



Handouts and Research for the Sentinels of Twilight

We had an incredible amount of material to fit in the *Delta Green Handler's Guide*. Every word, every section, every ounce of space was carefully selected and much failed to make the cut. One of those things were assorted documents and handouts for the operation presented on page 340 of the *Handler's Guide*, *The Sentinels of Twilight*. We've assembled the information here for Handlers to use in their games.

Articles About Or Linked To Brandon McGill

These articles are relatively easy to come by online, and can be accessed by an Agent with access to Google and a few minutes of time.

CHILDREN MISSING IN PARK

From the Sacramento Sun, July 9, 1918

by Michael Mansell

Thomas and Evelyn Yevetney, ages 8 and 6, were reported lost within the confines of the park near the proposed site of the O'Shaughnessy water-works on independence day. Since then, two dozen searches have failed to turn up even the smallest evidence of their whereabouts. Still, the townspeople of Maris have not given up hope, and continue to walk the woods with whistles and electric lights, even at night, certain the children have simply wandered off.

The children's mother, Agnes Yevetney was understandably overcome and has retired to her home with her husband, attended by the local Lutheran minister Paul Kowalski. There, they await word from the park, eager for any news the search party might bring, be it for good or for ill.

Missing Child at Yosemite Prompts Largest Search in Park History

From the Sacramento Bee, June 23, 1980

by Alice Miladin

A frantic search is underway for a missing 6-year-old boy who disappeared over the weekend while on a walk with his parents near the Devil's Chair landmark in the Hetch Hetchy section of Yosemite national park.

Brandon McGill, a native of Topeka, Kansas, was last seen walking behind his parents near 5 P.M. when they lost sight of him. Ian, and Ann McGill claim that the child was "right there with them," less than a minute before he vanished and they alerted authorities. Initial ground searches by rangers proved fruitless and no tracks could be found.

Now, the largest search in the park's history is underway, with volunteers coming in from as far away as Los Angeles to assist. Darby Costas, a search and rescue expert, is confident the child could survive for long periods, due, in no small part, to the warm summer the park is experiencing this year. "He'd certainly be warm enough, and if he could get clean water, he could easily last days out there on his own."

Yesterday FBI investigators joined police officers, rangers and volunteers from over 40 municipalities to search through the night for any trace of the missing child. Today, an even larger group involving two helicopters and a spotter plane, plans to blanket the area. "If he's out there," Costas added, "we'll find him."

FBI Searches for Person of Interest in Child Disappearance at Yosemite

From the Sacramento Bee, June 25, 1980

by Alice Miladin

All of Sacramento has been following the case of the missing child in Yosemite park, Brandon McGill, who vanished off the Hetch Hetchy trail near dusk on June 22, 1980, and has not been seen since. Now, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is involved and is asking any witnesses on the trail who might have seen anything unusual to come forward.

"We have reason to believe someone was on the trail with the McGills," special agent Paul Rusk informed this reporter, "we have multiple reports of a tall, pale man walking the trail after the family."

Though agent Rusk would not confirm that this case has transformed from a simple missing persons case to a kidnapping, sources at FBI Sacramento confirm four agents have been assigned to the case full-time, indicating it has become a federal priority.

Parents of Missing Child Questioned

From the Los Angeles Times, July 1, 1980

by Jack Embrey

Ian and Ann McGill of Topeka Kansas were questioned by agents of the FBI Sacramento office, in relation to the disappearance of their son, Brandon, on June 22, 1980, in Yosemite national park. No trace of the child has been found despite a large, ongoing search of the park, and some locals' suspicion have fallen on the parents, who were the last to see young Brandon alive.

The interview, which persons close to the case described as "informal," lasted four hours, and ended when the couple was released without charges being filed. Shortly thereafter, the couple returned to Topeka, Kansas, to "wait for updates on the case." Officials familiar with the case tell the Times that it is simply procedure for such questions to be asked, and that they have no persons of interest related to the case as of this time.

Seven Years On, Missing Child Declared Dead

From the Topeka, Kansas Examiner, October 29, 1987

by Ethan Culiver

Ian and Ann McGill's court petition to find their missing child Brandon McGill—missing since June 22, 1980—legally dead, has been approved by a state judge. Mystery still surrounds the Brandon McGill case. The child was last seen walking with his parents in the Hetch Hetchy section of Yosemite national park near dusk, and many people believed his parents has something to do with it.

Articles About "Giant Indians"

American history and lore is rich with information (some real, some fake) about a giant race of pre-Americans who existed on the continent before the Indians. Searching the internet for such keywords as "Mound People," "Giant Indians" and other simple phrases can bring up hundreds of articles, including the following:

Of the Patagones Giant

From The World Encompassed (London, 1628)

By Sir Francis Drake

Magellane was not altogether deceived, in naming them Giants; for they generally differ from the common sort of men, both in stature, bignes, and strength of body, as also in the hideousnesse of their voice: but yet they are nothing so monstrous, or giantlike as they were reported; there being some English men, as tall, as the highest of any that we could see, but peradventure, the Spaniards did not thinke, that ever any English man would come thither, to reprove them; and thereupon might presume the more boldly to lie: the name Pathagones, Five cubits viz. 7. Foote and halfe, describing the full height (if not some what more) of the highest of them. But this is certaine, that the Spanish cruelties there used [referring to Magellan's hostage taking], have made them more monstrous, in minde and manners, then they are in body; and more inhospitable, to deale with any strangers, that shall come thereafter.

BONES OF GIANT INDIANS

From the Baltimore American, November 16, 1897

By Walter Wilmette

Prehistoric Men Seven Feet Tall Who Lived in what is Maryland.

There has just been received at the Maryland Academy of Sciences the skeleton of an Indian seven feet tall. It was discovered near Antietam ten days ago. There are now skeletons of three powerful Indians at the academy who at one time in their wildness roamed over the State of Maryland armed with such instruments as nature gave them, or that their limited skill taught them to make. Two of these skeletons belonged to individuals evidently of gigantic size. The vertebrae and bones of the leg's are nearly as thick as those of a horse, and the length of the long bones exceptional. The skulls are of fine proportions, ample, and with walls of moderate thickness, but of great strength, and stiffened behind by a powerful occipital ridge. The curves of the forehead are moderate and not retreating, suggesting intelligence, and connected with jaws of moderate development.

The locality from which these skeletons came is in Frederick County, near Antietam Creek. It was formerly supposed to have been the battle-ground of two tribes of Indians, the Catawbas and the Delawares. Tradition has handed down the statement that between the years 1730 and 1736 the Catawbas overtook a band of Delawares at the mouth of the Antietam, and in the battle that ensued the Delawares were completely annihilated. So the tradition goes, but according to Dr. Philip R. Uhler, President of the Maryland Academy of Sciences and Provost of the Peabody Institute, a careful examination of this locality has failed to establish evidences of a battle at this point, although numerous spear and arrow heads have been taken from the soil there.

It is of great interest, however, to notice that the locality was, at an earlier date—before the coming of the white man—occupied as a village site by Indians of great stature, some of them six and one-half feet in height. The bones of these were buried like those of prehistoric tribes in other parts of the State. The manner of burial was like this: The flesh was cleaned from the bones, some of which were then charred. The small bones of the face and neck were packed in the cavity of the skull, and a round hole about two and one-half feet wide was dug in the ground, in which the skeleton was buried and carefully packed with clay. In the grave was also placed pottery, a tomahawk, and the other weapons belonging to the Indians. No stone marked the grave, and no beads or wampum were buried with the skeleton. But over all the earth was heaped up into a small oblong mound, along which other similar mounds extended for many feet. The overflows of a neighboring river at this point had almost destroyed the burial area, so that only three of these small elevations were recognizable at the time of excavation.

SKELETONS OF GIANTS IN ALASKA

From the San Francisco Call, November 17, 1900

By Evelyn McGaskil

Ancient Cemetery Uncovered in the Atlin Gold District.

Special Dispatch to The Call. VANCOUVER, Nov. 17.—James L. Perkinson, an American miner of Atlin, arrived here to-day with news of the finding of a number of skeletons in an ancient Indian cemetery in the north, which is of startling scientific interest.

Perkinson is one of the owners of the Yellow Jacket, a rich claim which is supposed to be the fountain head of Pine, the principal creek in Atlin district. Two weeks ago the first excavations were being made for a new tunnel and what appears to have been an old Indian burying ground was opened up.

Five skeletons, nearly complete, were exhumed and each is the set of bones that belonged to a giant of prehistoric times. One of the skeletons measures over seven feet in length, so that the man must have been considerably over that height. Then there were two others of within an Inch of seven feet and the remaining two “were more than six feet in length and the men were of gigantic frame.

The altitude is high and the ground was half frozen, so that the bones were preserved almost intact. Perkinson says that he expects if they had kept on digging they would have found many more, as these were lying comparatively close together.

The bones of the fingers and toes had crumbled away, but the linger of one skeleton hand was sufficiently strong to hold a ring of what appears to be lead or some similar base, metal. The skeletons were unusually well formed, but one unique feature was that the arms were several inches shorter than ordinarily appears, while the size of the bones of the forearm was enormous in comparison to the usual models. Beside two of the skeletons were spears, rudely shaped with a soft metal and pointed with sharp stones. The spears were only about three feet long and five inches thick at the top tapering at the lower end. The top contained a socket into which a wooden shaft was probably placed, in order to wield the big piece of metal. Other pieces of stone and carved metal were found.

The general physical appearance of the skeletons, according to the cursory examination of the miners, was similar to that of the Indians of the present day. They were certainly of the flathead type of tribes. That the burying place is of ancient origin is evidenced by the fact that the Indians say none of their tribesmen have lived within fifty miles of this place as far back as stories have been handed down. There are several mounds, presumably made by the Indian's in the vicinity of the new mine tunnel now being extended.

Indian Skeletons Found Under Oklahoma Mound

From the Clinton Herald-Journal, August 26, 1924

By William Wright

Indian relics estimated to be from 600 to 2,000 years old and including the thigh bone of a giant brave-are being taken in large numbers from a huge burial mound 4 1/2 miles southwest of here.

The Pocola Mining Company, composed of six Arkansas and Oklahoma men, is in charge of excavations, begun last February.

Although it is a private enterprise, each time taken from the mound is catalogued and photographed, and careful records are being kept of the disposition of the artifacts, human bones, beads of wood and stone, peals and large conch shells.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Loftis of Campobella, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Lee of Easley, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Lee of Inman, Mr. and Mrs. Ayers of Campobella, Mr. and Mrs Deaton of Converse, Mr. and Mrs. D. Belvin Lee of Bevin Lee of Albany, Ga., were also present.

Situated in the middle of a field near the Arkansas river, the mound is approximately 100 feet long and 40 feet high at the peak. It is of sand, making digging comparatively easy. Excavations about twenty feet deep have been made.

Among the treasured finds is a large femur, indicating its owner must have been about nine feet tall. Bones and skeletons of other human beings are of normal size. Charred remains, some with remnants of flesh still clinging to them, have been located, indicating the redskins of many centuries ago cremated some of their dead.

Valuable pearls-several of them as large as the end of a person's thumb-have been discovered, only to crumble when brought to light. Almost 40 seed pearls were found, piled in a heap with crushed shells. These were strung for preservation. Arrowheads found in the mound are of exceptionally fine workmanship. One collector has purchased 1,100 arrowheads.

Mound Giants In Indiana Said to Antedate Indian

From the San Jose Evening News, October 23, 1925

By Orlando Nikka-Lokar

South bend, Indiana – Eight skeletons, one of them clad in copper armor, and a heard of rare war weapons and bits of personal adornment have been found in a mysterious mound on the farm of Grove Vosburg near Walkerton.

Vosburg, a 70 year old farmer, had long desired to know the secret of the mount, which, according to local tradition dates back thousands of years. Secretly excavating the pile of earth he came upon a strange burial place.

Giant Skeletons

The eight skeletons lay in circular formation, arranged like the spokes of a wheel, with skulls together. Copper breastplates, bands and other bits of armor adorned the skeleton on one man, who apparently had been of giant stature. Embedded in this skull was a beautifully chipped arrowhead.

The soft earth of the mound revealed other treasures. Three pounds of ore, believed to be either silver or white gold, lie with the bones. There were corroded copper bands, which antiquarians here believe were used to bind war clubs, two pipe bowls, one of smooth black stone and the other carved replica of a fantastic monster, were found.

The belief that the bones are not those of Indians, but belonged to the ancient and little known race of mound builders has arisen because of the great size of the bones and the fact that the skull formations are not those of the Indian types. The skulls seem to have little forehead and the eye cavities are high in the head.

Trace of Giants Found in Desert

From the San Diego Union, August 4, 1947

By Kyle Weeks

TRACE OF GIANTS FOUND IN DESERT

A retired Ohio doctor has discovered relics of an ancient civilization, whose men were 8 or 9 feet tall in the Colorado desert near the Arizona-Nevada-California line, an associate said today.

Howard E. Hill, of Los Angeles speaking before the Transportation Club, disclosed that several well-preserved mummies were taken yesterday from caverns in an area roughly 180 miles

square, extending through much of southern Nevada from Death Valley, Calif. across the Colorado River into Arizona.

Hill said the discoverer is Dr. F. Bruce Russell, retired Cincinnati physician, who stumbled on the first of several tunnels in 1931, soon after coming West and deciding to try mining for his health.

MUMMIES FOUND

Not until this year, however, did Dr. Russell go into the situation thoroughly, Hill told the luncheon. With Dr. Daniel S. Bovee, of Los Angeles — who with his father helped open up New Mexico's cliff dwellings — Dr. Russell has found mummified remains together with implements of the civilization, which Dr. Bovee had tentatively placed at about 80,000 years old.

“These giants are clothed in garments consisting of a medium length jacket and trouser extending slightly below the knees.” said Hill. “The texture of the material is said to resemble gray dyed sheepskin, but obviously it was taken from an animal unknown today.”

MARKINGS DISCOVERED

Hill said that in another cavern was found the ritual hall of the ancient people, together with devices and markings similar to those now used by the Masonic order. In a long tunnel were well-preserved remains of animals including elephants and tigers. So far, Hill added, no women have been found.

He said the explorers believe that what they found was the burial place of the tribe's hierarchy. Hieroglyphics, he added, bear a resemblance to what is known of those from the lost continent of Atlantis. They are chiseled, he added, on carefully-polished granite.

He said Dr. Viola V. Pettit, of London, who made excavations around Petra, on the Arabian desert, soon will begin an inspection of the remains.

EXPEDITION REPORTS NINE-FOOT SKELETONS

From the Nevada Citizen, August 5, 1947

DEATH VALLEY

A band of amateur archaeologists announced today they have discovered a lost civilization of men nine feet tall in Californian caverns. Howard E. Hill, spokesman for the expedition, said the civilization may be “the fabled lost continent of Atlantis”.

The caves contain mummies of men and animals and implements of a culture 80,000 years old but “in some respects more advanced than ours,” Hill said. He said the 32 caves covered a 180-square-mile area in California's Death Valley and southern Nevada.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS SKEPTICAL

“This discovery may be more important than the unveiling of King Tut's tomb,” he said. Professional archaeologists were skeptical of Hill's story. Los Angeles County Museum scientists pointed out that dinosaurs and tigers which Hill said lay side by side in the caves appeared on Earth 10,000,000 to 13,000,000 years apart.

Hill said the caves were discovered in 1931 by Dr F. Bruce Russell, Beverly Hills physician, who literally fell in while sinking a shaft for a mining claim.

“He tried for years to interest people in them,” Hill said, “but nobody believed him.” Russell and several hobbyists incorporated after the war as Amazing Explorations, Inc. and started digging. Several caverns contained mummified remains of “a race of men eight to nine feet tall,” Hill said.

“They apparently wore a prehistoric zoot suit—a hair garment of medium length, jacket and knee-length trousers.”

CAVERN TEMPLE FOUND

Another cavern contained their ritual hall with devices and markings similar to the Masonic order, he said. “A long tunnel from this temple took the party into a room where,” Hill said, “well-preserved remains of dinosaurs, saber-toothed tigers, imperial elephants and other extinct beasts were paired off in niches as if on display.

“Some catastrophe apparently drove the people into the caves,” he said. “All of the implements of their civilization were found,” he said, “including household utensils and stoves which apparently cooked by radio waves.”

“I know,” he said, “that you won’t believe that.”