummified Indians were much larger than any living race of men, being seven and eight feet in stature.

**MAJOR UNCOVERS GRAVE
OF GIANT ALEUT AND
FIVE WOMEN**

**An Advanced Aleutian Base—
(UP)—Site of the strange burial
of a prehistoric giant was dis-
covered on an Aleutian island**

Indiana Evening Gazette April 4, 1950

Aleutian Skeleton Found

State College, Pa., April 4—The skeleton of an ancient Aleutian woman, excavated by an Army Air Forces chaplain on the island of Architka, Aleutian Islands, has been presented to the Pennsylvania State College.

Capt. Cecil C. Cowder, of Bigler, Clearfield County, said he excavated the skeleton on November 9 while he was stationed at Shenya Air Force Base. The body had been buried in an ancient "kitchen mitten," a refuse heap, at a depth of five feet. With it were a number of bone harpoons, several bone fish shanks, stone blades, a bird, a fish and numerous pieces of hard bone and rough stone which probably were intended for use in the future life. The harpoons had been deliberately broken and then placed carefully on top of the body."

Hawaii

Honolulu Star Bulletin, December 22, 1913

The story reported is as follows, "Three gigantic skeletons, unearthed a few days ago at Waimea, Hawaii have aroused intense interest among those who have heard of the unusual happening. The immense size of the skeletons confirm stories in Hawaiian legends of the great stature and tremendous strength of the men of old...John H. Wise, who has been at work in the Waimea homestead district on the homesteading project in which he and several other local people are interested, vouches for the correctness of the information, having personally inspected the skeletons and made rough but practical measurements of some of the bones. "There is no question that the men living were well over seven feet

high." said Wise today. "The leg bones for instance, were far longer than that of any man of Hawaii today, so far as we know. I am something over five-feet-ten in height and the leg-bone, from foot to knee came halfway between my knee and thigh. The bones were of immense size. The skulls were also of great size...Perhaps unfortunately for scientific research, the Hawaiians who were employed on the road-gang refused to allow the skeletons to be taken away and they were reburied. However, Wise says they can probably be secured in case they should be desired for the Bishop Museum. He thinks the ethnologists would find much interest in a study of what were evidently physical giants...The bodyguard of the Maui king according to the tradition, was composed of warriors over seven feet and the tradition declares that every one of those giants perished in battle and the point where the bodyguard was destroyed, before the king and his followers fled, is said to be about where the skeletons have now been found."

Well over seven feet, bones of immense size, tremendous strength and huge skulls are indications once again of being way out of the normal range even for what would be considered a giant of today. These reports seem to always use the same talking points, just like if you or I uncovered giant skeletons. Measuring bones against your own, putting things in context, making sure to say things like there can be no question. Far longer and well over are all hallmarks of someone making sure that the truth of what they say is accurately represented. This account also lined up precisely with the oral tradition of indigenous Hawaiians, right down to the location of the burial spot.

Idaho

Blaine County

The Marion Star (Marion, Indiana) January 11, 1883

A Strange Discovery

Foley Abbott left the pilgrim mine in Beaver Gulch, Idaho, the other day, to explore the steep mountain opposite, and came upon an opening in the side of the hill which he investigated. Making a torch of pine he went into the place, and after passing through a long narrow passage found himself in a large chamber with a smooth floor, perfectly dry and lighted by a brilliant flame in the center of the room. He approached the light cautiously and found to his unbounded amazement that the flame issued from the mouth of an image of a man made of what appeared to be silver, roughly formed. Mr. Abbot suspects that the workers of this crude sanctuary had discovered a gas jet in the rock and that there is communication down through the body of the rock through which the gas flows perpetually, indicating an abundant supply of petroleum under the mountain. There were a few hieroglyphs which Mr. Abbot could not decipher on the walls,

and in one corner, a very large human skeletons with a stone tomahawk and mortar lying near.

Clark County

The Post Register (Idaho Falls, Idaho) August 10, 1947

At Dubois, eight years ago, a giant stone ax was discovered five feet underground, by Mr. Henninger. He states that he has long been convinced that a race of giants once inhabited the country here. This implement, of extra fine workmanship weighs fourteen pounds and four ounces and two well chipped grooves was required to wield it on its double width handle, indicating an owner of about four times the strength of present day humans. One of the largest axes in the Henninger assortment, formerly regarded as a large one, weighs four pounds.

Lincoln County

Newport Miner, March 17, 1910

PREHISTORIC BONES FOUND

Skeleton Ten Feet Long Discovered in Southern Idaho Cave

BOISE, Idaho, March 14. - Unmoved, unseen and untouched for hundreds of years and hidden in the recesses of a deep cave 25 miles north of Shoshone, Lincoln County in Southern Idaho, is the skeletons of a giant, ten feet tall evidently of prehistoric origin. It was recently discovered by a hunting party from this city.

Corroborated proof the members are now exhibiting the rusty and worn flint lock barrel of what appears to be an ancient gun weighing between 25 30 pounds, resembling a rifle. This, they say, was picked up beside the skeleton.

These bones will be taken out of the cave at the earliest possible date and carefully forwarded to the Smithsonian Institute.

Nez Perce County

New York Times, March 17, 1924

FIND SKELETON OF GIANT

Idaho Road Men Dig Up Bones of Prehistoric Herbivorous Woman

Lewiston, Idaho, March 16 (Associated Press) – A huge skeleton, believed to be that of a prehistoric human being, has been discovered in the Salmon River country, south of here, by two members of the State Highway Department who have brought their find to this city.

The lower jaw and vertebrae will be sent to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington D.C for analysis as to the possible analysis as to the probable date of existence.

The bones were found in the side of a cliff at a depth estimated to be fifty feet. Nearly the entire skeleton was recovered.

Measuring more than eight feet in height and possessing numerous strange features, the skeletons has aroused widespread interest. Three physicians pronounced it to be that of a woman.

Belief that the person was of a herbivorous race had been expressed, owing to the peculiar formation of the jaws and teeth. Both the upper and lower have only ten teeth each and all are intact.

Montana



Ancient stone cairn in Cascade County, Montana.

The Indianapolis Journal, July 24, 1889

A prehistoric baseball bat has been found in a Montana cave, lying alongside of a nine foot skeleton. A man nine feet long, with a club to match him, could reach a ball and send it over the fence in a way that would make his fortune these degenerative days.

Beaverhead County

Adams County News (Ritzville, Washington) April 15, 1903

While plowing in a field near Dillon recently George W. Finch found the bones of a giant. Both feet were gone, having been apparently cut off before the body was buried. Around the neck of the skeletons was a bead necklace of superior workmanship, and around the waist was a belt of similar material. In life the man must have been in the neighborhood of seven feet.

Flathead County

The Alto Star, May 1, 1937

GIANT HUMAN RACE

Prehistoric Relics Unearthed in Montana

Wonderful finds of fossils and bones of prehistoric animals are being made in the Fish Creek country, Montana, by Professor Marchus S. Farr, and a party of students from Princeton college. The remains of a stone age city have been found in which the bones of animals of great size, along with stone implements of all kinds, many of which are ornamented with gems. In a mound near the creek were found the almost complete skeleton of a man. The bones showed that the man, when alive, measured nearly nine feet in height, and was of powerful build. Nearby was a skeleton of a woman, a trifle smaller in size. Who were these giant people? At the foot was a skeleton of an animal that resembled the dog of today except the animal must have been as large as a small horse.

Sweet Grass County

The Hocking Sentinel, July 9, 1903

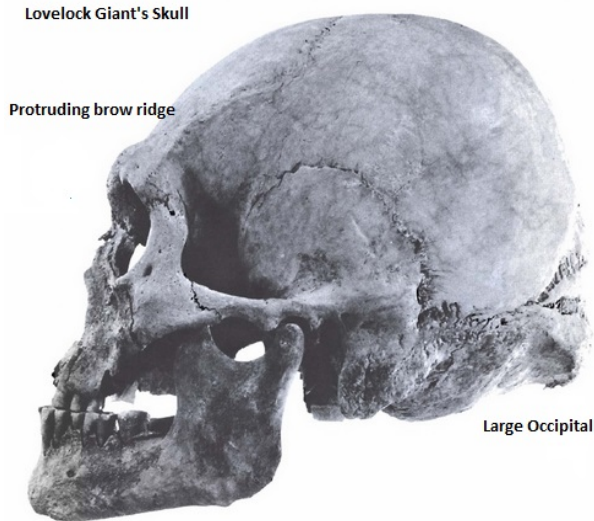
**Princeton University Scientists Report -
9 Foot Human Skeleton in Montana**

A special from Big Timber, Montana, says: Wonderful discoveries of fossils and bones of prehistoric men and animals are being made in the Fish Creek county by Prof. M. S. Farr and a party of students from Princeton University. In the remains of a city belonging to the stone age Prof. Farr found the bones of animals of immense size and many crude instruments, many of them ornamented with gems. Near the creek was found, almost complete, the skeletons of a man nine feet high and another skeletons, some what smaller was found near by, probably being that of a woman. Bones believed to have belonged to a dog the size of a horse were also discovered.

Gallipolis Journal (Gallipolis, Ohio) January 1, 1874

A Montana paper prints a graphic account of the discovery of a cave, an in it the petrified remains of a giant, but overtaxes our credibility when it adds that a large copper shield stood by his side, and that on the walls of the cave were engravings of three masted vessels.

Nevada



Lovelock, Nevada's giant's skull with Archaic traits

Clark County

The Salem News (Salem, Ohio) March 5 1925

Excavators Find Lost City Giants Built Nevada

Skeletons Averaging Seven Feet Are Unearthed in Circular City

St. Thomas, Nev., March 6.-Pueblo Grande, Nevada, long lost city, believed to have been the seat of a primitive people of giant stature who ruled western America centuries ago, was being gradually restored today by excavators working under M. R. Harrington, director of the Museum of the American Indian. Exploration has been going on for months, but only recently, according to Harrington, has been uncovered almost incontrovertible evidence that the once lost city will prove to be the largest prehistoric ruin of the western hemisphere. Big, sturdy, round adobe buildings, some containing 20 rooms, with hard glazed floors, have been excavated. Under the circular court yards are the graves of a vanished race, with the skeletons found to average over seven feet in height. A woman wrapped in a feather blanket was found in one circular burial place, with a set of new-born twins buried with her. Harrington has found beautiful shell jewelry, artistically cut beads and decorated pottery of fanciful designs, in addition to quantities of crude hunting implements and other primitive tools. Some sets of perfectly -formed dice, some with the corners rounded, were

discovered in clay urns. The area embraced by Pueblo Grande is eight miles wide and extends intermittently, with 150 outcroppings, for 35 miles down the Muddy and Virgin River Valleys.

Helena Independent, December 6, 1925

Nevada Once Home of Tribe of Giants

Huge Skeletons Found in Burial Mounds of "Lost City"

Reno – Announcement of an appropriation of 25,000 by the Hays Foundation for thorough investigation of Nevada's "Lost City" has stimulated wide interest in this buried metropolis of a vanished people. Located in the triangle formed by Arizona, California and the mighty Colorado river, the ruins have been explored sufficiently to prove the existence of a far flung city, centuries before Columbus sailed for the New World.

Race of Giants Indicated

The explorers have recovered treasures in pottery, Indian jewelry, ancient weapons and utensils of domestic life. Skeletons over seven feet long indicate that a giant race once held sway over the Southwest. Weapons, bead work, pottery, and other articles indicate a high state of culture.

Humboldt County

The Standard (Albert Lea, Minnesota) November 11, 1882

There were giants, or, at least, there were giants in those days, when the imprint of a foot nineteen inches long and six inches broad, recently discovered in Nevada, was made. As there were marks of bristles along the edges, it is not believed by all that it was a human monster that trod there, but what sort of creature it was still a matter of doubt.

The Saint Paul Globe., January 24, 1904

Bones of a Human Skeleton Eleven Feet High Are Dug Up in Nevada May be related to Cardiff Giant

WINNEMUCA, Nev., Jan 23.-Workmen engaged in digging gravel here today uncovered at a depth of about twelve feet a lot of bones, part of a skeleton of a gigantic human being. 11 feet in height. Dr. Samuels examined them and pronounced them to be the bones of a man who must have been nearly eleven feet in height.

The metacarpal bones measure four and a half inches in length and are large in proportion. A part of the ulna was found and in its complete form would have been between seventeen and 18 inches in length. The remainder of the skeleton is being searched for.

Pershing County

Nevada State Journal, October 3, 1936

Several years ago, there was discovered in a cave situated in the desert range near Lovelock, a mummy known as the "Lovelock Giant." Many stories credit the pre-historic Indian giant as being 11 feet tall. The truth is that the figure, still with reddish hair on the skull was 9 1/2 feet in length. The mummy is now in the Smithsonian Institute in Washington D.C. It is the largest human specimen ever discovered.

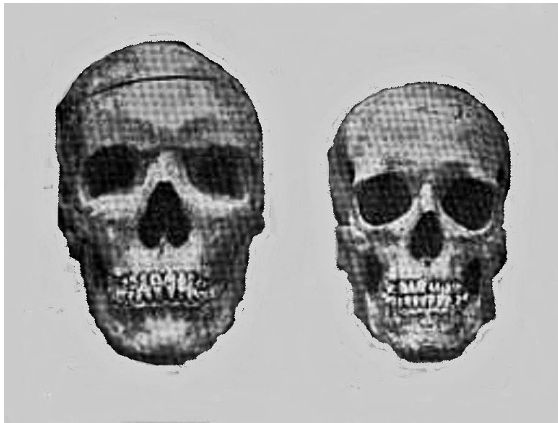
Reno Evening Gazette, February 20, 1953

Lovelock Giants

The Lovelock caves were discovered about 1911 by two men while exploring guano deposits some 26 miles south of Lovelock near the old shoreline of Lahontan lake. The actual exploration covered a span of years 1911 to 1924.

The caves are said to have been the home of a race of giant Indians dating back to the Stone Age, or about 2000 B.C. Mrs. Beatty will tell of the discovery of the skeletons of giants in the caves, together with stone and bone implements.

Utah



Salt Lake City, County

History of Muskingum County, Ohio 1882

From an interesting account of certain mounds in Utah, communicated by Mr. A. Potter in the Eureka Sentinel of Nevada, as copied by the Western Review of Science and Industry. I make the following extracts:

The mounds are situated on what is known as the Paysm farm and are six in number, covering about twenty acres of ground. They are from ten to eighteen

feet in height, and from five hundred to one thousand feet in circumference.

The explorations divulged no hidden treasure so far, but have proved to us that there once undoubtedly existed here a more enlightened race of human beings than that of the Indians who inhabited this country, and whose records have been traced back hundreds of years.

While engaged in excavating one of the larger mounds, we discovered the feet of a large skeleton, and carefully removing the hardened earth, which was embedded, we succeeded in unearthing a large skeleton, without injury. The human frame-work measured six feet six inches in length, and, from appearances, it was undoubtedly that of a male. In the right hand, was a large, iron or steel weapon, which had been buried with the body, but which crumbled to pieces on handling. Near the skeleton, was also found pieces of cedar wood, cut in various fantastic shapes and in a state of perfect preservation; the carving showing that the people of this unknown race were acquainted with the use of edged tools. We also found a large stone pipe, the stem of which was inserted between the teeth of the skeleton. The bowl of the pipe weighs five ounces, and is made of sandstone, and the aperture for tobacco had the appearance of having been drilled out.

We found another skeleton, near that of the above mentioned, which was not quite as large, and must have been that of a woman. There was a neatly carved tombstone near the head of this skeleton. Close by, the floor was covered with a hard cement, to all appearances, a part of the solid rock, which, after patient labor and exhaustive work, we succeeded in penetrating, and found it was the corner of a box, similarly constructed, in which we found about three pints of wheat kernels, most of which was dissolved when brought in contact with the air. A few of the kernels found in the center of the heap looked bright, and retained their freshness on being exposed. These were carefully preserved, and, last spring, planted, and grew nicely. We raised four and a half pounds of heads from these grains. The wheat is unlike any other raised in this country, and produces a large yield. It is the elab variety; the heads are very long, and hold very large grains.



1891 Map of Salt Lake City, Utah with the Jordan River visible on the left.

New York Sun, August 27, 1891

"The gigantic skeleton of a man, measuring 8 feet 6 inches in height, was found near the Jordan River just outside Salt Lake City, last week. The find was made by a workman who was digging an irrigation ditch. The skull was uncovered at a depth of eight feet from the surface of the ground and the skeleton was standing bolt upright. The workmen had to dig down nine feet in order to exhume it. The bones were much decayed and crumbled at the slightest touch. They were put together with great care and the skeleton was found to measure 8 feet 6 inches in height: the skull measured 11 inches in diameter and the feet 19 inches long. A copper chain, to which was attached three medallions covered with curious hieroglyphics, was found around the neck of the skeleton and near it were found a stone hammer, some pieces of pottery, an arrowhead and some copper medals. Archaeologists believe that the original owner of the skeleton belonged to the race of mound builders."

Indiana Progress, (Indiana, Pennsylvania) October 14, 1891 The gigantic skeleton of a man who measured eight feet six inches in height was recently dug up by some laborers near the Jordan River, just outside Salt Lake City, Utah.

North Dakota

Cass County

The Minneapolis Journal, January 23, 1903

SEVEN FEET TALL

Bones of a Supposed Prehistoric Man Uncovered in a Cass County Gravel Pit

Nothing to Indicate the Spot Was Used by Indians for a Burial Place

Fargo, N.D., Jan 23 – Frank Canier was digging for a gravel pit near Chafee in this county and unearthed a skeleton that measures almost seven feet in length.

The bones are thought to be those of some prehistoric man, as there was nothing to indicate that the location had ever been an Indian burying ground. The teeth were all sound except the front ones, which were somewhat worn. The skeleton is on exhibition at Chafee.

Morton County

Scientific American, 1883

A Tradition of Giants

Two miles from Mandan, on the bluffs near the junction of the Hart and Missouri rivers is an old cemetery fully 100 acres in extent filled with bones of a giant race. This vast city of the dead lies east of the Lincoln Road. The ground has the appearance of having been filled with trenches piled full of dead bodies, both man and beast. And covered with several feet of earth. In many places mounds from 8 to 10 feet high, and some of them 100 feet or more in length have been filled with bones and broken pottery, vases of various bright colored flints and agates. The pottery is of a dark material, beautifully decorated, delicate in finish and as light as wood, showing the work of the people skilled in the arts and possessed of a high state of civilization. This has evidently been a grand battlefield, where thousands of men and horses have fallen. Nothing like a systematic or intelligent exploration has been made, as only little holes two or three feet in depth have been dug in some mounds, but many of the bones of man and beast and beautiful specimens of broken pottery and other curiosities have been found in those feeble efforts at excavation. We asked an aged Indian what his people knew of these ancient graveyards. He answered: "Me know nothing about them. They were here before the red man."

The Minneapolis Journal, January 23, 1903

SEVEN FEET TALL

Bones of a Supposed Prehistoric Man Uncovered in a Cass County Gravel Pit

Nothing to Indicate the Spot Was Used by Indians for a Burial Place

Fargo, N.D., Jan 23 – Frank Canier was digging for a gravel pit near Chafee in this county and unearthed a skeleton that measures almost seven feet in length. The bones are thought to be those of some prehistoric man, as there was nothing to indicate that the location had ever been an Indian burying ground. The teeth were all sound except the front ones, which were somewhat worn. The skeleton is on exhibition at Chafee.

South Dakota

Brown County

Dakota Farmer's Leader, October 27, 1899

Found Giant Skeletons

S.H. Elliot of Brainard Township, Brown County, has recently opened an Indian mound on his farm and found many very interesting relics and Indian remains. The skeleton of nine persons have thus been exhumed, and judging by the size of the bones some of them must have been seven or eight feet in height when alive, the bodies appear to have been doubled backward when buried. Several pipes and flint arrow heads have been found near the bones. The earth of which the mound is formed appears to have been carried some little distance.

Moody County

St. Paul Daily Globe, June 13, 1894

A subterranean tomb, in which are the remains of a now extinct race of giants, has been discovered near Egan, S.D. The skeletons indicate that a time was, apparently, when the South Dakotans could get elevated without violating the law.

Dakota Farmer's Leader, October 27, 1899

Found Giant Skeletons

S.H. Elliot of Brainard Township, Brown County, has recently opened an Indian mound on his farm and found many very interesting relics and Indian remains. The skeleton of nine persons have thus been exhumed, and judging by the size of the bones some of them must have been seven or eight feet in height when alive, the bodies appear to have been doubled backward when buried. Several pipes and flint arrow heads have been found near the bones. The earth of which the mound is formed appears to have been carried some little distance.

Oklahoma

Le Flore County

Statesville Landmark, (Statesville, North Carolina) August 31, 1934

INDIAN SKELETONS FOUND UNDER OKLAHOMA MOUND

Braden, Okla., Aug. 25 (AP) – Indian relics – estimated to be from 600 to 2,000 years old and included the thigh bone of a giant brave – are being taken in large numbers from a huge burial mound 4 1/2 miles southwest of here.

The Pocola Mining Company composed of six Arkansas and Oklahoma men, is in charge of excavations, begun last February.

Although it is private enterprise, each item taken from the mound is cataloged and photographed, and careful records being kept of the disposition of the artifacts, human bones, beads of wood and stone, pearls and large conch shells.

Situated in the middle of a field near the Arkansas River, the mound is approximately 100 feet long and 40 feet high at the peak. It is of sand, making digging comparatively easy. Excavations about 20 feet deep have been made.

Among the treasured finds is a large femur, indicating its owner must have been about nine feet tall. Bones and skeletons of other human beings are of normal size.

Charred remains some with remnants of flesh still clinging to them, have been located, indicating the redskins of many centuries ago cremated some of their dead.

Valuable pearls – several of them as large as a person's thumb – have been discovered, only to crumble when brought to light. Almost 400 seed pearls were found, piled in a heap with crushed shells. These were strung for preservation. Arrowheads found in the mound are of exceptionally fine workmanship. One collector has purchased 1,100 arrowheads.

Garvin County

Reading Eagle, May 24, 1937

Skeletons of Indians Over Seven Feet Tall

Norman, Oklahoma, May 24, (U.P.) - Six giant skeletons of a strange tribe of Indians more than seven feet tall have been uncovered along the banks of the Washita River, in South Central Oklahoma. Dr. Forrest E. Clements head of the of the department of anthropology of the University Oklahoma, disclosed today.

The skeletons, are all well preserved were found by Dr. Clements and members of his party yesterday. He believed the find might lead to the discovery of a race of Indians whose existence was unknown to anthropologists.

He estimated the race existed 750 years ago. Four of the skeletons were of adults, and two of children. Collapse of a section of the river bank along the Washita 10 days ago led to the discovery. A farmer found a skull and notified authorities.

Miami Daily Record (Miami, Oklahoma) June 24, 1937
Indian Mounds Being Excavated in State

Oklahoma City, June 24 – (AP) – Excavation work on former Indian sites by relief laborers had yielded four new mounds, 25 caches and 53 individual graves in three Oklahoma counties, WPA officials said today.

Twenty WPA clients turned up the mounds in Delaware county near grove. The caches held pottery, implements of war, the hunt and agriculture. On the banks of the Washita river in Garvin county near Wynnewood 19 WPA workers are employed.

Digging was begun there recently when a skeleton of a seven foot man was unearthed. A burial ground and village site were discovered at depths down to 11 feet. Six other skeletons have been taken from the ground. In addition bones of bison, deer, bear, beaver and turkey were revealed, as were the graves .

The 53 graves were discovered in LeFlore county near Spiro where 86 WPA clients are digging.

Oklahoma County

The Indian Journal , July 31, 1914

A giant human skeletons was unearthed at Luther, Oklahoma county, by grave diggers. The skeletons was found about three feet under ground and beneath a solid layer of rock. The skull, which is well preserved, was found to be twice the size of an ordinary man's head and the other bones indicated that the giant being must have been over eight feet tall. The find was reported to the state geologists at Norman.

The Seattle Star (Seattle, Washington) June 12, 1914
8 FOOT SKELETON FOUND IN GRAVE

Guthrie, Oklahoma, June 12, - A giant human skeleton was unearthed in the Ford cemetery at Luther, Oklahoma country today by grave diggers. The skeleton was about three feet underground beneath a solid layer of rock. The skull, which was much larger than an ordinary man's head, and other bones indicated that the giant human being must have been eight feet tall. The find is expected to be taken charge by the state geologists at Norman.

The Washington Post August 26, 1934

Oklahoma Indian Relics Unearthed

Thigh Bone of a 9 – Foot Man Found in Mound

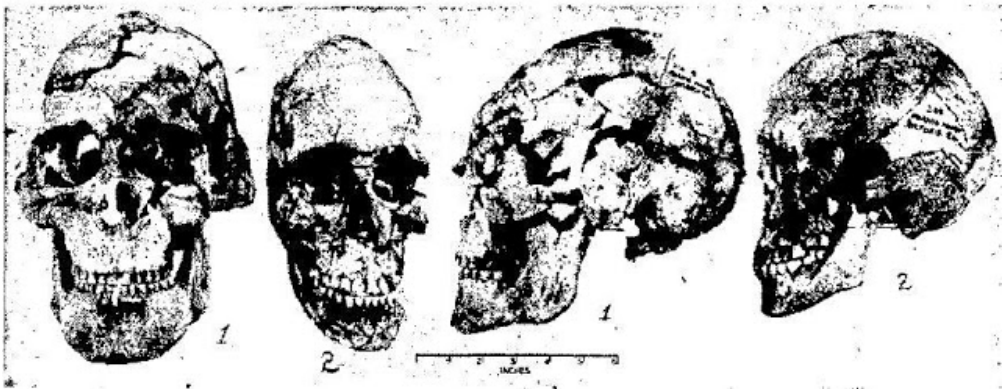
Baden, Okla., Aug. 25 (AP). - Indian relics – estimated to be from 600 to 2,000 years old including the thigh bone of a giant brave are being taken in large numbers from a huge burial mound 4 ½ miles southwest of here.

The mound, in the middle of a field near the Arkansas River, is 100 feet long and 40 feet high, it is of sand, making digging comparatively easy. Excavations about 20 feet deep have been made.

Among the treasured finds is a large femur, indicating its owner must have been about 9 feet tall. Bones and skeletons of other human beings are of normal size.

Texas

WPA SKULL-DUGGERY IN SOUTH TEXAS



TEXANS, BACK IN 38,060 B. C., HAD BIG HEADS, WPA VICTORIA CO. ARCHEOLOGICAL FIND SHOWS. Dug from Morriss mound, abnormal size of larger skull is shown in comparison with normal skull.

Baylor County

The Courier Gazette (McKinney, Texas) May 30, 1919

Bones of Human Giant Found Drilling Oil Well

Seymour, Texas, May 30 – This town is all excited over the recent discovery of the remains of what is said to be a prehistoric giant. The bones were disinterred by W.C. McKinney of Seymour on land on which the Harry Van Ness Oil Syndicate of Wichita Kansas is drilling a 3,000 foot well, five miles southwest of town. Geologists contend that the bones are those of a man at least ten feet in height and proportionately broad.

This find has occasioned almost as much excitement in the town as the present drilling operations in its neighborhood. The remains are now on view in the local oil exchange.

Cameron County

LaCross Tribune, August 2, 1935

Texas Irrigation Project Unearths Giant Skeletons

Harlingen, Tex., July (AP). - More the 20 skeletons, believed those of a race of Orankaways, giant grass-hopper eating Indians once inhabiting this part of the state, have been found near Harlingen.

The skeletons were unearthed during constriction of an irrigation project and show the men were four to six inches taller than the average man of today

The Carankaways were said to have also lived on seafood, but are believed to have roamed the brush like animal, not building shelter of any kind.

Cooke County

New York Times, April 11, 1891

STRANGE DISCOVERIES IN TEXAS

Gainesville, Texas, April 10.-Several weeks ago curious discoveries were reported near Era, in Cook County. Col. Tally of Dallas, representing an English scientific society, has been there several days prosecuting an investigation. He has just discovered the remains of a giant woman, with a large gold-mounted and ancient-modeled tucking comb beneath her hair. This is in the nature of other discoveries made there several weeks ago by a party from Illinois and led to the investigation by Col. Tally. He says there is something in store for theological students and historians, as well as for the scientific world. The place of the discovery is known as the Clear Creek Catacombs.

Fort Worth Daily Gazette June 18, 1891

A Pre-Adamite

The Skeleton of Some Gigantic Human Animal Found

Gainsville, Cooke County, Tex., June 17. - Workman while removing earth from the bank of Pecan Creek today near the Missouri, Kansas and Texas depot in this city, discovered a very large human skeleton six feet below the surface. There was no trace of clothing or burial box, and the opinion prevails that the skeleton must be that of some gigantic aborigine. The bones are much larger than those of the largest man nowadays, and from their appearance they must have been in the earth many decades. The oldest inhabitants have no recollection of any person ever having been buried in that locality.

Harris County

The Hearne Democrat (Hearne, Texas) January 8, 1937

Interesting Relics From an Indian Mound

E. F. Pohl, of Houston, who is in charge of exploration of an Indian mound at Cobb Springs, 8 miles north of Georgetown, reports 7 Indian skeletons as have been unearthed from the mound. Some of the skeletons, seven feet tall, Pohl said had been sent to the Smithsonian Institute, and experts there estimated them to be 700 to 800 years old.

Some of the war and domestic implements unearthed from the mound included long spear heads, scalping knives, lances, hoes, spades, hammers, drills – all made of flint or stone.

Orange County

Fort Worth Gazette (Fort Worth, Texas) December 9, 1893

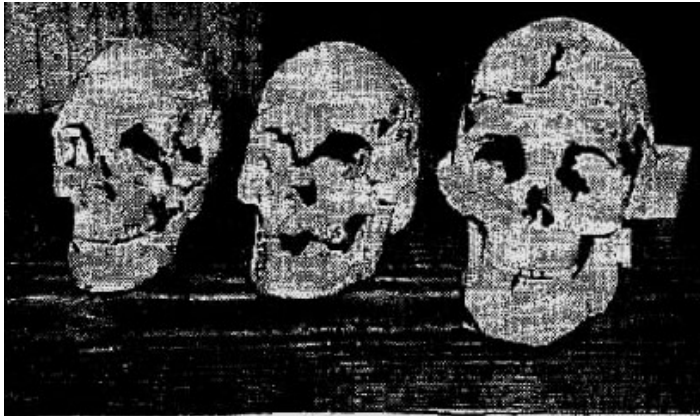
While loading shells on the river bank near Orange, laborers exhumed twenty human skeletons. They had evidently been men of giant stature. Some of the bones, the forearm were almost the length of the entire arm of an ordinary man.

Tyler County

Gettysburg Compiler (Gettysburg, Pennsylvania) February 21, 1893

A Gigantic Skeleton Workmen in clearing the right of way for an extension of the farm road for the Yellow Pine Lumber Company, near Colmesniel, Texas, dug up an immense beech log, under which was found a human skeleton, the bones, of which were only partly decomposed. The skeleton was that of a man of gigantic frame, and the skull was cleft as if with a tomahawk and numerous flint arrowheads were found beside the skeleton. The spot where the discovery was made is six miles from Colmesniel, on the Trinity River, in the immediate vicinity where history says La Salle, the great explorer, was slain with a few of his followers, he was making his way back to the Illinois River. The bones and the relics have been carefully preserved and a thorough investigation will be made to determine, if possible, whether the bones are those of some Indian warrior of one of LaSalle's men – Chicago Herald

Victoria County



GIANT SKULL—Believed to be possibly the largest found in the world, the human skull shown on the right was recently unearthed in Victoria County by Texas University anthropologists. The other two are of normal size.

San Antonio Express, January, 7, 1940

Beach Giant's Skull Unearthed By WPA Workers Near Victoria Believed to Be Largest Ever Found in World; Normal Head Also Found

That Texas “had a giant in the beach” in the long ago appears probable from the large skull recently unearthed on a mound in Victoria County, believed to be the largest human skull ever found in the United States and probably in the world. Twice the size of the skull of a normal man, the fragments were dug up by W. Duffen, archeologist who is excavating the mound in Victoria County under a WPA project sponsored by the University of Texas. In the same mound and at the same level, a normal sized skull was found. The pieces taken from the mound were reconstructed in the WPA laboratory under the supervision of physical anthropologists. A study is being made to determine whether the huge skull was that of a man belonging to a tribe of extraordinary large men, or whether the skull was that of an abnormal member of a tribe, a case of gigantism. Several large human bones have been unearthed at the site. Marcus B. Goldstein, physical anthropologist, employed on the WPA project, formerly was an aide of Alen Horliken, curator of the National Museum of Physical Anthropology. The finds made through excavations in Texas are beginning to give weight to the theory that man lived in Texas 40,000 years ago, it is said.

The Victoria Advocate - Feb 4, 1940

Indian Burial Mound Near Here Proves to be Storehouse of Archaeological Knowledge

W A . Duffen, In Charge of Excavation, Describes Discoveries

To the average layman the Indian burial mound upon which excavation work has just completed, and which is located approximately six miles southeast of the city, is just another "Redskin cemetery," or perhaps at best a legendary mound about which a grandpa spun many a yarn.

But to W. A. Duffen, archaeologist in charge of the excavation work, the mound proved to be a storehouse of knowledge, knowledge of vanished cultures, of secrets unknown until today.

The mound also proved more than interesting to Mr. Duffen, as well as to world wide archaeological circles, for the Victoria County mound yielded the largest human skull ever recorded and also another skull also another skull having the lowest cranial index, due to its extreme narrowness. In comparison with a normal skull, the large skull was that of a "giant"- a tremendous thing which evidently belonged to a huge man.

If no other discoveries were found in the mound, these two skull would have justified the 15 months of excavation work. That is how important things like like that are to archaeologists. But, other things were uncovered, in fact in all some 250 skeletons were dug up, together with some 5300 artifacts.

The site is really a large midden resting on a natural knoll. The term 'mound,' however, will be continued due to the long usage. The mound is located on the east bank of of the Guadalupe River. During the flood season it surrounded by six or seven feet of water, making it 'natural' as a dwelling place for early people. Approximately 500 feet in length, 350 feet wide and 20 feet high. It is covered with heavy timber and in appearance is like most of the river bottom with the exception of its height.

Williamson County

The Eagle (Bryan, Texas) February 27, 1907

A large human skeleton was unearthed near Georgetown, Tex.

The Spokesman Review, December 24, 1936

GIANT INDIAN ONCE IN TEXAS

Excavations Yield Evidence of the Seven-Foot Warriors of 1,000 Years Ago

Austin, Texas. Dec., 23 (UP) - Evidence of a race of giant warriors Indians which roamed the hills and plains of Texas nearly 1000 years ago has been discovered by E. F. Pohl, archaeologists in excavations at Cobb Spring near Georgetown.

Pohl, who has spent 20 years unearthing secrets of the aborigines in the southwest, says he has found skeletal remains of 67 bodies many of which were seven feet.

A number were in a common burial pit in a state of disorder as if dumped in by a victorious enemy after what Pohl believes was a defense of the spring more than eight centuries ago.

Pohl, his wife and crew of workers also uncovered a large numbers of arrowheads, spearhead, hoes, hammers, drills, peace pipes and clay pots. One of the pots is 53 inches in circumference.

Arizona

Cochise County

Oshcosh Daily Northwestern (Oshkosh, Wisconsin) November 27, 1931

Ten Years Ago Today -

Recent heavy rains in the vicinity of Reddington, near Douglas, Ariz., have uncovered the burial grounds of a race of giant people who are thought to have lived thousands of years ago. Prts of skeletons found would indicate the stature of the race to be about twice that of the average-sized man of today.

Gila County

Los Angeles Times, June 4, 1925

Ancient Indian's Skeletons Found in Arizona

Miami (Ariz.) June 3. - The skeletons of twenty-nine prehistoric Indians have just been unearthed near Iron's ranch on the Miami-Superior Highway by Eric H. Schmidt, archaeologist of the Museum of Natural History of New York, who is

employed by Mrs. William Boyce Thompson, now in Superior Arizona to investigate some of the Arizona prehistoric ruins. The skeletons indicate some of the Indians were more than six feet tall. About 2000 Indian relics also have been found in fifty of the 120 rooms unearthed.

Greenlee County

The Courier Gazette, (McKinney, Texas) November 10, 1923 **Archaeologists Excavate Bones of Mastodon, Relics and Giant Human Nephilim**

TUCSON, Ariz., Dec. 1.—W—On the heels of the discovery of remains of what apparently was a race of enormous Nephilim men who once roamed the southwest, there came today another clue of ancient life, unearthed by University of Arizona archaeologists. Returning from a trip to an ancient ruin of a pueblo near Duncan, Arizona.

Dr. Bryan Cummlngs and his assistant said they had succeeded In moving another section of recently discovered mastodon.

J. E. Cokor, mining engineer from "Gayopa, Sonora, Mexico, arrived here with information of the a finding of giant human skeletons In a cemetery on a ranch near there. Bit by bit the mastodon Is being unearthed and when the skeleton finally is pieced together, it is expected to stand at least 12 feet high. The pueblo is in the center of the group of prehistoric villages is about 35 miles west of here. The Nephilim skeletons described were discovered during the clearing of land, many of. Them average eight feet In length and the heads are unusually large. The bodies had been buried on top of each other and beside them rested crude implements of stone.

Maricopa County

The St. Johns Herald, May 12, 1887

The Phoenix Herald says that a farmer near that place recently discovered a curious relic at his ranch while digging a well. At about nine feet below the surface he came upon the skeleton of a man, the bones of which, however, fell to pieces when he attempted to move them. He has no doubt that this prehistoric citizen was a giant, as the thigh bones were nearly four feet long and feet were more extensive than those of the proverbial Chicago girl. Under the body was a large and heavy war club in a state of perfect preservation.

The Coconino (Flagstaff, Arizona) March 17, 1892

A Wonderful Vault

A prospector claims to have discovered a remarkable vault in the mountains near Phoenix, the floor of which, he tells the Herald, was covered with large human skeletons and relics of a prehistoric race. At one side was a bronze door, and when he forces this open he expects more wonders to be revealed. He guards his secret very carefully. If half he represents is true the find will be marvelous from an archaeological standpoint if no other.

Pima County

The Miami News , Nov 25, 1921

Burial Place of Giants is Uncovered by Rains

Douglas, Arizona, Nov. 25 - Recent heavy rains in the vicinity of Reddington, near here, have uncovered the burial grounds of a race of giant people who are thought to have lived thousands of years ago, according to August Enley, a miner, who has been employed in the Reddington district.

Ealey described parts of skeletons recovered from the cemetery and declared that the stature of the race must have been twice that of the average man today.

One skull showed a thickness of about one inch. Ali said, and was in a state of perfect preservation. Pieces of pottery, ear-rings, remains of charcoal fires and other evidences uncovered by the rains has led Ealey to report the discovery to the state university with the hope that a more intimate investigation would be made of the burial ground.

Yavapai County

The St. Johns Herald August 5, 1911

GIANT SKELETON FOUND UPON ARIZONA RANCH

Prescott, Ariz. Aug. 5. - The skeletons of a human being twice as large as any man living today was found here by Peter Mars on his farm northwest of here. The skeleton is perfect. The bones do not resemble those of ancient s found in the Verde and other valleys in this country.

Weekly Journal-Miner, July 26, 1911,

One of the most wonderful discoveries of prehistoric life that has ever been made in Arizona, was reported yesterday by Peter Marx, of Juniper, and corroborated by E. S. Clark, attorney, which reveals the existence of a race of people, that is not generally accredited to the primitive era, in the huge proportions of a skeleton that is now in the possession of Mr. Marx. In detailing

what was discovered by mere accident on his farm early in the present week, Mr. Marx gave the following interesting account of his discovery. "The bones of this monstrous human may have represented a race of men or a single individual. At any rate, the skeleton of the man in my possession, is sufficiently complete so that the dimensions, which are astounding, may be accurately ascertained and so far as the present generation is to be considered from what I can learn, there is no comparison to be formed. In the first place the skull is of such an abnormal size that if the average man of this day placed it over his head, he still would find room to move it backwards and forwards and up and down with ease, without disturbing his natural position. From measurements taken of this skull, a number 10 hat would be required to fit it. The teeth, several of which are still imbedded in the jawbone, substantiate the immense size of the head. As to the bones, there is no disputing the fact that the owner was symmetrically formed of immense size and Herculean strength. The thigh and lower limbs indicate at least twice the size of the average man of today.

Prescott Journal Miner, February 11, 1913
Skeletons Found Indicate That a Race of Giants Once lived on Banks of Sycamore Creek.

A prehistoric graveyard on Sycamore Creek, where the grade of the Verde, railway passes through, has been uncovered by a crew of laborers under the direction of Conductor C.W. Corbin, is performing certain improvements to the roadway.

There has been revealed a very interesting situation that prevailed at some time or another, is the physical make-up of a race a giant type of humanity that is bewildering to those of this generation. The skull of a human is in the possession of Mr. Corbin together with a portion of the frame, that would indicate one who in life must have attained a height of at least eight feet.

The Eastern Arizona Courier, December 10, 1930

FORUM

Prescott Arizona

December 10, 1930

Editor The Courier

Dear Sir,

Nearly every issue of the papers during the last week has had something to say about an expedition going to Mexico to search for the bones of a race of giants. Why go to Mexico? Several years ago, Bill Singleton, a boss on the highway, told me while working on the road through Chino Valley some human bones were dug up which, when compared with those of the average man today, indicated they belonged to a race of men who measured between nine and ten feet tall. Jess Kiple at Pruchman's will verify this statement.

Another interesting find in this section was one made several years ago between

Dewey and Humboldt a new place of road cut into an old burial ground. Del Daves, now dead, doing some digging there, found two skeletons lying side by side, each about 4 feet long and each having enormous heads. Beth gray, a mining man of this section who saw the skulls said they were so big that it would take a number nine hat to fit them.

Sincerely yours,
William Crocker

New Mexico

Bernalillo County



The Albuquerque, Daily Citizen, Monday, January 27, 1902

The Giant Skeleton

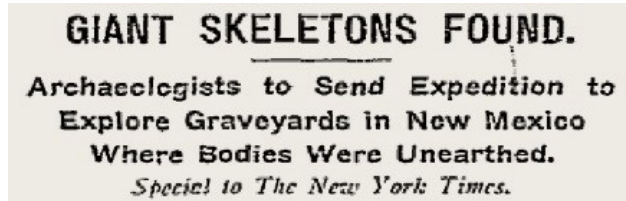
It Will be Removed to Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Don Gregario Varela and Marcelino Martinez have gone down to El Nervo. They will go out the Mesa Rica and endeavor to buy the skeleton of the human giant which was last week unearthed by Luciano Quintana.

The giant would pay if brought here. The Smithsonian people would be proud of a giant of the dimensions of this one.

A leg is well preserved. It is well preserved. It is eight feet in length. The skeleton will be on exhibition in the court house yard and anthropologists are especially invited to examine it

Guadalupe County



The Journal, February 10, 1929

Archaeologist to Send Expedition to Explore Graveyards in New Mexico

Where Bodies Were Unearthed

Special to the New York Times

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 10. -Owing to the discovery of the remains of a race of giants in Guadalupe, N. M., antiquarians and archaeologist are preparing an expedition further to explore that region. This determination is based on the excitement that exist among the people of a scope of country near Mesa Rico, about 200 miles southeast of Las Vegas, where an old burial ground has been discovered that has yielded skeletons of enormous size.

Luciana Quintana, on whose ranch the ancient burial plot is located, discovered two stones that bore curious inscriptions, and beneath these were found in shallow excavations the bones of a frame that could not have been less than 12 feet in length. The men who opened the grave sat the forearm was 4 feet long and that in a well preserved jaw the lower teeth ranged from the size of a hickory nut to that of the largest walnut in size. The chest of the being is reported as having the circumference of seven feet.

Quintanaq, who has uncovered many other burial places, expresses the opinion that perhaps thousands of skeletons of a race of giants long extinct will be found. This supposition is based on traditions handed down from the early Spanish invasion that have detailed knowledge of the existence of a race of giants that inhabited the plains of what now is Eastern New Mexico. Indian legends and carvings also in the same section indicate the existence of such a race.

