

by John M. Jensen Jr.

Earth Epochs – Giant Humans in the Historical Records

Please Note that this material is presented without prejudice or favor to either side of the Creation – Evolution argument. I am neither a supporter-advocate nor detractor-debunker for either side. I am however, keenly interested in the actual historical record.

Patagonian Giants

Antonio Pigafetta —a Venetian nobleman— joined the expedition of Magellan as the official chronicler of the voyage. Pigafetta kept a richly detailed diary of the expedition in which he made entries every day of the entire odyssey. Pigafetta said that one of the reasons for joining the expedition was to gain some fame for posterity. Here is an excerpt from his diary:

"Leaving that place, we finally reached 49 and one-half degrees toward the Antarctic Pole. As it was winter, the ships entered a safe port to winter. We passed two months in that place without seeing anyone. One day we suddenly saw a naked man of giant stature on the shore of the port, dancing, singing, and throwing dust on his head. The captain general sent one of our men to the giant so that he might perform the same actions as a sign of peace. Having done that, the man led the giant to an islet into the presence of the captain-general. When the giant was in the captain-general's and our presence, he marveled greatly, and made signs with one finger raised upward, believing that we had come from the sky.

He was so tall that we reached only to his waist, and he was well proportioned.

His face was large and painted red all over, while about his eyes he was painted yellow; and he had two hearts painted on the middle of his cheeks. His scanty hair was painted white. He was dressed in the skins of animals skillfully sewn together. That animal has a head and ears as large as those of a mule, a neck and body like those of a camel, the legs of a deer, and the tail of a horse, like which it neighs, and that land has very many of them. His feet were shod with the same kind of skins which covered his feet in the manner of shoes. In his hand he carried a short, heavy bow, with a cord somewhat thicker than those of the lute, and made from the intestines of the same animal, and a bundle of rather short cane arrows feathered like ours, and with points of white and black flint stones in the manner of Turkish arrows, instead of iron. Those points were fashioned by means of another stone." (Diary of Pigafetta, pp. 51-52).



"It is significant to note that the above narrative is taken from the journal of the 'Official Chronicler' of Magellan's voyage of discovery. That is the one person above all others, who is tasked with recording and keeping the most accurate records of events, activities, etc. whether exotic or mundane. This person is not only responsible to the Commander of the voyage, but also to King and Country for his eye witness accounts as a complete, precise and accurate testimony of events that occurred during the voyage. Based on his position and responsibilities alone, his first hand eye witness testimony of encounters with 10' giants MUST be taken as factual information by an unimpeachable witness. To do otherwise, is to trivialize the importance of the Chronicler's fundamental accountability."

It also gives foundation credit to other reports of giants in the Americas, Europe and the Middle East in other eras, particularly those from the early 12th and 13th century BC that follow in this narrative.

John Jensen 9-17-2012

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Historical (Documented) Giants

Across the last (at least) 6,000 years, records indicate the presence of medium sized giant hominids up through the post Colombian period.

This section will look at the evidence of both oral and written records, as well as artifacts, bones and full skeletons that substantiate the actual existence of those post glacial mid or smaller sized giants. (Much larger than modern man, but not nearly as large as earlier Epoch Giants) The records and artifacts suggest current Epoch giant hominids up through the post Colombian era were the smaller of the giants, standing between 8' to 13' in height, and weighing between 850 and 3200 lbs.

In addition, this section will look at variations of hominids and hominin types, and their relationship to their antediluvian predecessors. Of particular interest are the Peruvian Coneheads, and other hominid types including the Starchild Skull.



This section will document the case that surviving giants and other (derivative) hominid types, and small to medium sized dinosaurs, particularly Sauropods, Triceratops, and Hadrosaurs lived in isolated (declining) small groups up into the Early Common Era. It is certainly likely that some aquatic forms may still exist.

In this section, I make reference to records contained in ancient 'religious texts', particularly the Talmud, Bible and some Apocryphal texts, such as 'The Book of Enoch'. I make reference to place names, events, people, and 'Giants', without supporting any claim of the nature, purpose, meaning or religious significance of such records. It is an important distinction. This inquiry is not taken to support or debunk Creationism or Evolution. I have tried to extract primary factual data from source material while not including any opinion or bias as to purpose or meaning of that particular data.

Historical Text References to Giants:

The Book of Giants: The Book of Giants was a work apparently composed in Syriac (an eastern dialect of Aramaic). The book was entirely lost until the twentieth century, although a few scant references to it survived in Latin, Greek, and Arabic, indicating that it involved battles of the ancient giants. Then about a century ago many highly fragmentary Manichean works written in Central Asian languages were recovered archaeologically at Turfan, in China (and much of the find remains unpublished even at present). The Dead Sea Scrolls contain fragments of the 'Book of Giants'.



The Epic of Gilgamesh: What is claimed as the oldest surviving epic-story in the world; '*The epic of Gilgamesh*' also includes references to giants. Gilgamesh and Enkidu go together to fight the evil Humbaba at the cedar mountains. The evil giants face was like a lion, a roar like a flood, a mouth of flames, breath that burns trees, and teeth like a dragons. In the end they cut off his head.

Herodotus in Book 1, Chapter 68: Describes how the Spartans uncovered in Tegea the body of Orestes which was seven cubits long – around 10 feet. In his book, 'The Comparison of Romulus with Theseus' Plutarch describes how the Athenians uncovered the body of Theseus, which was of more than ordinary size. The kneecaps of Ajax were exactly the size of a discus for the boy's pentathlon, wrote Pausanias. A boy's discus was about twelve centimeters in diameter, while a normal adult patella is around five centimeters, suggesting Ajax may have been around 14 feet tall.

Pliny: The Arabian giant *Gabara* was 9 feet 9 inches. This Arabian giant is mentioned by Pliny, who says he was the tallest man seen in the days of Claudius.

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Andronicus II. was 10 feet in height. He was grandson of Alexius Comninus. Nictas asserts that he had seen him.

Elea'zer: was 7 cubits (nearly 10.5 feet). Vitellius sent this giant to Rome; and he is mentioned by Josephus. (*Josephus speaks of a Jew 10 feet 2 inches*).

Biblical references to giants:

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.

1 Chronicles 20:6 And yet again there was war at Gath, where was a man of great stature, whose fingers and toes were four and twenty, six on each hand, and six on each foot and he also was the son of the giant.

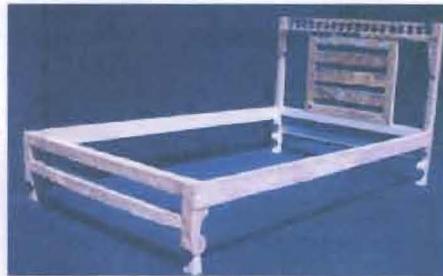
1 Chronicles 20:8 These were born unto the giant in Gath; and they fell by the hand of David, and by the hand of his servants.

Deuteronomy 1:28 'Whither shall we go up? our brethren have discouraged our heart, saying, the people are greater and taller than we; the cities are great and walled up to heaven; and moreover we have seen the sons of the Anakims there".

Deuteronomy 2:11 Which also were accounted giants, as the Anakims; but the Moabites called them Emims.

Deuteronomy 2:20 '...giants dwelt therein in old time; and the Ammonites call them Zamzummims;

Deuteronomy 3:11 For only Og king of Bashan remained of the remnant of giants; behold his bedstead was a bedstead of iron; is it not in Rabbath of the children of Ammon? nine cubits was the length thereof, and four cubits the breadth of it, after the cubit of a man. (*ibid: 13' long and 6' wide*)



Deuteronomy 3:13 And the rest of Gilead, and all Bashan, being the kingdom of Og, gave I unto the half tribe of Manasseh; all the region of Argob, with all Bashan, which was called the land of giants.

Joshua 12:4 And the coast of Og king of Bashan, which was of the remnant of the giants, that dwelt at Ashtaroth and at Edrei,

Joshua 13:12 All the kingdom of Og in Bashan, which reigned in Ashtaroth and in Edrei, who remained of the remnant of the giants: for these did Moses smite, and cast them out.

Joshua 15:8 And the border went up by the valley of the son of Hinnom unto the south side of the Jebusite; the same is Jerusalem: and the border went up to the top of the mountain that lieth before the valley of Hinnom westward, which is at the end of the valley of the giants northward:

Joshua 17:15 And Joshua answered them, If thou be a great people, then get thee up to the wood country, and cut down for thyself there in the land of the Perizzites and of the giants, if mount Ephraim be too narrow for thee.

Joshua 18:16 And the border came down to the end of the mountain that lieth before the valley of the son of Hinnom, and which is in the valley of the giants on the north, and descended to the valley of Hinnom, to the side of Jebusi on the south, and descended to Enrogel,

Numbers 13:33 ANAK, father of the Anakim. 'The Hebrew spies said they were mere grasshoppers in comparison with these giants' (3)

1 Samuel 17:4 And there went out a champion out of the camp of the Philistines, named Goliath, of Gath, whose height was six cubits and a span.

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1 Samuel 21:16 And Ishbibenob, which was of the sons of the giant, the weight of whose spear weighed three hundred shekels of brass in weight, he being girded with a new sword, thought to have slain David.

2 Samuel 21:18 And it came to pass after this, that there was again a battle with the Philistines at Gob: then Sibbechai the Hushathite slew Saph, which was of the sons of the giant.

2 Samuel 21:20 And there was yet a battle in Gath, where was a man of great stature, that had on every hand six fingers, and on every foot six toes, four and twenty in number; and he also was born to the giant.

2 Samuel 21:22 These four were born to the giant in Gath, and fell by the hand of David, and by the hand of his servants.

1 Chronicles 20:4 And it came to pass after this, that there arose war at Gezer with the Philistines; at which time Sibbechai the Hushathite slew Sippai, that was of the children of the giants: and they were subdued.

Over 20 direct references to Giants, their localities and families in the early biblical texts, means their actual physical presence is factually historical and correct. Based on the above history, we will review the Cities of Bashan, the Capital City of Og, King of Bashan.

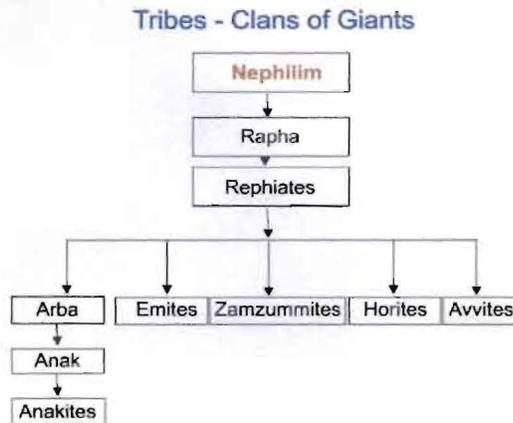
A note about 'Cubit' measurement. The 'Cubit' defines a precise unit measurement of length. used throughout the period as a recognizable and valid measurement for trade purposes. It was acknowledged by all trading partners as a standard unit of measure. Actually, both Sumerian and Egyptian 'cubits' had two measurements, one a 'common' measurement of 18", and the other a 'Royal' measurement of 20.4". The 'common' cubit is recognized by most scholars as the unit of measure in Biblical texts. That is how Goliath's 'six cubits and a span is converted to 9'9" in height. (a 'span' is exactly half a common cubit, or 9".)

Individual Giants referenced.

- **ANAK** Father of a Clan of Giants living in Canaan. (Num 12:28)
- **ARBA** Forefather of Anak and the Anakim. (Josh 15:32, 21:11)
- **AHIMAN** A descendant of Arba and Anak who lived in Kiriath-Arba, later called 'Hebron'. (Num 13:10) One of three giants driven out of Hebron by Caleb. (Jos 15:14, Jud 1:10, 20)
- **RAPHA** Early ancestor of all the giant clans in Palestine-Bashan, including Anakites, Emmites and Horites. (Duet 2:10; 2 Sam 21:16,18,20,22; 1 Chron 20:4,6,8)
- **SEPHAR** Another Anakite patriarch like Arba. (Josh 15:15)
- **OG** The King of Bashan, identified as the last of "the Rephaites" is the largest giant referenced. Og ruled near Mount Hermon, where according to Enoch, Angels sired the Nephilim. Og's army was defeated and he was killed by the Israelites near Edrei, while the Army was still commanded by Moses. (Duet 3:1-11)
- **SHESHAI** A descendant of Arba and Anak who lived in Kiriath-Arba, later called 'Hebron'. (Num 13:10) One of three giants driven out of Hebron by Caleb. (Jos 15:14, Jud 1:10, 20)
- **TALMAI** A descendant of Arba and Anak who lived in Kiriath-Arba, later called 'Hebron'. (Num 13:10) One of three giants driven out of Hebron by Caleb. (Jos 15:14, Jud 1:10, 20)
- **GOLIATH** Was descendant from the Anakim, giants. Champion of the Philistines. Was about 9' 9" tall, wore armor weighing 125 lbs, his spearhead weighed 15 lbs, (1 Sam 17:4; Josh 11:22)
- **LAHMI** A brother of Goliath, from Gath. Used a spear similar to one used by Goliath. (1 Chron 20:5; 2 Sam 21:19)
- **ISHBI-BENOB** A giant living in Gath with the Philistines in southern Canaan. Was killed by David's nephew Abishai in a battle between Israelites and Philistines. His spearhead was 7.5 lbs, half the size of Goliath's spearhead. (2 Sam 21:15-27,22)
- **SAPH or SAPPAL** Another giant who lived with the Philistines in Gath. Was killed by one of David's men: 'Sibbechai the Hushathite'. (1 Chron 20:4,8; 2 Sam 21:18,22)
- **Unnamed** A giant with 6 fingers on each hand, and 6 toes on each foot. (2 Sam 21:10-22; 1 Chron 20:6,8)
- **Unnamed** Another giant from Gath, killed in battle by David's nephew, Jonathon.

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The following is a chart of the Tribes and Clans of Giants from Bashan - Mount Hermon



The following data and information documents the modern era re-discovery of many cities of Bashan by the 19th Century Explorer, Josiah Porter. The account is taken from his book 'The Giant Cities of Bashan' published in 1882.

Bashan, City of Giants

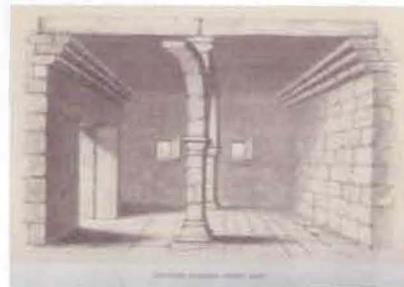
The ancient territory of Bashan now lies in southern Lebanon, western Syria, and part of the disputed Golan Heights. How could a province measuring not more than 30 by 20 miles (50 by 32 kilometers) support the reported number of fortified cities, especially when the greater part of it was a wilderness of rock? But, mysterious and incredible as this seems, the cities built and occupied 4,000 years ago by giants exist even yet.



Nineteenth century explorer, Josiah Porter, traversed their empty streets; he opened doors of their houses; he slept peacefully in their long-deserted halls. From a tower in one of them, Salcah, Porter counted some 30 towns and villages dotting the surface of the plain. He reports: "On the spot, with my own eyes, I have seen that it is literally true. The cities are there to this day. Some of them retain the ancient names recorded in the Bible.

These 'cities' are really walled towns normally only about a hectare (2½ acres) in area. They appear to be scattered around the ancient fortress just outside El Khodor, which is built on a high volcanic plug. This fortress has been built and rebuilt several times since, but there is plenty of evidence of really ancient foundations and structures dating well before the Roman ruins, which are very obvious. I imagine that King Og (referred to in Numbers 21) ruled from this fortress.

These ancient cities contain probably the very oldest complete specimens of domestic architecture now existing in the world. Various Bible writers describe Bashan as almost an earthly paradise - the strength and grandeur of its oaks, the beauty of its mountain scenery, the unrivaled luxuriance of its pastures, the fertility of its wide-spreading plains and the excellence of its cattle. Remnants of the oak forests still clothe the mountainsides. Ancient Bashan comprises a vast field of basalt, elevated some 30 feet above the plain. It is called the "Lejah". Here stood the giant cities. Surrounding it was the fertile plain of Bashan.



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Worldwide, most ancient cities have vanished. Not so Bashan. It is literally crowded with towns and large villages - most of them, until recently, deserted. Yet they are not ruined! Many of the houses in these cities are perfect, as if only finished yesterday. The walls are sound, the roofs unbroken, the doors, and even the window-shutters in place. The walls of the cities are 15 feet thick and 30 feet high". " Porter found the huge gates still in place.

Some of the buildings in the city of Bozrah would grace the proudest modern Western city. These ancient streets are paved - still perfect, not a stone out of place. Even the walls of houses are up to eight feet thick, built of large squared blocks of basalt, without cement. The roofs are made of basalt slabs, cut like planks and reaching from wall to wall. Heavy slabs form the ceilings. The very doors and window-shutters are of stone. The massive doors hang upon pivots, working in sockets, as do the window-shutters. The black basalt used is almost as hard as iron. Porter measured doors 9 feet high by 4½ feet wide and 10 inches thick. In one door was seen a place for a massive lock. The doors are tastefully ornamented with panels and garlands of fruit and flowers, sculptured in relief.



Rooms inside private houses measure up to 20 feet high. Here are huge rooms and apartments in perfect preservation. One by one, Porter entered some of these old houses, went up stairs and visited the rooms. Moss grows over the ruins. Groups of tapering columns spring up from the dense foliage of the oaks. Luxuriant creepers twist around the pillars. Brambles grow in festoons over the doorways. Branches of trees shoot through gaping cracks in some old walls. Owls flap their wings and foxes and jackals scamper along the streets.

When Porter explored this area, he was stunned. So perfect was every street, every house, every room - so perfect, yet not a sound. Huge houses built among wild rocks, hundreds of houses per city, still perfect, but not a man to dwell in them. Remains of fountains and statues.

The rocks are black, the soil is black, the buildings are all black - but not gloomy. The grass is green, the oak foliage, glittering in the sun, is brilliant. The private houses bear the marks of the most remote antiquity. They leave us to conclude that the cities were built by giants - a race of giants that has been extinct for more than 3,000 years. Porter noted that the highways of Bashan were still in place, completely covered here and there, with the branches of oak trees and straggling brambles.

"There is plenty of evidence of ancient black basalt 'cities', mostly within modern townships, which are integrated with the ruins. Some of the evidence is very good, including the high-arched doorway into a large house in Al Harisah, which has cleverly designed, high-arched stone ceilings. It supports a new house which has just been plonked on top, with livestock and accumulating debris occupying the rooms below. * From (J. Porter, The Giant Cities of Bashan, T. Nelson and Son, London, 1882)



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Other Giant Related Anomalies

Without making any unnecessary claims, the 20 or so references to several dozen different giants and remnants of giants, as well as clans and tribes, is historically accurate, because the city of Bashan with 10' doorways and 12' rooms is standing proof of that claim.

What you have is historical (Old Testament) records of Giants, (Og, King of Bashan, and Goliath and his 4 siblings 400 years later), and actual Archaeological remains of entire cities, from Bashan to the megalithic ruins of Baalbek, and Solomon's Temple in Jerusalem indicating that giants, their cities and their megalithic stonework were more likely than not, a historical fact in the region of the Golan Heights.

What is also interesting in this light is that Mount Hermon in the Bashan district was a major religious center before Jerusalem was organized as the seat of King David's empire. In addition, the ancient platforms of Baalbek are less than 30 miles north of the city of Bashan. Also, it is noteworthy that the great cut and worked stone building materials of Bashan, as well as the giant stones of Baalbek and the megaliths under Solomon's Temple in Jerusalem have many of the same characteristics. That is, they are very large, well dressed and put in place with an accuracy that is as advanced as modern stone cutting capabilities.



It has often been speculated by non biblical theorists, that the stones were moved by "...either Extraterrestrials or by Giants...." The historical records support 'Giants' as the most likely answer.

The specific information regarding historical references to the Giants of the Old Testament seems to be as accurate and compelling as any ancient document, and seems to have much factual data that can be verified outside the boundaries of faith and prejudice.



What it tells us is that a descendant race of Giants lived around the Golan Heights within the historical record, they built megalithic (surviving) cities in the Bashan region, and it seems to me, more likely rather than less likely that they or their per-catastrophic predecessors (Nephilim) were involved in the building of local megalithic sites like the Temple base at Baalbek and the Temple base in Jerusalem.

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Other Reports of Giants in the USA

The following information will review other published data and information from other secular sources from the USA and other world locations that document artifacts and evidence of giant humans. From www.stangrist.com

"A skeleton which is reported to have been of enormous dimensions" was found in a clay coffin, with a sandstone slab containing hieroglyphics, during mound explorations by a Dr Everhart near Zanesville, Ohio. (*American Antiquarian*, v3, 1880, pg61)

Ten skeletons "of both sexes and of gigantic size" were taken from a mound at Warren, Minnesota, 1883. (St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, May 23, 1883)

A skeleton 7 feet 6 inches long was found in a massive stone structure that was likened to a temple chamber within a mound in Kanawha County, West Virginia, in 1884. (*American Antiquarian*, v6, 1884 133f. Cyrus Thomas, *Report on Mound Explorations of the Bureau of Ethnology*, 12th Annual Report, Smithsonian Bureau of Ethnology, 1890-91)

A large mound near Gasterville, Pennsylvania, contained a vault in which was found a skeleton measuring 7 feet 2 inches. Inscriptions were carved on the vault. (*American Antiquarian*, v7, 1885, 52f)

In 1885, miners discovered the mummified remains of woman measuring 6 feet 8 inches tall holding an infant. The mummies were found in a cave behind a wall of rock in the Yosemite Valley.

In Minnesota, 1888, were discovered remains of seven skeletons 7 to 8 feet tall. (St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, June 29, 1888)

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 besides each was a large bowl with "curiously wrought hieroglyphic figures." (*Chicago Record*, Oct. 24, 1895; cited by Ron G. Dobbins, *NEARA Journal*, v13, fall 1978)

The skeleton of a huge man was uncovered at the Beckley farm, Lake Koronis, Minnesota; while at Moose Island and Pine City, bones of other giants came to light. (St. Paul *Globe*, Aug. 12, 1896)

In 1911, several red-haired mummies ranging from 6 and a half feet to 8 feet tall were discovered in a cave in Lovelock, Nevada.

In February and June of 1931, large skeletons were found in the Humboldt lake bed near Lovelock, Nevada. The first of these two skeletons found measured 8 1/2 feet tall and appeared to have been wrapped in a gum-covered fabric similar to the Egyptian manner. The second skeleton was almost 10 feet long. (*Review - Miner*, June 19, 1931)

A 7 foot 7 inch skeleton was reported to have been found on the Friedman ranch, near Lovelock, Nevada, in 1939. (*Review - Miner*, Sept. 29, 1939) In 1965, a skeleton measuring 8 feet 9 inches was found buried under a rock ledge along the Holly Creek in east-central Kentucky.

(end www.Stangrist.com references)

What the above means is that a remnant of a race of giants survived into the early 16th century (1519-1522). It gives full force and credit to other reported encounters with giants in the Americas by Europeans during that time period.

It also gives foundation credit to other reports of giants in the Americas, Europe and the Middle East and other eras.



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The following clippings are from various newspaper accounts, though most are sourced through the New York Times

A PETRIFIED GIANT.
From the San Francisco Examiner.
Victoria, British Columbia, Aug. 8.—The body of a petrified giant has been found by two miners who were sinking a well 30 miles from town. Its appearance closely resembles that of a human being. The head has the appearance of having been scalded. The material is as hard as flint and the arms and legs are broken short off. The veins and ribs are plainly traced. A party has gone out for the legs, arms, and hands, which lie in a hole. The man when alive must have been about 12 feet in height.

The New York Times
 Published August 17, 1885
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A Race of Giants in Old Gaul.
From the London Globe.
In the year 1890 some human bones of enormous size, double the ordinary in fact, were found in the tumulus of Castelnaud, (Hérault,) and have since been carefully examined by Prof. Kiefer, who, while admitting that the bones are those of a very tall race, nevertheless finds them abnormal in dimensions and apparently of morbid growth. They undoubtedly reopen the question of the "giants" of antiquity, but do not furnish sufficient evidence to decide it.

The New York Times
 Published October 3, 1892
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FIND GIANT INDIANS' BONES.
Workmen on Harlem Road Unearth 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 today to fill in 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 a part of the New York watershed, takes its name. Besides finding the bones, the workmen also exhumed a score or more of arrowheads, hatchets, and copper implements. It is believed that the large mound in which the 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 to-day were brought to Katonah and will be reinterred in the local cemetery.

SKELETONS SEVEN FEET LONG.
CENTREBURG, Ohio, May 4.—Licking County has been for years a favorite field for students of Indian history, there being here two old forts and scores of mounds. Last week a small mound near Homer was opened by some schoolboys, who found a skeleton. To-day further search was made, and several feet below the surface of the earth in a large vault, with stone floor and bark covering, were found four huge skeletons, three being each over seven feet in length and the other eight. The skeletons lay with their feet to the east on a bed of charcoal in which were numerous partially burned bones. About the neck of the largest skeleton were a lot of stone beads, evidently a necklace in life. The grave contained about 30 stone vessels and implements, the most striking being a curiously wrought pipe, the bowl having a series of carved figures upon it representing a contest between animals and birds. It is said to be the only engraved stone pipe ever found. A stone kettle holding about a gallon, in which was a residue of saline matter, bears evidence of much skill. Their bows, a number of arrows, stone hatchets, and a stone knife are among the implements. The knife is of peculiar shape, with a curved blade and wooden handle. Students of Indian archeology claim it is the most valuable find ever made in that line.

The New York Times
 Published May 5, 1885
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WISCONSIN MOUND OPENED.
Skeleton Found of a Man Over Nine Feet High with an Enormous Skull.

MAPLE CREEK, Wis., 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 feet long, and varies from six to eight feet in width. The two mounds of lesser size will be excavated soon.

The New York Times
 Published December 20, 1897
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Feb. 11 1742

The Living **COLOSSUS**, or Wonderful

GIANT

From Sweden, who gives such an amazing Satisfaction to all that see him, is now remov'd from the Lottery-Office to the Glass-Shop facing the Mews-Wall, Charing-Croft, between the two Passages going into the Park; where he is to be seen, without Loss of Time, by any Number of Gentlemen and Ladies, from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night, at One Shilling each.

As it would be impossible to endeavour to relate the Astonishment that is express'd by every one at the Sight of this Prodigy in Nature, we avoid it.

But this the Publick may be assur'd of, that he is near a Foot taller than the late famous Saxon, or any ever yet introduced to the World as Giants, large in Proportion, and as several learned Gentlemen have declar'd, may justly be call'd the Christian Goliath, no one of human Species having been heard of since that Æra of so monstrous a Size.

GIANTS' BONES IN MOUND.

Scientists Unearth Relics of Indians Who Lived 700 Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, July 13.—Professor A. B. Skinner of the American Indian Museum, Professor W. K. Morehead of Phillips Andover Academy, and Dr. George Donohue, Pennsylvania State Historian, who have been conducting researches along the valley of the Susquehanna, have uncovered an Indian mound at Tioga Point, on the upper portion of Queen Esther's 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 bones found in one grave were sent to the American Indian Museum.

The New York Times

Published: July 14, 1916

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GIANTS' SKELETONS FOUND.

Cave in Mexico Gives Up the Bones of an Ancient Race.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 3.—Charles C. Clapp, who has recently returned from Mexico, where he has been in charge of Thomas W. Lawson's mining interests, has called the attention of Prof. Agassiz to a remarkable discovery made by him.

He found in Mexico a cave containing some 200 skeletons of men each above eight feet in height. The cave was evidently the burial place of a race of giants who antedated the Aztecs. Mr. Clapp arranged the bones of one of these skeletons and found the total length to be 8 feet 11 inches. The femur reached up to his thigh, and the molars were big enough to crack a coconut. The head measured eighteen inches from front to back.

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A MOUND OF INDIAN GIANTS.

MAN'S LANDING, N. J., Feb. 8.—For over a week past crowds have been flocking to the site of the unearthed Indian graveyard near Edgewater-avenue in Flemington. The first lot of skeletons unearthed was about one thousand yards from the city Post Office and stacked eight bodies, closely laid together in a deep chamber, snugly packed in with tortoise, oyster, and clam shells. One of this number had head and shell decorations, which, together with its extreme height, points to the fact that it must have been the powerful old chief Kicon-waucha, whose descendants still own farms about the shore.

Prof. G. H. Fernald of Baltimore, Charles K. Simpson of New York, John E. Cooney, Jr., of New-Haven, Conn., and several gentlemen from the University of Pennsylvania immediately went to the scene. Messrs. Kiley and Farr, the owners of the land, gave to the Anthropological Association of the University of Pennsylvania the right to search for relics on their land. These excavations have been watched by thousands of people with great interest. Besides weapons of war, savage ornamental war decorations and numerous valuable shells, bones, etc., over fifty skeletons have been unearthed.

Dr. Charles E. 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 a small child to several of seven feet in height, and can be supposed to be an old medicine-man, Wamsack, must have been at least eight feet in height. About sixty skeletons were upon the ground this morning and continued their search until stopped by rain.

The Chinese gave in silent wonder on these remains 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 encamp by hundreds to open oysters for winter food, and it is some three 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 close beside some exceedingly large skeletons. The relics will be put on exhibition at the museum of the university in Philadelphia.

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A GIANTS' REMAINS IN A MOUND.

From the Charleston (West Va.) Call.

Prof. Norris, the ethnologist, who has been examining the mounds in this section of West Virginia for several months, the other day opened the big mound on Col. B. H. Smith's farm, six or eight miles below here. This is the largest mound in the valley and proved a rich store-house. The mound is 50 feet high, and they dug down to the bottom. It was evidently the burial place of a noted chief, who had been interred with unusual honors. At the bottom they found the bones of a human being, measuring 7 feet in length and 19 inches across the shoulders. He was lying flat, and at either side, lying at an angle of about 45 degrees, with their feet pointed toward their chief, were other men, on one side two and on the other three. At the head of the chief lay another man, with his hands extended before him, and bearing two bracelets of copper. On each side of the chief's wrists were six copper bracelets, while a looking-glass of mica lay at his shoulder and a gorget of copper rested on his breast. Four copper bracelets were under his head, with an arrow in the center. A house 12 feet in diameter and 10 feet high, with a ridge pole 1 foot in diameter, had been erected over them, and the whole covered by the dirt that formed the mound. Each of the men buried there had been inclosed in a bark coffin.

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February 7, 1876

A KENTUCKY CAVE STORE.

REPORT DISCOVERY BY TWO YOUNG MEN
NEAR COLUMBIA—THREE HUMAN SKELE-
TONS OF EXTRAORDINARY PROPORTIONS.
Correspondence of the Louisville Courier Journal.
COLUMBIA, Jan. 30, 1876.

About the middle of the past week two young men named White, while idly wandering in a large tract of wild, dense forest, in the south-eastern part of our county, discovered what they supposed to be a sink-hole or fox-den, and with that idea proceeded to explore it. After a little trouble in making their way through the entrance, the cave (for such it proved to be) became large enough to admit of their walking upright. They had proceeded thus in this passage probably 150 yards, when they entered into a large and picturesque gallery, the beauty and grandeur of which will rival that of the old Mammoth itself. The room, according to their calculations, is about 150 by 100 feet, and abounds in all the varieties of the stalactites and stalagmites. But 'tis not the things that we naturally expect to find in caves that I wish to mention particularly, but the curious remains that were discovered therein. In the north-east corner of the first gallery, (for there are five, of which I will hereafter speak,) about five feet from the ground, they noticed some strange characters or hieroglyphics neatly carved in the wall, which, upon close examination, proved to be the head-work of a vault. A few minutes' probing served to loosen this and disclose to view the interior of an enclosure in the solid rock of about five by ten feet, which contained the remains of three skeletons, which measure eight feet seven and a half inches, eight feet five inches, and eight feet four and three-quarter inches in length respectively. The heads were lying toward the east, each body parallel to the other. Inside them lay three bags—what looked to be-

ward the east, each body parallel to the other. Inside them lay three bags—what looked to be—swords, but they were so decayed that upon being touched they crumbled to dust. After examining the remains closely, but finding nothing that would serve to throw any light on the question as to who and from whence they are, they closed the vault, but, in doing so, knocked their torch out, which they had contrived before entering, leaving them in anything but a pleasant predicament. After searching some time for their lost treasure, they concluded to try to escape by feeling their way out, but in this they made the matter worse. They struck a good-sized branch, and continued following it until forced to turn into another passage—the stream disappearing suddenly in a large perpendicular gash—which led them into another spacious hall, the size of which they believe to be quite as large as the first. Out of this second opening, and through what they conceive to be three others similar at least in size, their way seemed to gradually ascend, until their hearts were made glad by the discovery of light ahead, and finally emerged from their ugly confinement through a hole about midway the cleft of Russell's Creek, having been confined in their subterranean discovery over thirty-eight hours. The whole country thereabout is rife with speculations concerning the interesting discovery, and numbers of citizens will visit it as soon as the Messrs. White finish their work of rendering the entrance less difficult to pass. The above is a correct account and may be relied on, as the young men are of unimpeachable veracity. With a party from town, your correspondent will start in the morning to further explore, and should new curiosities present themselves,

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

Maximinus Thrax

Imperator Caesar Gaius
Iulius Verus Maximinus Pius
Felix Invictus Augustus
Augustus
235-238

MAXIMINUS THRAX	
Born 172 or 173 in Tuscium or Moesia	Children: a son Gaius Julius Verus Maximinus
Accession February or March 235	Murdered by the troops at Aquilae April 238
With Cocceius Plautus	



Maximinus was probably the biggest man ever to hold the office of Roman emperor. The *Historia Augusta* has it that he was 8 ft 6 in (2.6 m) tall, and so strong that he could pull laden carts unaided! The size of his footwear was also legendary, and the expression 'Maximinus's boot' came to be used in popular parlance for any tall or lanky individual. Surviving portrait busts, such as this one from the Louvre, show Maximinus as a heavily-muscled man with powerful jaw and close-cropped hair, the image of a seasoned soldier. Not for him the meditative, spiritual pose favoured by Alexander Severus.

Earth Epochs – Giant Humans in the Historical Records

Giants and Megaliths

Megalithic construction requires a 'motive' process that appears to be well beyond the functional physical limitations of modern humans. Though when the reality of Giant hominid capabilities (in terms of weight to strength ratios) are applied to the motive problem, it nearly disappears.



First it is necessary to understand the nature of the physical increases in strength between different sizes of humans. The best evidence is from the Guinness Book of World Records regarding the 'World's Tallest "Natural Giant" in Recorded History', Angus Mackaskill, a Scotsman from Burneray, who lived from 1825 to 1863. He was a 'true' giant, meaning he was of normal proportions, suffering no abnormalities. He was 7' 9" tall and weighed just over 500 lbs.

His strength was legendary, and he is reported to have lifted and easily carried a ship's anchor weighing 2,300 lbs the length of the dock. Many other instances are recorded of Angus carrying individual 300 lbs loggerhead barrels under each arm. Based on eye witness testimony, it is reasonable to assume that he could lift and easily carry more than the average of 1.5 times his body weight. That ratio of height to strength means an increase of roughly 28% in body height results in a 250% increase in body weight and muscle mass. Using the standard model of 150% of body weight as lifting capacity, his strength (lift weight) limit can easily be determined at about 750 lbs.

Giant Height - Weight

Which means that a 10' tall giant would weigh roughly 1,275 lbs and would have a lifting capacity of about 1,912 lbs. While a 12'4" giant would weigh about 3,200 lbs with a lifting capacity of about 4,820 lbs, which is about 2.5 tons. At that rate 25 giants could lift 100 ton, and 250 could lift 1000 ton.

Type	Height		+	Weight	Lift
Standard	6'	72"		195	292.5
MacKaskill	7'9"	91"	19"	500	750
Goliath	10'	120.2"	25.5"	1,275	1,912
Og	12'8"	153.9"	33.6"	3,212	4,822
Nephilim	16'4"	196.9"	43"	8,199	12,298

Megalithic stone blocks that weighed more than 1000 ton could potentially be managed with as few as 250 (12') giants even if they had no more technical or mechanical support than ropes, slings and pulleys. Of course, if the giants had minimal levels of some kinds of technical or mechanical support, the largest trilithon blocks might have been moved by a significantly fewer number of movers.

A mechanical rigging engineer can explain the rudiments of moving dead weight with little more than serious rigging (block and tackle systems. 'The Thunder Stone', the largest single block of stone in the modern era to have been moved by human power alone. The Thunder Stone is the single monolith weighing over 1,200 ton, used as the base for the statue of Peter the Great in St. Petersburg, Russia. It was moved several miles in under 9 months, with a crew of 400 odd workers, and no horses or machinery, just block and tackle rigging and large caster ball bearings.



Earth Epochs – Giant Humans in the Historical Records

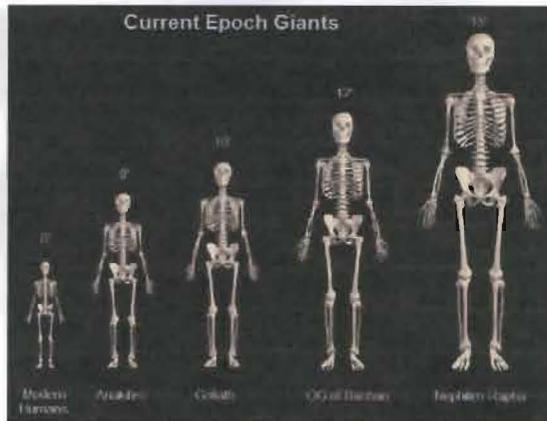
This discussion is narrowly focused on the factors relating to moving the blocks from their quarry beds. The first quarry is about a quarter mile downhill away from the site, and the other is about 2 miles distant across rugged terrain. I do not approach the technical nature of cutting and releasing the stones from their quarry bed. That discussion, when broached, should include a review of the large circular cutting-abrasion patterns that can still be seen in the quarry, as well as those visible on some of the unfinished stones. (Please note the long upward angled pattern grooves near the red marks in the upper right section of the block. Those appear to be regular stone cutting saw marks.)



What the evidence seems to indicate is: Originally, "there were giants."

Their intellect and physical powers remains legendary. They built colossal megalithic buildings, cities, towns, roads, and walls (enclosures). They may have had other forms of advanced technology, though all that remains of their technology is very large stone artifacts, some primitive tools, and skeletal and funerary remains. It seems that the earliest megalithic remnants appear to be the most sophisticated, with the largest and best dressed megaliths at or near the bottom of ancient construction, with newer materials, both smaller and less sophisticated are built over and on top of the larger stones.

It is rational to conclude, that if very large dinosaurs lived alongside giant humans, the size disparity between them would preclude carnivorous dinosaurs from hunting giant hominids to extinction. An example is that the largest T-Rex stood around 18' tall. If a hominid was significantly taller, then the T Rex was probably not hunting that particular giant hominid. At least it was a more 'equal' fight for survival, with the giant hominid would have had a significant advantage. A series, over time of global Super Cataclysm disasters wiped out that original world, and drastically altered the topography, fertility, climate and Electrostatic Density (G force) of the planet, reducing over time all previous (giant) flora and fauna including dinosaurs and hominids.



Over time those disasters left surviving 'groups' in isolation from each other in specific 'pockets' around the world. Based on Haplogroup X markers, O neg blood type, and linguistic roots, the related areas and groups are; The North Berbers of the Atlas range, Canary Islanders, the Basque, the Druze of Lebanon, the Celts, the Sumerians, as well as other groups in Kashmir, Western China, the Gobi, North America, South America, and areas of the Pacific rim.

Earth Epochs – Giant Humans in the Historical Records

In the impoverished environment which followed the last Super Catastrophe 7,000 years ago, degeneration was accelerated. However, for some time there persisted a significant, though decreasing proportion of hominids who retained enormous stature. It is a possibility that remnants of those giants still exist today as Bigfoot, Sasquatch, Alma, etc.

There seems to be several different form characteristics, with three distinguishing features. The first is that some earlier ancestor giants were not only of giant stature, but also long lived, with lifespans several times that of modern humans. Others descendants of the original Nephilim, 'devolved' or degenerated to what seems to be a larger form of marginal Neanderthals. And last there appears to be significantly different body sizes and types. One feature is that 'some' specific (but not all) giants had 6 fingers and 6 toes, and a double row of teeth. This distinctive trait is seen all over the world. Another trait is that 'some' (but not all) giants were 'red skinned or red men', and some had red or russet hair.

The most significant characteristic is the difference in size range. Using the historical record, the size range of the early current Epoch giants and predecessors were 9' to 16' in height. That is for the giants that we have specific records of.

(OG the king of Bashan) was a little over 12' tall. About 400 years later, the general size had been reduced to between 9' and 10.5" (Goliath and his brothers), which suggests a significant 'survivable' population) Average size of the giants up through the post Colombian era seems to be about 7.5' to 10' tall. This group includes the Patagonian Giants and other North and South American giants.

The above information is taken from historical records. There are thousands of additional records of various giants found in all kinds of circumstances, with various degrees of photographic support over the last 2,500 years. It is not the intention of this paper to add information that is widely available elsewhere on the internet. The purpose of this paper is to look at the historical records, and determine if the credible testimony contained in that record will substantiate the existence of giants in our current Epoch. That such giants lived in and near the City of Bashan and Mt Hermon; and were hunted to near extinction by Moses and Joshua is historically recorded facts. The city of Bashan stands in mute testimony to their presence.

The evidence for Giants in our Epoch, indicates they are descendants from a race of Giants that co-existed with Modern Humans, Cro Magnon, Neanderthals and other hominid species prior to the Last Great Cataclysm of 7,000 years ago. They, like other giant flora and fauna declined in stature, and finally going nearly extinct as a species sometime in the last 1,500 years, with very few remote and isolated pockets, like the Patagonia Giants surviving into a post Columbian period.

As a final note, I would include the distinct possibility that one of the 6 cataclysms during the last 15,000 years of the post ice age, included a drastic increase in the 'G' force of this planet, thereby causing the extinction of most giant flora and fauna, including giant human. If that is the case, it would explain 'blood and tissue' remains in various non-fossilized dinosaur bones that have been 14c tested, returning dates of less than 12,000 years before present. In fact, my next paper will make that case, conclusively.

John Jensen – Sept. 2012

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