



Giants on the earth

In 122 CE, the Roman emperor Hadrian decided he had enough of the persistent tribes of the northern British Isles (during the Roman period in England: 55 BCE–410 CE¹). Instead of marching out to conquer them, he decided to build a wall from coast to coast across the island, a 73-mile (118-kilometer, 80 Roman-mile) fortification whose purpose was to keep the northerners out. “[Its] goal was to separate the ‘civilised’ Roman colony from the ‘barbaric’ tribes of the Picts in the north (present-day Scotland).”²

At one fort along the lengthy fortification, called Magna (aka Carvoran), which was operational 85 CE–122 CE, most of the unearthed finds are, as usual, interesting but not unusual. The unusual exceptions are eight leather shoes measuring more than 11.8 inches (0.3 meter) long—one shoe was 12.6 inches (0.32 meter) long (about a men’s 14 today)—and these eight shoes represent about a quarter of all the shoes dug up so far. At the nearby Vindolanda fort, 16 shoes were longer than 11.8 inches (0.3 meter). And all these shoes might have shrunk about 0.4 inch in length during their interment.³

We know that the Roman army wasn’t all Roman. It drew on sign-ups and conscripts from all over the Roman empire. “Throughout its Imperial height, garrison postings were deliberately multi-ethnic. For example, troops on Hadrian’s Wall in Roman Britain included Spaniards, Batavians from the Netherlands, Thracians, and Syrians.”⁴

So who was wearing the big shoes? “We have to assume it’s something to do with the people living here, having bigger feet, being potentially taller—but we don’t know,” researchers say.⁵

Not to make too much of a one or two sites, but were there real live giants in the land of the Britons?

What *Genesis* has to say

{6:1} And it came to pass, when men began to multiply on the face of the earth, and daughters were born unto them,

{6:2} That the sons of God [elohiym {el-o-heem'⁶}—Elohim] saw the daughters of men that they [were] fair; and they took them wives of all which they chose.

{6:3} And the LORD [יְהוָה Yehovah {yeh-ho-vaw'}—Jehovah] said, My spirit shall not always strive with man, for that he also [is] flesh: yet his days shall be an hundred and twenty years.

{6:4} There were giants [in the Old Hebrew is נְפִילִי nephiyl {nef-eel'}—the familiar Nephilim] 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.

Genesis goes on:

{6:5} And GOD [Jehovah] saw that the wickedness of man [was] great in the earth, and [that] every imagination of the thoughts of his heart [was] only evil continually.

{6:6} And it repented the LORD [Jehovah] that he had made man on the earth, and it grieved him at his heart.⁷

The abrupt connection between “men of renown” and “wickedness of man” is hard to understand. Who were the “sons of God [אֱלֹהִים, Elohim, a plural form]”? The biggest question is how did humankind become so wicked so fast that God wanted suddenly to be rid of all of them?

{6:7} I [Jehovah] will destroy man whom I have created from the face of the earth; both man, and beast, and the creeping thing, and the fowls of the air; for it repenteth me that I have made them.

And then the story of Noah begins, which, most scholars agree, was anteceded by various Sumerian epics, each with its own “Noah.”⁸

Who were the giants?

Enoch knows. In the Earth Chronicles scenario, the Igigi were permanently assigned to orbital duty, whereas the Anunnaki were “boots on the Earth.” Apparently the Igigi felt bored, ignored, and perhaps “romantic,” and they decided to jump ship, descend to Earth, and go on a self-awarded leave. Enoch names names—individual names and the names of their “leaders.”⁹ And he explains the reason for God’s anger:

CHAP. 7.—And they took unto themselves wives, and each chose for himself one, and they began to go in to them, and mixed with them 2. And they became pregnant and brought forth great giants whose stature was three thousand ells.¹⁰ 3. These devoured all the acquisitions of mankind till men were unable to sustain themselves. 4. And the giants turned themselves against mankind in order to devour them. 5. And they began to sin against the birds and the beasts, and against the creeping things, and the fish, and devoured their flesh among themselves, and drank the blood thereof. 6. Then the earth complained of the unjust ones.¹¹

So, if you include the apocryphal book of *Enoch* containing the biblical account of why God became so angry: The giant offspring of the union of Igigi and human women were running amok. The *Book of Jubilees* echoes the Lord's reaction¹² but makes an assertion that, "He destroyed [in the Flood] all from their places, and there was not left one of them whom He judged not according to all their wickedness."¹³

Were these mutineers the Watchers, the Fallen Angels? Although a hard-and-fast, perfectly documented definition is elusive, the *Book of Enoch* refers to the "Watchers," which comes from the Hebrew 'er, "awake, watchful." So a Watcher is thought of as a kind of biblical angel¹⁴ who coupled with mortal women, creating the hybrids who became known as the Nephilim—that is, the giants in *Genesis* 6:4. (Another name is "Grigori" [from the Greek *εγρέγοροι*, "The Watchers"], who appear in the *Book of Enoch* [18:1] and in the *Book of Jubilees*. In Hebrew, they are known as the *Irin*, "Watchers" [*Daniel* 4].¹⁵) "Watchers" is therefore not a bad name for the Igigi, who were stuck in orbit.

For another thing, the peculiar mix of the singular and plural for Jehovah and Elohim, to me among many others, implies the presence of more than one God. If the supreme Sumerian "god" was Enlil,¹⁶ then could a tweak of the centuries-long translation for "sons of God [Elohim, plural]" actually reflect the rest of the Sumerian deities? Should the translation "sons" in *Genesis* 6:4 ff. have been, centuries or millennia ago, properly translated—or redacted—as "subordinates" but somehow came down to us as "offspring"?¹⁷

My speculation is that the fallen angels, Igigi, Watchers, Grigori are probably all different names for the same group. And their offspring were the "sons of [the] God[s]."

Similarly, in the Bible, the singular god (Jehovah) issues the order for a worldwide flood. And indeed the one god in the Sumerian pantheon was Enlil, who was fed up with humankind, had a temper, and gave the command.¹⁸

Did the Flood get 'em all?

Not everyone and everything was destroyed in the Flood, particularly among the giants. On pages 285 ff. of *Listening to the Ancients*, I explain how the Sumerians viewed their “world,” which ended at some physical point within the four cardinal directions. So a flood widespread enough to cover their limited “world” would be good enough to be worldwide.

Yet even if the entire surface of the Earth were covered, the mountaintops of the globe wouldn't come close to being covered.¹⁹ So it is possible that the Flood didn't “get 'em all,” and there is more than ample indication that giants were among the survivors.

Giants in Canaan

Some are said to have been living in Canaan. After the Exodus, the Israelites encountered a people called the Rephaim. Eirik Korpelainen of the University of Helsinki argued for the historicity of the Rephaim, concluded they were probably a subgroup of the Anakim, but, based on his etymological research, discredited the many biblical descriptions of their being of great stature.²⁰ In addition to the *Genesis* 6:4 verse, quoted previously, Korpelainen also writes off *Numbers* 13:33, which is the report of the scouts sent out by Moses to reconnoiter the land the Israelites were to invade:

{13:33} And there we saw the giants [nephil {nef-eel'}], the same Old Hebrew used in *Genesis*, the sons of Anak, [which come] of the giants: and we were in our own sight as grasshoppers, and so we were in their sight.

The *King James Bible Dictionary*, however, is accepting of their physical size, describing the Anakim:

[The Anakims'] formidable warlike appearance, as described by the spies sent to search the land, filled the Israelites with terror. They seem to have identified them with the Nephilim, the "giants" (*Genesis* 6:4; *Numbers* 13:33) of the antediluvian age. There were various tribes of Anakim (*Joshua* 15:14). Joshua finally expelled them from the land, except a remnant that found a refuge in the [Philistine²¹] cities of Gaza, Gath, and Ashdod (*Joshua* 11:22). The Philistine giants whom David encountered (2 *Samuel* 21:15–22) were descendants of the Anakim.²²

The *Dictionary* further describes the Anakim (meaning “long-necked”) as:

a race of giants, ... dwelling in the southern part of Canaan, and particularly at Hebron The race appears to have been divided into three tribes or families, ... Sheshai, Ahiman and Talmai. Though the war-like appearance of the Anakim had struck the Isr'lites with terror in the time of Moses (*Numbers* 13:28; 9:2), they were

nevertheless dispossessed by Joshua (*Joshua* 11:21,22), and their chief city, Hebron, became the possession of Caleb (*Joshua* 15:14; *Judges* 1:20). After this time they vanish from history.²³

In his *There Were Giants upon the Land*, among his other works, Zecharia Sitchin, asserts that the Anakim were those whom the Sumerians called Anunnaki, the Nephilim of *Genesis* 6. He further compares, based on etymological examination, the names of large men/kings in Old Hebrew and Sumerian: *Ish Gadol* and *Lu-Gal* (*Giants*, pp. 199-206). Later, he says, King David's opponent, Goliath, was from the Philistine city of Gath.²⁴ That seems to match the academic consensus on the biblical assertions about giants in Canaan.

The Book of Giants

The Book of Giants is a predominantly Manichaean (third century CE²⁵) pre-Flood expansive narrative of the biblical story of the birth of "giants" in *Genesis* 6:1–4, pieced together from countless fragments, and it elaborates on why the Giants came to be the bad boys of ancient times. The *Watchers*, "sons of God" (per *Jubilees* 4:15; 5:6) were originally dispatched to earth to instruct humanity "in proper ritual and ethical conduct," "to do what is just and upright upon the earth."

Instead, they coupled with mortal women, begetting a hybrid race of giants. These Watchers (*grigori*) or giants (*nephilim*) came to engage in destructive and grossly immoral actions that was destroying humanity and to reveal heaven's holy "secrets" or "mysteries to their wives and children" and to humankind at large. From the Earth Chronicles viewpoint, they were a walking, ongoing "intelligence leak" for the ET interlopers, not to mention colossal troublemakers. When *Enoch* beseeched God for help, the fallen Watchers were given a second chance, which came to naught. Ultimately, God's response compelled many of the Watchers and giants to defy God rather than to turn from their evil ways.²⁶

The Book of Giants can be considered a historical work, but is its history that of facts as they occurred or as they became distorted to fit the monotheistic narrative?

Giants in Canaan

So by the time the Israelites had subdued the Promised Land, the giants—Rephaim, Anakim, etc.—are assumed to have been displaced but still in Canaan. When was that? Dating anything that happened several thousand years ago is difficult, but the Exodus has three generally accepted dates (GADs).

The so-called and generally accepted Early Date of 1446 BCE is based on *1 Kings*:

And it came to pass in the four hundred and eightieth year after the children of Israel were come out of the land of Egypt, in the fourth year of Solomon's reign [fourth regnal year] over Israel, in the month Zif [Ziv], which [is] the second month, that he began to build the house of the LORD. (*1 Kings* 6:1)

This verse tells us that, whenever Solomon's fourth regnal year was, 480 years before that is when the Exodus took place. Solomon is thought to have been crowned in 970 BCE; 480 years before his fourth regnal year, he began construction on the temple (don't forget that, when dealing with dates before the common era, a minus sign, in effect, means "add," and a plus sign means "subtract"):

$$-970 + 4 \text{ (4th regnal year)} - 480 = \mathbf{1446 \text{ BCE}}$$

There are other dates, based on, say, different numbers of years in a generation, whether the number of years is 480 or 440, and so on. But 1446 BCE seems widely enough accepted for the purposes of this post. And indeed the Masoretic²⁷ version confirms the chronology of *1 Kings* 6:1.²⁸

So sometime after 40 years of wandering in the wilderness and, perhaps, several decades of conquest, by the early 1300s BCE (1399, 1398, and so on), the "sons of God" were forced into a few towns in Canaan.

The oversized antediluvian miscreants seem to have been still around. And there seem to have been quite a few of them. The clues are in the names of the inhabitants of the conquered cities and areas:

The Nephilim, Anaqim, Rephaim, Emim, Zamzumim/Zuzim, some Gibborim, and other individuals (e.g., Goliath) can all be classified as "giants"—not only with respect to their height and other physical properties but also with respect to the negative moral qualities assigned to giants in antiquity.²⁹

An annotated version of the *Genesis* 14:5–7 verses indicates that the cities were home to one manifestation or another of these despised and feared giants. Combined with their allegiance to "other gods," their reputation as being up to no good would make a case for genocidal war easy. Some of the peoples and places were:

- *'Asht'rot-Karnayim*: Refa'im ("giants, old tribe of giants; fearful; dead"), in the Targum (ancient Aramaic paraphrase or interpretation of the Hebrew Bible³⁰), were the "mighty ones" or "giants" (cf. *Deuteronomy* 2:11, 2:21). The Lord had promised part of their land (later called Bashan, east of Jordan [*Deuteronomy* 3:13]) to Abraham (*Genesis* 15:20) and part of it to Lot's descendants (*Deuteronomy* 2:20). Og, the famed 10-foot giant, was reputed to be one of the survivors of the Rephaim (*Deuteronomy* 3:11; *Joshua* 12:4, 13:12).

- In *Ham*: Zuzim (*takifin*, “the powerful ones”) was the name the Amonites gave this race of giants (*Deuteronomy* 2:20), They were identical with the Zumzumim of *Deuteronomy* 2:20.
- In *Shaveh-Kiryatayim*: The Emim were the “fearsome ones” (Targum), a descriptor the Moabites gave to the Rephaim (*Deuteronomy* 2:11). They lived in what was later Moabite territory (in southern Jordan, alongside much of the eastern shore of the Dead Sea³¹).
- In *Mount Se’ir*: The Hori/Horites (“hairy, shaggy”; the Hairy Guys; riding the storm; cave dwellers).
- *Amalekites*:³² If the Israelites were the Hatfields, the Amalekites were the McCoys, such was the blood feud. Their name is thought to come from Amalek, the grandson of Esau, and they are regarded as North African descendants of Ham, one of the sons of Noah.³³

A “giant” diaspora

According to *Genesis* 14:1–20, before Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed, during the days of Abraham and Lot, the Elamite empire³⁴ (see Figure 1) controlled most of the surrounding tribes and cities on the Jordan River Plain. For 12 years, the Elamite King Chedorlaomer was in charge of the occupation. In the thirteenth year, five kings of Jordan revolted and refused to pay tribute to the Elamites. Chedorlaomer, king of Elam,³⁵ in collaboration with four kings of Mesopotamia, conducted a campaign to the Jordan Plain, sacking and looting cities as he went, to quash the rebellion. Sodom and Gomorrah, among other cities, were subdued and looted, and captives were taken. This was the War of Nine Kings (Battle of the Vale of Siddim).³⁶

There is a long-lived and ongoing debate over when this war occurred, but the actual year, Sitchin calculates, is 2024 BCE, what he calls the Year of Doom (*Wars*, p. 317). Let’s go with that date; my experience is that his dating somehow comes out fairly accurate.



Figure 1 Elamite Empire and the neighboring areas. Modern-day Jordan would be off this map, northwest of Saudi Arabia and east of Israel.

Source: [Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported](#) license.

My speculation is that the biblical War of the Kings (*Genesis* 14:1–2) might have been about more than quashing a rebellion. In fact, it might have had a follow-on secondary objective of cleaning Canaan out of the Rephaim and the other reviled groups: genocide. In this case, the giants might have been forced to flee. But where?

The answer: everywhere. They dispersed like other hominid populations.

Giants in the Mediterranean

Malta

The huge megalithic temples of Malta date back over 5,600 years, giving rise to the ongoing questions of how the enormous, heavy stones were quarried, transported, and positioned with precision. And also sparking local folklore that only giants could have built them and that the locals of the time battled the giants, alleging colossal feats by their oversized foes.

The name “Ggantija” (the name of Malta’s archeological park³⁷) is derived from the Maltese word for giant, *ġgant*. The park showcases the mysterious structures that pepper Malta’s islands. “The sheer magnitude and intricacy involved in erecting such architectural wonders have led some to believe that only colossal beings could have achieved such remarkable feats”³⁸ (see Figure 2).



Figure 2. Malta, Tarxien temples, altar.
This is a copy, the original is in the
National Museum of Archaeologie in Valetta.

Source: Photo by [Berthold Werner](#).

[CC BY-SA 3.0](#). “Megalithic Temples of Malta,”

Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Megalithic_Temples_of_Malta

Sardinia

In *The Giants of Sardinia: Visitors from the Stars*, Luigi Muscas, who grew up amid the folk accounts, recounts the testimonies of his father, grandfather, and others of his village in Sardinia. He tells the stories of the “walking” stars, the giant tombs, the generations-long rituals, and his own encounters and sightings, as well as those of other locals. He also tells of a government “cover up” of the many sightings and discoveries.³⁹

Another, academic publication is a collection of scholarly essays, *A Lost Mediterranean Culture: The Giant Statues of Sardinia’s Mont’e Prama*. The book explains the more than 50 years of excavation and restoration of the giant statues, since their discovery in 1974 when a farmer from Cabras accidentally unearthed the first fragments and brought them to the authorities.

The book doesn’t speculate about the veracity of the legends except to say:

The multimillennium history of the sculptures of Mont’e Prama is characterized by events that are partly only hypothetical, starting from the origin of the sculptures and their circumstances to their original location, their relationship with the tombs of young warriors near which the fragments were found, their destruction into ten thousand fragments, and finally the circumstances that allowed their discovery.⁴⁰

The Pacific

Even the islands of the Pacific were not free of such legends.

Solomon Islands

An account from the Pacific of particular interest is about the giants of the Solomon Islands. During World War II, during a six-month long ferocious encounter between soldiers of Imperial Japan and the U.S. Marines, both Japanese and American combatants are said to have seen tall human-like figures in the dense rainforests of Guadalcanal, the island in the Solomons where the fighting took place.

Residents, it is said, continue to report sightings to this day, but, as things usually go with such legends, there has been no solid evidence of their reality. However, no credible historical records or evidence substantiate claims that anyone encountered these kinds of giants in the Solomon Islands’ rainforests in World War II. But then again, no such records are available for the more recent Kandahar Giant 2002 encounter during the fighting in

Afghanistan.⁴¹ It would not be unlike the Armed Forces to put a lid on such reports, whether in World War II days or now.

Researchers and archeological discoveries have yet to provide concrete proof, but island residents continue to report sightings.⁴²

Marius Boirayan is the Australian Research Director of the Solomon Anthropological Expedition Trust Board, specializing in accounts of True Giants. He has been a helicopter pilot and engineer and married a Solomon Islander. He grew to know and appreciate the culture, the folklore, and the day-to-day interaction between the natural history of the area and the people living there. Before long, he began hearing about the stories of the giants and decided to write of what he was learning.

In his book, *Solomon Island Mysteries: Accounts of Giants and UFOs in the Solomon Islands*,⁴³ he describes the giants as having “long black, brown, or reddish hair, protruding double eyebrows, bulging red eyeballs, flat noses and a wide gaping mouth” and as being over 15 feet tall, “which leave footprints around construction sites.” He shared a kidnapping story online about “Mango”:

She had been kidnapped by the Giants ... and spent 25 odd years with them, and ... all they had given her up for dead until she was found pregnant, hysterically frothing from the mouth in a garden on the Northeast coast. A Giant had taken her as a wife. When the men realized who she was, they tried capturing her, but because her skin was as slimy as an eel, they found it difficult holding her. One of the men got an ingenious idea and got some particular rough-sided leaves of which they used to hold her down and tie up with vine. Understandably, she was mentality unstable for the remainder of her life, but ... she gave birth to a half-cast boy.

“You don’t have to believe me,” Boirayan has said, “[J]ust ask them. There are quite a few more.”⁴⁴

Mainstream science regards these stories as exaggerated folklore, as no discovery has ever verified the existence of an undiscovered giant human species in the Solomon Islands. But at least one researcher is convinced they are real.

Down Under

The Moehau Man, called the “Bigfoot of New Zealand,” is a tall, ape-like hominid said to inhabit the “jagged, heavily forested terrain of the Coromandel Peninsula.”⁴⁵ The *moehau* (also called the *maeroero*) dwells in the [Coromandel Peninsula's Moehau](#) of New Zealand's [North Island](#). Some [Māori people suggest](#) that the creature is a descendant of the [maero](#) (sometimes described as giants or wild men of the woods).⁴⁶

As an example:

Traces of African giants can also be found in the remote lands of down under where the dark-skinned tribes of the Aborigines speak openly about a mysterious lost race that once inhabited the globe. There has even been some new research suggesting aboriginal Australians and Pacific islanders share a small percentage of genetic material with an unknown ancient hominid. Could these mysterious DNA markings be related to the lost race of giants?⁴⁷

Around the world

Xaviant Haze, in *Ancient Giants: History, Myth, and Scientific Evidence from around the World*, expands the range of ancient giants to the British Isles, the Continent (Spain, France, Italy, Germany, Malta, and Greece), Russia, the Near East, Africa, and even the Land Down Under—in other words, all over the world. The argument is based on accepted legend combined with physical archeological evidence.⁴⁸

Look up “Giant” in Wikipedia, and you will find brief descriptions of giants from all over the world:

- [Hayk](#) was known as the founder of the Armenian state.
- The Aztec [Quinametzin](#), a race of giant men created in a previous era.
- In the Basque territory, giants are said to have created the ages-old [megalithic](#) structures ([dolmens](#), etc.).
- In [Bulgaria](#), the giants are called [ispolini](#), who inhabited the Earth before humankind.
- [Rübezahl](#) is a kind giant from [German folklore](#) who lived in the [Giant Mountains](#) along with the [Bergmönch](#), a giant mountain spirit. The appearance of the [Bergmönch](#) is a [giant](#) in size, with white hair and large-as-dinner-plate, fiery eyes.⁴⁹
- In India, Hindu accounts state that humans grew to the size of giants during the [Satya Yuga](#), the first of the four cyclical ages (*yugas*) in the [Hindu](#) reckoning of time.
- According to [Jainism](#), giants walked the earth at one time. [Jain cosmology](#) divides the worldly cycle of time into two parts or half-cycles: *avasarpani* (age of descending purity) and ascending (*utsarpani*).
- Combat with giants was common in the folklore of the [British Isles](#), and Celtic giants had roles in [Breton](#) and [Arthurian romances](#), as well as in [Welsh folklore](#).⁵⁰

Richard J. Dewhurst, in *The Ancient Giants Who Ruled America: The Missing Skeletons and the Great Smithsonian Cover-Up*, devotes Chapter 2 to the giants of North America. He tells, for instance, about the Lenni Lenape people, who were reputed to be “a tribe of giants” that occupied southeast New York State from the lower Hudson Valley to Staten

Island and Long Island, as well as eastern Pennsylvania (Delaware and Lehigh Valleys). The Lenapes encountered an even taller group of people, called the Alligewi, on their migration from the western part of the continent. (Some say the Alligewi were the original mound builders of the American Midwest.) In an alliance with the Iroquois (Mengwes), the Lenapes drove the Alligewi down the Mississippi, never to be heard about again.⁵¹ (If you want to read Heckewelder’s original account, it is available on Internet Archive.⁵²)

This encounter was only one of the many revelations of giant skeletal remains, as related in Dewhurst’s book—all or most of which were shipped off to this or that university or institution, the Smithsonian among them, where they were to be seen no more.



“Carved Stone Megaliths Hidden across
Appalachian Forests Reveal an Ancient Culture
That Vanished before Written Records”

Rita Jean Moran, in her *The Lovelock Cave Mystery* and *Lovelock Cave Revealed*, tells a tale based on her research on and visit to a cave outside Lovelock, Nevada. A mysterious legend tells of red-headed giants in the area who were in an ongoing battle with the Piute. Eventually, the giants were forced to retreat to the cave, where they were eliminated by the Pauite, who set the cave on fire. Moran’s visit to the cave and subsequent research involve a curious and ongoing tale of missing mummies, connections to the Cronides (Zeus, Poseidon, Hades⁵³), connections to the Anasazi (“Ancestral Pueblo” or “Ancestral Puebloan”⁵⁴), the Paracas culture (Peru⁵⁵), linkages with the Biblical giants and watchers.⁵⁶

A mystery for further investigation

Jim Vieira, coauthor of *Giants on Record*, teamed up with Ross Hamilton (*A Tradition of Giants*, with Vine Deloria Jr.) and uncovered numerous reports of seven-foot skeletons with double rows of teeth throughout the Ohio Valley. With the assistance of west coast researcher Micah Ewers, Vieira amassed more than 1,000 individual accounts of giant skeletons in the United States and more than 500 worldwide. Vieira says:

The official position is that these reports constitute a collection of hoaxes, misidentified animal remains, disarticulation, measuring (anthropometry) errors,

inaccurate regression formulas, and rare cases of acromegaly and pituitary gigantism. ... I do believe there is a mystery here and a form of obfuscation that keeps the truth hidden. ... Many of these reports are from well-known historians noting the actions of respected physicians. ... These reports are often buried obscurely in voluminous town and county histories in an era of inefficient communication. How is it possible that all these respected people through decades of time can be reporting such things without it being public knowledge? ... [T]here is *a mystery here that requires further investigation*.⁵⁷

Aleš Hrdlička

The “official position” of the Smithsonian is the echo of the pronouncements by Aleš Hrdlička (Figure 3), who, as curator of anthropology at the Smithsonian Institution in 1934, opposed the notion of the Mound Builders being a “ancient white race.” His “debunking” of such claims led to the suspicion in the early 2000s that Smithsonian archeologists had destroyed giants' remains in an ongoing cover-up.⁵⁸

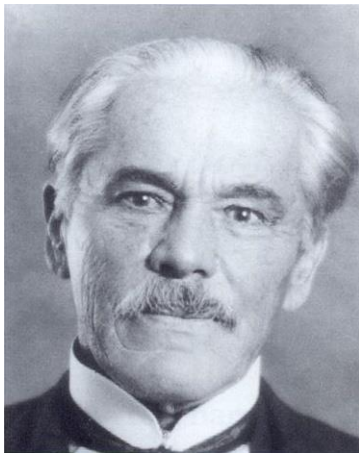


Figure 3 Aleš Hrdlička, 1944

Source: [CC BY-SA 3.0](#). With the kind permission of Archive Museum of Aleš Hrdlička in Humpolec, Ms Jana Stehnová.

It's not immediately clear whether Hrdlička reflected the anthropological stance of the Smithsonian or vice versa or whether he and the Smithsonian were simply products of their time. Hrdlička, an internationally eminent Czech scientist, was Curator of Physical Anthropology at the Smithsonian Institution from 1910 to 1941.

The Perils of Race-Thinking, a book by Dr. Mark Brandon, explores Hrdlička's intellectual world, placing Czech nationalism at the root of his interwar racial thinking and the transnational racial presumptions behind the Holocaust and other racially driven crimes of

the twentieth century. Hrdlička's was committed to Czech and Slovak unity and independence. Underlying that is what he saw as a millennial racial struggle between Germans and Slavs. "On a global scale, he viewed the Slavs, and especially the Soviet Union, as a eugenic bastion of White strength holding off the 'rising tide of color.'"⁵⁹

Brandon dissects Hrdlička's racial beliefs and "exposes it as mysticism dressed up in the language of science."⁶⁰ According to Hrdlička, racial groups engaged in a kind of "Darwinist" struggle, necessitating a reordering of the globe.⁶¹

Hrdlička also asserted that the cradle of civilization is not in Central Asia but in Central Europe, the earliest known location of human skeletal remains. He also posited that humankind had not lived in the Americas for longer than 3,000 years, thus making it, as others did, "virtually taboo" for anthropologists to advocate an older presence without risking their careers. And apparently he did not hold Native Americans or their remains in high regard. Like other researchers of his time, he desecrated the remains of Mexico's tribal "races"; he removed the flesh from the skulls, threw out the corpse of an infant but forwarded the cradleboard it was in, along with other remains, to New York's American Museum of Natural History. "His work has also been linked to the development of American eugenics laws," serving in 1926 as an advisory member of the American Eugenics Society.⁶²

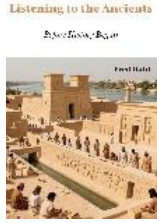
It's fairly easy to see, particularly with the physical evidence out of the way, how Hrdlička could disregard and would want to "debunk" the possibility of giants in the Americas. The "after-all" question is not whether giants walked the land but rather whether the Smithsonian was ever institutionally of the same mindset as Hrdlička was.

Takeaway

There's more to the story. There always is. But ... the Bible, Enoch, and the Earth Chronicles. Canaan, the Mediterranean, Europe, the British Isles, the Pacific, North America, the world. Giants had to have walked the Earth, beginning in the Near East. And they may still be walking the Earth.

"Further investigation," as Jim Vieira wrote, is the key phrase. There are reports and ancient tales from all over the world of giants in the land, of double dentition, of conflicts between "races" of giants and humans. Not to mention the appearance of giants in the olden pantheons: the *jötunn* or *jotun* in Nordic accounts⁶³ or the *bogatyrs* in Slavic and Russian lore.⁶⁴ Even if you discount the widespread and long-time occurrences of the accounts, we are left with explaining away the megalithic structures all around the globe. How were they built?

Once again, the Earth Chronicles provide a research framework for resolving a long-standing mystery. The framework might not be perfect, but it certainly warrants further investigation. If the so-called fallen angels were actual, physical entities, could their coupling with mortal women have seeded a population of overgrown offspring who acquired a bad reputation and proliferated around the globe? The mythological mindset does not permit such a notion. But the Earth Chronicles denudes it of the mystery: The giants could very well have been leftovers from prediluvian days gone by.



For a fuller account of the story of giants, see Zecharia Sitchin's [There Were Giants upon the Earth: Gods, Demigods, and Human History: The Evidence of Alien DNA](#) and [Listening to the Ancients: Before History Began](#).

Notes

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³ Sarah Kuta, “Archeologists Keep Finding Massive Shoes at an Ancient Roman Fort—and They Have No Idea Why They’re So Big,” *Smithsonian Magazine*, July 28, 2025, <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/archaeologists-keep-finding-massive-shoes-at-an-ancient-roman-fort-and-they-have-no-idea-why-theyre-so-big-180987028/>

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⁵ Kuta.

⁶ All Old Hebrew quotations in this post are from the relevant parts of Hebrew OT–Transliteration–Holy Name KJV, which you should visit just for the faith, diligence, thoroughness reflected in the—now digitized—product of the Masoretic effort. <http://www.qbible.com/hebrew-old-testament/genesis/6.html>

⁷ *The King James Version of the Holy Bible*.

⁸ See Fred Dahl, *Listening to the Ancients: Before History Began* (Chester, NY: Inkwell, 2026), pp. 293–295.

⁹ *Enoch II: Section II, Chapters 6 and 7* (II 6:7); Dahl, p. 295–296; Joseph B. Lumpkin, in *The Lost Books of the Bible: The Rejected Texts* (Blountsville, AL: Fifth Estate Publishers, 2009), p. 86; Rev. George H. Schodde, *The Book of Enoch: Translated from the Ethiopic, with Introduction and Notes* (Andover, 1882).

¹⁰ The word used for cubit is “ell.” This is defined as 19.49 or 20.67 inches (49.5 or 52.5 centimeters); “Biblical and Talmudic Units of Measurement,” Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biblical_and_Talmudic_units_of_measurement. “Three thousand ells” would come out to 5,000 feet tall . Something had to be lost in translation.

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- ¹⁷ See the possibility and perhaps probability of such an interpretive error in Roger D. Isaacs, *Talking with God: The Radioactive Ark of the Testimony* (Chicago: Sacred Closet Books, 2010).
- ¹⁸ Dahl, pp. 294 ff.
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