**Hope of Israel Ministries (Ecclesia of YEHOVAH):**

**Top 12 Giant Discoveries in Ancient Britain**

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| Did giants ever really exist in the British Isles? Can legends of giants building Stonehenge really be true? Why does the establishment deny that giants of Great Britain ever existed? Here is a unique top ten of these gigantic discoveries. |

**by Hugh Newman**

Over 250 accounts of the remains of giant human skeletons ranging from 7ft to 21ft (2.13m to 6.4m) have been found in the archaeological and historical record, often measured and commented on by famous scientists, scholars and writers at the time.

**12: Cadair Idris, Wales, 7ft**

Two seven-foot-tall (2.13m) skeletons in a burial with hazel dowsing rods were unearthed at the base of Cadair Idris in Wales in 1685 by peat-diggers. The mountain is the mythical home of *Idris Gawr* (the Giant Idris), who was one of the three so-called “Holy Astronomers of Britain” and was also a renowned king who ruled in the 7th century.



**Cadair Idris in Wales**

Idris Gawr was a king of Meirionnydd in early medieval Wales (560 AD – 632 AD). He is also sometimes known by the patronymic Idris ap Gwyddno.

Legend has it that he was so large that he could sit upon his mountain-top rock-chair and survey his kingdom and the heavens. The peak of Cadair Idris is shaped like a huge seat made of its three peaks and said to be imbued with magical powers. Those who sat in it either went mad or had revelations concerning the occult teachings of the [giants](https://www.ancient-origins.net/book-reviews/giants-record-americas-hidden-history-secrets-mounds-and-smithsonian-files-005415).

[Megalithic sites](https://www.ancient-origins.net/opinion-guest-authors/alive-megalithic-sites-005827) were attributed to Idris all over Wales, many with notable names and legends connected to [geomancy](https://www.ancient-origins.net/book-reviews/magic-landscape-earth-mysteries-and-geomancy-0013721), surveying, giant lore and astronomy. In Biblical tradition Idris is [Enoch](https://www.ancient-origins.net/book-reviews/he-book-giants-watchers-nephilim-and-book-enoch-006786).

**11. St Michael’s Mount, Cornwall, 8ft**

St. Michael’s Mount is one of the most prominent landmarks in England, located off the coast of Marazion in South Cornwall. It is a conical granite mountain with a monastery on top, surrounded by beautiful gardens. An eight-foot (2.43m) skeleton was discovered in the early 1800s on St Michael’s Mount inside a narrow dungeon cut in the solid rock which is now the crypt below the chapel.

Ancient myths talk of Cormoran the Giant who was killed by Jack-the-Giant-Killer. Cormoran was also reported to have had six fingers on each hand and six toes on each foot. He was also supposedly a Cyclops with one eye and battled white magicians for power and land, both losing and gaining wealth in the process.



**Press cutting about St. Michael's Mount and the 8ft giant skeleton. (Author provided)**

**10. Lundy Island, Devon, 8ft 7in**

In 1856 two skeletons were discovered on the south part of Lundy Island, one was 8ft 5in, and the other was 8ft 7in (2.56m). They were buried in stone-lined graves with several other average sized skeletons. Lundy has been mentioned in historical literature for millennia and the Romans were told the inhabitants were, “a specially holy race of men...who refused trade and had visions of the future.”

In old legends, rock-wielding giants who were masters of sorcery were said to be buried there. These giants of Great Britain “...were driven there from bases in Cornwall and … angrily hurled rocks back to the mainland.” Lundy is also one point on the great Lunation Triangle connecting it with [Stonehenge](https://www.ancient-origins.net/news-history-archaeology/stonehenge-and-nearby-stone-circles-were-newcomers-landscape-worked-ice-age-020908) and the Preseli Bluestone quarry in South Wales.



**Giant’s graves on Lundy Island. (Author provided)**

**9. Glastonbury Abbey, Somerset, 9ft**

In the year 1191, the monks of Glastonbury Abbey announced a major discovery claiming the skeleton of King Arthur had been found. Witnesses claimed it was nine feet tall (2.7m), and next to it was a female skeleton with a plait of blond hair, said to be Guinevere. A lead cross with latin inscriptions said it was the tomb of King Arthur.

Giraldus Cambrensis, a respected historian personally examined the bones and the grave about four years after the discovery and pronounced it a genuine find. In 1278, in the presence of King Edward l and Queen Eleanor, the remains were transferred into a marble sarcophagus with much pomp and ceremony and placed inside the Abbey. Other sources as far back as 1193 confirmed this was a skeleton of gigantic proportions. Nearby, in a prehistoric lake-village 7ft-long (2.1m) longbows made of Yew were discovered.



**Glastonbury Abbey giant's tomb buried between two pyramids, by Yuri Leitch. (Author provided)**

While some doubt this was Arthur’s tomb, the actual find of a giant skeleton is not up for dispute, as the respected historian Giraldus Cambrensis personally examined the massive bones in 1194 and he pronounced them genuine. Then hundreds of years later, in 1962-63, archaeologist Dr. Ralegh Redford studied the ancient giant remains following additional excavations of the site and “confirmed that a prominent personage had indeed been buried there at the period in question.”

So, whether or not the bones belonged to the legendary King Arthur or not, it appears that the skeletal remains of a nine-foot-tall male were unearthed at Glastonbury nearly 1.000 years ago.

**8. Fullwell-hills, Durham, 9ft 6in**

Boththe*Gentleman’s Magazine*, in November, 1757, and the *Annual Register* for the same year reported that while English workers were removing a ridge of limestone and rubbish in the lime quarries near Fullwell-hills, close to Durham, they unearthed a human skeleton nine feet six inches long with some teeth still in the skull.

**7. Maeshowe, Orkney, 10ft**

[Maeshowe](https://www.ancient-origins.net/news-history-archaeology/maeshowe-0014211) is a major megalithic tomb on mainland Orkney, Scotland, dating to 2800 BC. It is part of a megalithic complex including the Ring of Brodgar, the Stones of Stenness and the Ness of Brodgar. In 1861 antiquarian James Farrer excavated the site and reported that a ten-foot-tall (3m) skeleton and two mummies were found inside. Jo Ben’s *Descripto Insuluarum Orchadiarum* (Descriptions of Orkney) reported in 1529 that a 14-foot (14.26m) skeleton was also unearthed in the area, although this could be the same find.



**10ft skeleton and two mummies discovered in Maeshowe, Orkney. (Author provided)**

**6. Edmund Malone, Ireland, 10ft 6in**

In 1684 the giant Edmund Malone appeared before the Court of Charles II. The amazed king walked under his outstretched arm, an event that Malone mentioned thereafter in his handbills, as in the following:

“The Gyant; or theMiracle of Nature. Being that so much admired young man, aged nineteen years last June, 1684. Born in Ireland, of such a prodigious height and bigness, and every way proportionable, the like hath not been seen since the memory of man: he hath been several times shown at court, and his majesty was pleased to walk under his arm, and he is grown very much since, he now reaches ten foot and a half, fathoms near eight foot, spans fifteen inches; and is believed to be as big as one of the giants in Guilhall. He is to be seen at the sign of the Catherine Wheell in Southwark fair, Vivat Rex.”

**5. Glenelg Broch, Scotland, 11ft**

At the 2000-year-old Dun Telve Broch in Glenelg, Scotland, two remarkable skeletons were discovered. One was approximately 8 1/2 feet (2.6m) and the other almost 11-feet-tall (3.35m), they were described as strong-boned and well proportioned. The jaw bone was so large that the tallest man at the dig easily placed it over his own jaw with space to spare.

But, “all of a sudden there came on thunder and lightning, wind and deluging rain, the like of which no man ever heard or saw.” Some think the excavators upset the giant spirits who provided them with a “Sowers of Thunder” experience they would never forget! This is one of many stone towers found in Scotland, and the local area was known as the “Field of the Big Men.”



**Dun Telve Broch, Glenelg, Scotland. (Author provided)**

**4. Duchuil, Co. Mayo, Ireland, 12ft 6in**

The famous Saint Patrick may have been the first ever archaeologist, according Glyn Daniel, Professor of Archaeology at Cambridge University. Whilst digging up ancient graves, Saint Patrick discovered an over twelve-foot-long (3.65m) skeleton of an ancient warrior in a long barrow in Ireland.

Also in the tomb was a huge axe and gigantic sword. Saint Patrick quickly dispersed the bones and ancient weaponry. After trying to save the soul of the Pagan giant by baptizing his skeleton, he apparently sent him to heaven!



**Saint Patrick discovering a 12ft giant skeleton in Ireland, by Dan Lish. (Author provided)**

**3. St Bee’s, Cumbria, 13ft 6in**

In the early 1800s, Hugh Hodson of Thorneway, in Cumberland, dug up a nearly fourteen-foot-tall (4.26m) giant in corn fields in St Bee’s, Cumbria. The skeleton still had full armor, a huge sword and an axe measuring over “two yards long.” Hodson claimed that “his teeth were 6 inches long [15 cm], and 2 inches [5cm] broad; his forehead was more than two spans and a half broad. His chine bone could contain 3 pecks of oatmeal.” The gigantic finds were distributed between the local villagers, never to be seen again.



**The St Bee’s Giant, Cumbria, measuring 13ft 6in. (Author provided)**

**2. Stonehenge, Wiltshire, 14ft 10in**

In the early 1500s, Sir Thomas Elyot, author, diplomat and scholar, reported on a 14ft 10in (4.52cm) skeleton found a few miles south of Stonehenge. Also in the huge oak coffin was an ancient book with mysterious inscriptions on it. It was also written about by William Camden and John Leland, both respected voices at the time. Nearby a large lead and tin “table” was also found with more unusual inscriptions.

In 1719, a 9ft 4in (2.84cm) skeleton was found in a mound nearby. The earliest recorded name of Stonehenge is “the Giant’s Dance,” and in legend the stone circle was said to have been built by a tribe known as the Cangick [Giants](https://www.ancient-origins.net/news-history-archaeology/developments-lost-city-giants-ecuador-001636). Since 1447, a giant effigy has been paraded around Salisbury until recent times. It was known as St. Christopher, who was a Canaanite giant from the Bible Lands! He is currently on display at Salisbury Museum.



**Thomas Elyot observing the giant skeleton, which was found with an ancient book with unusual script on it. A large, inscribed metal disc was found nearby. Illustration by Dan Lish. (Author provided)**

**1. Cor Giant, Northumberland, 21ft**

In 1660, the remains of a stunning skeleton was unearthed at Corbridge, Northumberland, near a section of [Hadrian’s Wall](https://www.ancient-origins.net/ancient-places-europe/mighty-wall-hadrian-emperor-rome-002418). It was said to measure 21 feet long (6.4m). In the early 1800s another skull was found nearby of “immense size” and in perfect condition.

In a text called the *Bishoprick Garland*, published in 1834, is given a description of the discovery of these skeletal remains beside a stream that flows to the north of the ruins of Roman Coria -- a stream called the Cor Burn. These remains were identified by their discoverers as the bones of the giant Cor, and one of the ribs exhibited in the museum at Keswick labeled as such. What this makes clear is that the legend of the giant called Cor (who gave his name to the towns of Roman Coria and Corchester, as well as Cor Well and Cor Burn in the vicinity) was strong enough in Corbridge in the 17th century for the bones to be immediately connected to him.

The rib of the giant was on display for a long time in the kitchen of the Old George Inn in Newcastle, and ended up in Keswick Museum in Cumbria where other colossal skulls and bones were kept in a special collection called the cabinet of curiosities.


**Giant skull from Keswick Museum that could be the Cor Giant's cranium. (Author provided)**

**Findings of Giants in Great Britain Dubbed “Anti-Scientific”**

The idea of giants having some form of historical reality has largely been regarded as anti-scientific, mythological, naïve or even worse. However, the same can be said for ideas about an ancient [cataclysm](https://www.ancient-origins.net/history-important-events/ancient-cataclysms-0011918) which now have been scientifically verified in the Younger Dryas boundary event.

Sites such as [Göbekli Tepe](https://www.ancient-origins.net/ancient-places-asia/mysterious-gobekli-tepe-inturkey-00186) and Karahan Tepe, as well as massive new discoveries in the same area of southern Turkey are proving civilization is much older and more sophisticated than previously imagined. The point is that science should give more weight to mythology, folklore and oral tradition.

Of course, this has to be married to the scientific proof that is needed to validate a hypothesis. We may be entering a time where the subject of [giants](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OnFCLk_B79k) may become less of a mocked and dismissed idea and more of an accepted reality. After all, the late [Pleistocene](https://www.ancient-origins.net/history-important-events/pleistocene-0010865) was a time of [megafauna](https://www.ancient-origins.net/news-general/extinct-megafauna-0011876) and megaflora, and according to ancient traditions, mega-sized humans.



**Map of the British Isle showing areas where giants were unearthed. Illustration by Dan Lish. (Author provided)**

**--- Edited by John D. Keyser***.*

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