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This document contains transcripts of eleven newspaper articles discussing the skeletal remains uncovered at Delavan Lake, Wisconsin in 1911 and 1912. The reference (newspaper and date) is given in brackets before the text of each article. The number in brackets that follows corresponds to the identification number used in the database that I am compiling.

[*Belvidere Daily Republican*, April 12, 1911] [455]

FIND INDIAN RELICS NEAR LAKE DELAVAN

—
Fourteen Are Unearthed Beneath Knoll Where Chicagoans Camp.
—

Lake Delavan, Wisconsin – Out of a knoll that for years has formed the playground of thousands of Chicago people during the summer months, Phillips Bros., owners of Lake Lawn farm, have just dug fourteen human skeletons, and the probability is that still other finds will be unearthed.

For years it has been suspected that the big mound on which several Chicago church choirs have been accustomed to camp, one after another, in different years, contained rich Indian relics, but no one seemed to make a move toward exploration.

As the result of an argument as to what was hidden in the mound, the owners of the place dug down eight feet and raked out skeletons which are probably the largest specimens of the red race found in southern Wisconsin. Two of the skeletons were found in a sitting posture. All were buried in a stone-floored and walled pit, over which a solid clay slab had been placed.

The skeletons have been preserved intact and will go to the state museum at Madison.

Walworth county has a very large number of the mounds, some of them having been explored, with the result that only a few relics, most of them crude weapons, were found.

[*Bismarck Tribune*, May 3, 1912] [446]

FREAK BODIES FOUND BURIED

—
Queer Skeletons May Be Those of Unknown Race in Wisconsin
—

By Associated Press.

MADISON, Wis., May 3.—The discovery of several peculiar skeletons while excavating a mound at Lake Delavan this week, may prove that heretofore an unknown race of men once inhabited southern Wisconsin. According to Maurice Morrissey, an attorney at Delavan, the heads of the skeletons are much larger than any race which inhabits America today, and slope directly backward from over the eyebrows while the nasal bones protrude far above the cheek bones.

The skeletons are imbedded in charcoal and covered with a layer of baked clay to shed water from the sepulcher.

[*Wichita Beacon*, May 3, 1912] [447]

MAYBE THEY "STOOD PAT"

--

Evidences of Non-Progressive Race Have Been Dug Up in Governor La Follette's State.

—

Madison, Wis., May 3.—Examination of skeletons discovered in Mounds at Lake Delavan and Lake Lawn farm was declared today to indicate that a hitherto unknown race of men inhabited Southern Wisconsin ages ago. Information of the characteristics of the skeletons was brought to Madison today by Attorney Maurice Morrissey of Delavan and Chas. E. Brown, curator of the state historical museum, will make a further investigation.

The heads are much smaller than those of any people which inhabit America today. From directly over the eye sockets, however, the head slopes straight back and the nasal bones protrude far above the cheek bones. The jaw bones are long and pointed resembling those of an ape.

Skeletons supposed to be those of women had smaller heads, which were similar in facial characteristics.

The skeletons are embedded in charcoal from four to ten feet deep and covered over with layers of baked clay designed, it is believed, to shed water from the sepulchre.

[*New York Times*, May 4, 1912] [288]

STRANGE SKELETONS FOUND.

—

Indications That Tribe Hitherto Unknown Once Lived in Wisconsin.

Special to the New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., May 3.—The discovery of several skeletons of human beings while excavating a mound at Lake Delavan indicates that a heretofore unknown race of men once inhabited Southern Wisconsin. Information of the discovery was brought to Madison to-day by Maurice Morrissey, of Delavan, who came here to attend a meeting of the Republican State Central committee. Curator Charles E. Brown of the State Historical Museum will investigate the discoveries within a few days.

Upon opening one large mound at Lake Lawn farm, eighteen skeletons were discovered by the Phillips Brothers. The heads, presumably those of men, are much larger than the head of any race which inhabit America to-day. From directly over the eye sockets, the head slopes straight back and the nasal bones protrude far above the cheek bones. The jaw bones are long and pointed, bearing a minute resemblance to the head of the monkey. The teeth in the front of the jaw are regular molars.

There were also found in the mounds the skeletons, presumably of women, which had smaller heads, but were similar in facial characteristics. The skeletons were embedded in charcoal and covered over with layers of baked clay to shed water from the sepulcher.

[Indianapolis News, May 4, 1912] [448]

SKELETONS OF STRANGE RACE FOUND IN MOUND

—
IMBEDDED IN CHARCOAL IN SOUTHERN WISCONSIN.

—
RESEMBLANCE TO MONKEY
—

MADISON, Wis., May 3.—The discovery of several unusual skeletons of human beings, while excavating a mound at Lake Delavan this week, is of great scientific interest, and may prove that a heretofore unknown race once inhabited southern Wisconsin. Information of the finds was brought to Madison today by attorney Maurice Morrissey, of Delavan. Curator Charles E. Brown, of the state historical museum, will make an investigation.

On opening one large mound last fall eighteen skeletons were discovered. Little attention was given the bones, which soon crumbled. When another mound was opened a few days ago, however, the excavators were impressed by the peculiar cranial characteristics.

Heads Are Much Larger.

The heads, presumably those of men, are very much larger than those of present day men. From directly over the eye sockets, the head slopes straight back and the nasal bones protrude far above the cheek bones.

The jaw bones are long and pointed and bear close resemblance to those of the monkey. The teeth in the front of the jaw resemble the molars in the mouths of persons today.

The skeletons were embedded in charcoal and covered with layers of baked clay to shed water from the sepulcher. They were found from four to ten feet below the surface.

[Alton Evening Telegraph, May 4, 1912] [449]

BONES OF OLD RACE FOUND.

—
Skeletons Discovered in Wisconsin Are Larger Than Present Men.
—

Madison, Wis., May 3.—Examination of a score of skeletons discovered in mounds at Lake Delavan and Lake Lawn Farm was declared today to indicate that a hitherto unknown race of men inhabited Southern Wisconsin ages ago. Information of the characteristics of the skeletons was brought to Madison today by Attorney Maurice Morrissey, of Delavan, and Charles E. Brown, curator of the State Historical Museum, will make a further investigation.

The heads are very much larger than those of any people which inhabit America today. From directly over the eye sockets, however, the head slopes straight back and the nasal bones protrude far above the cheek bones. The jaw bones are long and pointed, resembling those of an ape.

Skeletons supposed to be those of women had smaller heads, which were similar in facial characteristics.

The skeletons are embedded in charcoal from 4 to 10 feet deep and covered over with layers of baked clay, designed, it is believed, to shed water from the sepulcher.

[*San Francisco Chronicle*, May 5, 1912] [450]

Remains of Unknown Tribe Are Unearthed

Skeletons of an Ape-like Race are Discovered by Scientists in Wisconsin

MADISON (Wis.), May 4.—Examination of skeletons discovered in mounds at Lake Delavan and lake Lawnfarm was declared today to indicate that a hitherto unknown race of men inhabited Southern Wisconsin ages ago. Information of the characteristics of the skeletons was brought to Madison by Attorney Maurice Morrissey of Delavan, and Charles E. Brown, curator of the State Historical Museum, will make a further investigation.

The heads are much smaller than those of any people which inhabit America today. From directly over the eye sockets, however, the head slopes straight back and the nasal bones protrude far above the cheek bones. The jawbones are long and pointed, resembling those of an ape.

Skeletons supposed to be those of women had smaller heads, which were similar in facial characteristics. The skeletons are embedded in charcoal from four to ten feet deep and covered over with layers of baked clay, designed, it is believed, to shed water from the sepulchre.

[*Inter Ocean*, May 5, 1912] [451] [the copy of this is very grainy and difficult to read]

18 Skeletons Found at Lake Delavan May Prove Darwin Theory

MADISON, Wis., May 4.—The discovery of several [illegible] skeletons of human beings while excavating a mound at Lake Delavan this week is of great scientific interest and may prove that a heretofore unknown race of men [illegible] inhabited southern Wisconsin. Information on the characteristics of this race was brought to Madison today by Attorney Maurice Morrissey of Delavan. Curator Charles E. Brown of the state historical museum will make an investigation.

Upon opening one large mound at Lake Lawn [illegible] last fall eighteen skeletons were discovered by the Phillips brothers. Little attention was given the bones and the elements soon turned the skeletons into a [illegible] mess. When another mound was opened a few days ago, however, the excavators were [illegible] struck by the peculiar facial characteristics.

The heads, presumably those of men, are very much larger than any race which inhabits America today.

The jawbones are so long and pointed that in looking at the inanimate [illegible] one is struck with its minute resemblance to the head of the monkey. The skeletons are imbedded in charcoal and covered over with layers of baked clay.

[New Castle News, May 8, 1912] [452]

SKELETONS MAY BE OF UNKNOWN RACE

Heads Long and Sloping, Jawbones Long and Pointed—Other Peculiarities

MADISON, Wis., May 8.—The discovery of several skeletons of human beings while excavating a mound at Lake Delavan last week is of great scientific interest and may prove that a heretofore unknown race inhabited southern Wisconsin. Information of the finds was brought to Madison Saturday by Attorney Maurice Morrissey of Delavan. Curator Charles E. Brown of the State Historical Museum, will make an investigation.

Upon opening the large mound last fall, skeletons were discovered. Little attention was given the bones, which soon crumbled. When another mound was opened a few days ago, however, the excavators were struck by the peculiar cranial characteristics. The heads, presumably those of men, are very much larger than those of present day men. From directly over the eye sockets the head slopes straight back, and the nasal bones protrude far above the cheekbones.

The jawbones are so long and pointed that one is struck with their resemblance to those of the monkey. The teeth in the front of the jaw resemble the molars in the mouths of persons today.

The skeletons are imbedded in charcoal and covered with layers of baked clay to shed water from the sepulchre. They were found from four to ten feet below the surface.

[Bristol Daily Courier, May 14, 1912] [453]

STRANGE SKELETONS FOUND

Indications that Tribe Hitherto Unknown Once Lived in Wisconsin.

The discovery of several skeletons of human beings while excavating a mound at Lake Delavan indicates that a heretofore unknown race of men once inhabited southern Wisconsin. Curator Charles E. Brown of the State Historical museum will investigate the discoveries.

Upon opening one large mound at Lake Lawn farm eighteen skeletons were discovered. The heads, presumably those of men, are much larger than the heads of any race which inhabits America today. From directly over the eye sockets the head slopes straight back, and the nasal bones protrude far above the cheek bones. The jaw bones are long and pointed, bearing a minute resemblance to the head of the monkey. The teeth in the front of the jaw are regular molars.

There were also found in the mounds the skeletons, presumably of women, which had smaller heads, but were similar in facial characteristics. The skeletons were embedded in charcoal and covered over with layers of baked clay to shed water from the sepulcher.

[*Morning News*, May 16, 1912] [454]

STRANGE SKELETONS FOUND

Indications that Tribe Hitherto Unknown Once Lived in Wisconsin.

The discovery of several skeletons of human beings while excavating a mound at Lake Delavan indicates that a heretofore unknown race of men once inhabited southern Wisconsin. Curator Charles E. Brown of the State Historical museum will investigate the discoveries.

Upon opening one large mound at Lake Lawn farm eighteen skeletons were discovered. The heads, presumably those of men, are much larger than the heads of any race which inhabits America today. From directly over the eye sockets the head slopes straight back, and the nasal bones protrude far above the cheek bones. The jaw bones are long and pointed, bearing a minute resemblance to the head of the monkey. The teeth in the front of the jaw are regular molars.

There were also found in the mounds the skeletons, presumably of women, which had smaller heads, but were similar in facial characteristics. The skeletons were embedded in charcoal and covered over with layers of baked clay to shed water from the sepulcher.