

Supplemental PDF

THE ANCIENT  
GIANTS  
WHO RULED  
AMERICA

The Missing Skeletons and  
the Great Smithsonian Cover-Up

RICHARD J. DEWHURST

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Bear & Company  
Rochester, Vermont



ANCIENT WORKS , MARIETTA, OHIO ,

Fig. 1.1. This Library of Congress image was used as the frontispiece for the 150th-anniversary reissue of *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley* by Squier and Davis.

“THE SERPENT”

[Levy 1218]

ADAMS COUNTY, OHIO.

E. O. Spier & E. N. Prosis Surveyor 1816

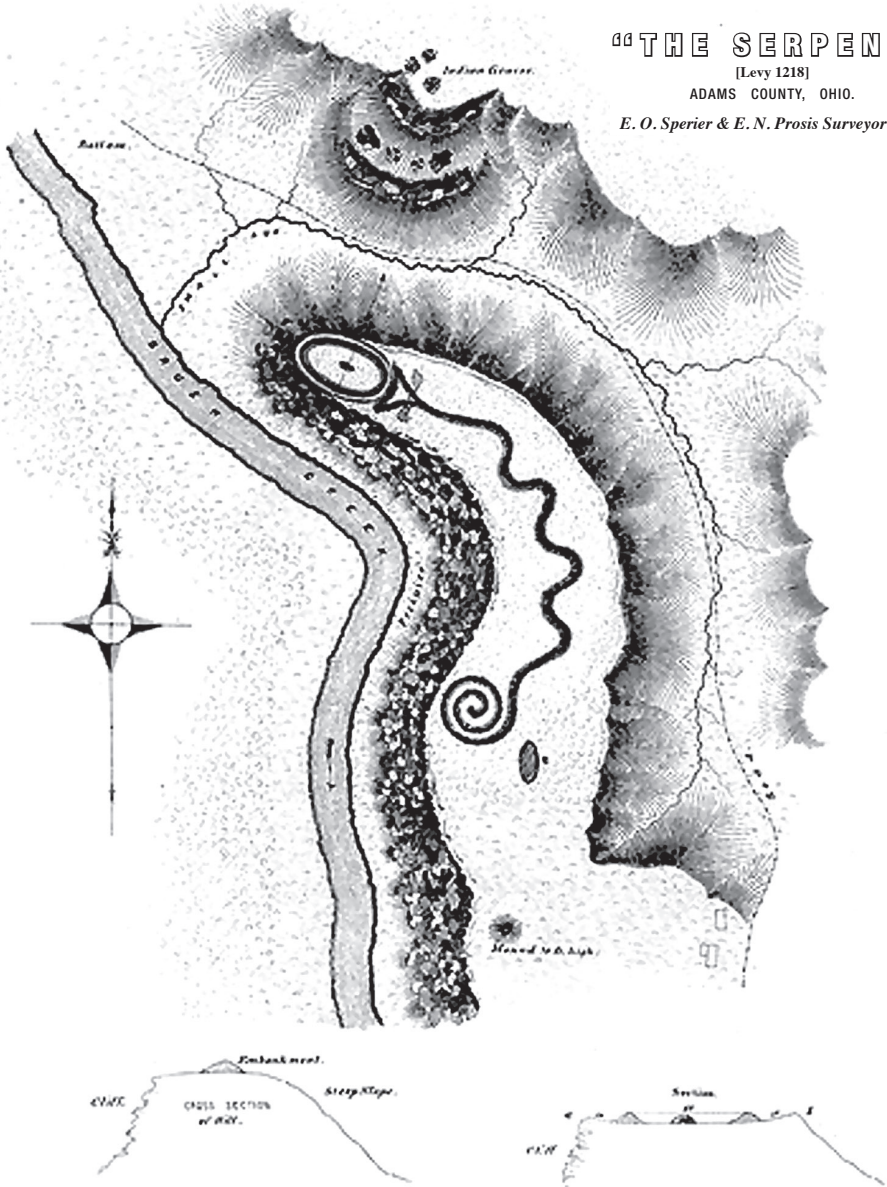


Fig. 1.2. This map of Serpent Mound is one of many in *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley* that were surveyed and sketched by Squier and Davis.



Fig. I.3. The Kincaid Site, a Mississippian settlement in southern Illinois (courtesy of Herb Roe)

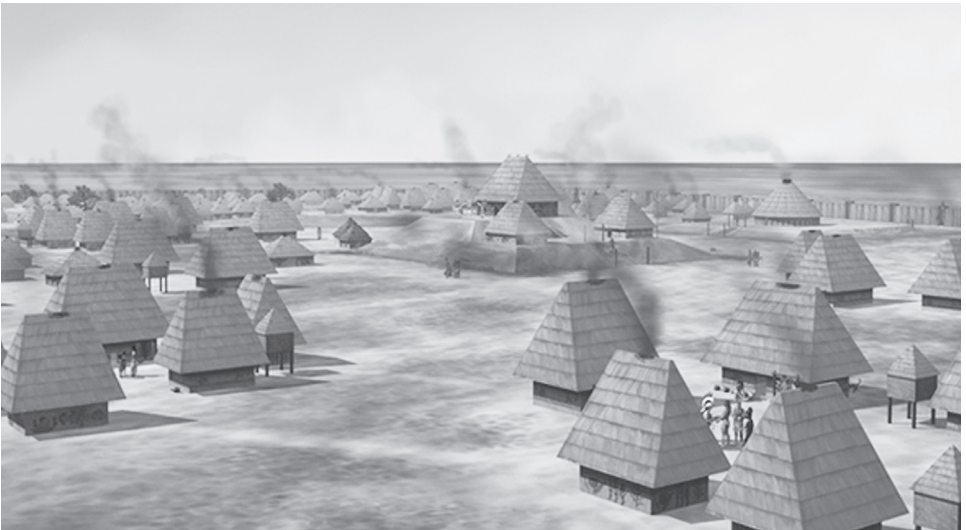


Fig. I.4. The Nodena Site, possibly in the Province of Pacaha, encountered by Hernando de Soto (courtesy of Herbert Roe)



Fig. 1.5. Major Paleo-Indian sites in North America

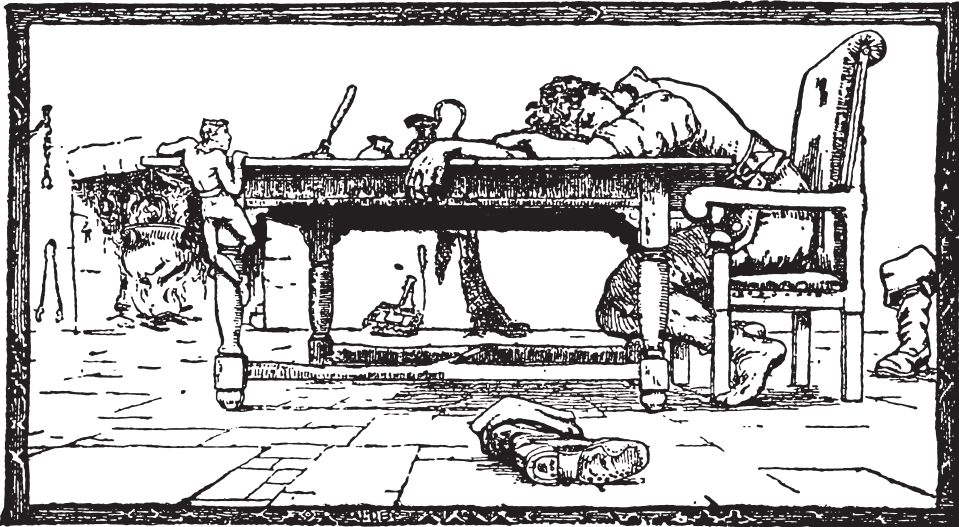


Fig. 1.6. Beanstalk giant, Jack and the Beanstalk  
by John D. Batten

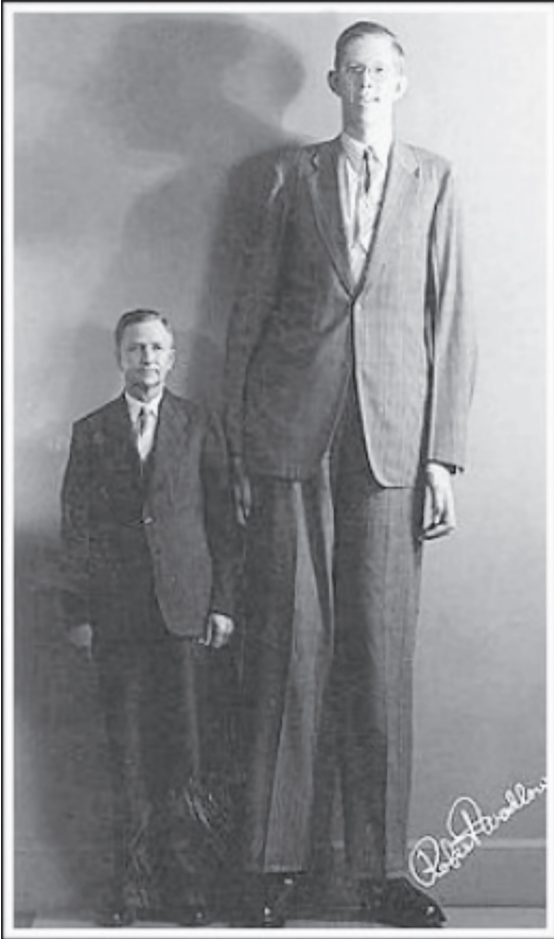
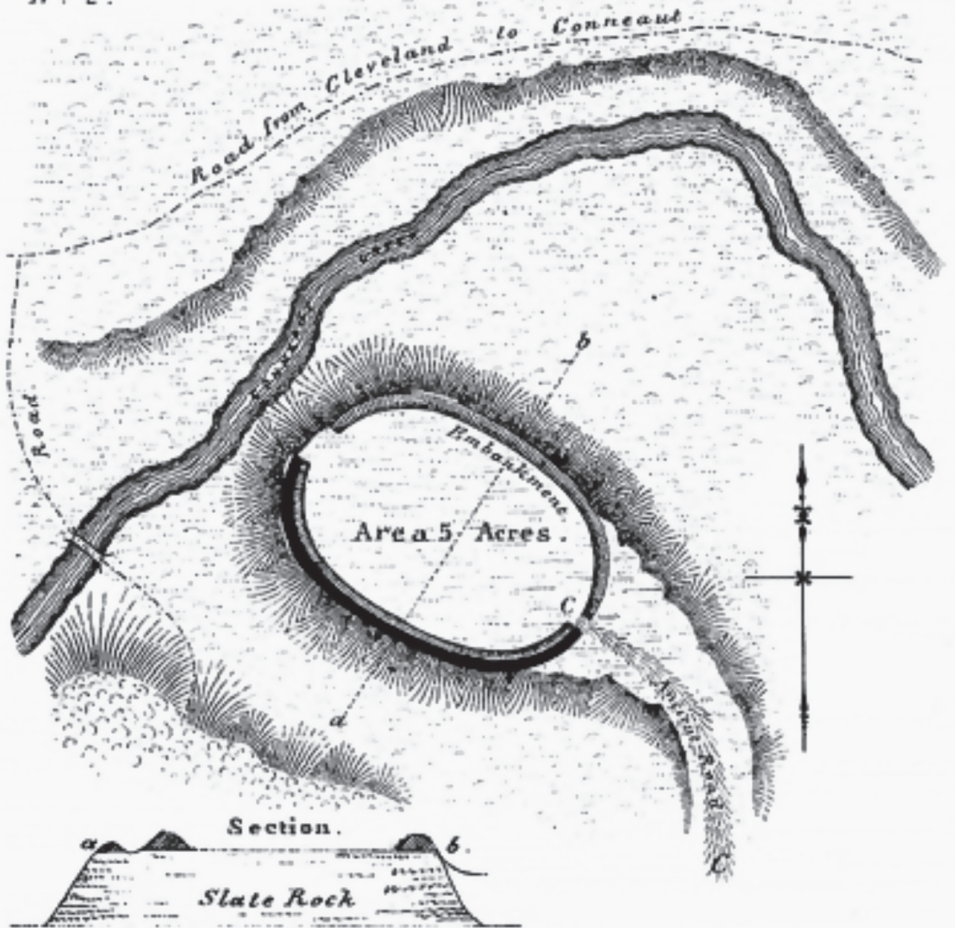


Fig. 1.1. Robert Wadlow (right) pictured here with his father, Harold Wadlow (left), who was five feet, eleven inches tall ([www.sciencekids.co.nz](http://www.sciencekids.co.nz)).

N<sup>o</sup> 2.



**ANCIENT WORK,**  
*near*  
CONNEAUT ASHTIBULA COUNTY,  
OHIO.

*Chas. Whittlesey Surveyor.*

Fig. 1.2. An 1847 sketch of Fort Hill by Chas. Whittlesey, surveyor

# 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 on the beach" in the long ago appears probable from the large skull recently unearthed in a mound in Victoria County, believed to be the largest human skull ever found in the United States and possibly in the world.

Twice the size of the skull of normal man, the fragments were dug up by W. Durfen, archaeologist, 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 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

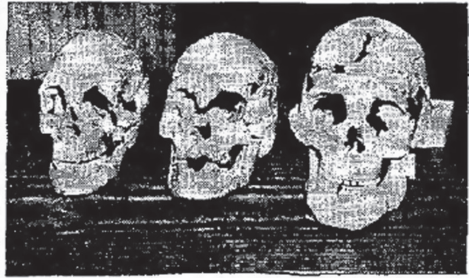
case of gigantism. Several large human body bones also have been unearthed at the site.

Marcus B. Goldstein, physical anthropologist employed on the WPA project, formerly was an aide of Ales Hrdlicken, curator of the National Museum of Physical Anthropology.

Finds made through excavations in Texas are beginning to give weight to the theory that man lived in Texas 40,000 to 45,000 years ago, it is said.

### STAMP SOCIETY MEETS

San Antonio Philatelic Society will hold its first meeting of 1940 at the Y. M. C. A. at 8:30 p. m.



**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.

Monday, when a house of rare stamps will be shown by collectors in this vicinity. New officers of the society are Norman H. Brock, president; B. A. Turner, vice president; L. F. Fields, secretary and treasurer, and Edward Albach, reporter. Both the president and vice president were re-elected.

Fig. 1.3. This 1931 article documents the WPA find of the largest skull ever discovered. Scientists from the University of Texas posited inhabitation of Texas 40,000 years ago (*San Antonio Express*).



Fig. 1.4. Indian cemetery, Santa Rosa Island, containing abalone shells carbon dated at seven thousand years old. The tops of the skulls were painted red; several skeletons measured over seven feet tall (photo courtesy of Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, 1959).



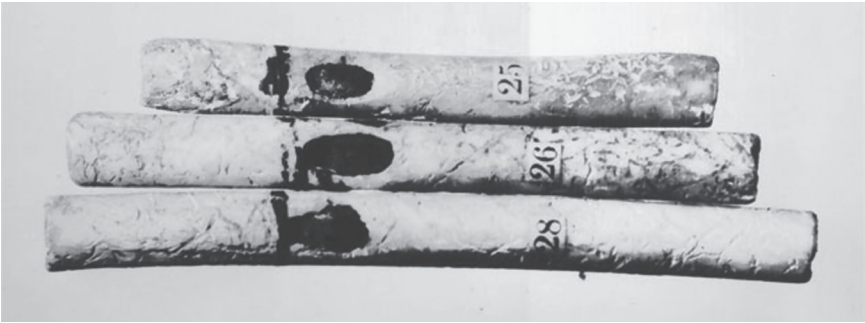


Fig. 1.4. Bone whistles from Santa Rosa Island, early to mid-1900s

THE WORLD, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1895.

## BIGGEST GIANT EVER KNOWN.

**Nine Feet High and Probably a Prehistoric California Indian.**

MEASUREMENT WELL AUTHENTICATED

Other Big Men and Women of Fact and Fable Who Are Famous Types of Gigantism.

**MUMMY OF NINE FOOT GIANT INDIAN FOUND IN CALIFORNIA.**

His corpse of the biggest man that ever lived has been dug up near San Diego, Cal. At all events, there is no satisfactory record in ancient or modern history of any human being nearly so tall. The mummy—found in such a condition the remains were found—is that of a person who must have been about nine feet high in life. This makes allowance for the shrinkage which may be pretty closely calculated. As to accuracy in the estimate there can be no question, as the discoverer has been carefully inspected and measured by Prof. Thomas Wilson, Director of the Department of Zoology and Anthropology in the Smithsonian Institution, and by other scientists. The tape-line even now registers the length from head to top of 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 20 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 for 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 remains of a leather hood. The man was well advanced in years.

It has been stated that the man must have expressed in height any giant of whom there is 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 appreciable in distinctness of times increase.

An Arabian giant measured by Ptolemy was four and a half inches above eight feet in height. The tallest man of whom there is any authentic record was Walsingham, who was much taller by Dublin, and found to be exactly eight and a half feet high. The largest woman that ever lived was Katherine, a Welsh giantess, who died in the year 1580. She was six feet high, but more than four pounds heavier than most of her kind have dwelt on the earth in modern times.

The published giant is always more or less of a fable, a mummy of inches being a thing that never could be. It is a fact that would come up to the eight-foot mark. The Chinese giant, who was mentioned as eight feet high, is a fact, as that was the height of the giant who was discovered by a French soldier in the mountains of Japan. His height was increased by a flowing robe and thick-soled shoes. The Chinese were probably the tallest man ever known in this country, having feet in a great measure under ordinary circumstances may be said to be of the people. The warriors of Japan wore head and shoulders above the ordinary man of their own race. Formerly a cause for mockery, they have been the soldiers of King Frederick William's famous regiment of Guards in Prussia married the women of that regiment, and as a consequence, there has been a great many very tall people found in the vicinity of Potsdam. Dr. King Frederick associated the whole of his family for his big soldier, the great-grandfather of his big soldier, that is, the war the best soldier for fighting or for any other purpose is of moderate size. Frederick preferred every day his changed regiment, which included about 100 men in the front row was to march in the ranks. This seven feet in 1775 the great, measured eight feet and six inches in the year 1790, and was the tallest man in New York at that time. The tallest man in the world was the Irishman, John Bull, who probably was the tallest man in France. He was seven feet and a half high and about in proportion to the other men of his race. Dr. King Bull, who probably was the tallest man in France, exhibited in 1801, measured six and a half inches over eight feet and a half inches over eight feet and a half inches and about in proportion to the other men of his race. Dr. King Bull, who probably was the tallest man in France, exhibited in 1801, measured six and a half inches over eight feet and a half inches over eight feet and a half inches and about in proportion to the other men of his race. Dr. King Bull, who probably was the tallest man in France, exhibited in 1801, measured six and a half inches over eight feet and a half inches over eight feet and a half inches and about in proportion to the other men of his race.

height was seven feet and four inches. He was nearly seven inches taller than this was claimed for Patrick Colton, also of France, who was born in 1780 at Kinross, Ireland. His actual height was about seven feet and one inch only. He was very tall and had the typical physical characteristics of giants. He was not able to prevent doctors from stealing his body. A doctor took the name of O'Brien from him and pretended that he was a doctor, but in truth he was a thief. He was about five feet and four inches tall, but in truth he was a thief. He was about five feet and four inches tall, but in truth he was a thief. He was about five feet and four inches tall, but in truth he was a thief.

Fig. 1.5. Bones of a giant found in southern California (The World, 1895)



Fig. 2.1. Giant skeleton from Serpent Mound of Adams County, Ohio

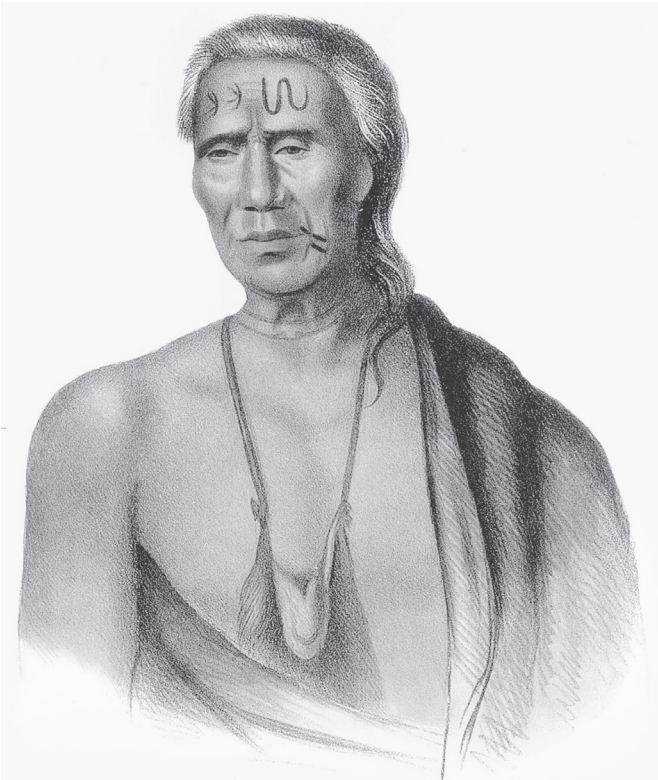


Fig. 2.2. Lappawinsa, chief of the Lenni Lenape (*Lappawinsa*, painted by Gustavus Hesselius in 1735, Library of Congress Rare Book and Special Division Collection)



Fig. 2.3. Benjamin West's painting (in 1771) of William Penn's 1682 treaty with the Lenni Lenape Indians. Notice that the seated warrior is taller and whiter than anyone else present.



Fig. 2.4. Teedyuscung (1700–1763) was known as king of the Delawares. He worked to establish a Lenni Lenape (Delaware) home in eastern Pennsylvania in the Lehigh, Susquehanna, and Delaware River Valleys (*King of the Delawares: Teedyuscung 1700–1763*, courtesy of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission).



Fig. 2.5. The giants Fafner and Fasolt seize Freya in Arthur Rackham's illustration of *Der Ring des Nibelungen* by composer Richard Wagner.



Fig. 2.6. Don Dickson (courtesy of Illinois State Museum)



Fig. 3.1. View of the eastern face of the Pee Dee Basin excavation under the drip line (photo by Mark McConaughy)

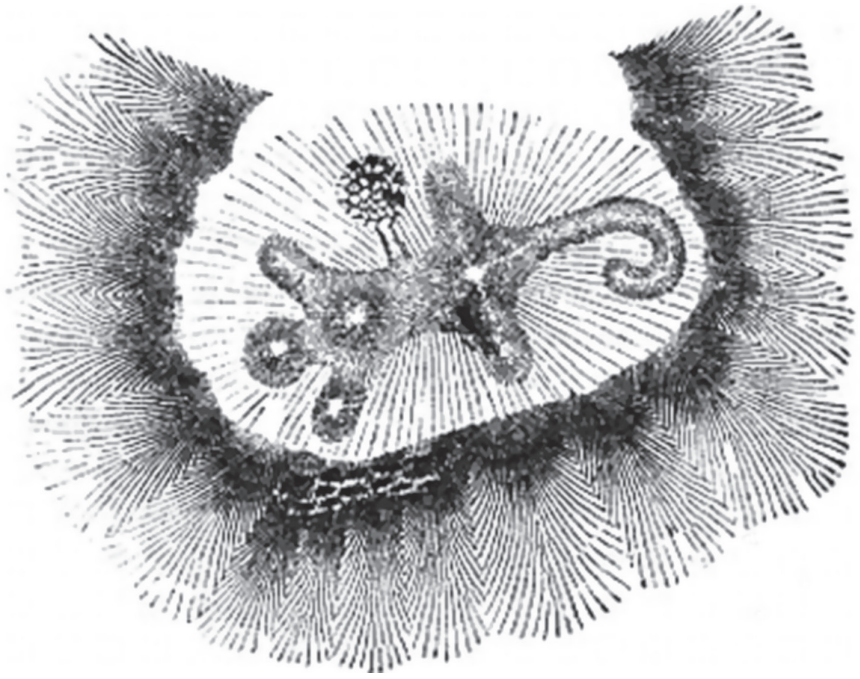


Fig. 3.2. Alligator effigy mound in Ohio, built circa 950 CE



Fig. 3.3. Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Washington County, Pennsylvania, is a national historic landmark and was first occupied more than 14,000 years ago by pre-Clovis people (photo courtesy of Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Department of Anthropology).

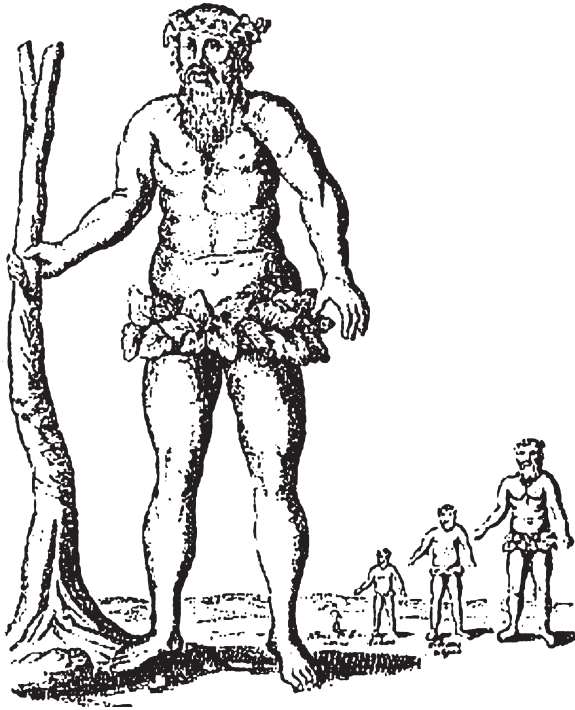


Fig. 3.4. A fanciful early illustration of our descent from giants.

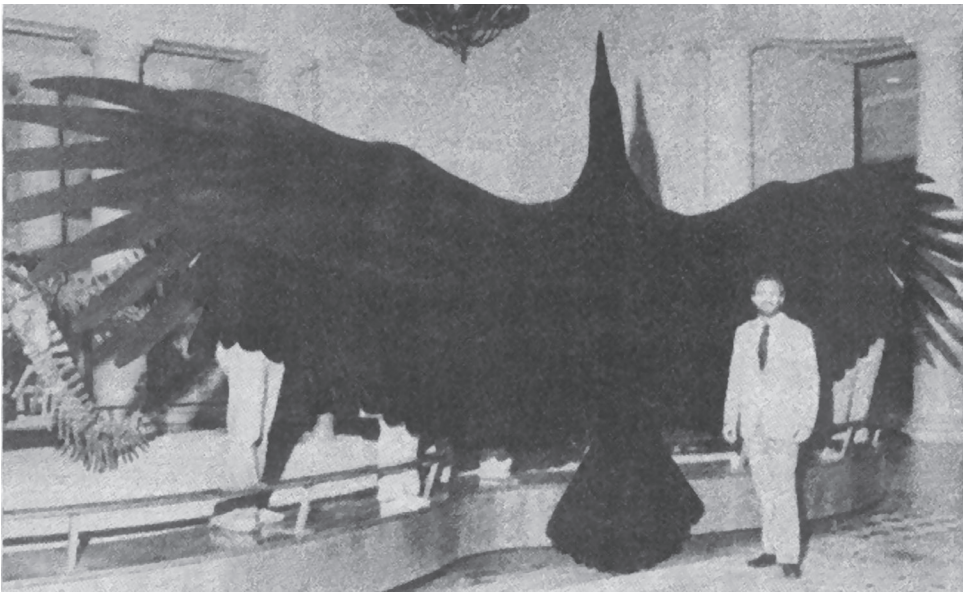


Fig. 3.5. Dr. Kenneth Campbell with the reconstruction of a teratorn, the largest bird to fly; it could reach speeds of 150 miles per hour.

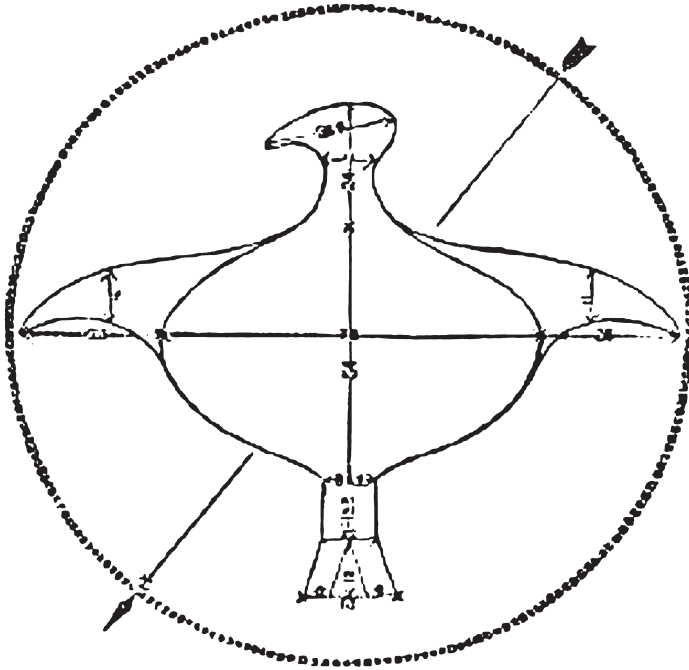


Fig. 3.6. A bird mound, surrounded by a stone circle,  
from *The Prehistoric World* by E. A. Allen

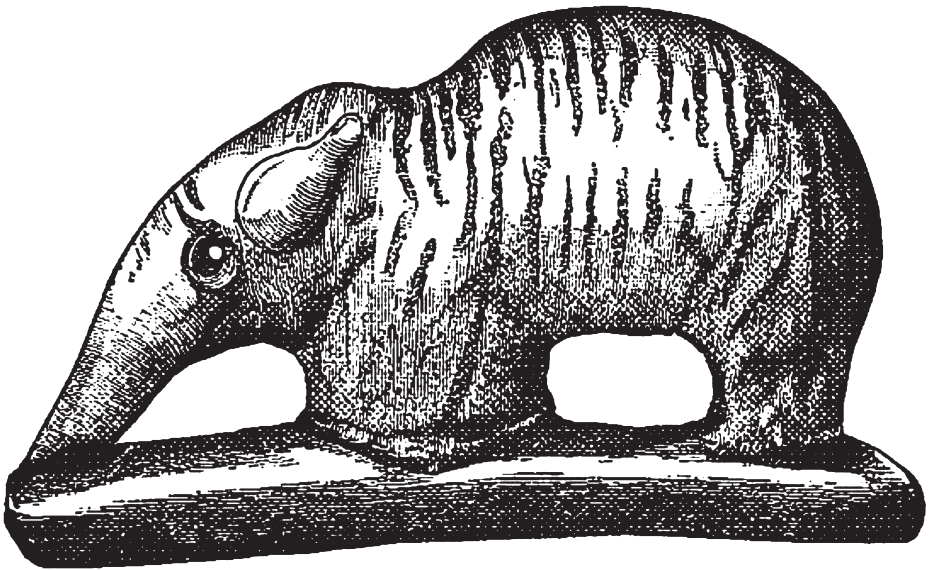


Fig. 3.7. Elephant pipe, from Iowa, illustration from  
*Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*  
by Ephraim Squier and Edwin Davis



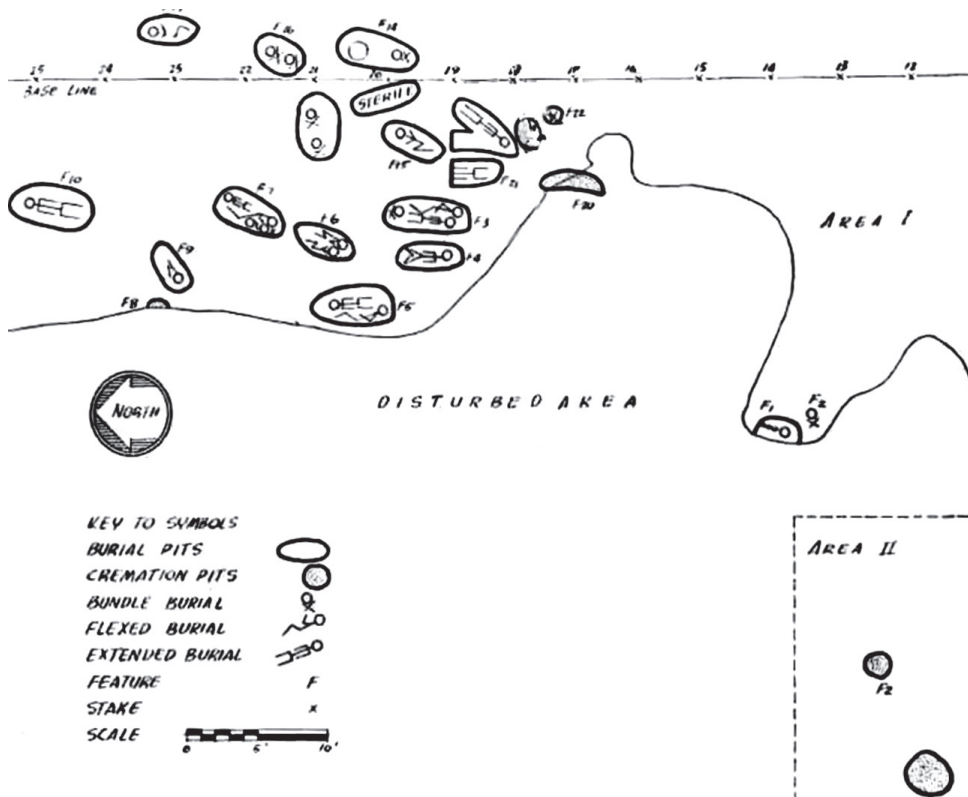


Fig. 3.8. Diagram of the Oconto County, Wisconsin, archaeological dig site

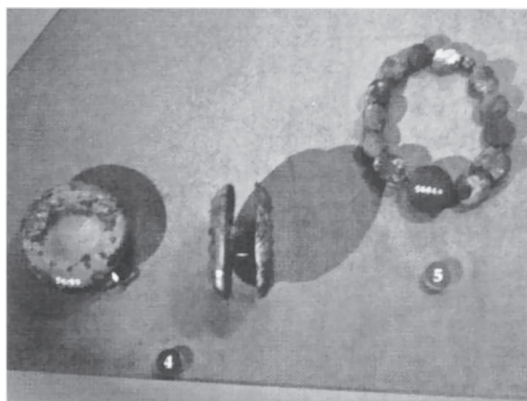


Fig. 3.9. (left) Hopewellian ear spools and bead ring made of copper (courtesy of the Field Museum); (right) Hopewellian copper headdress (courtesy of the Field Museum).



Fig. 4.1. This couple was buried holding hands, one of the common positions found in American mound burials. Others include man on top and woman on the bottom, as well as woman on top and man on the bottom. This particular image is of skeletons found in central-northern Italy, and the couple was buried holding hands some 1,500 years ago (Soprintendenza per I Beni Archeologici dell'Emilia-Romagna, *Discovery News*).

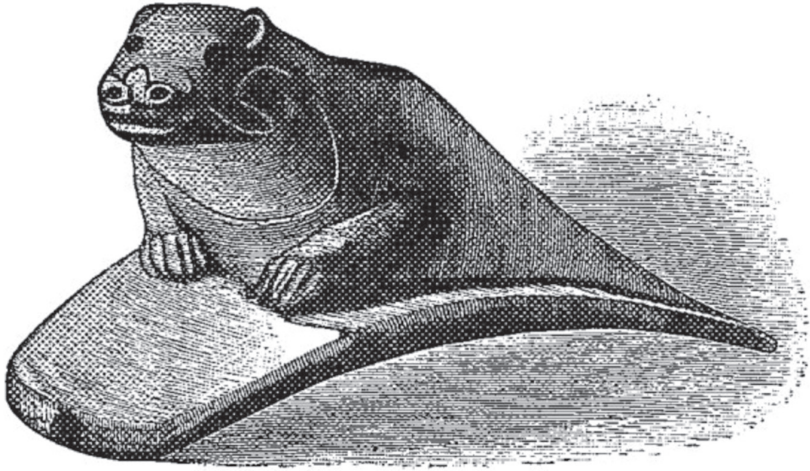


Fig. 4.2. Lamantin or sea-cow, illustration from *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley* by Ephraim Squier and Edwin Davis



Fig. 4.3. Grave Creek Mound (courtesy of Tim Kiser)

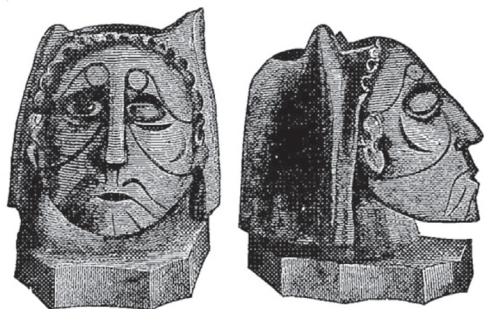


Fig. 4.4. Carvings of human faces illustration from *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley* by Ephraim Squier and Edwin Davis



Fig. 4.5. One of the distinguishing characteristics of mound builder burial practices is the paired burial. The interlocked skeletons described by the *Charleston Daily Mail* in 1923 are very similar to these two interlocked Stone Age skeletons—with their “eternal embrace” intact. Discovered near Verona, Italy, the setting of *Romeo and Juliet*, the roughly 5,000-year-old couple has already become an icon of enduring love to many (photo from the Archaeological Society).



Fig. 4.6. Toucan illustration from  
*Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*  
by Ephraim Squier and Edwin Davis

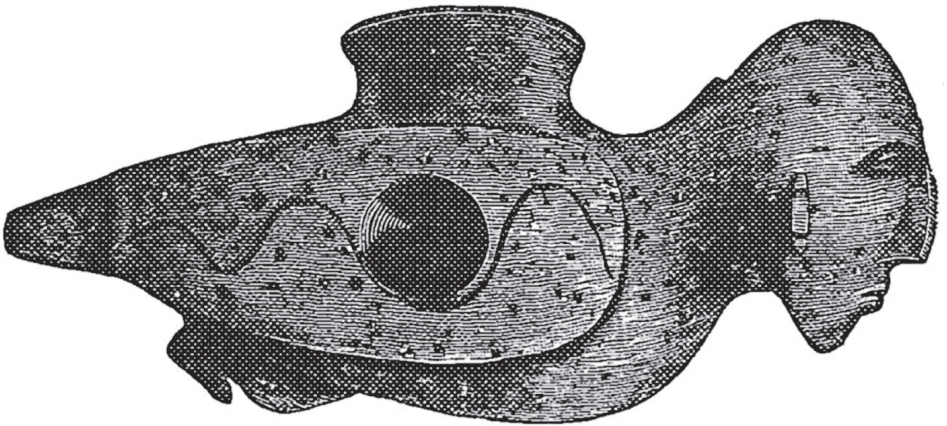


Fig. 4.7. A sacramental pipe in the shape of a human,  
illustration from *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*  
by Ephraim Squier and Edwin Davis



Fig. 4.8. This find of a nine-foot skeleton in Indiana was shipped to the Smithsonian, where it immediately went into the “memory hole.”



Fig. 4.9. The beautiful eight-foot queen in all her glory

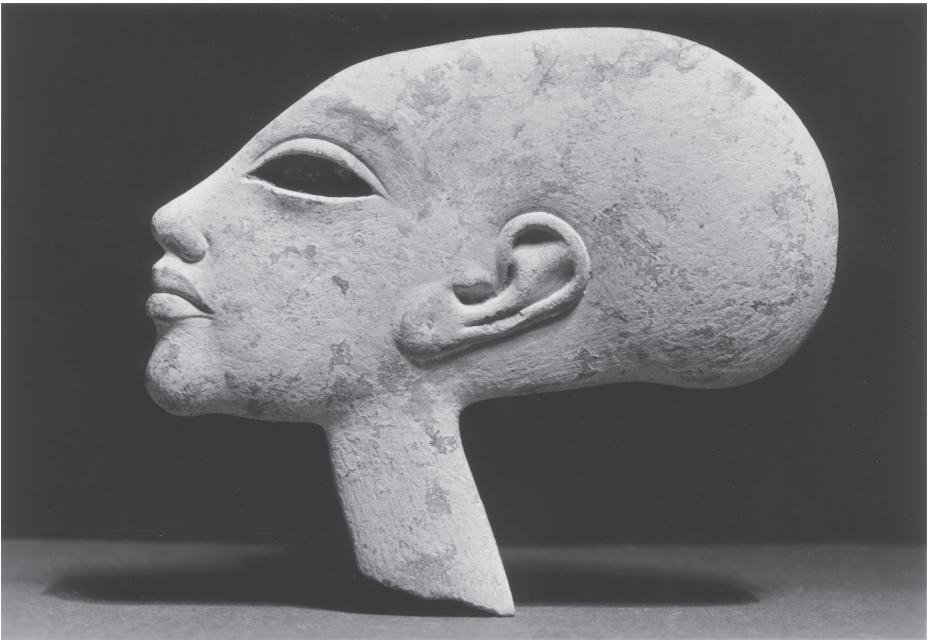


Fig. 4.10. Egyptian princess Meritaten (daughter of Nefertiti and Akhenaten) with typical elongated skull



Fig. 4.11. According to historical accounts, the Sayre “Horned Giant” bones were sent to the American Investigating Museum in Philadelphia. The artifacts were later reported missing.



Fig. 4.12. Evidence of horns. The Vatican Museum possesses Michelangelo's famous statue of Moses.





Fig. 5.1. Monks Mound, built circa 950–1100 CE and located at the Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site, near Collinsville, Illinois.  
Image courtesy of Skubasteve834.



Fig. 6.1. Poverty Point

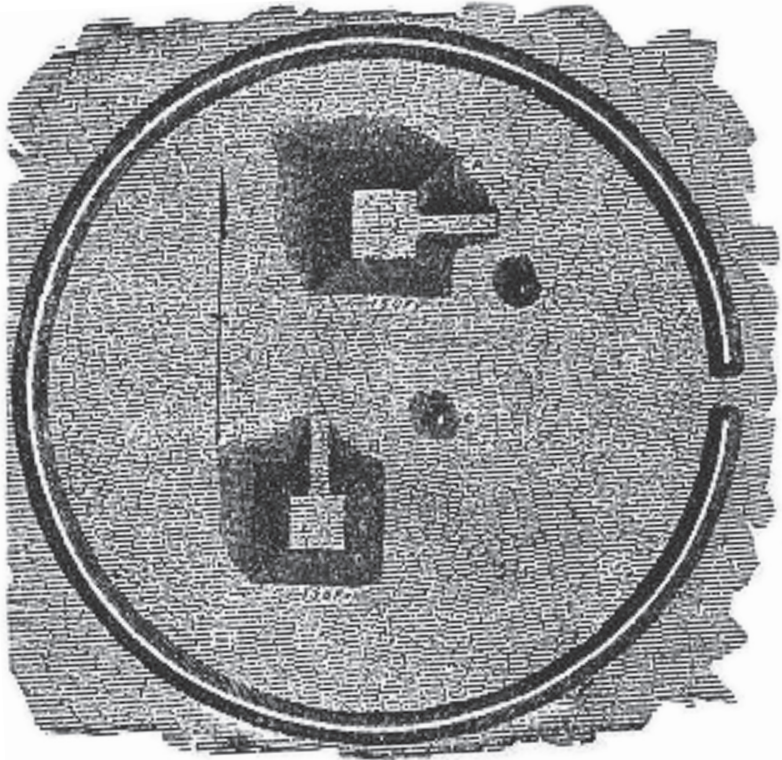


Fig. 6.2. Temple mounds enclosed in a circle, illustration from *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley* by Ephraim Squier and Edwin Davis

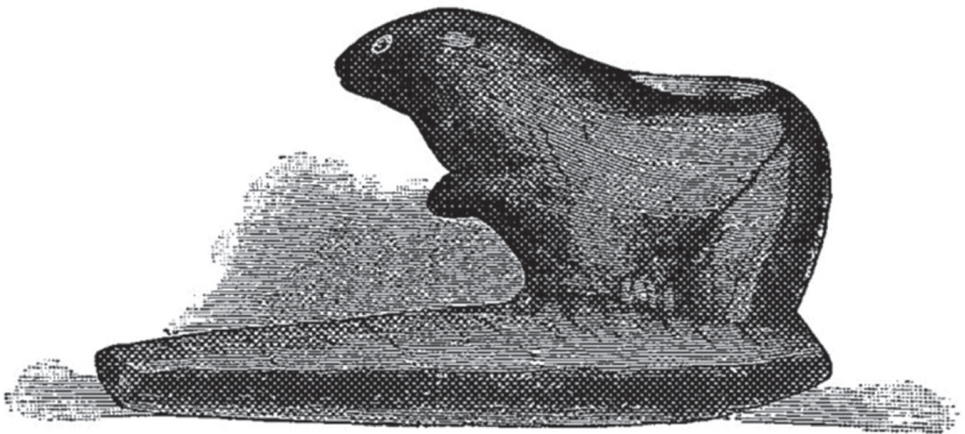


Fig. 6.3. A carving of an otter. Illustration from *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley* by Ephraim Squier and Edwin Davis

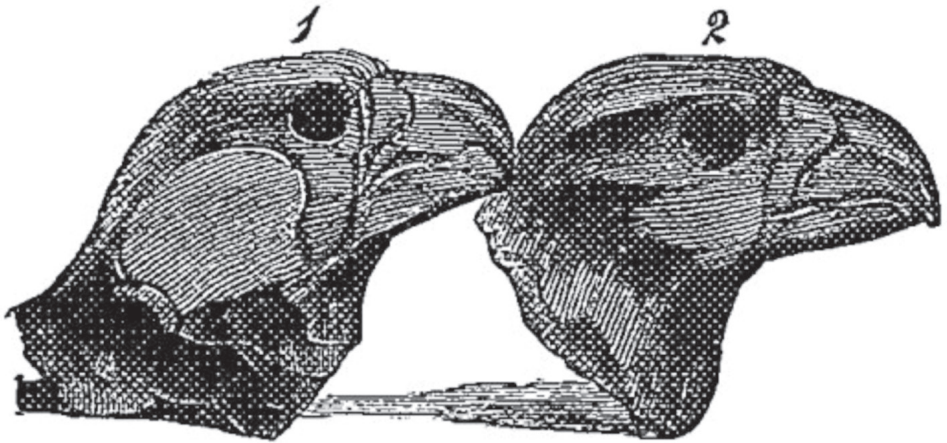


Fig. 6.4. A carving of an eagle. Illustration from *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley* by Ephraim Squier and Edwin Davis

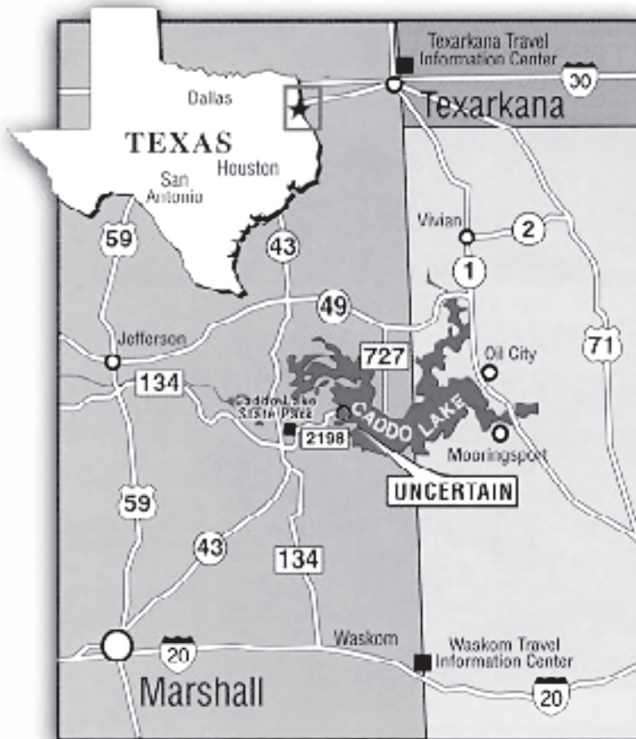


Fig. 6.5. Location of the Caddoan Mississippian culture



Fig. 6.6. For a thousand years Caddo women made the finest pottery east of the Rockies.



Fig. 6.7. Illustration of a Haley complicated-incised jar excavated in 1911 by Clarence B. Moore from a grave at the Haley Place, Miller County, Arkansas. (The drawing and watercolor painting was one of the featured color plates in Moore's 1912 report, *Some Aboriginal Sites on Red River.*)



Fig. 6.8. The Great Mortuary: effigy of a man smoking a pipe made of Missouri flint clay (courtesy of Herb Roe).



Fig. 6.9. Engraved whelk shell cup with raptor head (courtesy of Herb Roe)



Fig. 6.10. Craig Mound—also called the Spiro Mound—is the second-largest mound on the site and the only burial mound. It is located about 1,500 feet (460 meters) southeast of the plaza (courtesy of Herb Roe).

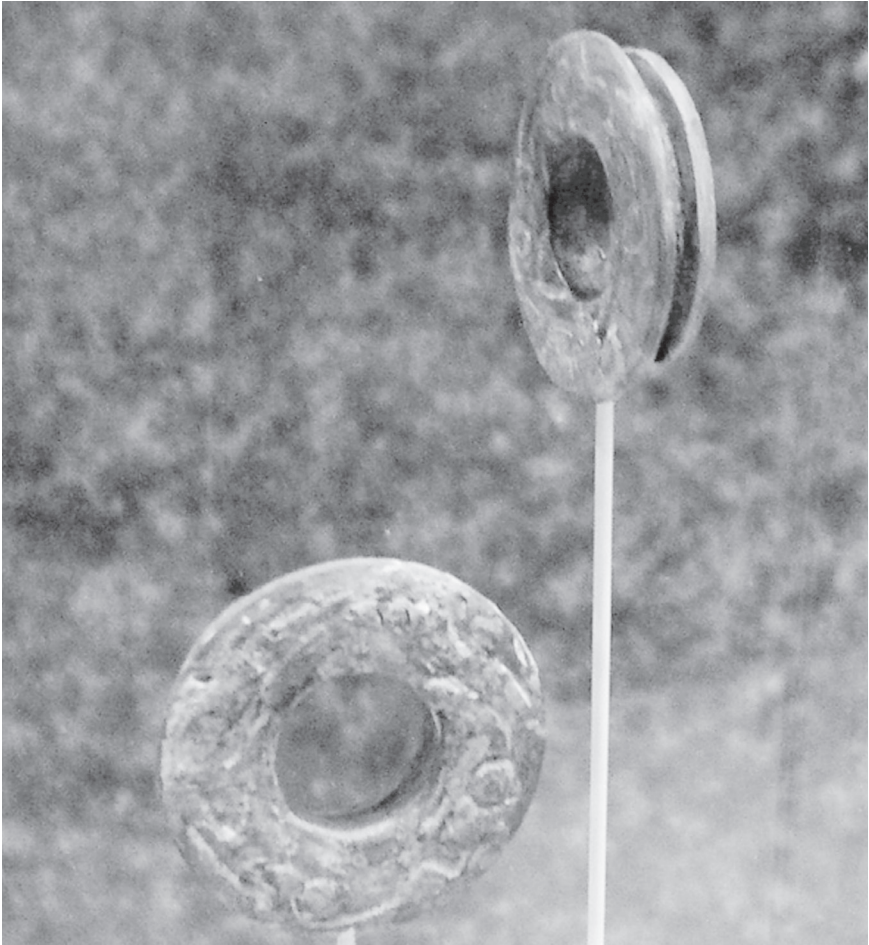


Fig. 6.11. Copper ear spool (courtesy of Herb Roe)



Fig. 7.1. Ontonagon boulder of native copper as depicted in Henry Rowe Schoolcraft's 1821 book *Narrative Journal of Travels through the Northwestern Regions of the United States*. Note the relative size of the boulder on the right riverbank versus the men in the canoes. The Ontonagon boulder is actually just three feet, eight inches in its largest dimension and weighs 3,708 pounds. It was initially exhibited in Detroit in 1843 and was eventually acquired by the Smithsonian Institution.

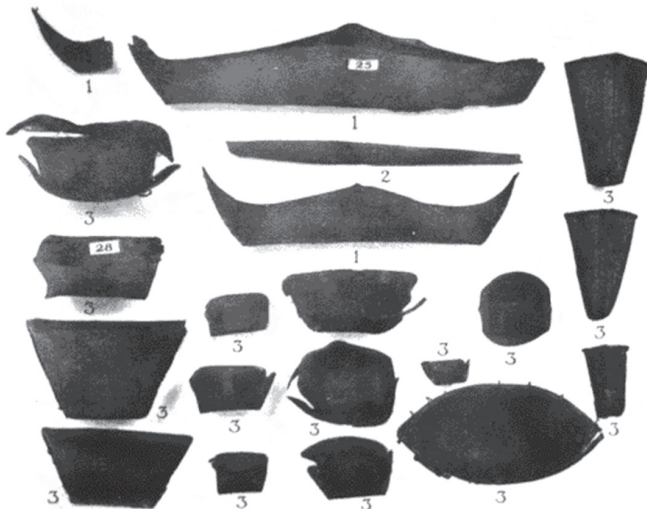


Fig. 7.2. Grave goods from a child's burial on Big Island in Pilley's Tickle, Notre Dame Bay, Canada (from *The Beothucks or Red Indians* by J. P. Howley, 1915, plate XXXIV)



Fig. 7.3. Miniature diorama of an archaic copper mine, formerly at the Milwaukee Public Museum

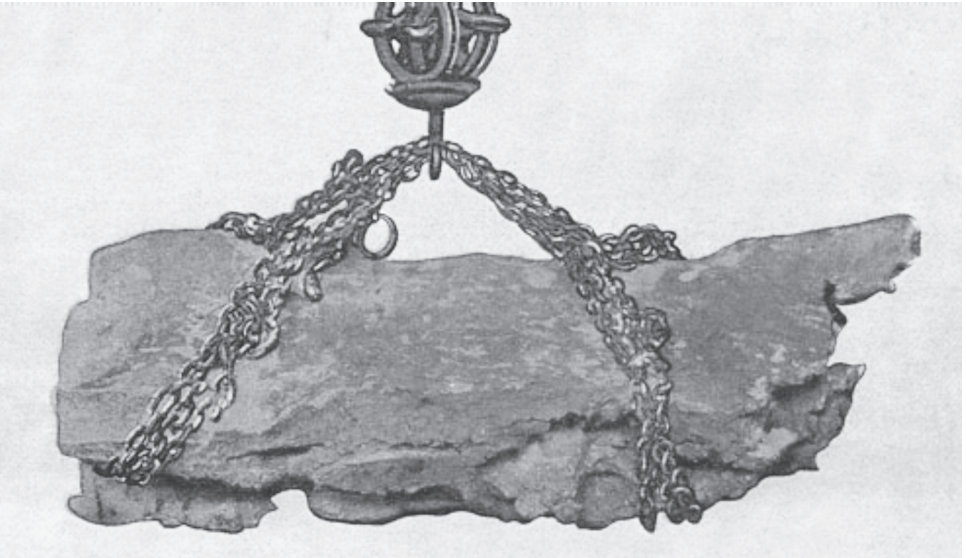


Fig. 7.4. This is a modern photo of a ten-ton block of copper being removed from Isle Royale. It is similar in size, but not workmanship, to the smooth-pounded ten-ton block of copper described below.



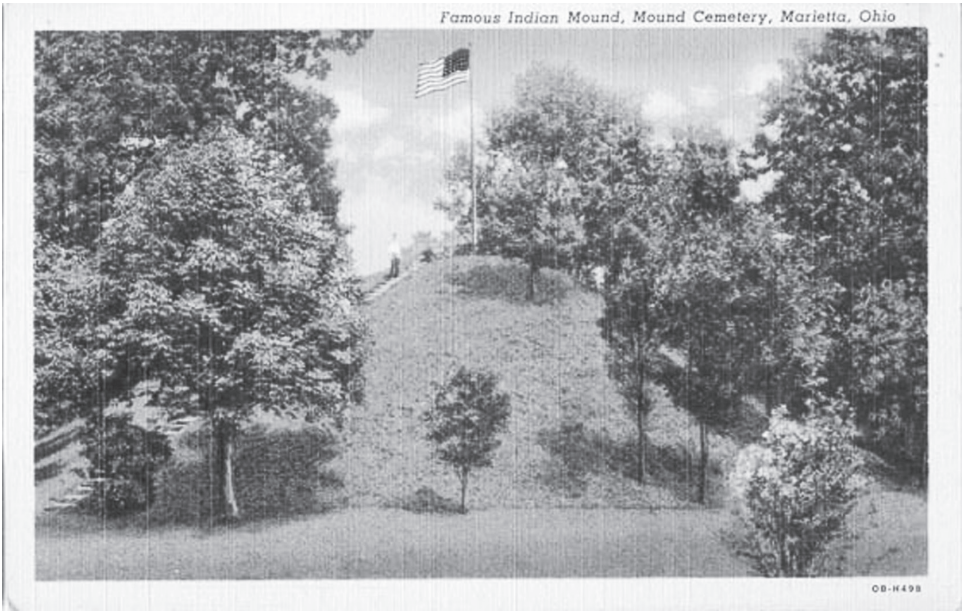


Fig 7.5. A postcard of the Indian Mound Cemetery, Marietta, Ohio



Fig. 8.1. Archaeologists have said this stone duck bowl found at Moundville is arguably the most significant prehistoric artifact ever found in the United States (courtesy of Jeffrey Reed).



Fig. 8.2. Engraved stone palette from Moundville, illustrating a horned rattlesnake, perhaps from the great serpent of the southeastern ceremonial complex (courtesy of Jeffrey Reed)



Fig. 8.3. An illustration of the Tennessee dig led by Dr. John Haywood, 1823

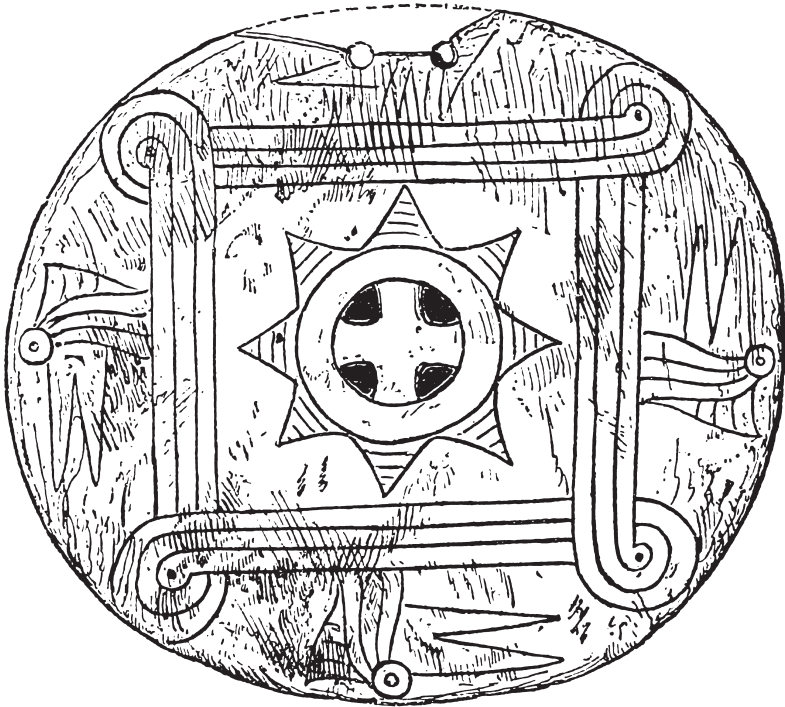


Fig. 8.4. Engraved shell from a Tennessee mound, from *The Problem of the Ohio Mounds* by Cyrus Thomas, Smithsonian Institute, 1889

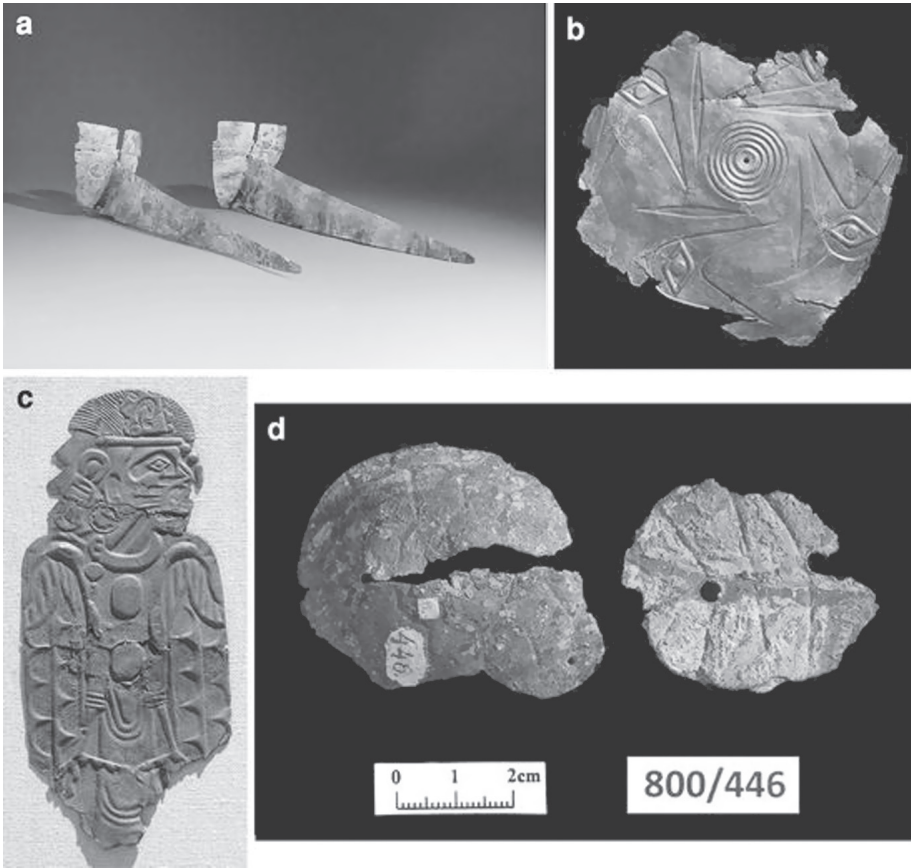


Fig. 8.5. Examples of copper and stone work: pre-Columbian copper artifacts from Oklahoma, Missouri, and Illinois (courtesy of Herb Roe)

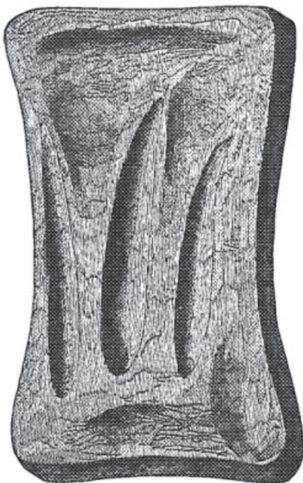


Fig. 9.1. Cincinnati tablet. Sometimes referred to as the great American Rosetta stone, the Cincinnati tablet was discovered in the Old Mound at the corner of Fifth and Mound Streets in Cincinnati in 1841. At first declared a fraud, it was later shown to be authentic. Some have speculated that it is a stylized representation of the Tree of Life. (Illustration from *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley* by Ephraim Squier and Edwin Davis.)



Fig. 9.2. The Newark "holy stone"  
(courtesy of J. Huston McCulloch)



Fig. 9.3. The Keystone (courtesy of J. Huston McCulloch)

Fig. 94. Ancient Works at Newark.  
 This map was published in the 1866 Newark County Atlas.

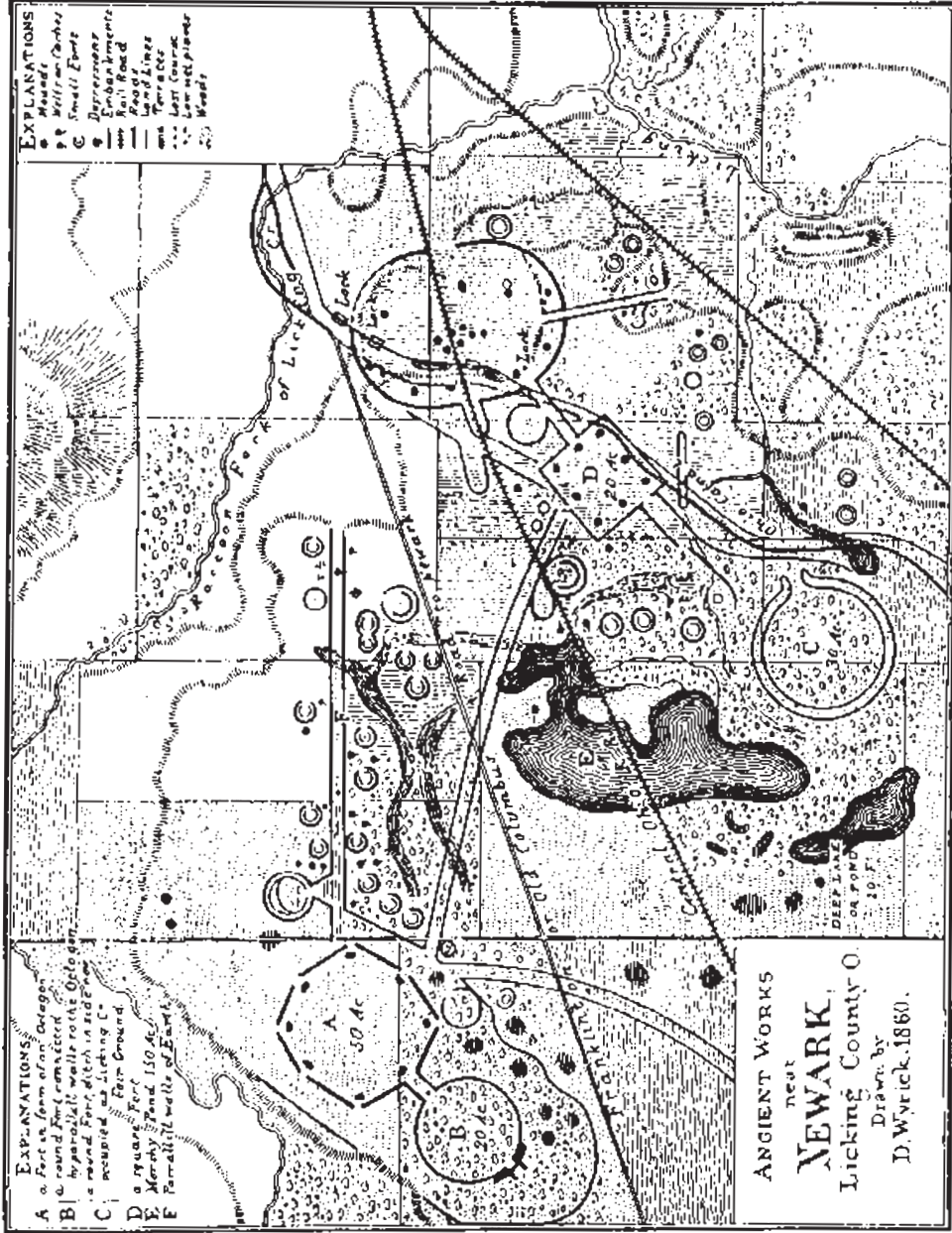




Fig. 9.5. These skeletons found in a recent excavation in Germany are from the Neolithic Period and are typical of the multiple burials found in many of America's Indian mounds (courtesy of Arthur W. McGrath).

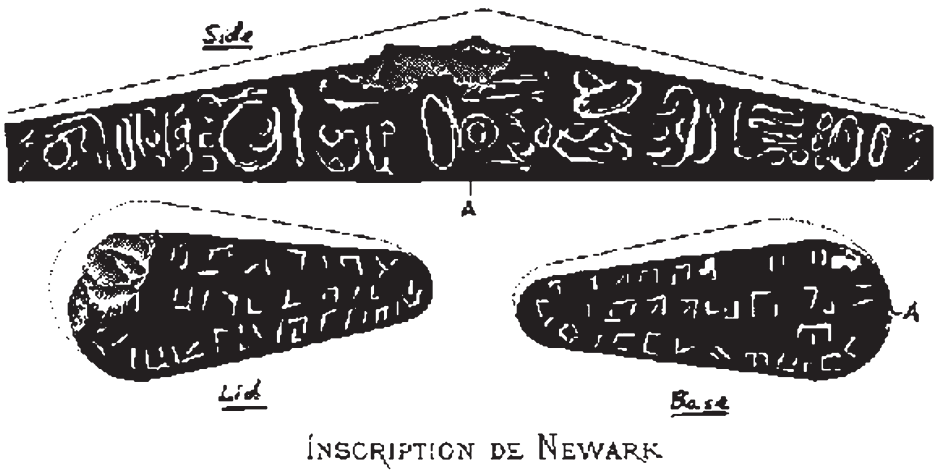


Fig. 9.6. Lithograph by Nancy J. Royer, *Congres International des Americanistes* (courtesy of J. Huston McCulloch)



Fig. 9.7. The Decalogue stone, the Keystone, and the ritual cleansing bowl  
(photo by Jeffrey A. Heck)



Fig. 9.8. Claudius II (left), Maximinus II (right)  
(courtesy of Troy McCormick)



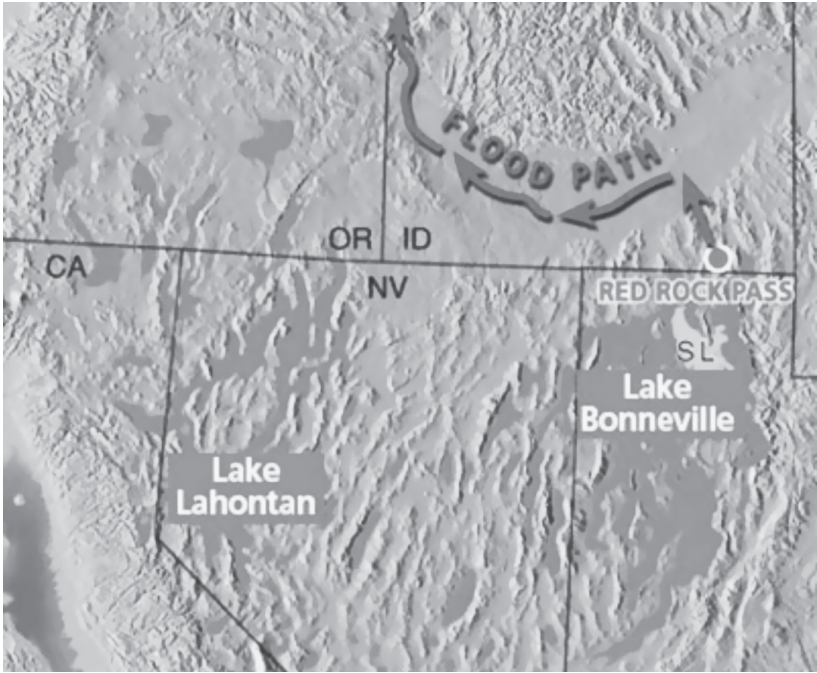


Fig. 10.1. Ice age lakes in the Southwestern United States, with Red Rock Pass located on the north side of Lake Bonneville (courtesy of Ken Perry)



Fig. 10.2. These skulls were photographed at the Humboldt Museum in Winnemucca, Nevada.



Fig. 10.3. L. L. Loud of the Paleontology Department of the University of California removes the famous duck decoys from Lovelock Cave.



Fig. 10.4. A view from the mouth of Lovelock Cave



Fig. 10.5. Heads of the exquisite tulle-wrapped duck decoys from Lovelock Cave

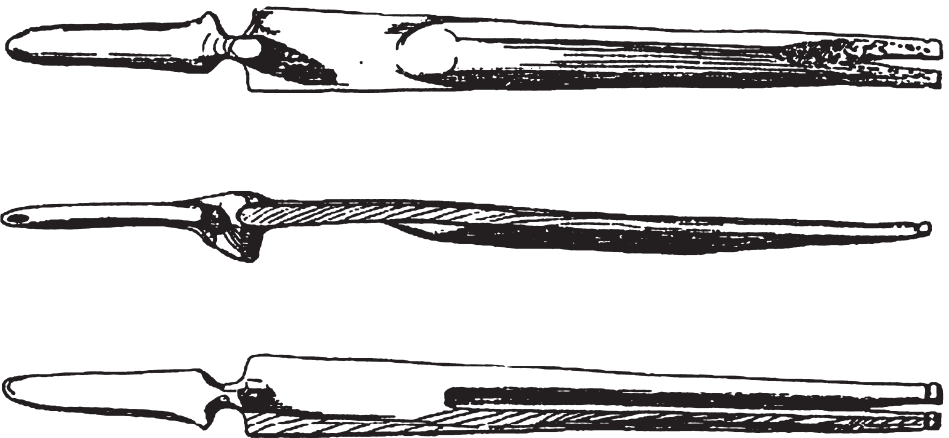


Fig. 10.6. Examples of the fine workmanship found in association with the Lovelock Cave burials



Fig. 10.7. Normal-size teeth compared with a giant jaw from Lovelock Cave



Fig. 10.8. This mummy wrap provides an example of the fine level of weaving achieved more than eight thousand years ago.

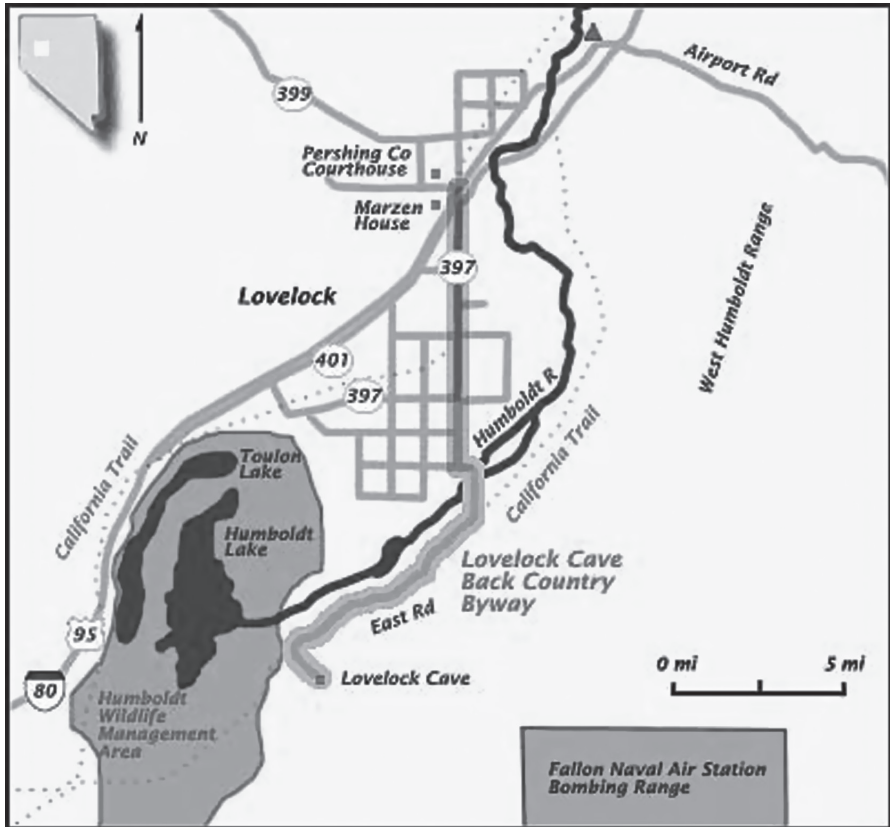


Fig. 10.9. The Lovelock Cave hugs the Humboldt River



Fig. 10.10. The entrance to Lovelock Cave can be seen in the upper right-hand corner of the photograph.



Fig. 10.11. This photo clearly shows the amazing preservation of the bog mummies' knotted red hair. Brain samples were also obtained, confirming a date of 7500 BCE (courtesy of Bullenwächer).



Fig. 10.12. This bog mummy from Wales illustrates the remarkable state of preservation possible in a bog burial (courtesy of Carlos Muñoz-Yagüe).





Fig. 10.13. Col. Bill Royal began diving in the Warm Springs sinkhole in the 1950s and almost immediately began finding human skeletal remains.

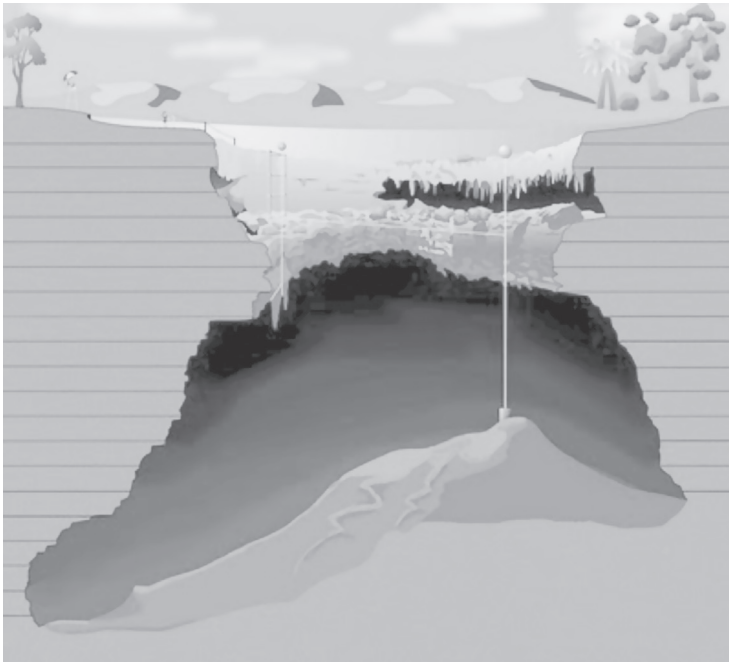


Fig. 10.14. This drawing gives you an idea of the different levels of the spring. Warm Springs was originally thought to be about thirty to forty feet deep.



# Indians Are Rising Out of Leges

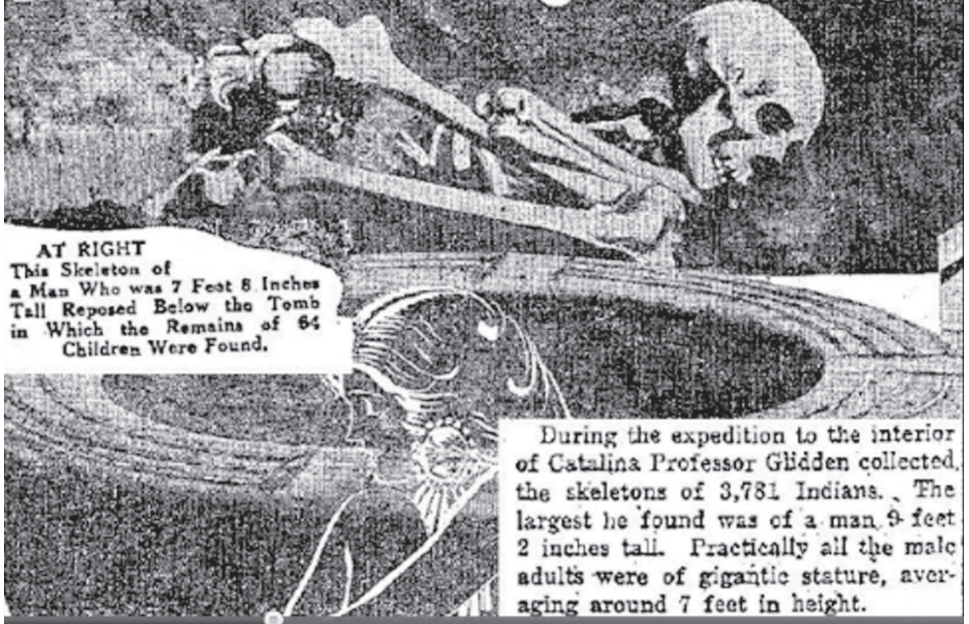


Fig. 11.2. During the dig on Catalina Island, Professor Glidden collected the skeletons of 3,781 "Indians." The largest he found was a man nine feet, two inches tall. Practically all the male adults were of gigantic stature, averaging around seven feet in height.

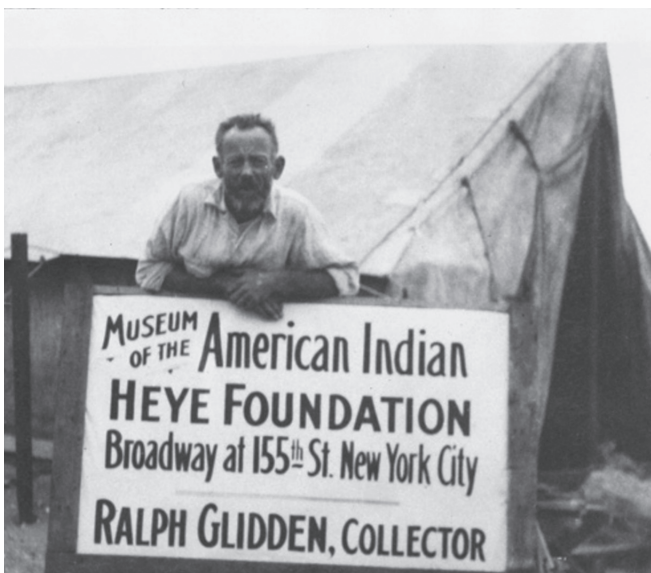


Fig. 11.3. Professor Ralph Glidden, curator of the Catalina Museum, 1929



Fig. 11.4. Photograph of artifact from Catalina Island, California, 1932  
(courtesy of Southwest Museum of the American Indian collection)



Fig. 11.5. Photograph of shell artifacts from  
Catalina Island, California, early to mid-1900s  
(courtesy of Southwest Museum of the American Indian Collection)



Fig. 11.6. Avalon, California: Photograph of artifacts from Catalina Island, California, circa 1937 by Carl Hegner (courtesy of Southwest Museum of the American Indian Collection)



Fig. 12.1. These are the purported remains of radioactive skeletons of Mohenjo-daro, Pakistan, dating to around 2000 to 2500 BCE.



Fig. C.1. "There were giants upon the earth in those days"—Genesis 6:4.  
The skeletons of Charles Byrne (1761–1783), "The Irish Giant,"  
and Caroline Crachami (ca. 1815–1824), "The Sicilian Dwarf," from  
*The Strand Magazine*, published in 1896.