



Cedars of Lebanon

Giant Trees from the Genesis Reset

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[UPDATES](#)

NONE of us likely suspected Jack the Giant Killer was based upon anything factual. It's true though, all of it. The seed. The beanstalk. The giant and the axe. The singing harp and the goose that laid the golden egg is still up to question but we're on a winning streak, let's go with it anyways. You might as well refer to me as the boy in the story, sticking his nose where it doesn't belong. It landed Jack into a heap of trouble, and I may need to end this thing in a hurry. My usual readers will not be surprised by any of this. The idea that mountain-sized trees once reached up to the heavens already sprung up in the back alleyways of the Truth-seeking community several years ago and I'm just now getting around to writing my own commentary. Better late than never.

I'm thinking we should chalk this up to my *second* spinoff to [The Genesis Reset](#). That's the one where I try my best to show how the world is much

older than our current [Seven Thousand Year Timeline of Deception](#) when the Earth was in fact recreated after a massive destruction event. The *initial* spinoff would be my research on the [Mud Fossils](#). If you took the time to read that one then in the very least, you'll recall my conclusions, that there are Mud Fossils which speak of prediluvian times but others which very likely direct our attention to the world which once was before the Genesis Recreation Event. The giant trees of old fit into that category in my opinion. Many giant tree adherents would nuzzle skyscraper trees with cloud cake toppers in the centuries leading up to Noah's flood, but I'm not so certain about that. I have an inkling that they're much older than the current creation week. Then again, I really don't know as I wasn't there. Does it matter either way? The trees appear to have existed by all indications and the far more pressing issue is that we must discover the stumps which ancient loggers left behind on our own. Because our Controllers sure do seem unwilling to let the Truth in plain/plane sight be known.



See, this is what I'm talking about right here. **Devils Tower** immediately springs to nearly everybody's mind whenever the giant trees are brought into the conversation but there are others. I will get to them in time. Tell me that doesn't look like a tree stump. And if that's the stump, then how large do you figure the tree was? As it stands, we're looking at **867 feet**. Such a tree would have reached the heavens, shading north-west Wyoming under its canopy.

Somebody reading this paused everything just now to look it up on Google so as to prove my error and are now prepared to tell me Devils Tower was formed by volcanic magma. Magma which cooled underground only to be exposed later on down the road by erosion. Yes, that must be it. Devil's Tower was supposedly "discovered" and promptly named in 1875 during an expedition led by Colonel **Richard Irving Dodge**. Fun fact, Dodge City in Kansas was named after the Colonel. This would be the same Dodge that hosted the likes of lawmen Wyatt Earp, Doc Holliday, Bill Tilghman, Ben Thompson, Luke Short and the Masterson brothers: Bat, Ed, and Jim. Well anyways, Colonel Dodge discovered it. Afterwards, the mud flood Inheritors scrambled for an explanation, and this is what we're going with, despite no like phenomena ever being witness as occurring. You will say the same thing about giant trees, that we have never witnessed anything nearly that large in scale and that my imagination is getting the better of me. *Touché*. What we have here is a good old-fashioned face off, it seems.

Just know then that my present intent is to discuss the relationship between Devils Tower and the giant trees of old any number of pages down the ink trail. As usual, ancient texts may even come into it, but we shall see. Really though, you will have to accept that I'm a lover of trees of all sizes and this is ultimately a celebration of them. It's not that I'm avoiding the inevitable or anything. I simply showed you a picture of a proposed tree stump from the very beginning so that you'll have a good idea as to where I'm going with this. I find the giant trees theory to be just as good a counter explanation for the magma story if not better. And anyways, a tree was recorded as being a giant upon the earth at one time.

And YAHAUAHA Elohiym made to grow from the ground every tree that was desirable to behold and good to eat, and the **Tree of Life** in the midst of the garden, **whose height was a journey of five hundred years**.

Genesis 2:9 [Targum Jonathan]

The Tree of Life was massive, no? If I had to guess from looking at other passages in Revelation, it may in fact reach the heights of New Yerushalayim, a city which will be seen from every corner of the earth. A five-hundred-year journey in height though? Seems excessive, and *please*, don't make me do the math. *Oh fine*. Since nobody else volunteered. There are 52 weeks in a year. Subtracting every Sabbath leaves us with 312 traveling days. Assuming 10 parasangs or 25 miles could be traveled in a

day, we're dealing in distances of 7,800 miles per year. Multiplied by 500 and we're looking at something like 3,900,000 miles. *Come on.* Well, here is another passage from the Targum which helps to clear up the confusion.

For the Torah is the Tree of Life; whoever keeps it in this life lives and subsists as the tree of life. The Torah is good to keep in this world, as the fruit of the tree of life in the world that cometh.

Genesis 3:24 [Targum Jerusalem]

When reading the sages, the part about the 500 miles is described as a coded language which refers to the process of either spreading knowledge of Alahayam throughout the world or the length of the journey required to learn his Torah. For example, Yitschaq was born as the spiritual promise to Avraham while he was yet **100 years old** and the children of Yashar'el would receive their marriage vows at Sinai some **400 years later**, making **500 years** in total. Boom, math.

Elsewhere in the Talmud, the same could be said of **A'dam**, the first man. Chagigah 13a has the size of A'dam taking up one end of the world to the other and reaching from the ground to the heavens, which is also described as a 500 years' journey. You can look that passage up for yourself. These writers were not speaking merely on an exoteric level. The idea was that A'dam was created with the fullness of the Torah and that it was his duty as High Priest over humanity to dispense knowledge and Wisdom throughout heaven and the earth. A feat easily achievable until he succumbed to rebellion.

The very notion that a man might stretch to the height of the heavens and that his height and expanse would furthermore be compared to a giant tree is not strictly relegated to the Jewish sages either. It was put forward concerning **Nevukadne'ttsar** as well.

¹⁰Thus were the visions of mine head in my bed; I saw, and behold, **a tree in the midst of the earth, and the height thereof was great.** ¹¹The tree grew, and was strong, and **the height thereof reached unto heaven, and the sight thereof to the end of all the earth:** ¹²The leaves thereof were fair, and the fruit thereof much, and in it was meat for all: the beasts of the field had shadow

under it, and the fowls of the heaven dwelt in the boughs thereof, and all flesh was fed of it.

¹³I saw in the visions of my head upon my bed, and behold, a Watcher and an holy one came down from heaven; ¹⁴He cried aloud, and said *thus*, **Hew down the tree, and cut off his branches**, shake off his leaves, and scatter his fruit: let the beasts get away from under it, and the fowls from his branches: ¹⁵Nevertheless **leave the stump of his roots in the earth**, even with a band of iron and brass, in the tender grass of the field; and let it be wet with the dew of heaven, and let his portion be with the beasts in the grass of the earth: ¹⁶Let his heart be changed from man's, and let a beast's heart be given unto him; and let seven times pass over him. ¹⁷This matter is by the decree of the Watchers, and the demand by the word of the holy ones: to the intent that the living may know that El Elyon rules in the kingdom of men, and gives it to whomsoever he will, and sets up over it the basest of men.

Daniy'el (Daniel) 4:10-17

Within a few short lines Daniy'el explains the tree in the vision as relating to Nevukadne'tsars in the flesh. He *is* the tree which grew in the midst of the earth and with an excessive height that reached to heaven, thereby assigning him to be the diametrically opposite of A'dam and the antagonist to the Wisdom of Torah, which is the Tree of Life. This isn't going well, is it? Though it is true that I have yet to present a single argument in Scripture unquestionably declaring *hands down* that any one tree physically grew to the heights of heaven, the visual image was put forward into the minds of the reader. So, there's that.

Why compare Nevukadne'tsars to something historically inaccurate or purely fictional if the idea was to convince the reader that he was indeed tree-like in stature? I *checked*. The average height of an oak tree in Iraq today is 30 meters. That's 98 feet, which is something like 7 stories. The **Tower in Babylon** was said to be almost 100 meters tall, or 328 feet, 30 stories, and was dedicated to Babylon's own Alahayam, **Marduk**. Today there is a 2717-foot-tall skyscraper in Dubai. Why not describe Nevukadne'tsars as a tower rather than a tree if there were taller structures readily available in his own time? The example would need to be a reliable one.



Not even the Cedars of Lebanon are capable of reaching heights beyond **120 feet**, and that is the title of *this* paper. **Cedars of Lebanon**. If you were waiting for an introduction, well then, here it is. The Cedars of Lebanon are given the roundabout of **47** mentions in canonical Scripture. Who knows how many times elsewhere. Seems important. Just know that Nevukadne'tsar's Tower in Babel outgrew even those. There has to be something else going on. I told you this was the second Genesis Reset spinoff for a reason. Because the ancient's perception of the world is important in all of this. Did you read the Mud Fossil report? Tell me you did. Here, I'll link it [again](#). Cutting corners causes confusion in moments such as this one. When the writers told us of an earth-destroying dragon so massive in size that men could not see his entire body filling the skies, or that he quite literally enlarged a continent after being destroyed by Alahayam, they were speaking of the exoteric, seeing as how the earth can be walked upon. They *knew*.

Speaking once more of the exoteric, many have attempted to connect the Cedars of Lebanon with the giant tree theory but I'm not so certain it can be done. I will admit to trying my hand at it, but the texts say what they say and there is no intent on my part to modify their meaning. The Cedars are certainly elegant and majestic, from one tree lover to another, but if there were giant trees upon the earth at one time or another, then the writers of Scripture don't appear to be letting us in on it. Which is why I'm proposing a much earlier epoch. And so, concerning the Cedars of Lebanon, here is how the Scripture writers describe them.

<p>³ Behold, Ashshur was a cedar in Lebanon with fair branches, and with a shadowing shroud, and of a high stature; and his top was among the thick boughs.</p> <p>Yechezq'el (Ezekiel) 31:3 [Cepher]</p>	<p>³ You are like mighty Assyria, which was once like a cedar of Lebanon, with beautiful branches that cast deep forest shade and with its top high among the clouds.</p> <p>Ezekiel 31:3 [NLT]</p>
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Some versions will claim the tops of the cedars are described as residing among the clouds, which is quite different than claiming thick boughs. Which is it? The word is עֲבֹתִים if you can read the Hebrew and is pronounced 'ă-bō-tîm in our own English language. It also only has 8 occurrences in canonical Scripture, twice in Judges and the rest in Yechezq'el. It's meaning is a couple times interpreted to mean *ropes* or *bands* but usually 'thick boughs.' And so, the picture seems pretty clear by this point. The Cedars of Lebanon are grand and magnificent in so much that they are capable of peering over the heads of the other trees of the forest. *Sure*, their branches can be described as residing among the clouds, but only because the clouds dip down to the treetops from time to time and not the other way around.

<p>¹⁰ The hills were covered with the shadow of it, and the boughs thereof were like the goodly cedars.</p> <p>Tehilliym (Psalms) 80:10 [Cepher]</p>	<p>¹⁰ The mountains were covered with its shade, the mighty cedars with its branches.</p> <p>Psalms 80:10 [ESV]</p>
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Another passage in Psalms has some people thinking that the Cedars of Lebanon were taller and larger than the mountains, but that's not how I read this. How do you read it, exactly? Seems to me like Asaph is describing a series of beautiful and blessed mountains covered in the shade of the mighty cedars, as one might expect to observe of the forests of Lebanon before they were deforested. To conclude that Asaph has a giant cedar looming over the mountains in mind is a different picture entirely and probably not the correct one.

The righteous shall flourish like the palm tree: **he shall grow like a cedar in Lebanon**.

Tehilliym (Psalms) 80:10

I have even seen this passage thrown into the ring and yet the most straightforward reading needn't part from the observable forests around us. You have all seen a palm tree before. They thrive in desert places. We are told the righteous will flourish like that. Who are the righteous but those obedient to our Father's commands? Nearly everyone loves to leave the Torah out of the equation when assigning themselves among the righteous, but in the end, it will be those who rejected righteous living that will be but a memory if even that. In claiming that he shall grow like a cedar in Lebanon, the thick boughs of Yechezq'el are being conjured in our imagination. It's not saying that we will grow thousands of feet high. Rather, the righteous will have such a grasp upon the Torah that he will rule over the other shrubs of the forest—in tree terms. I love trees. How about you? But then we stumble upon this little ditty.

⁹ Yet destroyed I תֵּן [etb] the Emoriy before them, whose height was **like the height of the cedars**, and he was strong as the oaks; yet I destroyed his fruit from above, and his roots from beneath.

Amoc (Amos) 2:9

Now we're talking. The Emoriy, though most of us refer to them as the Amorites, are described by Alahayam as reaching the height of the cedars. There's some scrubbed His-Story for you right there. Even the few Biblical "Scholars" who accept the post-flood Nephiliym will claim they reached no greater heights than 9 or 12 feet—18 if they're a wild child. But the Emoriy are not being described to in proportion with a Christmas tree. How tall are we talking about here? A Lebanon Cedar can reach heights of **100** or **120 feet**. But even if we are being especially modest, **30** to **50 feet** is still exceptionally large, wouldn't you agree? Notice what I kept in the text. The Hebrew word תֵּן (etb in English) means divine, further describing for us the sort of people whom the Emoriy were.

³² And they brought up an evil report of the land which they had searched unto the children of Yashar'el, saying, The land, through which we have gone to search it, is a land that eats up the inhabitants thereof; and all the people that we saw in it are men of a great stature ³³ **And there we saw the תֵּן [etb] Nephiliym, the sons of Anaq, which come of the Naphaliym: and we were in our**

own sight as grasshoppers, and so we were in their sight.

Bemidbar (Numbers) 13:32-33 [Cepher]

Seems pretty tall if you ask me. There is certainly no mention of cedar trees in the spies' report, but then again, when was the last time that you stood before someone and felt like a grasshopper? A 12-footer might make us feel like a dog in their sight but a cedar-sized person? There is the נַחֲשִׁימִים *eth* word again. I'm thinking these are the same giants whom Amos later wrote about. The children of Yashar'el were never said to have encountered them again, but that is because YAHUAHA Alahayam personally destroyed the 50-footers as well as the potentially 100-footers on their behalf.

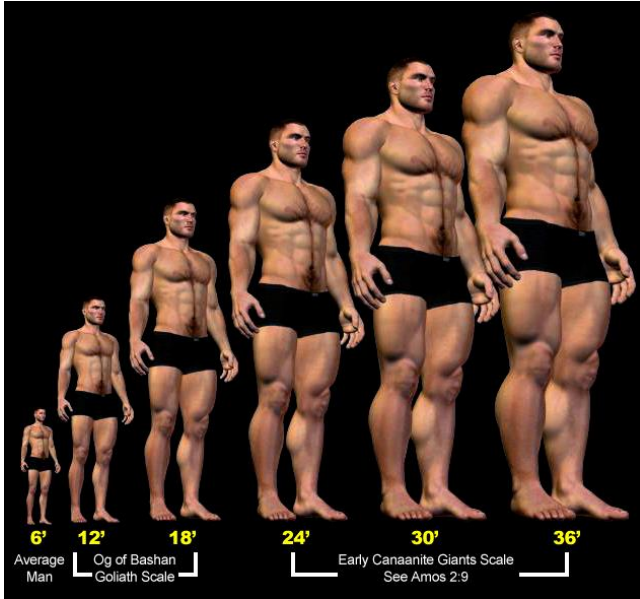
Even giant tree proponents seem to agree that skyscraper sized giants are not being referred to here. *How convenient.* I bring that up merely because the Cedars of Lebanon have a habit of growing or shrinking radically in size depending upon what is being promoted, giant trees or giant people. But then notice what is being referred to in this passage.

¹⁰ Then they [the Watchers] took women, each choosing for himself; whom they began to approach, and with whom they cohabited; teaching them sorcery, incantations, and the dividing of roots and trees. ¹¹ **And the women conceiving brought forth Naphaliym, and they bore to them three races first, the great Naphaliym. The Naphaliym brought forth the Nephiliym, and the Nephiliym brought forth the Elioud.** And they existed, increasing in power according to their greatness. ¹² Whose stature was each three hundred cubits. These devoured all the labor of men until it became impossible to feed them; ¹³ When they turned themselves against men, in order to devour them; ¹⁴ And began to injure birds, beasts, reptiles, and fish, to eat one another's flesh and to drink their blood. ¹⁵ Then the earth reproved the unrighteous.

Chanok (Enoch) 7:10-15 [Cepher]

The Naphaliym and the Nephiliym were by no means the same in size or stature. The later derived from the sons of Anaq but even they derived from the much larger race of giants known as the Naphaliym, and those

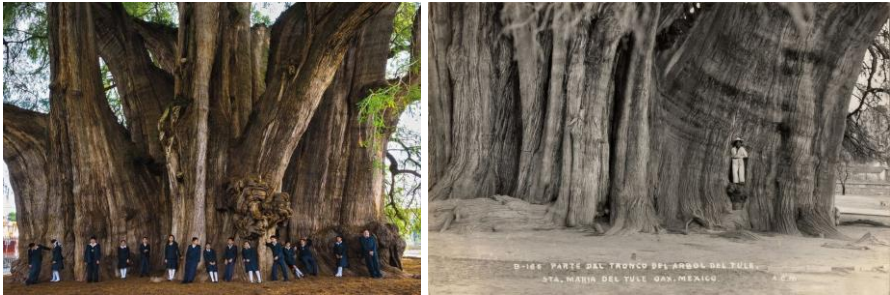
were **3,000 ells** tall. Pre diluvian conversions aren't always reliable but some suggestions assign an ell to about half a meter in historical usage, thereby ascribing 3,000 ells to the whereabouts of 1,500 meters. Do a conversion on that and we're still looking at nearly **5,000 feet**. But then according to others we're possibly looking at something much, *much* larger. Closer to **10,00 feet**.



This illustration originated from someone other than me. I'm not rock solid on who that person is, but it sure has been passed around in Internet back alleyways frequently, which also means you've probably already seen it a dozen if not a hundred times before. Nephilym researcher, flat earthist, and Torah enthusiast **Rob Skiba** was on my speed dial and shared it regularly. Many will scoff but that 36-footer sure does look like a small sized Cedar if you ask me. The 18-footer would be a bonsai.

In my [Pilgrim's Path](#) paper, the salt pillar proposed to be **Lot's wife** was shown to be **9-feet**, whereas the altar of unhewn stone at **Ron Wyatt's** ark site is 12x12x12 with a single 3-foot step, suggesting that **Noach** was anywhere from **15** to **30 feet**. There is a point to this overall exercise, by the way. It seems to me that the people as well as the trees grow larger the further back into history we go. Taking the proposed 10,00-footer into our consideration, Devil's Tower is **5,112 feet**. Perfect waste height for some axe swinging.

Moving forward, my intent is to show you the geographical landmarks which I am suggesting are tree stumps. But seeing as how you and I are lovers of trees, perhaps even guilty of tree hugging at one point in our lives [really, let the rednecks remain in their ignorance and scoff], then you should be happy to learn that we are about to go on a tour. *A tour de trees.* Giant trees. The Cedars of Lebanon we have already visited. It will be up to you to seek out every Scripture verse. Just know that the Cedars of Lebanon are dwarfed by some of them. And so, let us begin.



Here is a tree of massive proportions. It is called **El Árbol del Tule** and, as the widest recorded tree in the world, can still be visited in Santa Maria Del Tule, Mexico to this very day, having a circumference of **164 feet**. That would be Oaxaca. I am told it is estimated between **1,433** and **1,600** years in age, though some have insisted thousands more.

[EDIT 7/2/24: So anyways, there I was reading through ‘He Walked the America’s’ on YouTube, which recounts the journey of the Pale Prophet **Quetzalcoatl**, though he is known by many other names like Kate-Zahl, when he happened upon this very tree, and here is what it says.

In the days of the Prophet there lived, as today it is still living, an aged cedar in the Grove of Tule, in the state called Wah-ha-ca (Oaxaca). For time beyond the history of nations this tree has been an object of worship. It has lived through wars and times of famine. Nations have been born and flourished to greatness, been conquered and turned back to rubble, yet this great cedar has gone on living.

Some said that it was planted by Votan, with the seeds he brought forth from **Old Red Land** which sank below **the Sunrise Ocean**; and others said it had been called into

being by another monarch of forgotten antiquity: namely Tohil the Thunderer. No one knows for certain.

When Kate-Zahl first saw its massive proportions, He ordered a temple to be built near it and called it the “**Tree of our Father**”, saying to the people who gathered around Him: “**Remember to protect this giant always, for it is the oldest thing that is living upon the entire face of our planet.**”

It was there that he watched the Zapotecas dance their Calendar Dance of the Feathers. And as He watched, sometimes by moonlight, He leaned against a younger cedar. Thus, the Zapotecas named the trees the **Tree of Our Father** and the **Tree of the Pale Son**.

He Walked the Americas

Okay, first off, the Pale Prophet Quetzalcoatl never would have said ‘planet’. Nice try, modern writer. No, the Oaxacans were not sitting around on a flat, motionless plane, awaiting the arrival of the Conquistadors hoping that they would explain Ptolemy or the Copernican model to them. You know who Quetzalcoatl is though, right? The Number One suspect is **Yahusha Ha’Mashiach**. As in, He walked the America. That will deserve another investigation. According to the Oaxacans, the Pale Prophet said it was the oldest living thing in the world, thereby lending a hand to the theory that it was a Pre-Diluvian seed which came over from the Lost Continent of **Lemuria** by **Votan** or some other. I do happen to have a research paper on that one. [The Land of Eden](#) uses the Moon Map as evidence that Lemuria-Mu did exist, further theorizing that the Deluge’s purpose was to sink it. And so, the Tule tree may be the last living witness of Atlantean society.]



And then there is the matter of the oldest tree on record, which can be found in Chile. Up until very recently, the prize went to a Great Basin bristlecone pine tree situated within the Inyo National Forest, a remote corner of California's high desert. **Methuselah** is determined to be **4,854** years old, a headache for the traditional Biblical timeline, seeing as how the Hebrew Masoreth places Noah's flood at something like **2472 BC**. That would designate the tree as being **360** years old at the beginning of the Deluge, which can't be.

Well, an even older tree has now been discovered in Chile. Named the Alerce Milenario or **Gran Abuelo** tree, which means 'great grandfather' in Spanish, the alerce tree is estimated to be around **5484** years old. Though even those estimates stating that it is over 5,00 years old are only given an 80% reliability. Still though, we're looking at a 200, maybe even a 630-year advance over Methuselah. Its highest estimated age would also indicate that the tree was **990** years old at the kickstart of Noah's flood, according to the Masoretic. Another problem unless we're going with the LXX timeline. The Septuagint places Noah's flood in **3298 BC**, indicating that the tree was either **164** years old when the ark set sail and even the Septuagint timeline is faulty or the 5484 number is simply an estimated guess, as they already claim, and we're looking at something closer to the whereabouts of **5,320**. Meaning, Gran Abuelo in Chile may very well have started out a seed in the soft wet soil in the weeks and days, maybe even minutes after the waters had recoiled.



The tallest tree in the world is a coastal redwood in California and, believe it or not, wasn't even "discovered" until 2006. At 380.3 feet, it goes by the name of Hyperion. Interesting title, since Hyperion was one of the twelve Titan children of Gaia (the Earth) and Uranus (the Sky). With his sister, the Titaness Theia, Hyperion fathered Helios (the Sun), Selene (the Moon) and Eos (the Dawn). Important fellow. His name literally means "he that walks on high" or simply "the god above." The same park also houses the second and third known tallest trees, named Helios and Icarus. Leave it to the "Covid" crowd to treat the tree with such irreverence that the Redwood National Park superintendent forcibly closed the forest in July 2022. The Gubbernment has since attempted to keep its known whereabouts secret.



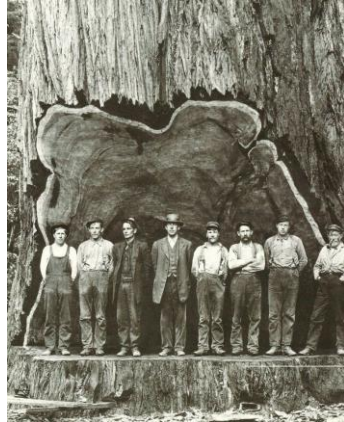
The largest tree by sheer volume, though not by height or circumference, belongs to the sequoia family and can once again be found in California. At a height of 275 feet and with a circumference of nearly 103 feet, General Sherman is named after the "mighty man" who quite literally burned down the American South during the Civil War. In all likelihood, those were Millennial Kingdom cities. And so, once again, yet another tree is named after a Titan in his own right. Another fun fact, Richard Irving

Dodge, the “discoverer” of Devil’s Tower, would go on to serve as Sherman’s Aide-De-Camp when he ascended to the ranks of Commanding General of the United States Army.

There were other trees which had been measured to even larger circumferences or height, but those no longer remain upon the earth. The **Lindsey Creek** tree, with more than **90,000 cubic feet**, almost twice the volume of General Sherman, was reported felled by a storm in **1905**. Another larger coast redwood, the **Crannell Creek Giant**, was cut down in the mid-**1940s** near Trinidad, California, and is estimated to have been 15–25% larger than the General Sherman Tree by sheer volume.

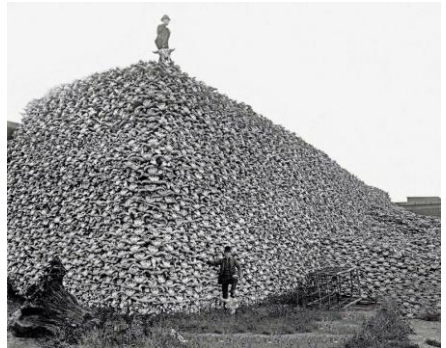
The tallest tree ever measured was not a Sequoia, but a type of Australian Eucalyptus. In **1872**, somebody by the name of **William Ferguson** discovered an extremely tall mountain ash near the Watts River, Victoria, Australia. Its measurements were reported to be **435 feet tall**, though a multitude of other specimens rising to the same height were reported around Victoria in the same era. Every single one of them fell victim to the logging trade of our post mud flood inheritors. I have arrived *prepared* with pictures.







The sheer number of trees cut down in the 1800s is likely unfathomable, especially considering the giants ranked among them, and altogether range in the millions. By the 1850s, it is estimated that half of New England was deforested, and within two decades, there were over 300 sawmills accounted for in California alone. Look, I enjoy a log cabin or



the scent of freshly sawed pine fitted into the back porch as the next man, but the lust and the gluttony documented for us are on par with the bison genocide of the American plains, and likely employed for similar purposes. The capitalist will argue on this one, but the Americas did belong to *certain* people groups during the Millennial Kingdom. It took the post mud flood inheritors to ride into somebody else's neighborhood and mow their gardens down. Or as *the hippie* **Joni Mitchell** once claimed: "They paved paradise and put up a parking lot. *Oob, bop-bop-bop-bop.*"

And then consider the *following*.

¹⁴ And the boys grew up and **their father gave them a possession in the land**; and Qayin was a tiller of the ground, and H'avel a keeper of the sheep.

¹⁷ And in some time after, Qayin and H'avel his brother, went one day into the field to do their work; and they were both in the field, Qayin tilling and plowing his ground, and H'avel feeding his flock; and **the flock passed that part which Qayin had plowed in the ground**, and it sorely grieved Qayin on this account. ¹⁸ And Qayin approached his brother H'avel in anger, and he said unto him, What is there between me and you, that **you come to dwell and bring your flock to feed in my land?** ¹⁹ And H'avel answered his brother Qayin and said unto him, What is there between me and you, that **you shall eat the flesh of my flock and clothe yourself with their wool?** ²⁰ And now therefore, put off the wool of my sheep with which you have clothed yourself, and recompense me for their fruit and flesh which you have eaten, and when you shall have done this, I will then go from your land as you have said? ²¹ And Qayin said to his brother H'avel, Surely if I slay you this day, who will require your blood from me?

Yashar (Jasher) 1:14, 17-21

You're probably wondering why I thought to maneuver from the Joni Mitchell song to a story about Qayin and Havel as told by Yashar. It seemed as good a time as any considering how the destruction of the earth by its post mud flood inheritors has all the paint strokes of the bitter feud between the brothers. Look at all those fallen giants, for crying out loud. It's a wonder that any survived. The entire episode manifests the murderous heart of a people group who moved right in and claimed somebody else's property as their own, which is precisely what happened in the Qayin and H'avel story. Qayin was upset at the fact that H'avel was grazing his flock on his land, but then the truth of the matter is he had already been eating his brother's sheep and refusing recompense. And then consider that the number of American Indigenous by *official* narrative estimates have 90% or roughly **55 million** getting eliminated before the 19th-century ended. That's quite the genocide.

I have one more passage to share and it should tie in nicely with my proposal, that there are giant tree stumps found around the world. This

one comes from The Legends of the Jews though. So, you know the drill. This will require saltshakers.

The main creation of the third day was the realm of plants, the terrestrial plants as well as the plants of Paradise. **First of all, the cedars of Lebanon and the other great trees were made.** In their pride at having been put first, they shot up high in the air. They considered themselves the favored among plants. Then God spoke, “I hate arrogance and pride, for I alone am exalted, and none besides,” and He created the iron on the same day, the substance with which trees are felled down. The trees began to weep, and when God asked the reason of their tears, they said: “We cry because Thou hast created the iron to uproot us therewith. All the while we had thought ourselves the highest of the earth, and now the iron, our destroyer, has been called into existence.” God replied: “You yourselves will furnish the axe with a handle. Without your assistance the iron will not be able to do aught against you.”

The Legends of the Jews: Volume I

The Cedars of Lebanon are mentioned on the third day of creation but then notice that they're not the only ones. There were many great trees created on the same occasion beyond those mentioned in Scripture. I named this piece 'Cedars of Lebanon', but I may very well have given it the title 'Giant Trees' since an effort has been put forward to document the fallen Sequoia as well as the Eucalyptus giants. Those beauties also would have been included in this story when it speaks of the *others*.

Difficult to tell in this account is whether or not the great trees that shot up high into the air are the modern giants we see today or the ones I'm proposing to be tree stumps. I'm placing both options on the table, but you will also need to recall that we're dealing with a recreation account. To the careful observer, the old world would have been visible during the creation week. Complain if you will but who is to gripe about YAHUAHA's character? The immediate pronouncement of their impending destruction as well as the introduction of the axe seems predicated upon the notion that other trees had fallen in a former time.



And *now* for a game which I like to call: Which is the tree stump, and can you finger the basalt column to blame? I'm not going to give you the answer this time around. Separating the fake from the *three* legitimate tree stumps may require squinting your eyes, though even that is a trick question. I'm counting one, two, three, *four* tree stumps. How many are you numbering and why does this have to be so difficult?

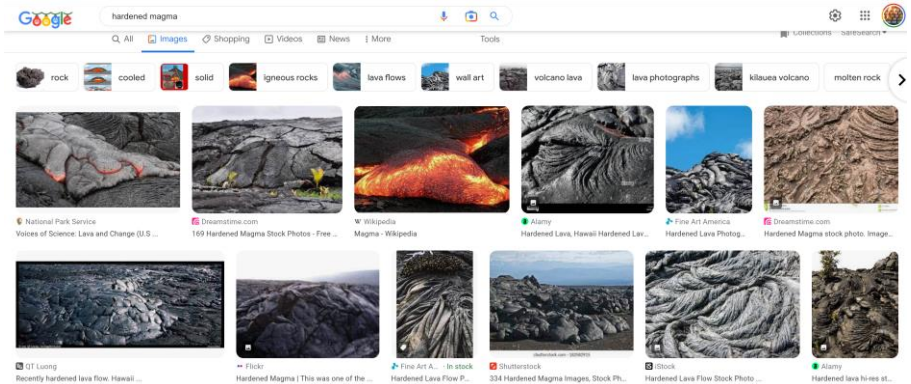


And now, *here* is a picture of basalt columns and *here* is a picture of lava flow. That's what you were thinking, weren't you? Basalt columns. Yes, I am well aware that Devil's Tower is made up of basalt columns. And as I have already mentioned, nobody has observed the phenomena as

occurring. We *have* observed lava flow, and it looks nothing like the worldwide phenomena of basalt columns.



Here are another two photos comparing basalt columns with hardened lava flow. Not the same. We could play this game all day. Actually, do me a favor and GOOGLE “[lava flow hardened](#).” Nothing speeds up the process quite like having each person commit to their own detective work. I can’t find a single picture anywhere of basalt columns, and why is that? I *thought* basalt columns were hardened lava. Flip the search to “[hardened magma](#)” if that suits you. Same results.

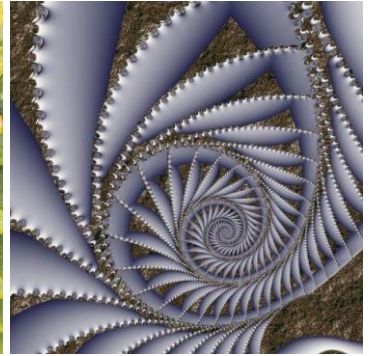


Then again, what good is a link when the Boys down at the local Intel hangout read my papers all the time? They’re not only fans of my work, but they’re also expert gaslighters. I have written entire articles around search results only to have them swap facts around, LOL. It’s why I’m showing a screen shot of my search results now so that you cannot claim me to be a ranting lunatic hunched over behind the typewriter later on, and with Howard Hughes sized fingernails to boot.

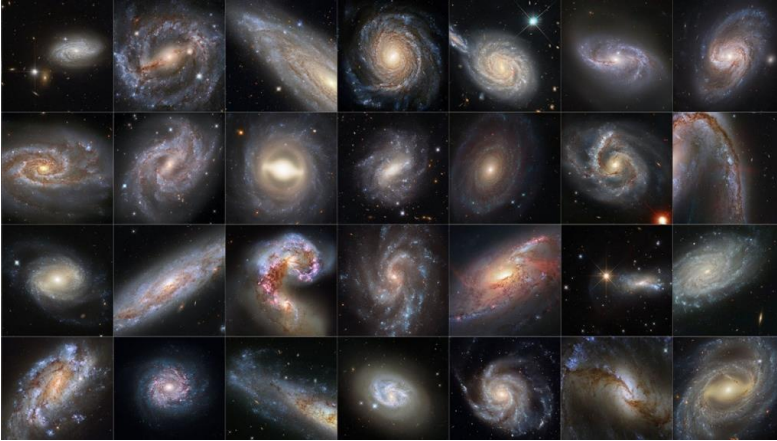


There is another phenomenon going on with these basalt columns and I am no longer convinced lava is the culprit. Especially since the earth itself is looking more and more like layers of *once*-living organisms, and I'm not strictly talking about geological columns. Just know that I'm not dismissing lava as a potential player in all of this either. Fact of the matter is, we live in a fractal universe both on the micro and macro level. A pattern is a pattern no matter how big or small. I'm just not seeing them quite the same in lava flow. Basalt columns take on a hexagonal shape but then *so does* the honeycomb. There is your potential answer. Perhaps basalt columns pictured *above* had some bees attached to it at one time or another. Some very large bees but bees non-the-less. I wouldn't really know, seeing as how I wasn't there, but at least I've given you something tangibly observable. Living organisms employ this shape rather than chaos.





There are examples of non-living entities within nature creating fractal designs and that would be lightning. They create patterns similar to what we see in trees but also the surface of the ground. The irony here is that I am saying lightning *is* a living entity and spiritual in nature. Angelic if you prefer that terminology. Even the wind as we see in hurricanes are driven by ruachoth. I have never seen the same application with lava, but I digress. We live in a spiritual realm as well as a fractal universe.



And since somebody is prone to bring this up, I present to you, various galaxies as gifted to us by the **Hubble Telescope**. LOL. Space is fake and the Copernican Revolution a hoax but at least the NASA people understand the fractal principle. All those composite images of space. If only those satellites would turn around and take a picture of the earth for once. To be fair though, I am told galaxies can be found with the naked eye through the use of telescopes, and if so, then I would love to see them. Spiritual entities they are. Every last one of them.



While we're *still* on the subject of basalt columns and fractal designs, take another glance at **Giant's Causeway** in Ireland. I had asked you to look closer earlier when commenting upon the hexagonal shapes of a beehive without giving away its location. I can't help but wonder if it was given its title because of the giants who arrived from Jötunheimr, one of the Nine Realms of the World Tree, and sawed it down.



I'll go out on a limb and say it. **Ayers Rock** in the Alice Springs whereabouts of Australia looks an awful lot like a eucalyptus tree stump. Aborigines in the area call the mountain Artilla and believe it to be the home of icemen who create cold weather. Not surprising in the least that ancient tree stumps would be designated as sacred places or that spiritual entities would attach themselves to them.

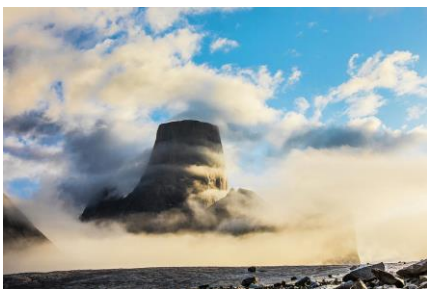


Talk about a tree in the clouds. **Mount Roraima** or Auyantepui if I can even pronounce that right means “Devil’s Mountain” in the language of the native Pemon people and contains the world’s highest waterfall. You may recognize the mountain from the Disney-Pixar outing *Up*. Well, I am once again proposing a tree stump. Actually, the plotline of that movie was based upon the adventures of **Jimmie Angel** [yes, his last name was *Angel*], an American pilot who “accidently” discovered the falls in **1933**.

Odd since **Sir Arthur Conan Doyle** had already made the mountain popular in **1912** when he wrote a novel entitled “The Lost World” which used Mount Roraima for inspiration and described the prehistoric plants and dinosaurs that lived on its summit. But really, the mountain had already been discovered by the Europeans in **1595**. The 16th-century English poet **Walter Raleigh** described it as an immeasurable “Crystal Mountain” gushing out of countless waterfalls long before Angel showed up but whatever. The Americans for whatever reason wanted to go with the **33** number for a discovery year. *Squirrel!* Historical rewriting that didn’t pan out I suppose. After a return trip in **1937**, Angel crashed, LOL. He and his crew survived but it took a trek out of the jungle, but at least he had the waterfall named after him. **Angel Falls**. LOL again. Also, there is an **obelisk** at its summit to show for it.



Kukenan is an **8,793 foot** high and about 3 km or **1.9 miles** long sister mountain of nearby Mount Roraima, which also contains the *second* tallest waterfall in the world. Another tree stump.



Well, here is an interesting one and a nod to all of my Canada friends. In Auyuittuq National Park there are two flat-topped cylindrical rock towers, separated by a saddle, called **Mount Asgard**, as if that's not suspicious. Looks like two trees growing from one stump if you ask me. There is a name for that. **Inosculation**. It is a natural phenomenon in which trunks, branches, or roots of two trees grow together in a manner biologically similar to the artificial process of grafting. Everyone looks to Devil's Tower but I'm far more convinced that Asgard is the tree we're looking for.



Asgard is the realm of the Alahayam in Norse mythology in case you were confused. I probably should have prepped you for this earlier. Particularly when commenting upon the sheer size of the Tree of Life. The Norse have their own giant tree story as part of their cosmology. They call it **Yggdrasil**. And look. Surprise, surprise. It's a flat earth realm under a solid firmament, complete with heaven above and She'ol below. Or *hell* in German. Yggdrasil is an immense and central sacred tree of our realm, sprouting right up out of Hyperborea, around which exists all else, including the Nine Worlds. Remember my mentioning the giants who arrived in Ireland from Jötunheimr through the world tree? You might have been confused at that part. My apologies. But now you know. A giant tree plays a part in it.



Here is another potential tree stump for all of my friends down in South Africa. At nearly 2 miles wide, it is called **Table Mountain** and located along the coast in Cape Town. Before the colonists came along, the mountain was sacred for the Khoi and San tribes, who believed their supreme Alahayam Tsui roamed there. I don't know much about their stories but interestingly the same Tabletop was also said to be the physical manifestation of the Roman Alahayam **Janus**. Janus was a gatekeeper who facilitated new beginnings and transitions and who was able to look into the past and the future at the same time.



And *still* one more potential tree stump for your consideration, though there are others. **Debra Damo** is the name of a flat-topped mountain in northern Ethiopia. I am told there is a 6th-century monastery located up top, complete with a collection of very rare manuscripts, if not unknown, and that it is only accessible by a rope up a steep cliff, which is totally bad ass. That's my type of monk work, getting a physical as well as an intellectual workout. And if you don't want those pesky Controllers snooping in on your forbidden library collection, just pull the rope up.

When I look into retirement places, Debra Damo will undoubtedly be on the top of my list.



I had started out on *page one* of this forest romping exercise with a picture of Lebanon's flag, never having stated the obvious. Lebanon finds its national identity with the very tree engraved upon it. A Cypress Tree. There are various reasons as to why that may be. The fact that Shalomah tapped into the forests of Lebanon for the building of Yerushalayim's Temple is one contender, but the tree can be traced even further back into the surviving pages of history than that. King **Gilgamesh** of Uruk and his homoerotic wild man friend **Enkidu** are recorded in the tablets that bears his name as having traveled from Mesopotamia all the way to Lebanon in order to relieve the country of its tallest Cedars. And here is what we read.

They stopped to eat after a hundred miles, they pitched camp after two hundred miles more. In a single day they had walked three hundred miles, by the third day it was more than a month's march. **They were getting closer to Mount Lebanon.**

The Epic of Gilgamesh: Tablet 4:1-5

It goes on *and on* from there. The fourth tablet details their journey across the flat planes to Mount Lebanon. *And then.*

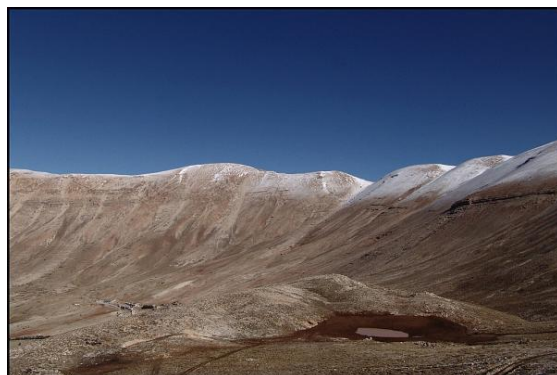
There they stood, staring at the forest. **They saw how tall the cedars were,** they saw a way into the woods. Where Humbaba walked, there was a track, the trail was clear, and path well worn.

They gazed on the **Cedar Mountain, home of gods, throne of goddesses**. Sumptuous cedars grew along the mountainside and cast their pleasant, joyful shades.

The Epic of Gilgamesh: Tablet 5:1-10

Far as my knowledge goes, we are never told how tall the trees were. You should know though that Gilgamesh was recorded as being eleven cubits tall, making him **17 feet** in total. Also, there were four cubits from nipple to nipple. I'll let you figure out the math on that one. More importantly though, the Cedar Mountain of Lebanon was claimed to be home of the Alahayam as well as throne of the feminine. The Sumerian god Enlil was said to be its protector.

Demons played the part of groundskeeper as well. I'll spare you from their encounter with **Humbaba**, monstrous guardian of the trees, and the longwinded dialogue to follow. What Gilgamesh *should* have said is: "Thou shalt not pass!" and kept it simple, but no. You can't lop off somebody's head in these stories without pages of smack talk. Up until that moment, when Gilgamesh proves himself to be a "mighty hunter," their conversation is decades spanning enough to try any scribe's patience when hammering away at a stone tablet with a chisel. In the end, Gilgamesh and the wild man fell the greatest trees in the forest and make off with a boatload of lumber. I suppose the takeaway here is that the largest trees in the most ancient stories in the world have all been identified with the realm of the Alahayam.



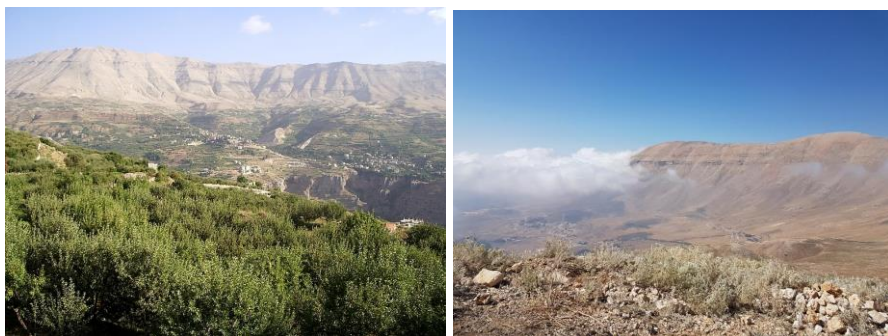
There is another legend regarding **Mount Lebanon** worth mentioning. Chronologically speaking, it dates even further back than the Gilgamesh story to Noah, but even further back still to A'dam. In doing so, it may in fact bring us around full circle, though I am not entirely certain on that.

Qurnat as Sawdā' is the highest point in Lebanon. It's an Arabic word and is translated to mean 'the black peak,' probably due to its permanent snowless bald spot. Even in the winter the snow does not fall there. Odd. Well, *here* is its origins story.

The story goes that Adam (fearing the end of his life) sent his son, Seth, to the Garden of Eden (from whence he had been expelled) to ask the attending Angel for the Oil of Mercy which had been promised by God. Seth found his way there, but the Angel refused him the oil. Instead, it gave Seth **three seeds from the Tree of Life (aka Tree of Knowledge)** and Seth returned home with these safely tucked away. Despite the fact that the Angel had not shown him mercy, Adam was ecstatic to see the seeds and expired days later, and his family buried him—as instructed by the Angel—with **all three holy seeds under his tongue**. A sapling sprouted from his corpse and grew (fed by 'the blood of Adam') into a three-trunked tree. Later, Noah dug up this tree by its roots (including Adam's skeleton) and carried it on the long Ark journey, extracted Adam's skull from the roots and buried them atop Mt Calvary before finally **re-planting the tree on the summit of Mt Lebanon**.

The Golden Legend

The author of The Golden Legend is **Jacobus de Voragine** and I am awfully confused as to why the Tree of Life is given the additional description of *aka* Tree of Knowledge. Which is it? Three seeds from the Tree of Life would be indeed fascinating, indicating a massive living organism. It's what I meant when stating we might come around full circle, particularly as it pertains to Lebanon's logo. Now that I think about it though, the Tree of Life produces fruit, and a Cedar tree is good for cutting. I am more inclined to conclude the Tree of Knowledge is what is being referred to here. If so, that would line up with everything else I've read regarding Noah planting a vineyard originating from Paradise. Yes, the Tree of Knowledge was a vine. Three seeds sprouting from A'dam would create a vineyard, which would also assign additional commentary to the fact that he was only in that predicament because he had eaten from it. If the *said* story holds any truth to it, then Noah got drunk on Mount Lebanon.



Mount Lebanon apparently goes by *another* name. **El Azez** means ‘The Cedar’ in Arabic, as if that’s not suspicious. Why would an ancient civilization name an entire mountain after a tree? It wouldn’t make any sense. Unless the mountain *was* a tree. A giant tree. A giant tree that has been cut down. The mountain is also home to **‘Azez el Rub,’** a cedar tree forests which, once translated, means ‘Cedars of God’. Mind you, this is the *same* location where supposedly planted the seeds from Paradise and, rather conveniently, where Gilgamesh traveled from afar to challenge the divine guardians of its forest.



To the east of Lebanon is the island country of **Cyprus**. I have never stood upon Lebanon’s highest point (it’s a tree stump in case I didn’t make that point clear), but I am told Cyprus is visible with the naked eye from there on a clear day. That’s how close the two countries are to each other.



Cyprus reminds us of the Cypress tree. The Cypress and the Cedar are both related in that they are members of the evergreen family. The flag of Cyprus shows a silhouette of the island. Curiously, I have found an illustration of both flags combined. And so, take a closer look at the island country again using Google Earth and tell me what you see. Before I let you in on what I *suspect* it may be, you should know that Cyprus is **160-miles** in length. That would be one giant tree. The largest that we've so far seen.

