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Some believe billions were bundled out of the Philippines, while skeptics insist the story is only a fairy tale. If the Philippine Central Bank is to be believed, the amount of gold the Marcos family allegedly hoarded would have required a convoy of trucks to move. And, if the Swiss banks are to be believed, the entire account of the gold is a fairy tale invented to discredit the Swiss, keep Imelda Marcos out of jail and Filipinos dreaming about a golden windfall that will miraculously resolve all their economic woes. What makes these unconfirmed reports so fascinating is that every time someone derisively calls one of them a fairy tale, someone else injects it with a shot of realism. Franklin Drilon, the former Philippines attorney general, disclosed during a Senate hearing a list of 97 Marcos bank accounts in the U. He said the accounts held gold, dollars, yen and deutsche mark deposits. Also last month, Mrs. Marcos provided another reason to believe the reports of hidden wealth. Perhaps on purpose, Mrs. Marcos added fuel to the fire when she told Congress that her husband started to stash away gold as long ago as Marcos said that during their honeymoon around the world, her husband frequently held talks with gold traders. He bought more gold in That was a few years after Marcos, elected president in , declared martial law in Marcos said that if there was any gold left when the couple fled to exile in Hawaii in , the certificates to prove it were all stolen from them during the hectic last hours of their escape. Marcos also indignantly denied that her husband took gold out of the Central Bank. She portrayed him as a man "who gave more than he took. Lawmakers have been accusing one another of "botching" the hunt for the gold, known in official jargon as Operation Big Bird. Big Bird was launched in shortly after Marcos was ousted by Corazon C. While the search continued without much success, the demands on the Marcos fortune grew by leaps and bounds. A treasure-hunt company, Golden Buddha Corp. Ramos of setting up a secret sale of Marcos gold during his recent visit to Europe. Both allegations were dismissed as "hogwash" by a presidential spokesman and the oil company.

Chapter 2 : 10 Hidden Treasures Around The World - Listverse

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Names[edit] The island of Key Marco was composed of shell mounds and other shell works and separate from Marco Island in the 19th century. A late 19th century settlement on the island was called Marco Village. The Olde Marco Inn on the north end of the island was founded in 1888. The name of the settlement on the island was changed to Collier City in 1908. By late in the 20th century Key Marco had been attached to Marco Island and all of the mounds on Key Marco had been leveled and built on. The area is now known as Old Marco Village. It has one of the oldest indigenous burial mounds of the eastern United States, dating to about 3500 BCE ; and it was the site of the largest, permanently occupied community of the Archaic period 3500- 1000 BCE in the southeastern part of the nation. Carved and painted mask excavated from the "Court of the Pile Dwellers". The conditions in the muck preserved the wood and other objects, including those made with bone, fiber, gum , rawhide and gut. Objects of stone, shell and pottery were also found in the pond. Many of the wooden objects, besides the masks, had been painted. The colors were still vivid when the objects were first removed from the muck. The artifacts were very well preserved due to being buried in the wet conditions. The colors on the painted objects quickly faded, and many objects quickly deteriorated. But, a photographer with the excavation party recorded all the objects soon after they were removed from the pond, thus preserving evidence of their appearance. Watercolors were also prepared by Wells M. Sawyer showing the colors of the painted objects. Because of the limited knowledge of the archaeological discipline at the time, no record of the stratification of the objects was kept. They cannot be placed in sequence. There is no sign of European trade goods or influence in the finds. Radiocarbon dating did not exist at the time of excavation. Radiocarbon dating of objects which have been handled and stored away from their original environment for long periods may not be reliable. In the 1950s an attempt to radiocarbon date some objects yielded a date of AD 100. A second attempt in using five different objects yielded dates from 55 AD to AD 100. Two test pits yielded a large number of potsherds in distinct strata. The density of the potsherds indicates that the Key Marco site had a high population density, and presumably political complexity during both Glades period II and III. Widmer and Rebecca Storey , who trained and led a volunteer labor effort, in association with related organizations. They hoped to be able to establish more context for the archaeological site excavated by Cushing. Evidence was found of three platform mound stages, with large houses built on pilings. A stratigraphic analysis found 55 discrete layers, indicated by changes in shell and sand mixture. They found evidence of numerous postholes, which indicated a large structure built on pilings to raise it above the surface of the mound. They found additional evidence of early Glades culture, mostly through pottery remains. Around AD 100, pottery and artifact styles in the Muspa area changed to become very similar to those of the Calusa people to the north, indicating a close alliance with or absorption by the Calusa.

Chapter 3 : People Descend On San Francisco In Search Of Buried Treasure Â« CBS San Francisco

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In almost every corner of the nation, amateur treasure hunters explore caves, peer under flagpoles, or excavate house posts in hopes of striking rich. Ask any Filipino, and they will spin you a good story about an uncle or a friend-of-a-friend who who was convinced that they knew exactly where "X" marked the spot. Legend has it that during World War II, the Japanese appropriated millions in war bullion from the territories they occupied. Since the Japanese command under General Yamashita assumed that the Philippines would never be recaptured, it was chosen as the safest place to conceal the loot. The hidden cost of treasure-hunting The frenzied search for fabled treasure is an obsession that comes with a cost. Archeologists routinely complain of outsiders who cause irreparable damage to significant archeological digs that have nothing to do with buried treasure. The Ayub cave of South Cotabato Mindanao was an important site for ancient pottery and human remains but was almost completely destroyed by misguided seekers of Japanese treasure in the s. The entrance to the cave was bulldozed, leading to the further collapse of cave walls and the loss of artifacts. Public building works have become sources of suspicion. The construction of the Baguio Convention Center and the Aguinaldo Museum were dogged by intrigues when locals assumed that these works were a cover for the retrieval of Japanese treasure. The social costs of treasure-hunting cannot be ignored either. Small communities have been torn apart by nasty intrigues, as suspicions grow into jealous accusations against supposed discoverers of treasure. Neither is there any mention of gold in the deciphered communications of the Japanese military. Why, then, do people persist in such a hopeless venture? And what is really driving the national obsession? Long before Yamashita ever set foot in the islands, local sleuths would go on the hunt for the caches of silver dollars left over from the Philippine-American War. Perhaps the oldest myth is that of the "lost treasure" of Limahong, a 16th-century Chinese pirate who is said to have buried his loot somewhere in Pangasinan. Stories of lost treasure intersect seamlessly with the rich tradition Filipino folk tales documented since the late 19th century. These tales are not merely fairy stories for entertaining children. Despite having no identifiable "author", they are complex works of literature that have always played an important role in village and metropolitan life. By sharing and elaborating on folktales, ordinary people become empowered to express their values, reinforce moral codes, and impose meaning on collective desires and anxieties. In Philippine folklore, objects are often deliberately concealed only to be lost forever. Variations on this theme include tales of unexpected wealth that is quickly lost again due to the failure of the hero to observe proper conduct. In these stories, caves are supernatural sources of generosity. One popular tale is of fine jars and plates found inside the mouth of a cave, which are borrowed by locals for special events but always faithfully returned. All over the Philippines, one hears the story of a church bell that was hidden by locals to protect it from Moro pirates but that after the marauders have moved on, the bell could no longer be retrieved from its chosen hiding place. War treasure in times of crisis Stories are also told of valuable items that are concealed during times of crisis and occupation. The tales end with the caution that only a future hero will be able to recuperate the treasure. Unworthy fortune-seekers " especially Spaniards or Americans " will face all kinds of environmental catastrophes if they try to claim it for themselves. Set during the height of the Philippine-American war, the tale describes a tree covered in mysterious inscriptions in an unrecognized language that grew in front of a waterfall. Behind the waterfall lived a wealthy water spirit who gave a poor peasant girl money and golden jewelry, with the instruction not to tell anybody where she got it from. When her mother eventually compelled the girl to tell the truth, her new treasure disappeared. After the Americans learned of the treasure in the cave, they tried to obtain it but were continually thwarted. Taft it rains heavily although the sun shines brightly. Far from unchecked hysteria, the search for treasure is more like a search for explanations, justice, and hope. The stories are fundamentally about resources that are unfairly withheld from their deserving recipients, and they almost always correspond to periods of colonial occupation and political suppression. In this light, mythical treasure might be seen as a repressed hope for future economic rewards. In

circumstances of hardship and dramatic wealth-inequality, the discovery of lost treasure becomes a plausible explanation for why one family is rich while their neighbors remain poor. If the status quo is a brutal and unshakeable class system, wealth is quite rationally explained as a matter of blind luck rather than hard work. It is unsurprising then that Ferdinand Marcos is sometimes cast as a conspirator in the retrieval of Japanese gold. One legend has it that a poor farmer discovered a golden statue of Buddha while ploughing his field, but this happy find was forcefully reappropriated by the Marcos regime. Can there be any simpler analogy for the economic exploitation of the poor by the powerful? What is referred to today as "colonial mentality" is a kind of cultural inferiority complex stemming from past occupations by foreign rulers. Philippine cultural heritage and identity is a priceless treasure and well within our grasp. We need to recognize it before we destroy it in pursuit of a glittering mirage. He has previously worked as an author and editor for Lonely Planet and a linguist at the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples Bohol. His article on Philippine stories about lost bells and other valuables is published this month in the Journal of Folklore Research.

Chapter 4 : Yamashita's Gold: Enormous War Treasure Hoard Remains Elusive | Ancient Origins

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Share1 Shares With amazing advances in technology, one would think every rumor of lost treasure would either be debunked or found. Yet, talk of vast amounts of gold and gems continue to abound even in the 21st century. There have been a few instances where rumors of treasures actually produced real treasure, go figure. Although entertaining, treasure hunting should require occupational hazard insurance; past treasure hunters have received jail time, injuries and even death. A decorated general for the Japanese Army, it is speculated that Yamashita hid treasure in the caves of Bacuit Bay in the s. Yamashita obtained his treasures by looting many bordering countries during the 30s until World War II. Unfortunately for Yamashita, Japan surrendered while he was still in the Philippines. Prior to being captured and hung, Yamashita hid his treasure in different places on the island. He and his crew assumed they would eventually come back for the treasure. In the 70s, Rogelio Roxas found part of the treasure. Unfortunately President Ferdinand Marcos confiscated his findings and the remaining treasure located in that particular tunnel. Luke Barrett, Arthur Brown, Jack Killorain and Diego Alvarez, gained the confidence of the Pisco Church in Peru and managed to sail away with over 14 tons of gold and other treasures after killing the priests. Unfamiliar with the area, the four drew a map, ditched the loot and headed to Australia; with the hope of eventually returning and recovering their booty. Unfortunately, prior to returning for their treasure, two were killed and the other two were arrested. Only Killorain survived the jail stint. Before he died he told Charles Howe about the Pisco Church heist and where the treasure was stashed. When Howe found the treasure, he was not equipped to move the treasure. He left the treasure hoping to return and collect. As mystifying as the code is, it has long been assumed the only tools needed to decode the Lue is a one dollar bill, a key and a sound understanding of Masonic symbolism. Believed to be in the United States, the legend of the Lue claims the treasure is 14 tons of gold. They also failed to decipher the Lue and the Nazi loyalist that created had died. Ultimately they were unable to retrieve the treasure and returned to Germany. Herman Cortes stumbled upon it in , then Cristobol de Pedraza in The verdict is still out if this area holds treasures of gold. From the idea that Templar Knights and Christians buried treasures of the Templar there to lost jewels forming a golden path, many legends persist about the area. One of the most notable legends is of Commander Genghis who is supposedly buried with his treasures. Some legends have his treasure in the lake and others admit the location is unknown. Why is it on the list? Well the Mars Company, the expedition, crew thinks the gold may be on the sea bed as a result of moving the ship. You can see part of the ship on the banks of Admiral Island while the rest is in Seattle. Instead of surrendering and losing his treasure, the ship exploded and sank. Rumor has it that after attacking a wagon train the Apache Indians hid their stolen fortune of silver coins and gold dust in a Dutch oven. This oven, which contains the lost treasure, is hidden behind rocks at a point on Winchester Mountain in Arizona. Those in search of the treasure claim the point is cursed but that has not stopped treasure hunters from trying their luck. It was in the early s when Adams made his trek to the area. Tales say that Adams was never able to find his gold canyon again.

Chapter 5 : Yamashita's gold has been found and it's not what you think

Details about Key Marcos Buried Treasure Archaeology and Adventure s Florida by Gilliland Be the first to write a review. Key Marcos Buried Treasure Archaeology and Adventure s Florida by Gilliland.

Retreating Nazi troops were seen sinking their treasures into Lake Toplitz as they fled Allied forces near the end of WWII, however the contents of the boxes is unknown. Researchers believe that anything from gold and silver to priceless works of art may be at the bottom of the lake, and divers are still trying to locate the boxes. Over the years, a few especially crazy treasure hunters have emerged, busting up concrete and burning down a chapel in the pursuit of the golden owl. Apparently, someone had in fact come close, as Valentin saw disturbed ground near the true sight, but as of now, that appears to be the closest anyone has come. Legend has it that in 1845, Beale and a few men he was traveling with came into a large sum of gold and silver while mining somewhere in the Rocky Mountains. So Beale wrote three ciphers. Beale then entrusted Robert Morriss, a Lynchburg, Virginia innkeeper, with the safekeeping of a box containing the ciphers. Morriss was supposed to wait 10 years before opening it. At this point, if Beale did not return for the box, a key to the cipher was supposed to be mailed to Morriss. But it never arrived. For years, Morriss and a friend tried to decode the three ciphers, but they could only manage the second cipher the one describing the contents of the treasure. A family worked the mine and shipped the gold back to Mexico until a group of Apaches slaughtered them. Only one or two survivors were left, and they escaped into Mexico. The area where the attack occurred is still known as the Massacre Grounds. He was also rumored to have stored caches throughout the Superstitions. She was unable to locate the mine herself with the information he provided, and though many have tried, no one has been able to verify its existence or locate the missing gold since. The wall panels were elaborate and beautiful, and even hailed by some as the eighth wonder of the world. In 1945, the great Amber Room was taken apart and stolen by German soldiers, and by the end of the Second World War the panels had disappeared completely. According to some researchers, the amber wall panels must have been destroyed during the Soviet siege of Kaliningrad; yet others believe that the panels were transported elsewhere prior to the destruction of the city. He ended a long period of war between Chinese states and brought his countrymen together to work towards a modern, illustrious Chinese Empire. As the most revered leader in all Chinese history, Qin Shi Huang was entombed in a vast underground city, surrounded by thousands of life-sized terracotta soldiers that were undiscovered until 1974. The excavation is only a fraction complete, however, due largely to legends that the massive underground tomb is surrounded by poisonous rivers of mercury. Archaeologists are attempting to open up more of the entombed clay city, but they need to move slowly and carefully to avoid poisoning the myriad of underground streams in the area. This means that untold treasures and the body of Qin Shi Huang himself have yet to be discovered 7 The Copper Scrolls "64 unknown places A pair of copper scrolls was found in within the depths of the same system of Jordanian caves in which the original Dead Sea Scrolls were found in 1947. These scrolls turned out to be two separate pieces of one large scroll written in a unique derivation of Hebrew. Unlike the other Dead Sea Scrolls, this one details the locations of 64 separate treasures of gold and silver. Due to unspecific instructions, treasure hunters are not sure where to seek out this hidden wealth of gold and silver. The problem was, Mosby had also captured 42 other men during the raid and had to take them back through Union territory and across the Confederate line. Unwilling to part with his treasure, Mosby instructed his men to bury the treasure between two large pine trees in case of a battle. Mosby marked the trees with his knife, and the Raiders headed back along their route and across the Confederate line without any trouble from the Union. Unfortunately for Mosby, when he sent back seven of his most trusted men, they were all caught and hanged. Mosby never returned for the treasure. At the time the United States was in the midst of the Great Depression, and with the value of the dollar about to plunge, he expected the price of gold to explode. Trabuco and a few business partners were said to have secretly bought up around sixteen tons of gold, and were waiting for the prices to soar before they sold it. Rather than taking advantage of the situation and selling their gold, Trabuco and his partners held onto their bounty a little too long. Because of this, Trabuco and his partners were stuck. The knowledge of the location of the gold died with them. Over the

course of doing so, they gathered immense riches and became very powerful. Two centuries after their formation, the Pope accused them of heresy and ordered the arrest of all Knights Templar. Those that managed to escape gathered their riches and disappeared into history. Legend has it that they escaped to Scotland where sympathizers helped them hide their treasures under a chapel. When the new world was discovered, the descendants fled to Nova Scotia in Canada. Marks on old maps as well as graves in eastern Canada and New England show symbols from the Knights Templar, lending credence to this legend. But what happened to the treasure? A mysterious pit in Canada, on Oak Island, was discovered in 1799. Right under the surface were several flag stones. Under those, every ten feet, were logs, as well as charcoal, coconut fiber and putty. According to one written account, a stone was discovered with strange symbols, and another told of a tunnel feet down. No one knows what lies at the bottom. She was already known to be dangerously unseaworthy, but since she was so massive, she was the pride of the Portuguese fleet. King Alfonso had tasked her with bringing home the vast fortune taken from the King of Siam as tribute. She was caught in a storm in the straight of Malacca and wrecked on shoals, sinking to rest on the seabed deep under water. No one knows exactly where the Flor do Mar lies, and there is some controversy over which country controls the area and salvage rights where she is said to have been lost. He came up with the idea during this illness to create a bronze chest full of treasure for anyone to go find. He intended to hide it and die in the wilderness, with the treasure as a legacy. However, he survived his illness and waited until he was 79 or 80 to hide the treasure. In March 1782, he revealed that the treasure was hidden in the Rocky Mountains north of Santa Fe and 5, feet 1, m above sea-level. In September 1792, Fenn announced the publication of a new book, *Too Far to Walk*, containing a pullout map of the area surrounding the treasure. The book has since been published and is available for purchase. In January 1793, Fenn revealed in an interview: Its one of the most memorable battles in American history. Jim Bowie and Davey Crockett were two of men who fought of the powerful Mexican army of Santa Ana and died doing so. The treasure is said to contain millions of dollars of gold, silver and religious artifacts that were initially supposed to be used to build an army and pay for the upcoming war. Not a single trace of the massive fortune has ever been found. The craftsmanship that went into these luxurious eggs is considered some of the finest the world has ever seen. Although all of the eggs were meant to be taken to the Kremlin, 8 of them mysteriously went missing upon transport. After obtaining legal ownership over the land, Doc removed around gold bars from the mine. Since it was illegal at that time to own gold not in the form of jewelry, Doc hid the gold bars in various locations. While attempting to widen the opening with explosives, the shaft collapsed on itself making it impossible to reach the treasures. While trying to raise the funds to further excavate the site Doc was murdered. The deed was passed on to his heirs, but right as the family was close to reaching the site, the US Army relinquished the peak. His treasures, however, were taken after he was killed during a battle with the Spanish led by Cortez. So why do people think the massive treasure of an Aztec leader wound up in Utah? The prospector, a man named Freddy Crystal, tracked down a descendent of Montezuma to interpret the map, and it was determined the topography did in fact match the town that was near. Crystal actually convinced the townspeople to help him secretly search for the gold with the promise of sharing any findings, and eventually they did manage to find a system of caves and tunnels running through the mountain. It was laced with booby traps, but no gold was ever found, leading to the common belief that if the treasure had ever been there to begin with, had been moved by the Aztecs or discovered by some absurdly fortunate spelunker. But most of the loot has already been found. Experts believe there is still plenty of treasure to find. Dutch was consistently hounded for tax evasion, and was eventually caught and indicted by a Grand Jury. Before things got too hot, Dutch managed to pack his fortune into metal boxes and hid it away in the Catskill Mountains, with the intention of getting it when he was released. Knowing that mob bosses tended to lose their empires when they went away, Dutch kept the location secret so that he could quietly recover his treasure and start a new life. He was eventually acquitted of his charges and set free, but was gunned down soon after. On his deathbed, Schultz incoherently rambled about his treasures location, but it has yet to be found.

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Chapter 8 : 19 real life lost treasures that have yet to be found (19 Photos) : theCHIVE

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