



Ancient Giants

20 Feb 2017

249-2017-05

Why haven't I heard about the ancient giant humans that roamed the earth centuries ago? I read a lot, watch the news on TV, and I'm on the computer or cell phone every day. Well, I'm 76 years old and never knew about these giants until the other day when a friend of mine asked me, "what I thought about the human giants they dug up in Ohio?" Since then, I have been researching these giant human skeletons and have decided to write about them. Hope you find this article interesting.

Over a 160-year period (starting in the mid-1800s), thousands of newspaper reports, town and county histories, letters, photos, diaries, and scientific journals have documented the existence of an ancient race of giants in North America. Extremely tall skeletons ranging from 7 feet up to a staggering 18 feet tall have been reportedly uncovered in prehistoric mounds, burial chambers, caves, geometric earthworks, and ancient battlefields. Strange anatomic anomalies such as double rows of teeth, horned skulls, massive jaws that fit over a modern face, and elongated skulls have also been reported. Many of these discoveries were sent to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington D.C., seemingly never to be heard about again. There was a possible cover-up initiated by Smithsonian scientists starting in the late 1800s. The origins of "the tall ones" has been shrouded in mystery for centuries - where they came from? why they got so large? and why did they disappear?

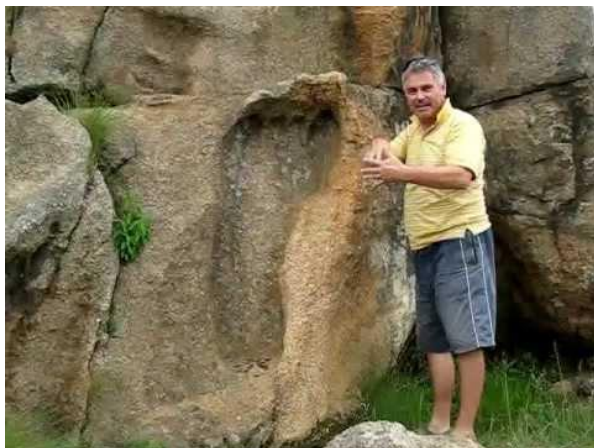
Yes, there are many legends and myths that talk of cannibalistic, red-haired giants, strange inscriptions, metal armor, mummified remains, and sophisticated technologies buried with the skeletons.



Red Headed Giant



Hunted Bison with their Bare Hands



Giant Foot Print



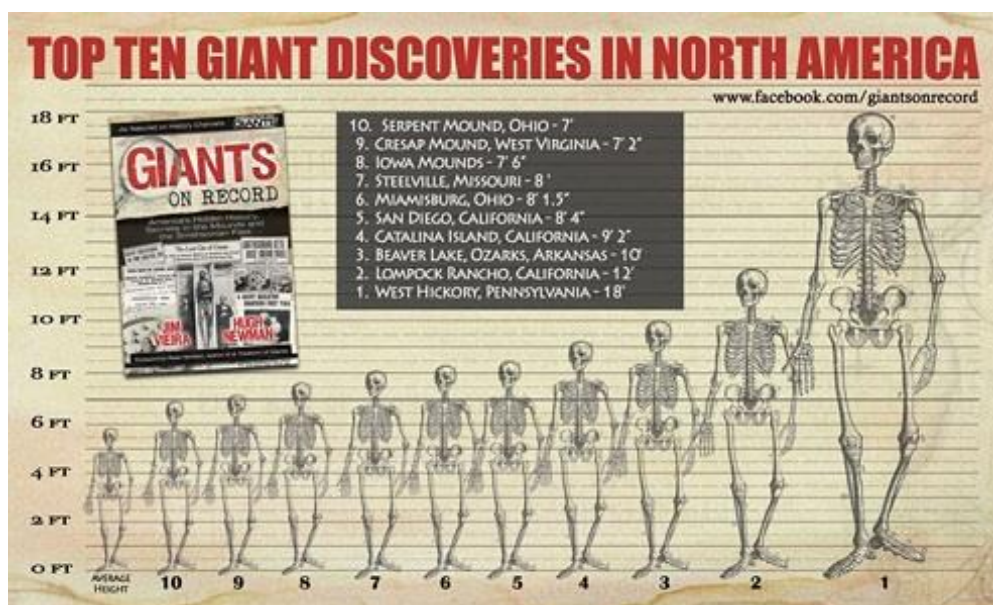
Giants had Double Rows of Teeth



Example of Artifacts found with the Giant Skeletons



Copper Spears – Many items made of Copper were found with Skeletons



The Iroquois, the Osage, the Tuscaroras, the Hurons, the Omahas, and many other North American Indians all speak of giant men who once lived and roamed in the territories of their forefathers that is now the United States. These stories have been passed down from one generation to the next.

Thousands of giant skeletons have reportedly been unearthed from ancient burial sites in North America. These skeletons have been reported and documented from coast to coast in virtually every state in America. The map on next page shows where giant human skeletons have been found. Please note that the highest concentration of skeletons found is in the state of Ohio and surrounding states. The average height of the skeletons is over 8 feet tall with a skull circumference of 35 inches. (an average current day human skull is about 20 inches in circumference).



Locations where Giant Human Skeletons were found



Normal vs Giant Human Skull



13-foot Giant Skeleton found in Ohio



18-Foot Giant Skeleton found in Texas



12-Foot Skeleton found in Wisconsin

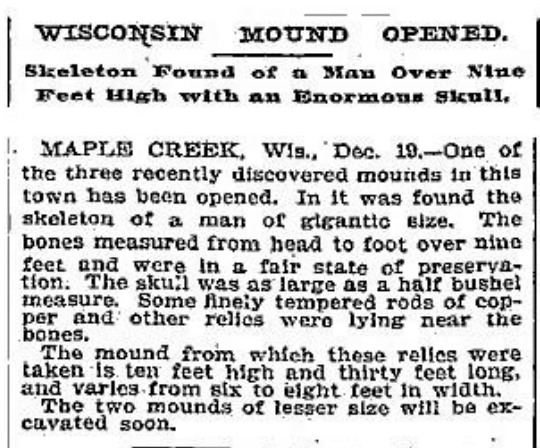
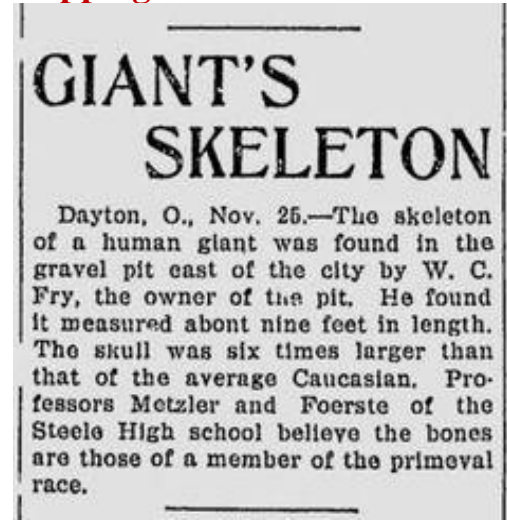


Giant Lovers



10-Foot Giant Skeleton from in Indiana

Here are some samples of Newspaper and Magazine Clippings:



The New York Times
Published: December 20, 1897
Copyright © The New York Times

GIANT SKELETONS FOUND.

Interesting Results of Opening a Mound in Ohio.

HOMER, O., May 7.—One of the most important discoveries of the many made in this prolific field of Indian mounds was made near here. Beneath a small mound at five feet below the normal surface five gigantic skeletons, with their feet to the east, were found in a grave with a stone floor. Remnants of burned bones and 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 article beside the skeleton were a beautifully finished stone pipe, the bowl being large and polished and engraved with considerable care in a simple way, with figures of birds 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.

Leids have been received here.

GIANTS' SKELETONS

Unearthed at Athens---Thought to Have Been Indians of Gigantic Proportions.

Athens, O., Dec. 6.—The skeletons of two Indians have been unearthed along the banks of 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 the happy hunting grounds.

The skeletons were evidently those of gigantic men. Judging by the bones, they could not have measured less than seven feet in stature. The bones were in an excellent state of preservation, the teeth being still firmly imbedded in the maxillary bones.

OPERATED ON THE POPE.

Science is Stumped By Strange Mummies in Utah



No Possible Explanation Yet to Account for the Red Headed, Wavy Haired, Perhaps White, Race in America. Thousands of Years Before the Indians or Even the Cliff Dwellers

The mummy was found with some bones of a human skeleton. The bones were found in a cave in the mountains of Utah. The mummy was found in a cave in the mountains of Utah. The bones were found in a cave in the mountains of Utah.

The Type of Thoroughly Explained Utah (201) Dwellers, Deep Buried Which Were Found the Mummies and Bones of the Mysterious Lost Race.

By Dr. W. H. Sullivan. The mummy was found in a cave in the mountains of Utah. The bones were found in a cave in the mountains of Utah. The mummy was found in a cave in the mountains of Utah.

A Single Prehistoric Woman, the Last Representative of the Lost Red-Headed Race, Left Unearthed Bones the Bones of the People.

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1919.

A GIANT SKELETON EIGHTEEN FEET TALL

AUSTIN, Tex., June 14.—"If the report that the fossilized skeleton of a giant eighteen feet tall has been found near Seymour, Tex., is true, it is the most important ethnological discovery ever made in the world," remarked Dr. J. E. Pearce, professor of anthropology of the University of Texas. "It would break all previous records of giants by nearly ten feet, as the tallest man known to anthropological research was only eight feet 5 inches in height."

The skeleton is in possession of W.

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 a normal man, the fragments were dug up by W. Duffen, 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 Hrdlicka, curator of the National Museum of Physical Anthropology.

Finds made through excavations in Texas are beginning to give weight to the theory that men 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.



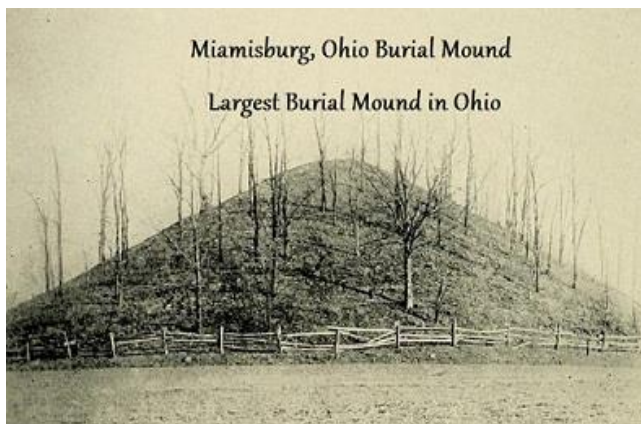
GIANT SKULL—Believed to be possibly the largest found in the world, the human skull shown on the right was recently unearthed in Victoria County by Texas University anthropologists. The other two are of normal size.

Monday, when a bureau 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.

There are hundreds of newspaper articles on the Internet describing giant human skeleton finds all over the U.S. Most of these articles are from the late 1800s and early 1900s. Since then, various laws have prevented people from digging up remains from Native American burial grounds. Did you know that in the 1800s, there were millions of burial mounds in the U.S.? It is estimated that 100,000 of these mounds still exist today. The state with the most mounds is ---- you guessed it ---- Ohio.

Native American Burial Mounds

Wherever people have lived, there are places where they have left their dead. Early Native Americans built complex burial mounds for their cemeteries. They were constructed from roughly 3500 BC to the 16th century (the 1500s).



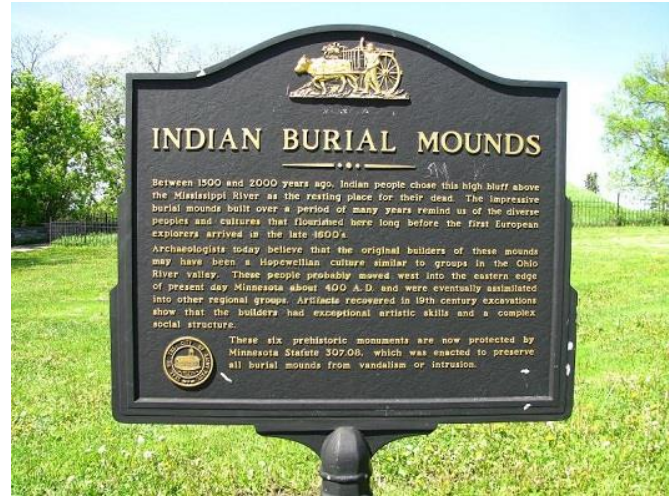
Miamisburg, Ohio Burial Mound



Here is what they look like inside



Monks Mound, Collinsville, IL



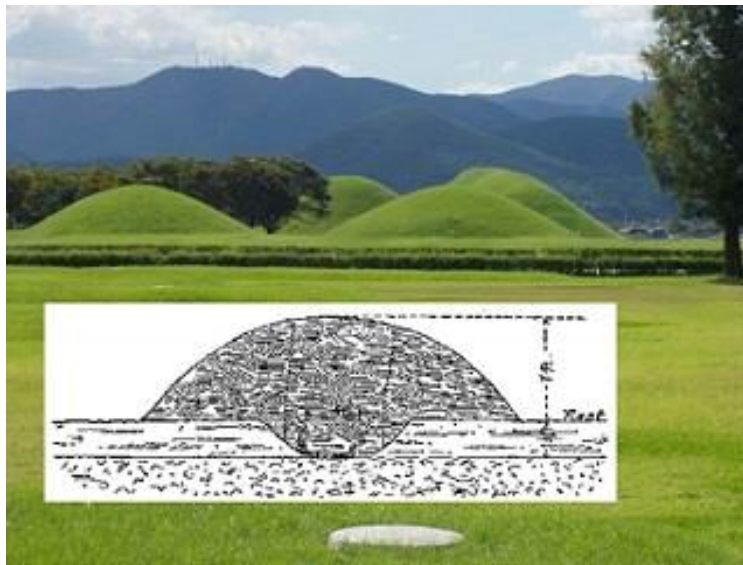
Indian Mounds Park, St. Paul, MN

Monks Mound is one of the largest Pre-Columbian earthwork in the Americas. It was constructed around 950BC. Located at the Cahokia Mounds near Collinsville, Illinois, the mound size was calculated as about 100 feet high, 955 feet long including the access ramp at the southern end, and 775 feet wide. This makes Monks Mound roughly the same size at its base as the Great Pyramid of Giza (13.1 acres / 5.3 hectares).

These mounds were made by stripping sod from a circular area. A burial chamber was excavated in the center of this area and individuals placed inside in various ways depending on their age, sex, and/or social status. They were positioned on their backs, sides, face down, sitting, or even standing. Jewelry, tools, food or other symbols of their associated clans may have been included. Sometimes only the bones were buried in bundles or baskets. With the passage of time, burial customs changed and the use of burial mounds was discontinued.

The mounds were formed when dirt was used to fill and cover a burial chamber. Later, others were buried in the same mound and more dirt was added, increasing its height and width. This may have occurred several times over hundreds of years. Some mounds were used for over a thousand years and may contain up to thirty-five individuals.

The above mounds are some of the most elaborate in the U.S. However, many mounds are much smaller and contain only one giant skeleton. Often there are many of these many mounds in one area like those found near Lake Delavan, Wisconsin, in May 1912. The dig site at Lake Delavan was overseen by Beloit College and it included more than 200 effigy mounds. The picture below was taken in this area.



Mounds near Lake Delavan, Wisconsin

A giant mystery: 18 strange giant skeletons found in Wisconsin

Eighteen (18) of the skeletons dug up near Lake Delavan were enormous with elongated skulls along with other freakish features. These were not average human beings! Their heights ranged between 8 feet and 10 feet and their skulls "presumably those of men, are much larger than the heads of any race which inhabit America to-day." They tended to have a double row of teeth, 6 fingers, 6 toes and like humans came in different races. Heads usually found are elongated believed due to longer than normal life spans.



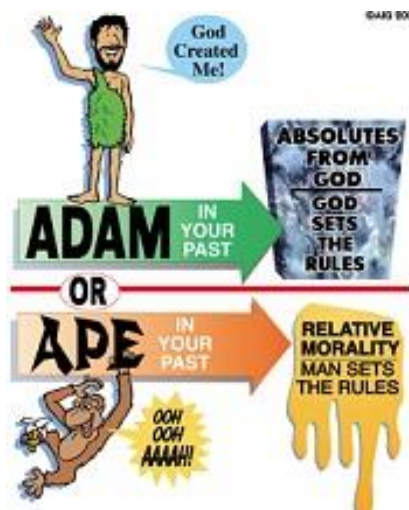
Various Giant Elongated Skulls

The Bible Creationism versus Darwin's Theory of Evolution

According to Bible (Genesis 5:5), the first human Adam lived a total of 930 years. The Bible doesn't say how long Eve lived. It is stated that Noah lived for 950 years. The age of Noah when he died was detailed in Genesis 9:29. This puts Noah at only a few

years younger than the oldest living man in the Bible, Methuselah, who lived to be 969 years old.

It seems like humans lived a long time back in the early years of humanity. I guess this applies to the giant human that were on earth during this period. The Bible in Genesis 6:4 states, "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." Now this is faulty logic to any scientist and other people who believe in Darwin's Theory of Evolution. Let me explain the two most popular theories on how us human come to be humans.



Creationism – Religious view that God created us humans.

Evolution – Scientific view that humans evolved from Apes in Africa.

Sorry, I'm going with God!! If we evolved from Apes, how come there are still Apes in Africa?

The point here is even the Bible mentions that there were giant humans on earth.

When did the Indians come to North America (the United States) and where did they come from?

Well, Native Americans (Indians) believe that they were always here but conventional wisdom says that Native Americans descended from prehistoric hunters who walked from northeast Asia (Siberia) across a land bridge, formed at the end of the Ice Age, to Alaska some 12,000 to 14,000 years ago. American Indians resemble the people of Mongolia, Northern China, and Siberia.

So, when did the giant humans come to North America (the United States) and where did they come from?

Well, these giant humans were present in Africa, Asia, Europe, South and North America. The exact date is not known but they were in North America (area that become the United States) way before the Indians. Wait a second, does this mean that the giants are the Native Americans – and not the Indians?

And the \$64,000 Question is – What happened to all the giants?



U.S. Cavalry Pursuing the Indians

We all learned about the American Indian Wars that took place off and on between the years 1540 and 1924. Right? These are in our History Books.



Indians vs Giants

Never included in history books is the fact that every Native American tribe in America tells the same tale of having to fight and kill the giants because they were man eaters and were decimating the native tribes. Perhaps because the giants were so large, the tribes mounded dirt to bury them instead of digging graves, which would explain the hundreds, if not thousands of mound burial sites throughout the mid-west and other parts of the country. Most of the remains are mass burials with signs of violent death, as if a huge battle had been fought, won and the massacred buried as efficiently as possible.

David Cusick, a Tuscororan Indian, wrote in 1825 about a giant tribe called the Ronnongwetowanca in the Ohio Valley. He wrote that other smaller tribes grew tired of the giants attacking them, so with a force of 800 warriors they annihilated all of the giants. After that, there were no more giants anywhere. He wrote that this happened 2500 years before Columbus discovered America, about 1000 BC. The thousands who were killed were laid together in heaps and covered with dirt, which again could explain the mound building prevalent in the Ohio Valley.

The Smithsonian Institution Cover Up

The Smithsonian Institution was the recipient of many enormous skeletons from across the entire United States. The skeletons mentioned no longer seem to exist regardless of their actual size, and the remaining ones that were on display were removed and repatriated by NAGPRA (Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act). I guess it is good that North American Indians want to preserve and protect their burial grounds and not show off their giant ancestor's bones. However, this does present a moral and ethical conundrum in terms of trying to ascertain the proof everyone wants to see - physical evidence of these giants.

To this day, none of the tourists to the mounds, its docents or even the school children in Ohio and Indiana were taught about the giant skeletons or that the Smithsonian took the bones away, never to be displayed. During the time of the discovery, the Smithsonian was taking possession of nearly every giant skeleton found throughout the country, including the largest discovery of skeletons found in the Great Mound in Ohio.

What the intent of the institution was for the giant skeletons has never been discovered. But several investigators today believe the Smithsonian took the skeletons and either hid or destroy them. There are rumors of the Smithsonian dumping some of the skeletons by the barges full into the Atlantic Ocean. Why, one might ask? Some believe it was to hide the true history of the earth, as giant skeletons were being discovered throughout the world in the late 1800s, and some believe it was to back up Darwin's Theory of Evolution. If such entities lived on earth thousands of years ago, then Darwin's theory would be automatically called into question.

Europe, Asia, Africa-they all have their own giant history that has been discovered and covered up. If all this knowledge were brought to the forefront, at the very least history books would have to be rewritten. At the most, we might finally have an answer to that ancient question," Where did we come from?"

I have one last question or theory for you to ponder.

What if all the giants were not killed? What if they have been living in the remote forest Wildernesses around the globe where they could not be found easily?

What if these giants are really today's BIGFOOT?

Take a look at the Map of Bigfoot (also known as Sasquatch) sightings in the United States (on next page) and draw your own conclusions.



North America Bigfoot Sightings



Bigfoot

Is it just me or does it look like a lot of Bigfoot sightings in the Ohio region, in Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, and of course the Pacific Northwest.

Hope you enjoyed my article.

Bigdrifter.com