

An Introduction into Earth Giants

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INTRODUCTION

Earth Giants (Landscape Giants) are created and formed by the mountains and hills and were at one time believed to represent the living and sleeping forms of our ancestors, gods and mythical beings. Earth giants have mainly survived today through the telling of ancient stories, legends and traditions, and have only really survived because we can still see their presence in the landscape. In this paper, I shall reveal a well kept and explosive secret that has been preserved through ancient sites, traditions and religions through successions of generations of ancient peoples all over the world. Students of ancient religions sensed secrets in the landscape, and many others intuitively sought the secret knowledge of this antiquity, a secret landscape that has been documented in ancient and old sources which literally-clearly confirms the former existence of these earth giants whose key had long since been lost.¹⁸

Despite the generations of change over the centuries, this secret knowledge of the landscape has remained fairly quiet and secretive, yet the knowledge of these earth giants has remained intact and is only waiting to be rediscovered again. Earth giants are startling things; so startling to our present state of knowledge and climate of thought that many dismiss them out of hand without examining the evidence. But this reception is not unusual for discoveries that are destined to expand.¹⁸

This introduction into earth giants is a brief account and comes from a vast amount of work, with over 23 years of thorough research. My quest in writing this paper is to highlight to the reader, the real reasons why the landscape has been, since ancient times, associated with being sacred and holy land.¹⁸ The reader is introduced to a plethora of mysteries, myths, inspirational theories and photo evidence. So sit back and prepare yourself for an amazing adventure into this world of earth giants and their mysteries.

The Face of Grande et Petite Glière, Vanoise National Park, France

Ancient peoples considered many geological features and processes as the work of giants, gods and goddesses, thus, the ancient Sumerians, Babylonians, Egyptians and other peoples made remarkable discoveries by simply personifying geological processes found all around the earth. The heroic events of creation and transformation do not depend only on the recollection of ancient traditions. They live on in the shape of the land itself. The storyteller's landscape also provides an effective mental map of a tribal homeland, colored and textured with places where supernatural events occurred.



Figure 1. The Face of Grande et Petite Glière, Vanoise National Park, France.

6° 47' 31.57" E 45° 24' 44.47" N
Altitude: 3392 m



This mountain photo has been rotated 90 degrees and clearly shows a visible, "human shaped head" looking skywards. In this photo, we can clearly see a recumbent giants head, with its nose forming the highest point.

Grande et Petite Glière (3392m) is the most dramatic rock peak in the Vanoise. The view of the main peaks of the Vanoise is superb, especially on the Grande Casse and the Vanoise glaciers, which are nearby. In the distance, the Gran Paradiso, the Italian-Swiss mountains, Grandes Rousses, the Jewel cases or Viso are also clearly visible. Grande Glière is a beautiful needle made of quartzite. It is also called the "Matterhorn" of the Vanoise.

The Face of Peña Remoña, Picos de Europa , Cantabria, Spain



Figure 2. The Face of Peña Remoña, Picos de Europa, Cantabria, Spain.

4° 49' 49.64" W 43° 08' 53.42" N
Altitude: 2229 m



In this mountain photo, which has been rotated 90 degrees, we can clearly see what looks to be a large visible, "human shaped head" looking skywards.

This recumbent giant/giantess seems to have been lost to the mists of time. Yet native to the mythology of Cantabria this mountain giant is connected, from the beginning. As Ancient man recognised this language of pictures in their landscape, they deliberately added to these giants by building temples, earthworks and roads upon them. These recumbent earth giants that are formed by the landscape were considered to represent the sleeping form of ancestors, gods and mythical beings.

Peña Remoña is a spectacular sacred peak in the central massif, overlooking the high meadows of the Vega de Llordes. Among the remains of myths that still persist in the Cantabrian mountain tradition, Gaia, the Mother Earth, exists here. Peña Remoña represents the 3rd highest peak in the Cantabrian entire territory and the 19th recital shared with other regions. Peña Remoña is a peak located in the Central Massif of the Picos de Europa or Urrieles Massif, in Cantabria. This tower is a huge outstanding limestone wall in praderíos the glacial cirque of Fuente. It is in this rock where is born the Deva River, whence the place name Fuente. At its mouth, this river makes the boundary between Cantabria and Asturias.

The Face of Mt Trexglavaya, Okinsky District, Buryatia, Russia



Figure 3. The Face of Mt Trexglavaya, Okinsky District, Buryatia, Russia.

102° 22' 3.67" E 51° 58' 14.18" N
Altitude: 2479 m



This mountain photo has been rotated 90 degrees and clearly shows a largely visible, "Mystical human shaped head" with its face looking skywards. In this photo, we can clearly see the forehead, eye orbit, nose, chin, mouth and throat of this earth giants head.

Traditions are still alive in the local villages found here around Mt Trexglavaya, which combine nomadic high regard of this mountain giant. The locals of this region speak of these high mountains as a protection from various ills. Some locals even pray every morning to their holy god, to their mountains and the deities that dwell at their peaks.

Slavic mountain mythology is the mythological aspect of the polytheistic religion that was practised by the Slavs before involving and updated to Christianisation.²³ Old Slavic religion

evolved for over a thousand years and some parts of it were from Neolithic or possibly even Mesolithic times.²⁴

Mt Trexglavaya is found in one of Russia's most interesting republics of South-Eastern Siberia on the Mongolian border in Buryatia, which has a rich variety of cultures and traditions which are intertwined in its mountain history and culture.

Spirituality of the Mountains

Over the centuries, mountains have worked on the imagination of indigenous and local inhabitants who have dreamed up myths and legends to explain the strange shapes encountered in their landscape and the mysterious atmosphere that has enchanted and continues to enchant all who gaze upon mountains.⁵ Our ancestors displayed a connection with life and death with their mountains. It is well known by scholars that they sensed a deep reservoir of spirituality along the mountain range. Situating their villages in the mountains,²⁰ they also felt that these places acted as portal and reflection to their higher selves and their the god.

Mountains are places of authority. They evoke a feeling of mystery and the supernatural, and they serve as sources of life, places of enlightenment, and pathways to sky influence. Mountains have been revered throughout history as sacred places, as elusive and enigmatic as they are vast. they hide in the fog and they glisten in the snow. They pour water from dark recesses that washes over the earth and fills up the rivers. Sometimes, they erupt in fiery explosions. This air of mystery led many ancient peoples to perceive mountains as the abode of a high god. They housed weather spirits and earth gods within them and powerful celestial deities on top.

These magical peaks jutted up beyond the rain, behind the clouds, and reached far into the realm of Heaven. They made ideal highways for the gods (God) to descend to earth and for people to ascend to the sky. Such beliefs often led to the practice of praying to mountains and making offerings to them, because the people accepted the landform as an active deity capable of responding to this special treatment. Their love of nature was rooted in the healing properties of themselves and their land. The mountain is so important because it has a special spiritual significance in that it is "higher" and closer to nature and the various ways that distinctions in height are used to connote "higher" spiritual states.¹³

Some of the world's great spiritual traditions, especially certain indigenous traditions worldwide, emphasize our relationship to connecting with the earth. These traditions tell us that only by consciously grounding and connecting ourselves to the earth's energies can we connect safely effectively with the heavens and live in real wholeness, to be present to the miracle of Now! It would seem that these earth giants are natural homes to humans, they have also been recognised as ancient burial grounds (graveyards) and ancient tribal boundary markers.

The Face of Dents du Midi, Chablais Alps, Valais, Switzerland

Each peak of this earth giant's face has had several names over the centuries: Dent du Midi is rich in old tales and is related to the legend of the Monster of the Jorat.⁴ Dents du Midi mountain range, happens to be the locale that inspired the classic novel "Frankenstein." Mary Shelley's imagination was sparked by her travels to this mountain golem.

The name "Dents du Midi" is of relatively recent origin. The native inhabitants originally called them the "Teeth of Tsallen". The present Haute Cime was then called Dent du Midi, and it eventually gave its name to the entire mountain.



Figure 4. The Face of Dents du Midi, Chablais Alps, Valais, Switzerland.

6° 55' 24.3" E 46° 09' 39.6" N
Altitude: 3257 m



In this mountain photo, which has been rotated 90 degrees, we can clearly see what looks to be a large visible, "human shaped head" looking skywards.

The Dents du Midi (French: "teeth of noon") are a multi-summitted mountain situated in the Chablais Alps in the Swiss canton of Valais. They are composed of seven distinct summits and reach a height of 3257 metres (10,686 feet). Dominating the Val-d'Illeiez and the Rhone Valley. Geologically it makes up a part of the massif Haut-Giffre.³ The Dents du Midi is formed from limestone. These rocks date from the Mesozoic Era (65-245 million years ago).

Stone Woman, Mulher de Pedra, Teresopolis, RJ, Brazil

The Stone Woman, (Mulher de Pedra) is a mountainous earth giant whose silhouette is formed by the contours of the tops of the mountains, which have the outward appearance of a large recumbent, anthropomorphic mountain giant. The Stone Woman's Breast has a protruding altitude of 2048 meters which is separated from her face by her neck by the Serra do Subaio. We can also clearly see her chin, mouth, nose, forehead and mountain hair.

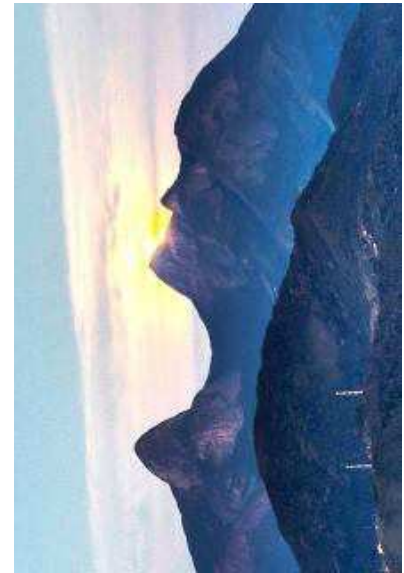
From my research, I have found that this ridge that outlines these earth giants served the Indigenous local people as a large shadow sundial. (Archaeoastronomy). Deep-sky objects, stars and solar system objects (such as Sun, Moon, planets, comets, etc.) playing a most important role with the animation and mythology of these earth giants.

Before the arrival of the Portuguese in the 16th century, Teresópolis was inhabited by many indigenous peoples, especially the Tupi-Guarani Indians.

The Woman of Stone, (Morro da Pedra) is found located in the administrative area of Teresopolis, State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.



Figure 5. Stone Woman, Mulher de Pedra, Teresopolis, RJ, Brazil.
 42° 48' 13.4" W 22° 22' 40.8" S
 Altitude: 2040 m



In this mountain photo, which has been rotated 90 degrees, we can clearly see what looks to be a largely visible, "recumbent mountain giantess" looking skywards.

The Mountain of the Titan, Jebel Musa, Morocco

According to Greek mythology, this mountain is associated with the Titan called Atlas, and is identified as the southern Pillar of Hercules, found located on the northernmost part of Morocco on the African side of the Strait of Gibraltar. This mountain (Jebel Musa), arose from myth as one of the twelve labours of Hercules. According to Classical Mythology, Perseus defeated the Titan Atlas here by showing him the head of the Gorgon. Atlas was petrified into stone; his hair became a forest and his shoulders became cliffs.

Jebel Musa is found opposite the Rock of Gibraltar at the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea from the Atlantic Ocean. The coastlines around the mountain show evidence of having had varying sea levels through the ages. In Ceuta, around the town of Benzú, the mountain is known as The Dead Woman (Spanish: la Mujer Muerta), because from that direction it resembles a woman lying on her back.¹⁰ Jebel Musa (Arabic: جبل موسى, Jabal Mūsā, in Berber Adrar Musa), Mount Moses when translated literally into English.



Figure 6. The Mountain of the Titan, Jebel Musa, Morocco.

$5^{\circ} 24' 36''$ W $35^{\circ} 54' 00''$ N

Altitude: 842 m



This mountain photo has been rotated 90 degrees and clearly shows a large visible, "recumbent mountain giant" looking skywards. In this photo, we can clearly see the remarkable detail of this giants features, notice the forehead, eye orbit, nose, lips, chin, neck and chest.

The Sleeping Virgin, Wendelstein, Bavaria, Germany

This mountain photo clearly shows a visible, "recumbent earth giant" looking skywards, with its head, chest and legs marked and outlined by this mountains distinctive contours.

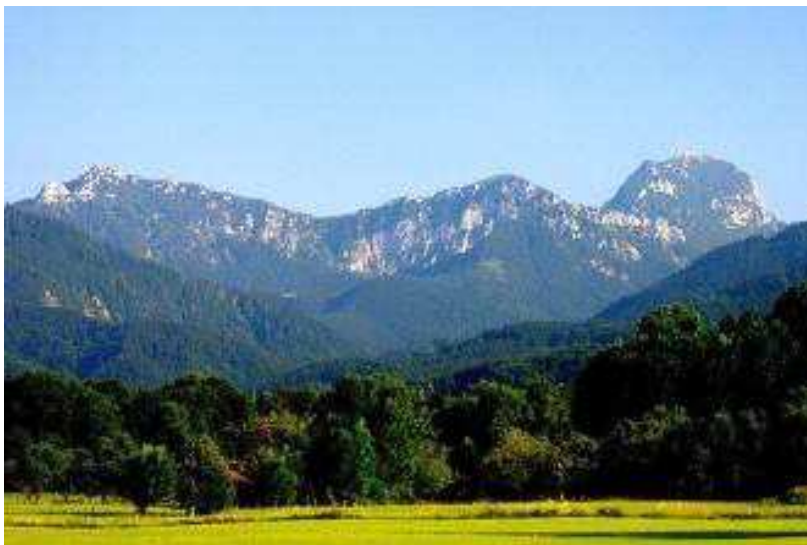


Figure 7. The Sleeping Virgin, Wendelstein, seen from Bad Feilnbach in Bavaria.

$(12^{\circ} 00' 44''$ E $47^{\circ} 42' 10''$ N, Altitude: 6030 m)

Medieval writers frequently allude to female giants as guardians, spirits, suggesting that each giant belonged to one house, one district, family, tribe, or clan. Each giant was seen as belonging to a very specific part of the sky and playing a part within a much grander complex (Landscape Star Temple). We know from research, that the earliest forms of navigational skills involved the use of stars, and that prehistoric and tribal peoples considered it very important to replicate the heavens onto their landscape, by utilising and replicating the map of the sky onto their tribal land, ancient peoples learnt to navigate and prepare cultural celebrations/festivities in different parts of their land at particular times of the year, to correlate with the sky above.

The Face of Notch Peak, Millard County, Utah, USA



Figure 8. The Face of Notch Peak, Millard County, Utah, USA.

113° 24' 35" W 39° 08' 35" N
Altitude: 2943 m



In this photo, rotated 90 degrees, we can clearly see what looks to be a large visible, "human shaped head" looking skywards. Notice the detail of this earth giants facial features.

According to the elders of this region, an old Indian giant was going all over the world measuring the depths of all the lakes and streams. After measuring he decided to lay down to rest. But the old Indian fell into a deep sleep and has never awakened.⁹ Local Indian legends describe these sleeping effigies as the form of a "Great Warrior God". The Nuche (Ute Indians) say that these surrounding peaks were their ancestors.

One can only assume that these local Indians also saw the face of their great chieftains portrayed in this natural stone mountain. Clues to these earth giants can be found in native American legends and oral mythology and to a more extent, scientific research, offering us an opportunity to consider the influential and spiritual ties between people and place.

Notch Peak is a distinctive summit located on Sawtooth Mountain in the House Range, west of Delta, Utah. Archaeological evidence dates the earliest habitation of Native Americans in Utah to about 10,000 to 12,000 years ago.

The Sleeping Titan of Kas, Antalya Province, Turkey

Prometheus Bound: This mountain outcrop clearly shows a visible, natural "recumbent giant" looking outwards towards the sea, horizon. This earth giant seems to have functioned as a form lighthouse and would have had its eyes lit with fires, so as to be seen from a distance by sailors and navigators.



Figure 9. The Sleeping Titan of Kas, Antalya Province, Turkey.
(36° 12' 22" N 29° 38' 52" E, Altitude: 453 m)

This natural earth giant is believed by the locals to be the grave of the Titan Prometheus who was bound to this mountain. Classical Mythology states that the immortal Prometheus brought fire to mankind. The town of Kaş is (pronounced 'Kash') is a small fishing harbour found just below this recumbent giant. Although the Teke peninsula has been occupied since the stone age it seems Kaş was founded by the Lycians in the 4th century B.C, and its name in Lycian language was Habesos or Habesa.

The Face of Bric dell'Agnellino, Liguria, Savona, Italy

Sacred mountains are central to certain religions and are the subjects of many legends. For many, the most symbolic aspect of a mountain is the peak because it is believed that it is closest to heaven or other celestial bodies.¹⁹ In this photo, we can clearly see the profile of a giants head.

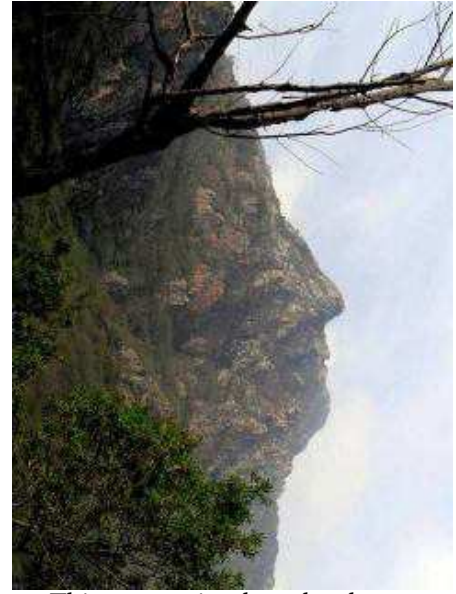
History shows that mountains were commonly part of a complex system of mountain and ancestor worship. Having immortalized fallen brethren in the edifice, the people share a common allegiance with all the other people of a community. The meanings that were etched into the

mountain and mound terrain connected the villagers. They were all subject to the same landscape and village history, which were bound together by their cultural significance.



Figure 10. The Face of Bric dell'Agnellino, Liguria, Savona, Italy.

44° 11' 58" N 8° 10' 35" E
Altitude: 1335 m



This mountain photo has been rotated 90 degrees and clearly shows a largely visible, "human shaped head" looking skywards.

The history of ancestors could be told by simply pointing at specific mountains and remembering the stories that were passed down throughout the generations. The reverence of ancestors and the mountains were largely inseparable. An interconnected web between history, landscape, and culture was thus formed.²⁰ Bric Agnellino is a mountain in Liguria, northern Italy, part of the Ligurian Apennines. It is located in the province of Savona. It has an elevation of 1,335 metres.

The Face of Dents du Midi, Chablais Alps, Valais, Switzerland.

The name "Dents du Midi" is of relatively recent origin. The native inhabitants originally called them the "Teeth of Tsallen". The present Haute Cime was then called Dent du Midi, and it eventually gave its name to the entire mountain. Each peak, or "tooth", has had several names over the centuries.³

Dent du Midi, is rich in old folk tales, and thus relates the legend of the Monster of the Jorat: where there dwelt a monster of unknown species and horrible aspect, who guarded the passage of the Col by night. He had already claimed many victims and the boldest hunters dared not climb him.⁴ Dents du Midi mountain range, happens to be the locale that inspired the classic novel "Frankenstein." Mary Shelley's imagination was sparked by her travels to this mountain.

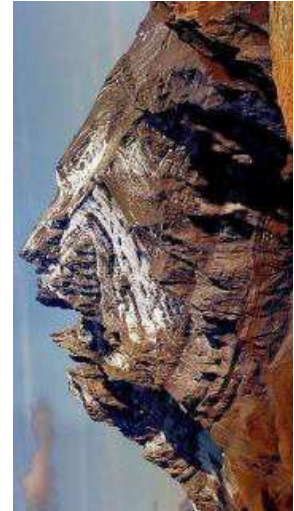
The delightful and most poetic and enthusiastic of mountain-climbers, Emile Javelle, made friends with the guides and herdsmen here and was forever eliciting from them avowals of their belief in mountain spirits and giants.⁴



Figure 11. The Face of Dents du Midi, Chablais Alps, Valais, Switzerland.

6° 55' 24.3" E 46° 09' 39.6" N

Altitude: 3257 m



This mountain photo has been rotated 90 degrees and is clearly a visible "human head" looking skywards. Photo taken from the summit of Le Mole looking east.

Lhotse Face, Lhotse, Himalayas, Nepal, China, (Tibet)



Figure 12. Lhotse Face, Lhotse, Himalayas, Nepal, China, (Tibet)

(86° 56' 00" E 27° 57' 42" N, Altitude: 8516 m)



This mountain photo found in the Himalayas has been rotated 90 degrees and clearly shows a largely visible, "Mystical human shaped head" looking skywards.

Lhotse face peering out from the top of the world.

Notice this giant's nose is forming the highest point. Beholding these sights, we realize how far we have come, this is an incredibly majestic and yet indescribable landscape head, which brings an awe-inspiring sense of calm and spirituality. The Tibetans call this giant Chomolungma "short for Jomo Miyolangsangma" Mother Goddess of the Universe". In addition to Buddha and the great Buddhist divinities, the Sherpa people of this region believe in numerous deities who inhabit every mountain. These have to be respected or appeased through ancient practices woven into the fabric of Buddhist ritual life.²¹

Many of the great Himalayan mountains are considered sacred. Each clan reveres certain mountain peaks and their protective deities.²² Sacred mountains are central to certain religions and are the subjects of many legends. For many, the most symbolic aspect of a mountain is the peak because it is believed that it is the closest point to heaven and other celestial bodies. Lhotse is the fourth highest mountain in the world at 8,516 metres, after Mount Everest, K2, and Kangchenjunga. It is connected to Everest via the South Col. Lhotse means "South Peak" in Tibetan.¹²

The Face of Mount Everest, Sagarmatha Zone, Tibet, Nepal, China



Figure 13. The Face of Mount Everest, Sagarmatha Zone, Tibet, Nepal, China.

86° 55' 31" E 27° 59' 17" N
Altitude: 8848 m



The Face of Mt Everest. This mountain range which has been rotated 90 degrees to the right and clearly shows a largely visible, "human shaped head" looking skywards.

Blessed with spiritual energy, and demonstrating the immense respect and reverence by the locals, this awesome mountain giant is believed to be the Mother Goddess of the Universe", who lives at the top of Chomolungma (Mount Everest).

The Tibetans call Mt Everest, Chomolungma "Jomo Miyolangsangma" who is believed to be the protector goddess of this mountain range. In this rotated mountain photo, we can clearly see her facial features. Her nose is formed by the highest point on the earth, Mount Everest! In the Nepalese language, Mt Everest is called Sagarmatha 'The Forehead (or Goddess) of the Sky',

who is the protector deity of this mountain, whose existence most likely pre-dates the arrival of Buddhism to Tibet.

Today, this mountain giant is bound by oath to re-emerge as the guardian of this sacred mountain range. Mt Everest is the Earth's highest mountain and is located in the Mahalangur range in Nepal. It is over 60 million years old and was formed by the movement of the Indian tectonic plate pushing up and against the Asian plate.⁶

The Sleeping Buddha, Shiva, Sandakphu, Kanchenjunga Range, West Bengal, India



Figure 14. The sleeping Buddha, Shiva, Sandakphu, West Bengal, India.

(12° 00' 44" E 47° 42' 10" N, Altitude: 6030 m)

This photo clearly shows this mountain range (Kanchenjunga Range) as a visible, "recumbent giant" looking skywards, with its head, chest and legs marked and outlined by this mountain ranges distinctive contours. This mountain range clearly shows a visible, "recumbent giant" looking skywards, with its head, facial features, chest and legs marked and outlined by this mountain ranges distinctive contours. Known as the sleeping Buddha or the sleeping Shiva, the head of this recumbent giant effigy is seen on the left in this photo looking upwards, towards the heavens.

The Kanchenjunga Range viewed from Sandakphu during sunrise is most commonly known as "Sleeping Buddha". This range consists of several peaks starting from Kumbhakarna, Korbu North, Korbu South, Mt. Kanchenjunga, Pandim from left to right.

The Face of Mari, Lady of Anboto, Alluitz, Urkiola, Bizkaia, Spain



Figure 15. The Face of Mari, Lady of Anboto, Alluitz, Urkiola, Bizkaia, Spain.

02° 35' 43.31" W 43° 05' 20.70" N
Altitude: 1331 m

In this photo, rotated 90 degrees, we can clearly see what looks to be a large visible, "human shaped head" looking skywards. Notice the right eye of this giantess, is looking directly towards us.

Mt Anboto has always been related to magic and mythology. Local legend tells us that Mari the Lady of Anboto has her main dwelling here at this mountain. According to the Basque tradition, Mt Anboto is the place of residence of this ancestral goddess called Mari. Mari is considered to be the main character of Basque mythology, having a god-like nature and being associated with the various forces of nature and who has the personification of the Earth.

The facial features of this recumbent effigy are clearly visible; notice her hair, forehead, eye orbit, nose (peak), mouth and chin. Reverence for this natural earth temple would have been in existence here for thousands of years and countless names would have been given to this giantess. Mari, also called Mari Urraca, Anbotoko Mari ("the lady of Anboto"), and Murumendiko Dama ("lady of Murumendi ") was a goddess, a lamia, of the Basques.² Anboto is a limestone mountain of the Western Basque Country. the highest peak of the Urkiola range and not far from the pass of Urkiolamendi between Durango and Vitoria-Gasteiz.

The Face of the Grand Teton, Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming, USA

The mountain of imagination and wisdom

The Grand Tetons are believed by Native Americans, to be an anthropomorphic monument of a sleeping ancestor, who rises above the scenery as a supreme being. The Tetons held a very

spiritual and sacred meaning to the indigenous tribes here. The spirit of the sacred mountain is the most commanding of all nature spirits.

Native Americans still preserve oral traditions which speak of a time, long ago, when their ancestors came into contact with earth giants. The earliest evidence of human activity in this area dates back to at least 11,000 years, and tribes such as the Shoshone, Bannock, Blackfoot, Crow, Flathead, Gros Ventre, Nez Perce and others have all played a part with this valley's seasonal riches. Historians claim that the mountain was named after the Teton Sioux tribe of Native Americans.⁷



Figure 16. The Face of the Grand Teton, Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming, USA
 110° 48' 09" W 43° 44' 28" N
 Altitude: 4200 m



In this photo, rotated 90 degrees, we can clearly see what looks to be a large visible, "human shaped head" looking skywards. Grand Teton peak, forms the nose and highest point of this earth giants face.

The Grand Tetons are one of the youngest mountain ranges in North America and consists of metamorphic rocks which include amphibolite sandstone, gneiss, schist, considered to be over 12 million years old.

The Face of Mount Oberlin, Flathead County, Montana, USA

Going-to-the-Sun Mountain. Local legend, as relayed in a 1933 Department of the Interior press release, tells the story of the Blackfoot deity, Sour Spirit, who came down from the sun to teach young braves the basics of hunting. On his way back to the sun, Sour Spirit had his image reproduced on the top of Mount Oberlin, for inspiration to the Blackfeet Indians.¹⁶

The Blackfeet called this land the "Backbone of the World". The traditional stories reveal that this mountain was once a common part of a complex system of the mountain and ancestral worship. The adoration of ancestors and the mountains were largely inseparable. An interconnected web between history, landscape, and culture was thus formed. each site being considered the final resting place for the souls of the dead.²⁰

The sedimentary rock of Mount Oberlin was shaped by 1.6 billion years of geologic processes. The major geologic event that sculpted the landscape of Mount Oberlin and the other

peaks in Glacier National Park began approximately 2 million years ago when large ice sheets of the Pleistocene Ice Age repeatedly advanced and retreated until about 12,000 years ago.¹⁵



Figure 17. The Face of Mount Oberlin, Flathead County, Montana, USA.

113° 44' 09" W 48° 42' 16" N
Altitude: 2490 m



According to local legend, this is the face of the Blackfoot Indian deity called Sour Spirit. This mountain photo has been rotated 90 degrees and clearly shows a visible, "human shaped head" looking skywards.

The Face of Gelas di Lourousa, Piemonte, Alps, Italy



Figure 18. The Face of Gelas di Lourousa, Piemonte, Alps Italy.

(07° 18' 21.96" E 44° 10' 55.54" N. Altitude: 3261 m)



Sacred mountains of Italy, were often dedicated to the goddess. In this mountain photo, which has been rotated 90 degrees, we can clearly see what looks to be a large visible, "human shaped head" looking skywards.

Mountains have long been a place of spiritual connection. Notice this earth giants large open mouth, which seems to be mimicking a primordial facial expression. It is safe to assume that laughter, like other utterances such as moan, sigh, cry, and groan, served as an expressive-communicative signal to the ancient man. This mountain face announces that the soul is alive.

The Piedmont region has been inhabited as early as Palaeolithic, later It was inhabited by Celtic-Ligurian tribes which then was later subdued by the Romans. Knowledge of Alpine cultures and religions can he traced back to a prevailing goddess who is to be found set on high mountaintops and other sacred places of the Alps. The people of the Italy still recognise the mountain goddess, and most of their mountains, churches and sanctuaries are dedicated to Our Lady in various guises.

Gelas di Lourousa is located in the high Gesso Valley, on the ridge that divides the valleys of Valletta and Entracque. Geologically, it is formed by gneiss of various composition, with local outcrops of granite.

The Face of Tschingelhörner, Glarus Alps, Graubünden, Switzerland



Figure 19. The Face of Tschingelhörner, Glarus Alps, Graubünden, Switzerland.

09° 13' 16.08" E 46° 53' 53.08" N
Altitude: 2849 m



Martin's Hole marks the position of the eye of this earth giant. In this mountain photo, which has been rotated 90 degrees, we can clearly see what looks to be a large visible, "human shaped head" looking skywards.

Switzerland hosts some of the greatest mountains on this earth. The summit of Tschingelhörner forms the nose of this earth giant's face and according to legend, the brave shepherd Martin deflected the coming of giants here at this mountain and a large hole was created in the dispute by the pastoral staff 1881. East of the main summit is a hole named Martinsloch, (Martin's Hole)

and twice a year on 12th/13th March and 30th Sep/1st October, if the weather is fine, the rays of the sun penetrate Martin's Hole, a 19 metre hole in the rock of the Tschingelhorn, and fall directly on the church tower in Elm.

With the realities of mountain life and constant movement of cultures and ideas into Switzerland over the many thousands of years, the inhabitants of this land have created many rich and varied myths, legends and folklore tales of these very real mountain giants. Tschingelhörner is a mountain of the Glarus Alps, located on the border between the Swiss cantons of Glarus and Graubünden. They are composed of several summits formed of Verrucano construction on Limestone.

Sleeping Beauty, La Bella Durmiente, Castrovirreyna en Huancavelica, Peru.

In this mountain photo, we can clearly see a large visible, "recumbent earth giantess " looking skywards. This colossal earth effigy is over 5 kilometres in length from head to toe. This earth effigy has been enhanced, carved and sculptured by human hands.



Figure 20. Sleeping Beauty, Castrovirreyna en Huancavelica, Peru.
(75° 18' 18.36" W 13° 14' 53.30" S, Altitude: 4629 m)

The conversion of this mountain into that of a giant recumbent woman seems to have played a historical and important role to the ancient peoples of Castrovireyna. This province is still inhabited today by the indigenous citizens of Quechua descent. Archaeological remains of an Inca Empire still disseminate throughout this territory and the greater parts of this plateau.

The city of Castrovireyna is found at the feet of this earth giantess. The Quechua ethnic groups found living here, share traditional beliefs in a Mother Earth Goddess who is called Pachamamma, who is known as the earth time mountain mother. Pachamama is a fertility goddess who presides over planting and harvesting, who embodies the mountains and who grants

fertility. She is also an ever present and independent deity who has her own self-sufficient and creative power to sustain life on this earth.¹⁷

Valley of the Sleeping Giant, the Cribbarth, Brecon Beacons, Powys, Wales, UK

In this mountain photo, we can clearly see the profile of a large visible, "recumbent earth giant" looking skywards. This earth giant is over 1.5 kilometres in length from head to toe. This earth giant is adorned with Bronze Age burial cairns and a row or alignment of stones known as the Saith Maen or Seven Stones which lies atop of the Cribarth. and acts as the foresight for a number of sun and moon alignments.



Figure 21. The Sleeping Giant, The Cribbarth, Brecon Beacons, Powys, Wales, UK.
(03° 42' 03.50" W 51° 48' 50.41" N, Altitude: 428 m)

Early man has lived in this area since at least Mesolithic times (7000-5000 BC) and has left many traces of their activities and symbolism upon the landscape here, incorporating monuments and ancient standing stones upon the body of this earth giant. Here everything is built and positioned with symbolism in mind (memory) to be symbolically incorporated into the giants design. We can now begin to understand and see why our ancestors displayed a connection with themselves and to their earth giants.

Sometimes referred to as the 'Sleeping Giant' owing to its profile when seen from the valley below, this mini-mountain has been extensively quarried over the years, indicating that this recumbent giants profile could be partially man-made. This earth giant is formed from both Carboniferous Limestone rocks and the Namurian age Twrch Sandstone. The Cribarth giant is located in the South West of the Brecon Beacons national park. It looks down on Craig y Nos castle and Dan yr Ogof show caves in the Tawe valley below.

The Ogre of the Alps, Eiger, Bernese Alps, Canton of Bern, Switzerland

According to tradition, this mountain is attributed to a giant ogre (Eiger). This mountain photo has been rotated 90 degrees and clearly shows a visible, "human shaped head" looking skywards.

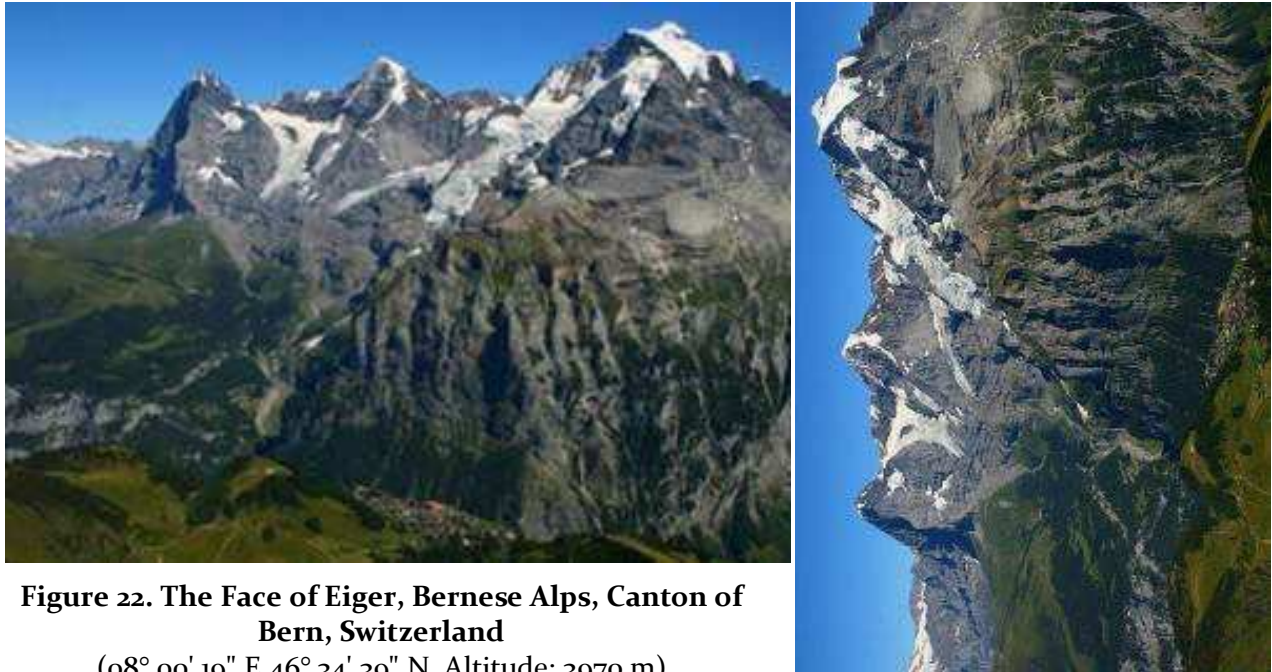


Figure 22. The Face of Eiger, Bernese Alps, Canton of Bern, Switzerland
(08° 00' 19" E 46° 34' 39" N. Altitude: 3970 m)

The Eiger (translates as Ogre in German). The Ogre in mythology is a being usually depicted as a large hideous, monster who is frequently found featuring in mythology and folklore throughout the world. They appear in many classic works of literature and are often depicted as inhumanly large and having a disproportionately large head, abundant hair, strong body, unusually coloured skin and a voracious human appetite. Ogres are closely linked with the giants of mythology.

The facial features of this giants head are clearly formed from three mountain peaks, Eiger peak (Chin), Mönch peak (Nose) "Mönch" is the German word for "monk", Jungfrau peak (Crown) "Jungfrau" means "virgin". The Eiger is formed from an iconic limestone buttress jutting out from the ridgeline and is highly visible even among taller peaks in Switzerland's western Alps. The Ogre is a man-eating giant; who's seen to personify the unrelenting forces of nature. The Eiger is mentioned in records dating back to the 13th century, Where Once lived a huge Ogre with his family (Sage from the Bernese Oberland).

The Face of Mount Kinabalu, Crocker Range, Sabah, Borneo, Malaysia.

The Kadazan Dunsun tribe believe that this mountain is the sacred resting ground of the spirits of their ancestors.¹¹ Kinabalu translates as "revered place of the dead". The mysterious Kadazan Dusun tribe believe that spirits dwell on this mountain top and according to their folklore, the name Kinabalu actually means "Cina Balu", which translates into "Chinese widow".⁸ Their legend tells a story of a Chinese prince who ascends from the mountain and who marries a Kadazan woman, whom he soon leaves to go on a journey. His heartbroken wife wanders into the mountains to mourn, whereby eventually she is turned into stone awaiting his return.¹¹



Figure 23. The Face of Mount Kinabalu, Crocker Range, Sabah, Borneo, Malaysia.

116° 33' 41.40" E 06° 04' 22.07" N
Altitude: 4096 m



The local Kadazan people believe this mountain to be the face of a giantess named Cina Balu. This mountain photo has been rotated 90 degrees and clearly shows a visible, "human shaped head" looking skywards.

Mt Kinabalu is located at the high point of the Crocker Range that runs almost from the northern tip of Borneo to its centre. The foundations of Kinabalu were set some 15 million years ago during the Pliocene period. Mt Kinabalu itself was formed barely 10 million years ago when huge plugs of granite forced their way through crumpled layers of sandstone and shale. During the ice age some 100,000 years ago, glaciers began wearing away the summit plateau.⁸

The Face of Mt Säuling, Bavaria, Germany, Austria

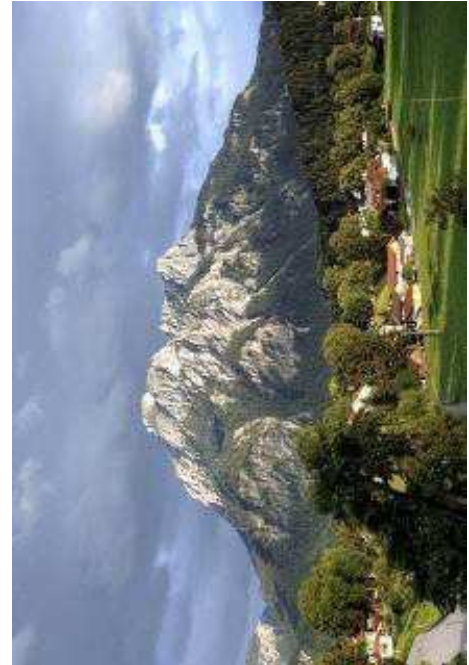
Germanic and Norse mythology holds that the entire world of men was once created from the flesh of these mountain giants. This mountain photo has been rotated 90 degrees and clearly shows a visible, "human shaped head" looking skywards.

In the mountain photo (Fig. 24), we can clearly see why our ancestors displayed a connection with themselves and to their landscape. The face of this earth giant is being formed by the Säuling or Saulingspitze, which is a twin-peak mountain of the German Allgäu and is considered to be the oldest mountain of this region with great importance to historical, legendary and mystical events. According to local legend, the summit plateau of Säuling was once used as a dance floor for witches, who regularly danced on the summit Plateau. According to another legend, the devil himself arose from the rock face of the Säuling and threw a large rock towards Roßhaupten.



Figure 24. The Face of Mt Säuling, Bavaria, Germany, Austria.

10° 45' 17.57" E 47° 32' 06.39" N
Altitude: 2047 m



Ancient peoples considered many geological features and processes as the work of giants, gods and goddesses. Geologically, Mt Säuling is mainly composed of dolomite and small patches of argillite, marl, sandstone, radiolarite, conglomerates and gravel limestone's. The Säuling is located on the German and Austrian border in the Ammergau Alps between Füssen–Pfronten and is considered the most impressive mountain of the Ammergau Alps with its distinctive pyramid-shaped silhouette.

The Face of Castle Crag, Shasta County, California, USA

According to the legend of the Wintu people, Castle Crag is the location of an earth giant named Lakadowa. This mountain photo has been rotated 90 degrees and clearly shows a largely visible, "Mystical human shaped head" with its face looking skywards.

According to the legend of the Wintu people in northern California, Castle Crag is the location of either a beautiful earth maiden by the name of Rippling Water or the location of a sleeping warrior giant named Lakadowa. Castle Crag is the ancestral home to the Okwanuchu Shasta, the Wintu, Achumawi and Modoc people, and is located 27 kilometres from the legendary Mt Shasta. The Okwanuchu Shasta people believed that spirits took human forms to live in rocks, cliffs and mountaintops such as the crags.

Ancient legends of this region reveal that this landscape has been the site of the Ancient Ones who lived here in Heaven on Earth. Spirits of Past, Present, and Future are believed to be the ancestral beings that emerged from the earth. Some created the first people, and some established the laws by which these people would live. Castle Crag has inspired enduring myths and legends over the millennia. More than 170 million years old, these 6000-foot tall granite spires of the Castle Crag are to found on the north-western edge of Castle Crag State Park. Castle Crag is also well known for its many petroglyphs which can be still seen and visited today.



Figure 25. The Face of Castle Crag, Shasta County, California, USA.

122° 20' 22.00" W 41° 10' 32.00" N
Altitude: 2000 m



The Face of Mount Athos, The Holy Mountain, Greece



Figure 26. The Holy Mountain, The Face of Mount Athos, Greece

24° 19' 37.80" W 40° 09' 30.44" N
Altitude: 2030 m



According to Classical Mythology, Mt Athos is the location of a Giant called Athos. This mountain photo has been rotated 90 degrees and clearly shows a largely visible, "human shaped head" with its face looking skywards.

Mount Athos, has influenced many spiritual and religious beliefs in this region for thousands of years. Athos from Greek Mythology was one of the giants who joined the Gigantes in the battle against the gods during the Gigantomachi. He is most known for the creation of Mt Athos, a mountain and peninsula in northern Greece, known as "The Holy Mountain". There are two versions regarding the creation of the mountain.

In one version of the story, Athos throws a mountain at Poseidon but misses. Poseidon then threw the mountain back at him and crushed Athos under the mountain thus creating Mt Athos. In the other version, Poseidon throws the mountain at Athos, who is then crushed beneath it and creates the mountain.¹ Mount Athos, has a great historical connection with religion and classical mythology. In religion, it is believed that the Virgin Mary landed on Mt Athos and claimed this land as her own. Geologically Athos is a continuation of the Rhodope Mountains of western Bulgaria and contains both igneous and metamorphic rocks. Much of the peninsula consists of granite, and there are also bands of schist and gneiss in the central area, but the peak itself is made of pale marble.²⁵

HOLY MOUNTAINS

Mountains have long been a place for spiritual connection. Moses, Jesus, Mohammad, Buddha and other spiritual souls who have spent time on or in mountains communing with the divine. In the History of Humanity, the mountains have always been a symbol between the here and hereafter, between the tangible and inexplicable. Numerous legends abound of Gods, Imaginary Beings, Heroes who have become associated with the mountains and who's presence is still there today. Over the many centuries, mountains have played a central role to many religions and are the subjects of myths, legends and traditions which has given rise to our ancestors displaying a connection with themselves and their Holy Mountains.

It is well known by scholars, that our ancestors sensed a deep reservoir of spirituality through situating temples and sacred sites and precincts near or directly orientated towards sacred mountains; which they felt acted as portal and reflection to their higher selves and to their the God. This connection with the mountain as a sacred space was seen as paramount. It is neither a surprise nor a coincidence that their honoured dead were placed on the highest peaks of the mountains to express the shared connection between themselves, their god and their dead. They were all subject to the same landscape and settlement history, which were bound together by their cultural significance.

Mountains were seen as a site of revelation and inspiration²⁰ and are a prime requisite of spiritual insight. And there are those moments when the silence of the mountains presses in and combines with our own elation to produce a feeling of eternity in the present. Many religions have sacred mountains, that either are or were considered holy, such as Mount Olympus in Greek mythology, or Mount Sinai in Judaism and descendant religions. Mount Kailash in Tibet, is believed to be the abode of the Hindu deity called Shiva. Holy mountains have become central to certain religions and are the subjects of established laws by which these people would live.

History reveals that certain mountains were a common part of a complex system of mountain and ancestor worship. Various cultures around the world still maintain their connection and reverence of their mountain ancestors as an interconnected web between history, landscape, and culture.²⁰ Most of the world's great spiritual traditions, especially certain indigenous traditions worldwide, emphasize our relationship to certain mountains of this earth. These traditions tell us that only by consciously grounding and connecting ourselves to these earth energies can we connect safely, effectively with the heavens and live in real wholeness, to be present to the miracle of Now!

The Giant of La Punta, Ojo de Agua de Palmillas, Sinaloa, Mexico

This earth giant is traditionally known as Cerro del Muerto, (The Mountain of Death). In this mountain photo, we can clearly see the profile of a large visible, "recumbent giant" looking skywards.



Figure 27. The Sleeping Giant of La Punta, Ojo de Agua de Palmillas, Mexico
(105° 33' 02.07" W 22° 36' 15.31" N. Altitude: 673 m)

Dominating the skyline above the town of Ojo de Agua de Palmillas, is to be found this earth giant called Cerro Del Muerto, "The Mountain of Death". This earth giant is over 3.00 kilometres in length from head to toe and is aptly named for its shape similar to a man laying on his back. In local tradition, it is said that under this hill of the dead there are tunnels, which have several entrances, and in the bowels, are kept one of the greatest treasures accumulated by the Cáhita Indians of this region.

In this mountain photo we are looking Eastwards, The head of this giant is orientated towards the South, and the torso is facing North. Tradition has it that this earth giant is an ancient burial ground. This earth giants head and body profile would have had many uses, especially its ridge, which would have served as a large shadow sundial to the local peoples. A sundial is a device that measures time by using light and shadow, the shadow which is cast by the position of the Sun from behind the ridge of this earth giant onto the ground.

The Face of Apu, Cerro Las Tórtolas, Colina, Chacabuco Province, Chile

To the Incas, Apu was a god and spirit of the mountain. This mountain photo has been rotated 90 degrees and clearly shows a largely visible, "human shaped head" with its face looking skywards.

As you travel around Chile, you'll probably hear or read the word apu. In Inca mythology, apu was the name given to authoritative mountain spirits. The Incas used apu to refer to the sacred mountains themselves; each mountain had its own spirit, with the spirit going by the name of its mountain domain. Inca mythology worked within three realms: Hanan Pacha (the upper

realm), Kay Pacha (the human realm) and Uku Pacha (the inner world, or underworld). Mountains rising up from the human world toward Hanan Pacha offered the Incas a connection with their most commanding god.



Figure 28. The Face of Apu, Cerro Las Tórtolas, Colina, Chacabuco Province, Chile.

70° 42' 52.49" W 33° 08' 36.01" S
Altitude: 1109 m



Apu can also be used to describe a great lord or a spiritual authority figure. The apu mountain spirits also served as protectors, watching over their surrounding territories and protecting nearby Inca inhabitants. The apu mountain giants did not fade away following the demise of the Inca Empire, in fact, they are very much alive, as we can clearly see. This region of Chile has been populated since at least 12,000 B.C. and about 10,000 years ago, migrating Native Americans settled in these fertile valleys. Cerro Las Tórtolas is formed from Porphyry, metamorphic and Jurassic volcanic rocks. Today this region is mined for its minerals of Copper and Molybdenum.

The Face of Peña de los Enamorados, Antequera, Málaga Province, Andalusia, Spain

This mountain photo has been rotated 90 degrees and clearly shows a largely visible, "human shaped head" with its face looking skywards.

This mountain is also known as "Montaña del Indio", due to its resemblance to the profile of a native Indian man's face. This earth giants head is formed from limestone and overlooks the town and valley of Antequera. It is also called, "The Lovers' Rock". The name comes from a local legend, named after two young Moorish lovers from rival clans who threw themselves from the rock while being pursued by the girl's father and his men. To understand this local legend, we must see this mountain from both sides, one side looks male, and the other side looks female. The two faces are Tello and Tazgona joined together as one, forever.



**Figure 29. The Face of Peña de los Enamorados,
Antequera, Andalusia, Spain.**

04° 29' 26.38" W 37° 04' 04.33" N
Altitude: 880 m



It seems that ancient peoples experienced a connection between the spiritual realm and the earthly realm here, and they positioned on the outskirts of the city, two Bronze Age burial mounds. The Dólmen de Menga and the Dólmen de Viera, dating from the 3rd millennium BC. The Menga Dolmen is famous for its significant geographical location, on the summer solstice, 21 June, the morning sun shines over this giants nose and straight along the dolmen's entrance corridor. The Dolmen de Menga has its corridor entrance facing this giants head. This very exact positioning would have had a mystical meaning for the prehistoric tribes who built these dolmen thousands of years ago.

The Face of Mount Maroon, McPherson Range, Queensland, Australia

The Aborigines believe that the spirits of ancestral beings sleep beneath the ground and emerge from the earth during Dreamtime. This mountain photo has been rotated 90 degrees and is clearly a visible "human head" looking skywards.

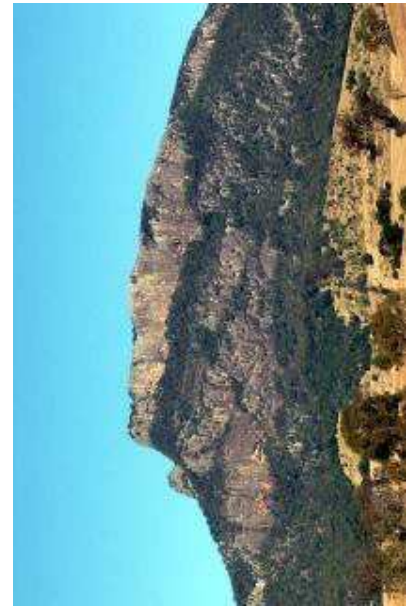
Mt Maroon has a special significance to Aboriginal kinship groups who have legends and stories to explain their connection with Mt Maroon.¹⁴ The traditional landowners of this region believe that the spirit of an ancestral being sleeps at this mountain, and who emerged from the earth during Dreamtime. According to Aboriginal oral tradition, when these ancestral beings lay down on their backs looking upwards towards the skies, they often left impressions of themselves, transforming themselves into the natural features of the mountains and rocks.

The history of Aboriginal Australians is thought to have spanned 40,000 to 60,000 years. Their Dreaming stories vary throughout Australia, and there are different versions on the same theme. The Dreamtime ancestors are still alive in the land today and this particular earth giant is engraved with this spiritual essence and only in extraordinary states of consciousness can one be aware of, or attuned to this inner dreaming of the Earth. Mount Maroon consists mainly of rhyolite and has its geological origins in the cooling of molten rock beneath the surface.



Figure 30. The Face of Mount Maroon, McPherson Range, Queensland, Australia

152° 43' 42.61" E 28° 12' 34.10" S
Altitude: 966 m



The Sleeping Inca, Mandango, Vilcabamba, Ecuador

In this mountain photo, we can clearly see what looks to be a large visible, "recumbent earth giant" looking skywards.



Figure 31. The Sleeping Inca, Mandango, Vilcabamba, Ecuador.

79° 14' 17.38" W 04° 15' 55.32" S
Altitude: 1877 m

Mandango faces skywards, being part of the earth that is in heaven. According to tradition, this recumbent earth giant is called Mandango and is the spirit of this mountain, which has kept the residents of Vilcabamba safe and well over the many years. This area has also been referred to as the "Playground of the Inca" and is recorded as being a historic retreat for the Incan royalty. Also known as the Sleeping Inca, El Mandango, is said to resemble that of a giant man, woman in

repose, with its face looking skywards. From this photo angle, we can clearly see why Mandango is steeped in mystery and legend. Supposedly, when the Inca settled here they told many stories about the surrounding mountains.

The ancient Quichuas thought of this massive rock as a sleeping Incan king. According to one story, in 1534 after the conquistadors executed the Inca king Atahualpa in Peru, loyal Indian troops hid a vast amount of relics in a huaca (cave) in Mandango's side. Vilcabamba village is found just below this earth giant, and according to the Quechuan, Vilcabamba means "Sacred Valley". The word is comprised of 2 words: "huilco" and "bamba". "Huilco" meaning sacred or god and "bamba" meaning valley. It can be translated to English as "Sacred Valley" or "Valley Of God." The Cerro Mandango earth giant is formed from Late Miocene sandstones and conglomerates.

The Face of Pico Paraná, Serra do Ibitiraquire, Brazil



Figure 32. The Face of Pico Paraná, Serra do Ibitiraquire, Brazil.

48° 48' 24.31" W 25° 14' 57.60" S
Altitude: 1985 m



To the Guarani Indians of Brazil, this mountain is known as Tupã, the supreme god of all creation, who descended from the heavens to the earth. This mountain photo has been rotated 90 degrees and clearly shows a largely visible, "human shaped head" with its face looking skywards.

In this mountain photo, we can clearly see the facial features of this earth giant. This Universal deity is being formed by nature itself. This region was at one time inhabited by the indigenous Kaingang and Guarani Indian tribes and several of their core beliefs are still active in this region and, as a result, their myths and legends continue to evolve to this day. To the Guarani tribes, this mountain is the personification of their supreme god who was called Tupã who descended from the heavens to the earth whereupon landing on a hill, mountain the creator god then created everything.

It seems that all creation myths that are found worldwide have their links to mountains or hills which play a central role with ancient tribal cosmology, eschatology and mythology, originating through an oral tradition of passing down myths and legends from one generation to the next.²⁶ This earth giant is engraved with spiritual essence, and in extraordinary states of

consciousness we can become aware and attuned to this inner dreaming of the Earth. Pico Paraná is the highest mountain in the Brazilian state of Paraná and in all Southern Brazil. It is composed of granite and gneiss.

The Face of Nun Kun, Zaskar Range, Ladakh, India



Figure 33. The Face of Nun Kun, Zaskar Range, Ladakh, India

76° 03' 24.63" E 34° 00' 46.80" N

Altitude: 7077 m



To the Hindus, this great grandfather-like figure is an abode of Giri-raj or the "King of Mountains". This mountain photo has been rotated 90 degrees and clearly shows a visible, "Mystical human shaped head" looking skywards.

Located in Zaskar in northern India, Nun Kun mountain massif is comprised of two twin peaks called Nun and Kun which consist of Palaeocene limestone and Spontang ophiolite. This mountain forms the highest peak in this region, and due to the seclusion of this area, a unique spiritual culture has evolved here, a culture which is still kept alive by the local communities. Mountain Gods and Goddesses of Tibet and the Himalayan regions are spirits indigenous to a specific geographic region and all are considered to be the embodiment of the creator. To the Hindus, this mountain figure is an abode of god and is referred to as devatma or God-souled.

According to early Ismailis cosmological doctrine, God existed when there was no space, no eternity and no time. Though His Intention (irāda) and will (mashī'a), He first created a light (nūr) and addressed it with the Quranic creative imperative kun (Be!), thus calling creation into being. The Hindus especially, view such mountains as supremely sacred, as a corollary to seeing themselves and their god in every atom of the universe. The mighty altitude of Nun Kun is a constant remembrance to the loftiness of the human soul, its vastness. a prototype for the universality of human consciousness.

The Face of Gargantua, Aiguille de Rochefort, Mont Blanc massif, Graian Alps, France, Italy



Figure 34. The Face of Gargantua, Mont Blanc massif, France, Italy

06° 59' 14.95" E 45° 52' 08.30" N

Altitude: 4208 m



This mountain ridge is believed to be the abode of a giant called Gargantua. In this mountain photo, which has been rotated 90 degrees, we can clearly see what looks to be a large visible, "human shaped head" looking skywards.

The Aiguille de Rochefort is an important mountain ridge of the Mont Blanc Massif. Formed from granite, the Grandes Jorasses forms the chin of this giant facial profile, and protruding from its forehead is a horn-shaped peak called Dent du Géant or Giant's tooth. This characteristic outline standing out amongst the glaciers of Mont Blanc is believed to be the location of a giant called Gargantua, a mythical creature that once lived in Aosta Valley.

During the early sixteenth century, a number of tales, legends and superstitions grew up with this mountain. It's been said that after the death of Gargantua, many years ago, malevolence spirits were living in the valley of Aosta. These spirits were making the life of the villagers miserable, until one day, a wise wizard decided to help the villagers restore the peace in this beautiful region. He started his cleansing by venturing across the entire valley, chanting mysterious words. The wizard then climbed up towards this mountain, followed by this evil, but obedient horde, where he locked them up in the rocky wall of the Giant's Tooth. Since then, the hardy tower of "Dente del Gigante" holds the impact of malevolence spirits who desperately although futile, are trying to fight the magician's spell and break out from their eternal prison.

Mummy Mountain, Spring Mountains, Clark County, Nevada, USA.

In the photo in the next page, we can clearly see what looks to be a large visible, "recumbent earth giant" looking skywards.

This gigantic massif called Mummy Mountain presents itself boldly and resembles, a recumbent figure of a man laying down, looking skywards. The Mummy's pronounced toe is seen on the left in this photo and to the right facing north is the giant's head. The tummy of this effigy is being formed by the high plateau, which is the highpoint of this mountain.



Figure 35. Mummy Mountain, Spring Mountains, Clark County, Nevada, USA.
(115° 39' 00.45" W 36° 17' 54.23" N. Altitude: 3515 m)

Clearly this is a sleeping Indian, and to the Southern Paiute Indian tribe, this mountain once supported tribal identity and their creation story which is similar to that of the Western Shoshone tribe, both tribes have their creation stories related to this mountain. The adoration of ancestors and the mountains were largely inseparable, an interconnected web between history, landscape, and culture.²⁰ This mountain giant is formed from sandstone and limestone peaks. During prehistoric times, Indians cut hieroglyphics and petroglyphs into the rocks at the base of this mountain range. The stories have not been deciphered, but the writings are among the oldest of their kind in the United States.

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