



Welcome to the Digital Serpent Lab

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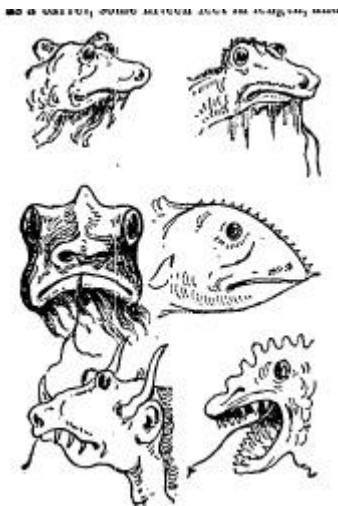
Project Overview: Tales of the sea serpent have permeated popular thought since time immemorial, but a singular description of the sea serpent has yet to be anchored down. In the course of the nineteenth century, English language newspapers gave rise to an era of

unprecedented coverage of the so-called sea serpent. Accounts of the famed monster varied wildly, and while some touted its scientific merit, others remained unfathomably skeptical.

Digital Serpent Lab takes a deep dive into visual and textual representations of the monster by text mining American and British newspapers during the nineteenth century using Gale Digital Scholar Lab and Voyant Tools.

Research Question: How have descriptions of the sea serpent changed over time in both images and text in the nineteenth century?

About



August 23, 1893: Illustration of a sea serpent sighting at Long Lake.

During the nineteenth century, interest in sea serpents grew exponentially. Sightings of sea serpents could be found in sea captains' journals, daily newspapers, advertisements, and more. Various communities paid attention, ranging from scientists to well-to-do citizens.

Despite the sustained interest in the sea serpent, accounts of its sightings varied wildly. Lengths, colors and body parts saw different descriptions according to region and time period. Seeking to gain a better understanding of different representations of sea serpents, our project presents compilations of the visual and textual descriptions of sea serpents in the 19th century.

Data Curation

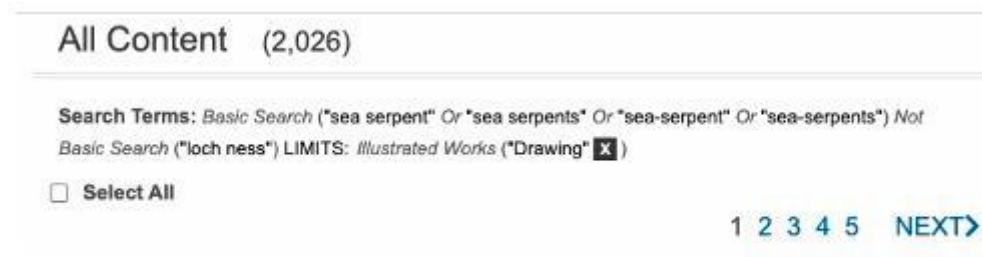


Figure 1: Search queries used to the image content set.

Building the Content Sets:

All of the images and texts that are part of this Digital Serpent Lab project came from the Digital Scholar Lab (DSL)'s archives. Our project pulled images and texts from the following archives:

- British Library Newspapers
- Nineteenth Century U.S. Newspapers
- American Historical Periodicals from the American Antiquarian Society
- The Sunday Times Historical Archive
- Nineteenth Century Collections Online
- Punch Historical Archive, 1841-1992
- The Times Digital Archive
- Nineteenth Century UK Periodicals
- Daily Mail Historical Archive
- International Herald Tribune Historical Archive, 1887-2013

- The Illustrated London News Historical Archive, 1842-2003
- Crime, Punishment, and Popular Culture

In building the two types of content sets, we employed the following search terms: sea serpent, sea monster, sea snake, sea dragon, sea creature, kraken, Naga, Tizheruk, Ryujin, and Jörmungandr. The methodology we employed includes time period limiters (i.e. 1800-1899) and wildcard characters.

Images Content Set:

For the image content set, we created a search that includes variations of the word “sea serpent.” From experiences of previous searches, we made the following decision in limiting the articles curate for the content set:

1. We are excluding documents that contain the term “loch ness” to avoid unrelated sea monster articles.
2. We are limiting the document type to newspapers only in order to gather data from scientific, fantastic, and humorous perspectives.
3. The time period will be limited to the 19th century in order to build a manageable corpus for analysis.
4. We are limiting the search to specifically include illustrated works (drawings).

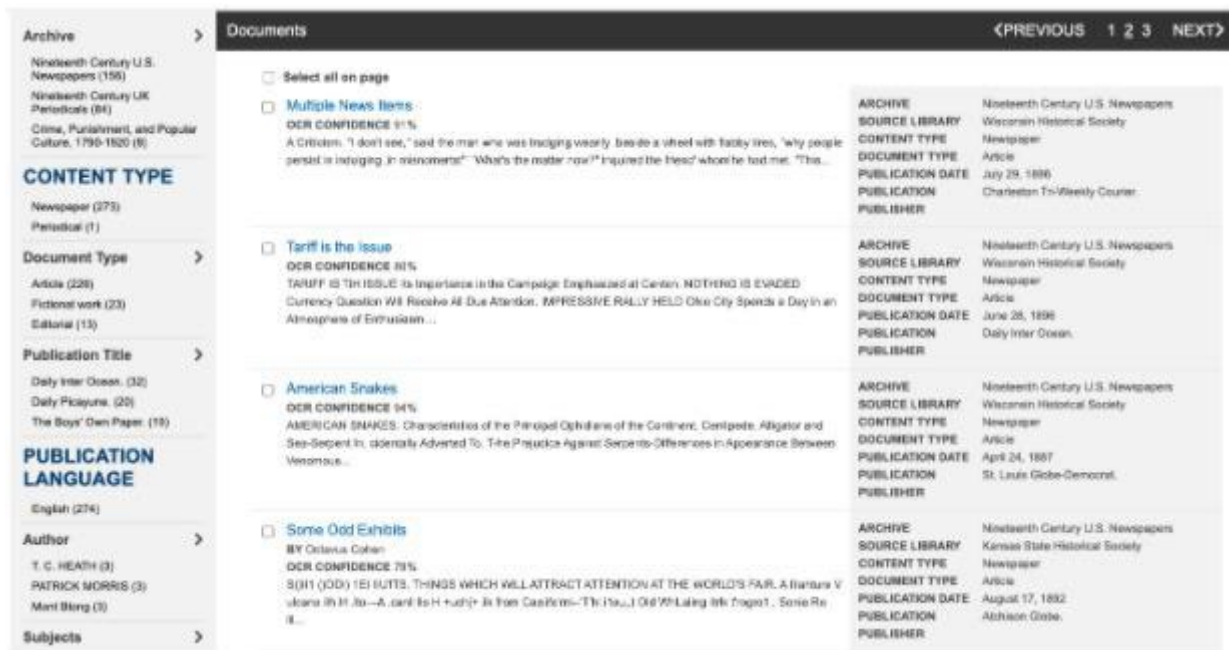


Figure 2: The first iteration of the content set intended for visual and textual analysis.

Textual Content Sets:

The first iteration of our content set is the image content set. We intended to utilize this content set for the textual description analysis as well. However, various images lacked texts or included unrelated texts, such as neighborhood gossip, which made the cleaning process difficult.

To improve upon the analysis output, we began creating new content sets with the goals of gathering more articles specific to sea serpent descriptions spanning the era of 1800-1899. To do so, our group divided up the data set building efforts. In total, we created ten content sets, with each content set spanning nine years. Each content set contained at least 50 articles. To ensure the texts selected were relevant, all texts were manually selected.

We set the following criteria for text selection:

- Contain mostly legible OCR text (i.e. no gibberish)
- Discuss the sea serpent for at least 75% of the article

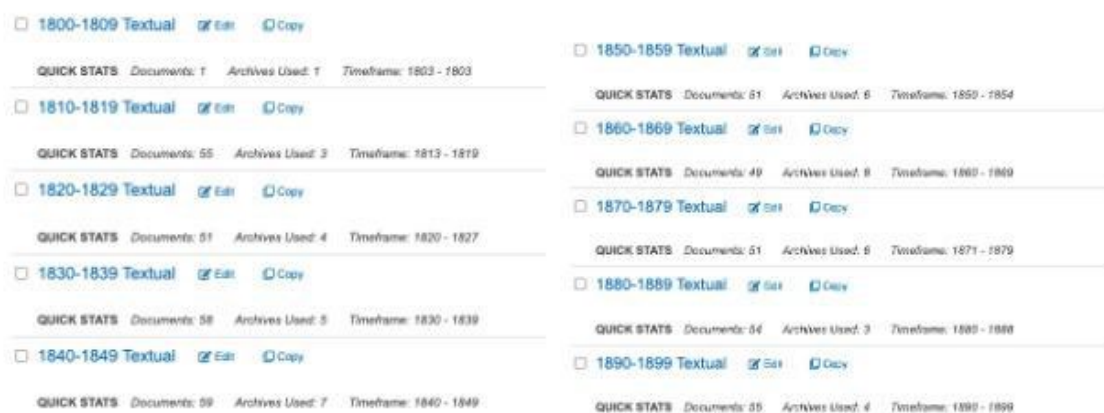


Figure 3: Newly built content sets.

During the content set building process, we found that there were no relevant articles about sea serpents during 1800-1809. Thus, we collectively agreed to omit the content set from the analysis process.

Due to time constraints, the materials in our content set represent only a fraction of the total documentation of sea serpents available in the Digital Scholar Lab archives.

Data Cleaning:

Similar to our content sets, the textual cleaning configuration also underwent various modifications in order to achieve the best results. For our first attempt, the group utilized the first default cleaning configuration with the inclusion of number characters in order to gather measurement data.

To further refine our cleaning configuration, we utilized the n-gram tool to gather data on frequently occurring terms that were unrelated to our research question. For this specific purpose, we applied the n-gram setting 1 min and 1 max. Once our group gathered data on the frequency of terms, we added non-relevant terms to the stop word list. This list included various given names, honorifics, as well as verbs like "said" or "told." Through manual selection of our documents for the textual content sets, we were also able to

identify common OCR errors and add these replacements terms to the new cleaning configuration (e.g. puig dog instead of pug dog, ssrpnt instead of serpent).

The final cleaning configuration included:

- Selection of all default cleaning options with the exception of number characters
- Stop words from n-gram analysis
- All replacement terms that group members gathered during the text cleaning process

Data Analysis and Visualizations

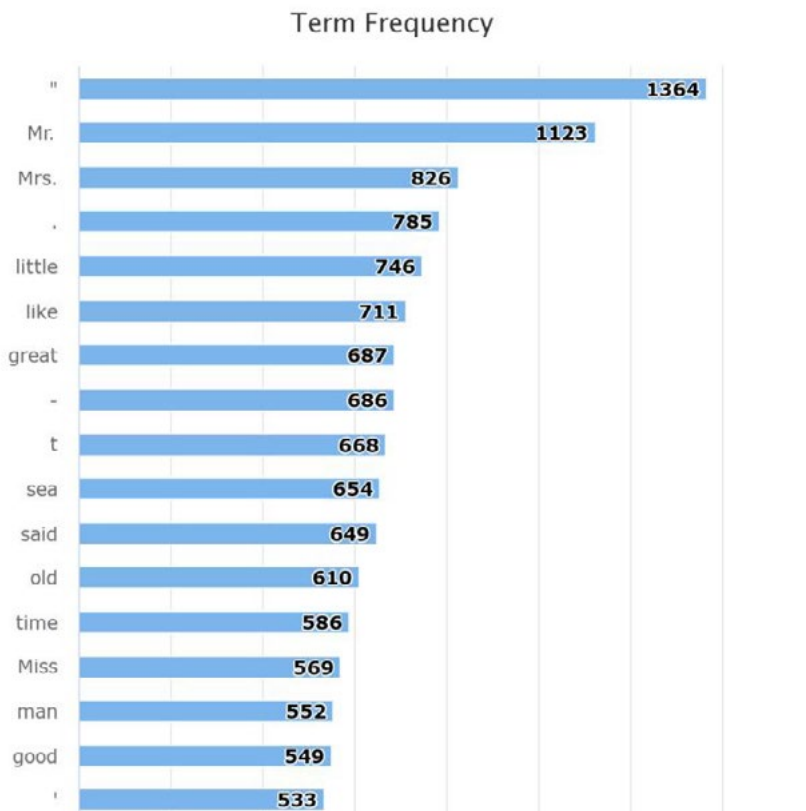


Figure 1: First 17 results from DSL's Ngram analysis of the first iteration of our content set, cleaned with our first cleaning configuration.

Ngrams

The Digital Scholar Lab's Ngram tool was one of the first tools we used to analyze our content set. We used the Ngram tool to refine our cleaning configuration, as it allowed us to identify common OCR errors in our content set. Our Ngram results from our initial content set also helped us to determine the criteria for the second iteration of our textual content set, as the term frequency results were dominated by words completely unrelated to our topic.

However, for more nuanced term frequency analysis, we switched to using Voyant, due to some of the additional features it offered.

Voyant

Though we initially used the DSL's Ngram tool to conduct term frequency analysis, we switched over to using Voyant after cleaning our data. There were 2 reasons for this:

1. Voyant's interface provided several additional tools for investigating the context of word occurrences
2. Voyant's results included an "inDocumentsCount" value, which allowed us to determine whether terms were common across our content set (as opposed to frequently used in a small number of documents)

We used Voyant to analyze term frequency across our content sets and examine which words were most often used to describe sea serpents. In particular, we focused on colors and body parts frequently mentioned in describing sea serpents. After uploading our content sets to Voyant, we exported the term frequency data as tab-delimited values. We then hand-sorted these spreadsheets by our categories of interest. In instances where we encountered multiple versions of the same word ("fin" and "fins") or obvious OCR errors, we summed the frequencies of these terms under one version of the word.

Sea Serpent Color Term Frequencies

	1810s	1820s	1830s	1840s	1850s	1860s	1870s	1880s	1890s	All time
Black	19	21	12	12	13	12	21	24	11	145
Blue	6	0	3	1	0	5	3	0	6	24
Brown	19	8	17	31	10	2	9	10	6	112
Dark	24	18	20	39	15	17	10	5	15	163
Gray	0	0	7	3	15	18	2	1	3	49
Green	11	0	0	0	2	1	2	7	4	27
Orange	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Red	2	1	2	3	5	21	14	2	3	53
White	11	7	1	23	15	16	11	15	4	103
Yellow	1	2	2	14	0	13	1	1	1	35

Figure 2: Voyant term frequency results, sorted into color words and standardized.

Sea Serpent Features Term Frequency

	1810s	1820s	1830s	1840s	1850s	1860s	1870s	1880s	1890s	All Time
Eyes	21	6	30	45	51	61	23	22	34	293
Fangs	2	0	0	0	1	5	0	4	2	14
Fins	6	4	25	53	19	33	5	10	28	183
Fur	3	2	3	1	2	0	0	4	1	16
Gills	2	1	1	1	21	16	3	5	3	53
Hair	4	0	3	5	2	5	8	3	7	37
Head	160	68	106	166	123	127	106	106	72	1034
Jaws	11	4	16	6	6	16	5	9	15	88
Mane	3	0	5	39	11	9	12	5	9	93
Mouth	20	8	17	9	20	21	23	11	14	143
Neck	16	5	12	23	11	3	22	14	19	125
Scales	18	3	8	6	5	19	9	7	9	84
Skin	11	6	9	6	12	9	4	3	7	67
Tail	66	32	23	45	25	40	20	23	23	297
Teeth	7	8	7	9	14	12	2	9	13	81
Vertebrae	1	0	2	21	1	0	2	2	1	30

Figure 3: Voyant term frequency results, standardized and sorted into words for body parts and other physical features.

Our standardized and sorted Voyant results are available for download by any viewers who wish to replicate our analysis.

Excel was used to create charts to visualize our term frequency findings, both by decade, as well as across the entire nineteenth century. “Head” was a top word across all decades, as

sea serpents were often spotted by their heads. Serpents were also often simply described as being of a “dark” color.

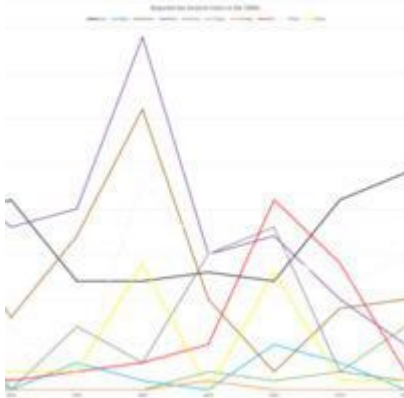


Figure 4: A line graph plotting the frequency of color words used to describe sea serpents throughout the 19th century.

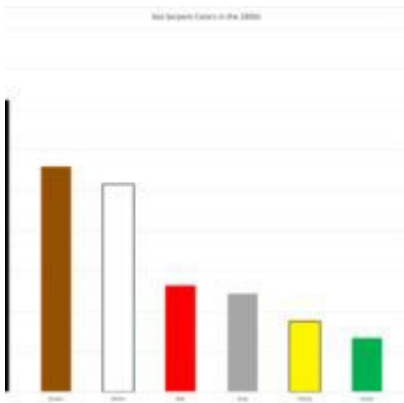


Figure 5: A bar chart showing the frequency of color words used to describe sea serpents in the 19th century.

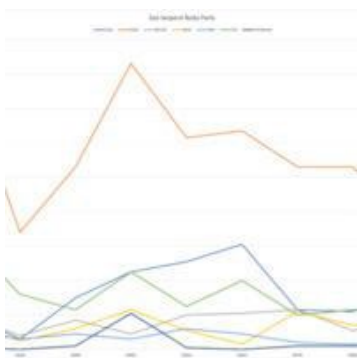


Figure 6: A line graph plotting the frequency of body parts referred to in sea serpent descriptions over the 19th century.

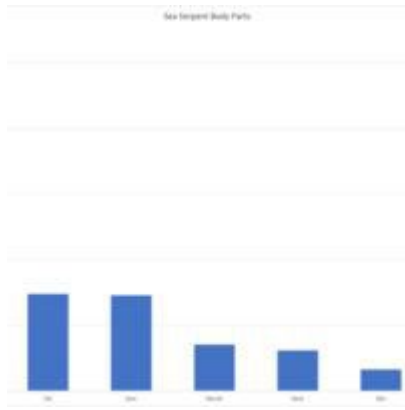


Figure 7: A bar chart showing the frequency of body parts referred to in sea serpent descriptions in the 19th century.

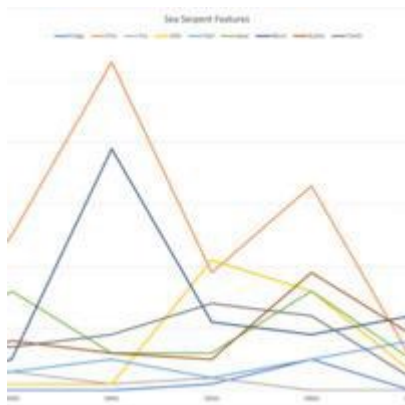


Figure 8: A line graph showing the frequency of physical features referred to in sea serpent descriptions throughout the 19th century.

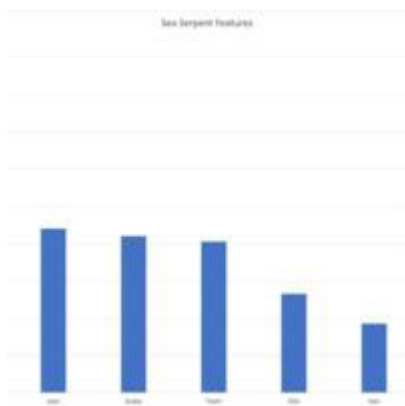


Figure 9: A bar chart showing the frequency of certain physical features in sea serpent descriptions in the 19th century.

Reported Sea Serpent Lengths (Standardized)

year	length (ft)
1814	600
1817	95
1817	50
1818	30
1818	100
1818	85
1818	100
1818	120
1818	50
1818	10
1819	95
1819	100
1819	100
1819	90
1819	115
1820	55
1822	70
1823	80
1823	27.5
1823	75
1824	60
1826	50
1826	300
1826	47.5
1826	60
1827	975
1830	27.5
1830	60
1830	100
1830	100
1831	175
1833	90
1833	35
1833	80
1833	47.5
1834	60

Figure 10: Standardized sea serpent length data.

Named Entity Recognition

We used the Digital Scholar Lab's Named Entity Recognition tool to examine reported sea serpent lengths over the course of the nineteenth century. After running the NER tool on our cleaned content sets, we filtered our results to show only Measurement entities. The context of each entity was checked by hand, in order to verify that the measurement referred to a sea serpent's length. Then the reported measurements and the year of the article's publication were entered into a shared spreadsheet.

The spreadsheet of reported lengths was further standardized by:

1. Converting all units of measurement to feet
2. Averaging all lengths given as ranges (e.g. "90 to 120 feet long" to 105)

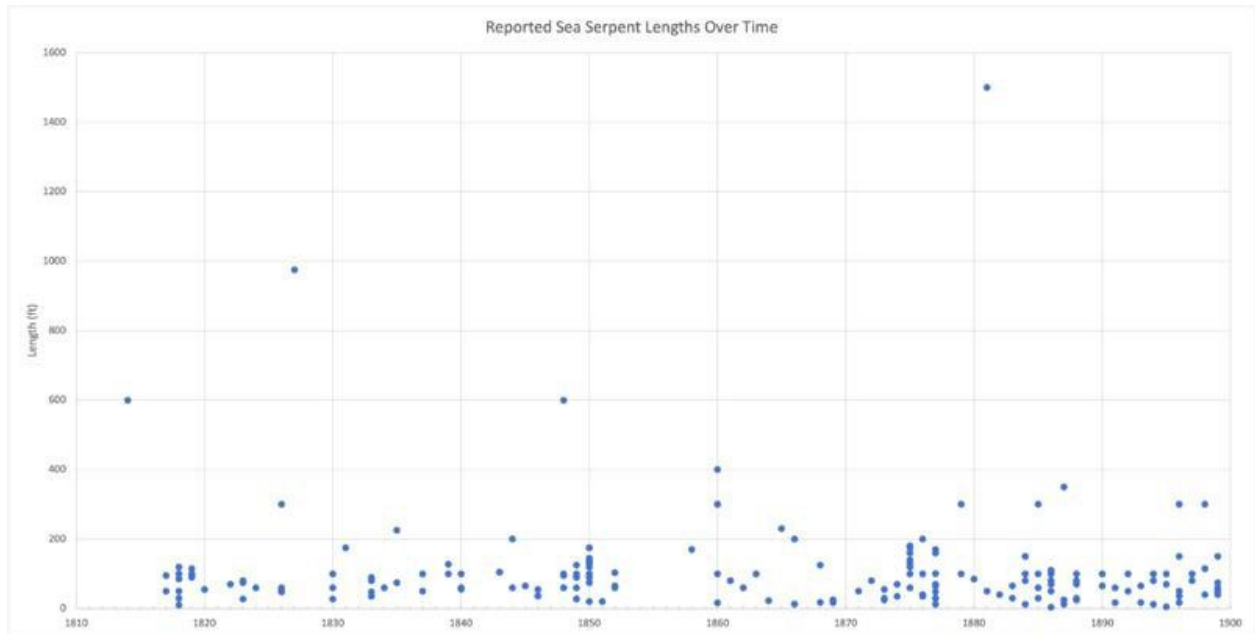


Figure 11: A scatter plot showing reported sea serpent lengths throughout the 19th century.

The standardized lengths were plotted on a scatter plot using Excel.

After excluding the outlying lengths over 400 feet, we found the average reported length of sea serpents to be ~90 feet. We also observed that reports of sea serpent sightings were more likely to include an estimated measurement of length towards the second half of the nineteenth century.

TimelineJS

We used TimelineJS to create an interactive visualization of the changes in the representation of sea serpents over the nineteenth century. TimelineJS allowed us to create a timeline incorporating text that we had written alongside original source images and documents, and made it easy to chronologically organize our findings.

The Sea Serpent Across Time

Collection Items

Conflict Between a Whale and a Sea Serpent



A sepia tone drawing of a sea serpent coiled around a whale. The whale has fishlike fins and is bleeding; the sea serpent has a hairy head.

Crested "Sea Serpent" Riding the Waves



A sea serpent with a crest on its head and eel-like body swims horizontally on top of the waves, with a ship in the distance. The accompanying article attributes origins of the mythical sea serpent to an actual species of Ribbon fish: *Gymnetrus*...

Sea Serpent Sighted by HBMS Daedalus



Two drawings of the sea serpent seen by those onboard HBMS Daedalus.

The Sea Serpette in the Maryland Gazette



This is one of the earliest articles in the 19th century about the Sea Serpent.

Excerpted items from the Sea Serpent Collection

Accounts of the sea serpent varied widely through the nineteenth century, ranging from scientific (scientific) to hysterical (hysterical) and serpently real (certainly real) to skeptical (skeptical). Both images and text reflected these sentiments. No single theme surfaced as the dominant one in nineteenth-century sea serpent narratives, allowing for a rich discourse surrounding the infamous monster.

[Explore the depictions here.](#)

Scientific Depictions of the Sea Serpent

The main source of information on sea serpents was often attributed to early mythological literatures, resulting in the common association with sea serpent sightings accounts as a primitive myth. However, within the article *Ancient Scientific Basis of the "Great Serpent"* from *Historical Evidence*, Stothers (2004) examined these myths and argued that the textual information from the literature "gradually became confused and blended with the

more scientific tradition" (p. 221). This implied that the ancient reports of sea serpents have scientific truths worth examining. Our examination of English newspapers during the 19th century found that beyond a blend of myths and scientific tradition, there was an emergence of scientific methodologies through coverage of sea serpents' fossils and scientific classification attempts.

SEA SERPENT IN GEORGIA.
Capt. Delano, of the schooner *Eagle*, arrived at Charleston from Turtle River, has furnished the editors of the *Courier* with the following particulars, to the truth of which he declares himself willing, with his whole crew, to make affidavit.
On Monday, 22d inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. when about one mile inside St. Simon's Bar, endeavouring to beat out, observed at the distance of 300 yards, a large object resembling an alligator, occasionally moving along in the same course with the vessel, and at times lying nearly motionless upon the surface. Capt. D. finding himself likely to approach very near this strange visiter, charged a musket with ball, and tacked so as to run within 20 or 25 yards of him, at a moment when he was lying perfectly still and apparently unconcerned. Capt. D. took deliberate aim at the back of his head, the only part then exposed, and fired—the ball evidently taking effect. Instantly, to the no small astonishment and apprehension of the crew, the monster aroused himself and made directly for the vessel, contracting his body, and giving two or three tremendous sweeps with his tail as he passed, the first striking the stem, and producing a shock which was very sensibly felt by all on board. On seeing his approach the Captain jumped upon his deck load of cotton, and the whole crew, including the man at the helm, were not less prompt in consulting their safety. They had all a fair opportunity to observe their enemy both before and after the shot, and concur in describing him as upwards of 70 feet in length; his body as large, or larger, than a 60 gallon cask; of a grey color, shaped like an eel—without any visible fins, and apparently covered with scales—the back being full of 'joints' or 'bunches.' The head and mouth resembled those of an Alligator, the former about 10 feet long, and as large as a hogshead! A smaller one of like appearance was observed at a greater distance, which vanished on the firing of the shot, but both were afterwards seen together, passing the North breaker, where they finally disappeared. Capt. D. says he saw a similar creature off Doboy, about 4 years since, at which he fired three shots, but without obtaining quite as familiar an interview as in the present instance. He believes that this formidable nondescript had sufficient strength to injure seriously, if not totally destroy, a vessel of the *Eagle's* size, by a single blow fairly given, and deems himself very fortunate in that result of the encounter. He reloaded his musket before his enemy disappeared, but it was only in selfdefence, as he felt no disposition to renew the contest with so potent an adversary.
Capt. D. states, that he could not have been deceived in the general appearance of this marine prodigy, and that it differed altogether from any species of whale, or other inhabitant of the deep, which he had ever before seen, with the exception mentioned above.

April 8, 1830: Attempt of a sea captain classifying a sea serpent in Georgia.

Early Attempts of Classification

Early attempts to classify the creature can be observed in the 1830s. Sea crews provided detailed descriptions of the sea serpent's visual appearance and compared it to other marine mammals. This Maryland Gazette article offered an account by Captain Delano, who provided an exhaustive description of a sea serpent sighting including its colors, unique features, and measurements. He concluded his account with the observation that the sea serpent was "different altogether from any species of whale". This account, among others, provided a foundation for later classification attempts.

Sea Serpents.—A correspondent of the Savannah Georgian, writes from Darien, that a marine monster, with a smaller one in company, had been seen in the waters adjacent, which was supposed by some of the piscatory cognoscenti to be the same prodigy described by Captain Delano. It had however no bumps, craniological or sea-snakeical. It was "very like a whale," and in fact there was no doubt of its being one of the grampus breed. Should this animal turn out to be identical with the anomalous fish seen by Captain Delano, the southern editors must not exult, as some of them have prematurely done, at their having as good a sea-serpent as the Yankees. This whale is not to be mentioned in the same day with the great worm who stretched from Marblehead to Gloucester, resting midway upon the gigantic rocks, gobbling up myriads of herrings at a swallow, and "heaving the mighty ocean into storm." He is a poor little fish, only sixty feet long, by the most aggravated estimates.

May 4, 1830: Biological classification of sea serpent with comparison of sea serpent to a whale species.

In another example from the 1830s, the Savannah Georgian described a sea serpent, drawing a comparison between sea serpent and a whale species. The newspaper used terms such as "of the grampus breed" and "identical with the anomalous fish." This

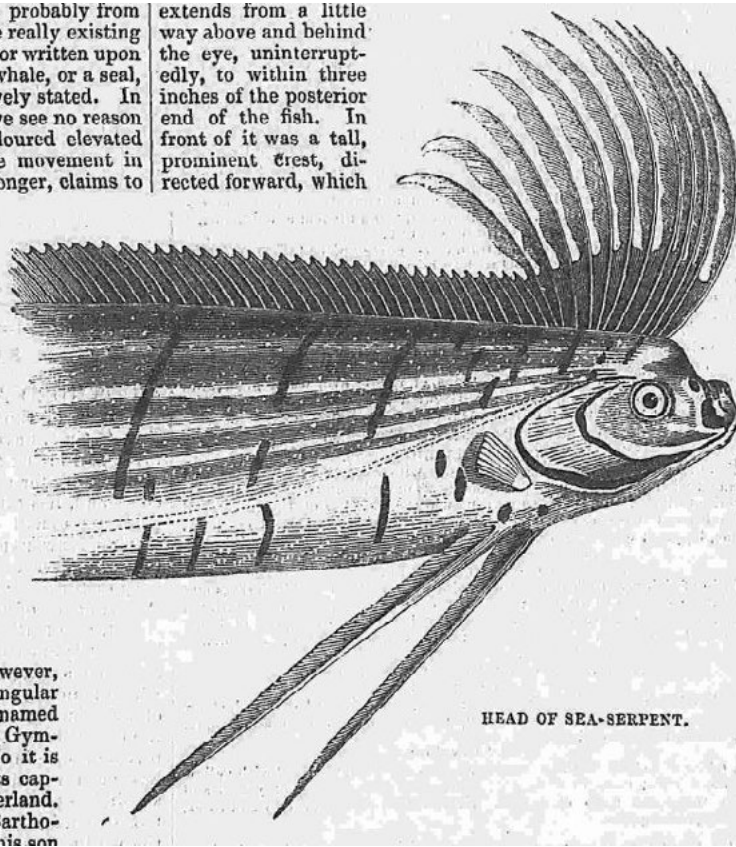
application of scientific terms illustrates attempts to apply biological classification to the sea serpents during the 19th century.

1 of time, probably from that some really existing been said or written upon as a large whale, or a seal, be positively stated. In ligence, we see no reason brown-coloured elevated snakelike movement in even stronger, claims to

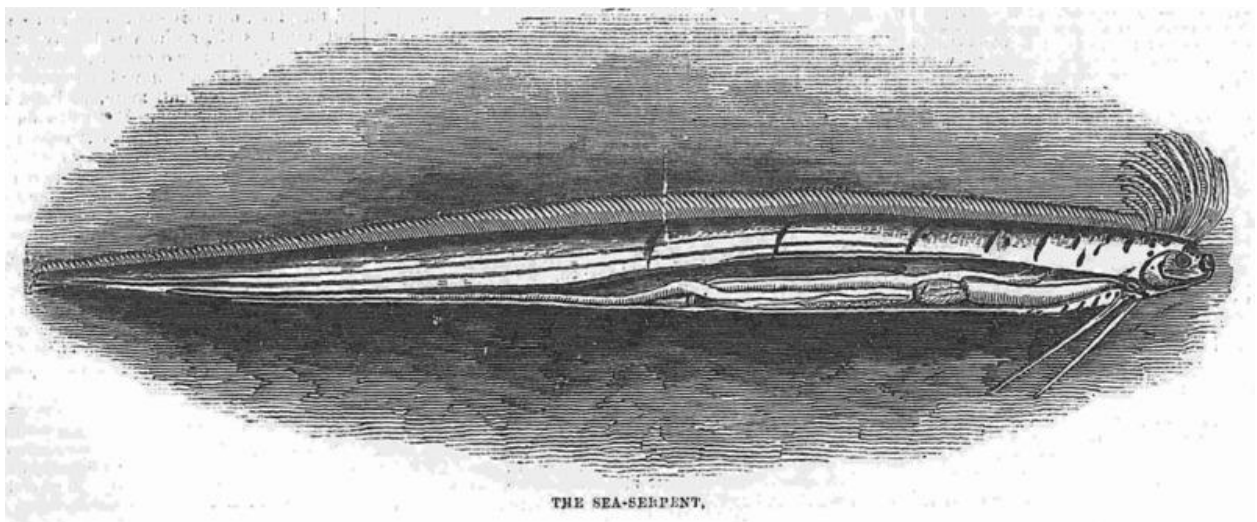
extends from a little way above and behind the eye, uninterruptedly, to within three inches of the posterior end of the fish. In front of it was a tall, prominent crest, directed forward, which

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the fish, however, one of singular tribe, so named he genus Gymnat given to it is place of its capture in the northumberland. last, by Bartholomew and his son



May 26, 1849: Visual interpretation of a sea serpent's face with features of a species of Ribbon fish



May 26, 1849: Visual interpretation of a sea serpent body

Scientific Classification Attempts

Increasing sightings of sea serpents by sea sailors drew fascination from the scientific community. This change can be observed through descriptions of sea serpents in newspapers. For example, this illustration from *The Lady's Newspaper & Pictorial Times* is a close-up illustration of a sea serpent's face. The image's caption draws a comparison between the sea serpent's features and a species of Ribbon fish: *Gymnetrus Northumbriensis*.



OLD-STYLE SEA SERPENT.

both important and reliable because of its compositeness and the judicial fairness of its conclusions.

That in many cases (these maritime phenomena may perhaps be nothing more than optical delusions is admitted. Especially in cases where the supposed serpent measures 200 feet and the mean circumference twenty feet or more, it might be nothing more than a school of porpoises, whose characteristic mode of swimming in a long body gives the appearance on the water surface of a succession of snake-like undulations. The *London Times* of February, 1835, for instance, speaks of a large mass of seaweed, which being mistaken for one of these creatures was cautiously approached and actually harpooned. Two basking sharks (*Selachia max-*



THE WISLIZENUS SERPENT.

ina), which are in the habit of propelling their 60 to 80 feet bodies in single file, could easily assume the shape and length of a respectable sea serpent. But certain peculiarities of by far the most of the observations in which the majority of the reports agree demand a verdict in favor of the existence of an animal of the *basilosaurus* variety.

Eye Witnesses.

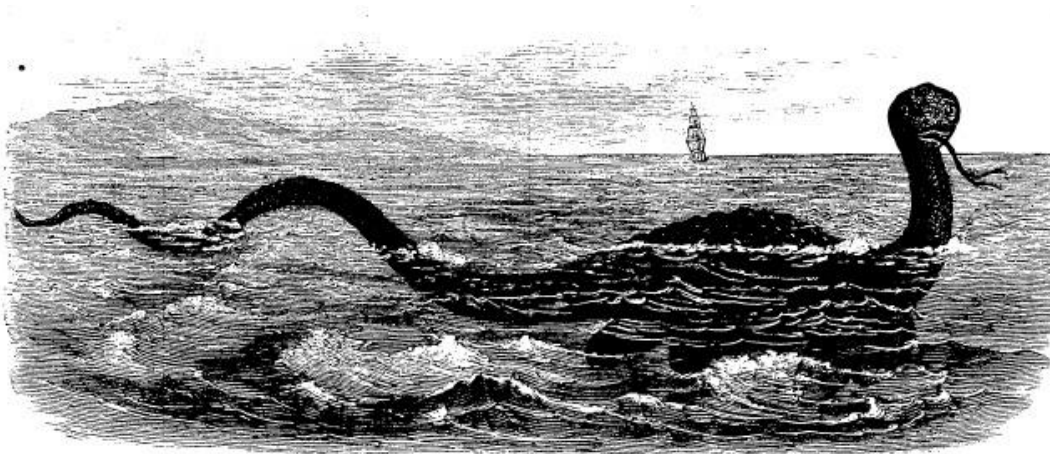
How, for example, is it possible to controvert the declarations of nearly one-half of them, that the head with at least thirty feet of round, unctuous flesh, white underneath and black on top, the only variation being a comparatively small mouth and a pair of large staring eyes, was lifted high above the waves, and that this constituted only one-third of the entire length! This would prove the genuine sea serpent from all ac-



SERPENT ATTACKING A WHALE.

September 10, 1893: An official account of a sea serpent scientific classification.

More official accounts of scientific classification of the sea serpent emerged in the late 19th century. In 1893, an excerpt from the *Daily Inter Ocean*, the classifier, Ouderman, identified the sea serpent as "a mammal of the Pennipedia group," or as a relative of sea lions and walruses. Ouderman's works, including his documentation on sea-serpents, are largely responsible for the emergence of marine cryptozoology. According to France (2018) "many of the world's leading naturalists considered the study of [sea serpents] to be both a legitimate and a meritorious field of scholarship" (p.113).



THE SUPPOSED FORM OF THE SEA-SERPENT.

April 10, 1880: Visual interpretation of the sea serpent from discovered fossils.

Remains Discovered

Accounts of sea serpent fossil discoveries also appeared in the late 1800s. An example of fossil discovery can be found in Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Newspaper*. Accompanying the article was a visual reimagining of the "supposed form of the sea serpent."

Despite a longstanding association between sea serpents and mythological literature, scientific conversations surrounding the sea monster's existence were a prominent part of the 19th century English newspapers.

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Hissterical Depictions of the Sea Serpent

In the nineteenth century, the sea serpent permeated the cultural zeitgeist, influencing everything from fashion trends to social commentary on relationships, and inspiring cartoonists throughout the English-speaking world.

The Sea Serpent has been seen again upon our coast, by Capt. Knight, of the brig Speed, at Portland, from Matanzas. Capt. K. is confident he saw one hundred feet of the monster. In the name of the whole fraternity of Editors, we tender our thanks to his Serpentship for making his appearance once more. When he next exhibits his head like a hogshend, his bumps like floating barrels, and his skin like a mottled rainbow, may we be there to see!

May 8, 1833: His Serpentship Spotted in Portland.

His Serpentship: Sightings and Crossings

Early in the century, in 1833, his "Serpentship" was duly acknowledged in a National Intelligencer article satirizing his appearance in Portland. A whole "fraternity of Editors" expressed their gratitude to Captain K. for sighting the creature with a "head like a hogshend" and scales "like a mottled rainbow." Although numerous sightings of the serpent were printed in news publications up until this point in the century, the editors of this publication found the account more humorous than veracious.



August 21, 1858: Astonishment of the Sea-Serpent on Coming across the Atlantic.

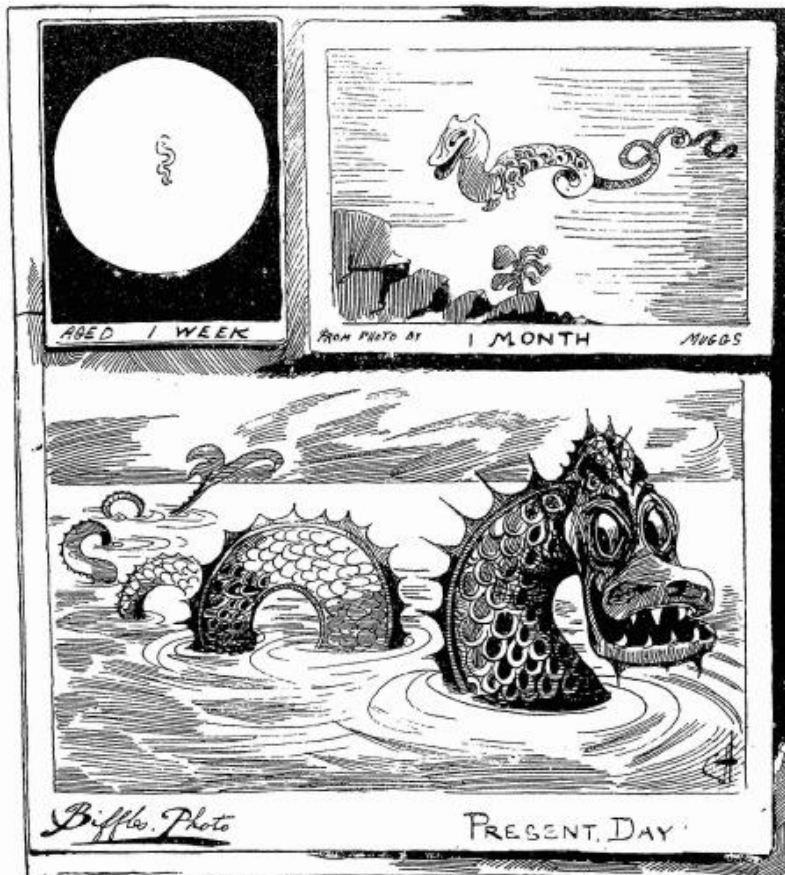
In the middle of the century, cartoons continued to poke fun at the sea serpent for supposedly "crossing" the Atlantic, illustrating it as much smaller and less domineering than previous accounts. In 1858, The New York Picayune published an image of the sea serpent looking exhausted and deflated after its ocean trek to unfamiliar shores. In contrast to more serious accounts of sea serpent sightings, this cartoon painted the famed creature as nothing more than a glorified and frazzled salt water snake, surprised at its own stamina.



August 10, 1890: Fashions for Chateau and Seaside: The Sea Serpent Bonnet.

Sea Serpent Fashion Trends

The sea serpent's status as an internalized cultural phenomena became ever more evident as it slithered its way into new fashion trends. This marked a departure from earlier instances that only focused on the sea-serpent-as-creature. At a time when fashion sensibilities revolved around lace and feathers, the sea serpent inspired novel trends "for Chateau and Seaside," not least of which the Sea Serpent Bonnet, as illustrated in an 1890 issue of New York Herald's Sunday Supplement. Veils were back in vogue, with "several yards of colored 'fish net' veiling [...] twisted around the hat" and generously employed in service to this "graceful fashion."



PORTRAITS OF CELEBRITIES AT DIFFERENT TIMES OF THEIR LIVES—
THE SEA SERPENT.

July 29, 1893: Life Stages of a Sea Serpent.

The Celebrity of the Century

The 1890s were particularly fond of making light of the sea serpent's once ferocious reputation. One 1893 cartoon, captioned "Portraits of celebrities at different times in their lives," featured no other than the celebrity of the century, the sea serpent itself: a mere speck at the age of one week, a small dragon at one month, and a formidable beast in the "present day." Elevated to the status of "celebrity," the sea serpent now suffered from the celebrity archetype. In its illustration of the serpent from infancy to adulthood, this cartoon "humanized" the serpent and demonstrated that, like any celebrity, the serpent had a life before it ascended to its current status.



July 12, 1896: Man or Serpent.

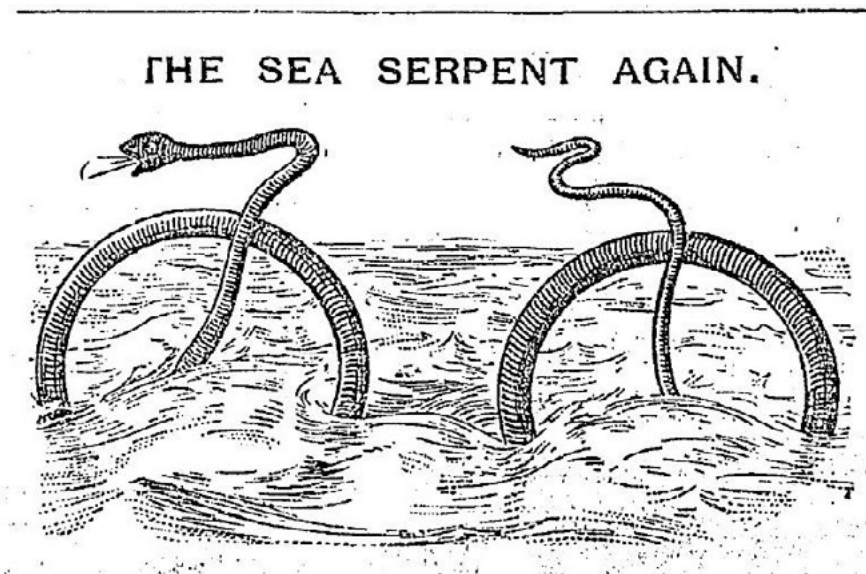
Shall I compare thee to a Sea Serpent?

Late in the century, references to the sea serpent became components of commentary on social issues like relationships. The sea serpent found its way into commonplace interactions, as illustrated in an 1896 cartoon from the Milwaukee Journal, where a woman's initial skepticism about the existence of the sea serpent begins to dissipate when she encounters a mustached suitor. In the context of interactions between men and women, an association between the sea serpent and the male suitor carried a markedly negative connotation, either as a suggestion of the man's incompetence, or as an implication of his undesirability.



August 21, 1897: Sea Serpent Scares Off Would-Be Suitor.

A cartoon published in *Illustrated Chips* the following year once again pitted a gentleman against a sea serpent—or is that just several men carrying a long bundle? When faced with the sea serpent, gentlemen suitors, it appeared, typically found themselves on the losing end of its tail.



September 17, 1897: Sea Serpent Seen by Bicyclist.

You are What You Sea

Towards the end of the century, the sea serpent began to coil itself into the shape of its observers, as illustrated in the 1897 cartoon, where the serpent is coiled in two loops to resemble a bicycle. The caption read: "This time it was seen by an ardent and bibulous bicyclist." Implicit in cartoons of this nature was the suggestion that the sea serpent was a figment of a collective imagination, where eyewitnesses created the serpent in their own image.

Despite the numerous serious and scientific accounts of sea serpent sightings, humorous representations found their way into the popular consciousness and continued undeterred to the tail end of the nineteenth century and, perhaps, beyond.

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The Sea Serpent has been seen again upon our coast, by Capt. Knight, of the brig Speed, at Portland, from Matanzas. (1833, May 8). *National Intelligencer*.

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Serpently Real

"The time is not distant probably when the story of the sea serpent will be confirmed with a like precision." - Milwaukee Journal (1897)

Nineteenth-century belief in the sea serpent was profound. English language newspapers reflected this conviction, talking about the serpent in depth and out of this world. Details increased over time, reflecting long-held and persistent fascination with the monster of the deep. Above all, however, commentators remained convinced of the sea serpent's existence.

Simple Substantiation



September 2, 1819: A simple sketch of the Maryland serpent with few features.

While cultural myths and lore about sea serpents have existed for centuries, the early 1800s witnessed a newfound interest in the sea serpent largely due to sightings by “upstanding citizens” rather than scientists or naturalists alone (Lyons, 2009, p. 26-27). American and British spectators alike reveled in the serpent’s mere existence. Early drawings were rudimentary, as papers attempted to piece together scant details and sketch out basic features.

As evident in this early Maryland Gazette drawing in 1819, the sea serpent lacked fantastical details and instead featured a simple, realistic representation. This suggested that those creating these drawings were most invested in convincing others that the sea serpent was real.

Jaws, Teeth, and Monstrous Size, oh my!

As sea serpent sightings became frequent and reported on in both American and British newspapers, more and more details emerged. These details were intended to serve as proof that sea serpent testimonies were credible. While early sightings focused on color and shape, newer articles described the serpent's size, jaws, actions, and abilities.

In 1830, The New York Spectator reported that a sea serpent was spotted in St. Augustine, Florida. The article took great care to remark on "his elegant form" and "jaws...extended enough to receive a rice tierce of the largest size." Such extended descriptions only fueled the wonder associated with the sea serpent narrative.

An 1877 article in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat expressed similar sentiments, describing the monster seen in the St. Louis River as a "Reptile with the Head of a Dog, Mane of a Horse, and Bill of a Pelican."

Sea Serpent Again.—It appears, says the Savannah Georgian, that this novel visitor in the waters of the South, has recently appeared in the neighborhood of St. Augustine. Capt. Harford, who arrived at that port on the 4th inst. in two days from Charleston, when lying to, off St. Augustine Bar, obtained a full view of the monster, and affords in the following description of him, under his signature :— "When we first saw him near Capt. H. he was at the distance of 150 yards, with his head continually out of water ; his jaws were extended sufficient to receive a fine sword of the largest size ; he moved for the vessel with rapidity, showing many fins resembling the sword of a sword fish from four to six feet in length. We could plainly discern four rows of teeth on each jaw ; his length was from 25 to 30 feet ; he then stood off to the north, making a leap forward to catch a porpoise, clearing himself from the water five or six feet, which gave us a fair opportunity to view his elegant form ; his head appeared to be as large as a sugar hogshead, resembling that of an alligator with his neck jerked back ; he had five or paddles on each side near his neck resembling the flippers of a seal apparently the size of a common door ; we saw him afterwards standing in for the bar with his head and tail out of water ; the tip of his tail appeared very sharp, resembling a harpoon. Should any persons in open boats fall in with this hungry looking fellow, I should advise them to leave his company

May 7, 1830: The sea serpent is sighted in St. Augustine, complete with a firsthand account of the creature's size, body, and potential capabilities.

A MISSISSIPPI SEA-SERPENT.

The Aquatic Monster that was Seen in the River at St. Louis—A Reptile with the Head of a Dog, Mane of a Horse and Bill of a Pelican—The Story Well Attested.

The men working at the Government dikes in the Mississippi River, opposite Quarantine Station, tell a very curious story concerning a singular monster seen in the water at that point on the 6th Inst. The reporter's informant in the case is Mr. Thomas Eagan, one of the workmen alluded to, who lives at No. 2325 South Seventh street, in this city, who was himself the first to discover this strange aquatic animal, and to call the attention of his fellow-laborers to it. It was about 10 o'clock in the morning, and the day so clear and bright that there could be no optical illusion resulting from any unusual condition of the atmosphere.

Mr. Eagan states that his attention was first directed to a peculiar movement of the water about forty feet above where he was working on the dikes. The motion seemed to be caused by a round body rolling over and over in the water with considerable violence, throwing the waves a foot high with each revolution. The object rolled in this manner until it reached a point immediately opposite Eagan and his fellow-workmen, and here it seemed to pause for breath, though at no time being perfectly still. It remained comparatively quiet, however, long enough for the men to get a good sight of a part of its body, though it was plain that not more than one-third of its length could be seen. There was about ten feet of the middle portion of

THE BODY
partially lifted above the water, and though the head was visible several times, the tail was not seen at all, and thus no accurate estimate of the entire length could be made. The back of the monster was covered with coarse black or dark brown scales, much like those of the alligator, while the under portion of the body, brought frequently to view as the monster turned over, was observed to be of a dark blue, and bright and glistening like that of the Mississippi catfish. The head, most curious to relate, was that of a dog, the ears and eyes being plainly discernible, while the mouth or bill was in the perfect shape of a pelican's, and more than a foot in length. Some of the men who got a good look at the head and ears declare that they were covered with a thick coating of hair, black in color and hanging down in long, stringy locks. The ears were long and pendant like those of a hound or sea lion, and several fins. The monster shook them as if to rid his head of the dripping water. From the long bill he threw a stream of water, at intervals, much like the spouting of a whale, and with a noise that was heard by all on shore. The spouts of water were thrown at least two feet high, about a minute apart.

THE REPTILE
had either six legs or four legs and two huge leg-like fins. At any rate, two of these members were much longer and larger than the other four, and were thrown out of and along the surface of the water as if they were being used as paddles for propelling, or keeping the body still, or turning it over. On the thick, corrugated neck there was a long black mane, reached like that of a horse, and reaching so far down that the ends were lost in the water. Why the monster paused so long opposite the dike can not be surmised, but it is believed to have been attracted by the noise and shouting of the men at work, for several times it was observed to turn its head in that direction, as if curious to know the cause of so much commotion. One of the men went to a neighboring house for a gun, but a few moments before he returned the monster turned over several times with great velocity, spouted violently, and sunk in the water. The event created a decided sensation among the large number of workmen engaged in work on the river front, and there was no end to the

SPECIMENS
concerning the real nature of the strange sight. Several contended that it was a sea-serpent, others that it was nothing more than a huge alligator, and others (of a superstitious turn of mind) that it was nothing less than the devil, which had assumed this monstrous guise for some portentous or premonitory purpose. An equal diversity of opinion was held concerning the shape, size, and length of the monster. Some thought it was forty, others sixty feet in length, and one or two were certain its body was as large as a hog-head and undoubtedly 100 feet in length. Mr. Eagan's judgment is, and he is doubtless correct, that its length would not exceed thirty feet. At all events, it is a strange story, and receives additional interest from the fact that it is so well attested as to leave little doubt of its truth.

August 19, 1877: A wild description of the sea serpent in the Mississippi River.

The Narrative Flows Forward

As the ranks of believers grew, so too did the skeptics. But, sea serpent believers pressed on. With the emergence of more details, sea serpent descriptions began to take on elements of myth and lore.

What had been poorly drawn sketches evolved into almost fantastical levels of description. Sea serpents were now famed to rival hundreds of feet and counted whales and sharks among their peers. In 1875, the Illustrated London Clipper published a large image of a sea serpent coiled around a whale mid-struggle. Such images were meant to provoke emotions of awe in reaction to the serpent's presence and capabilities.

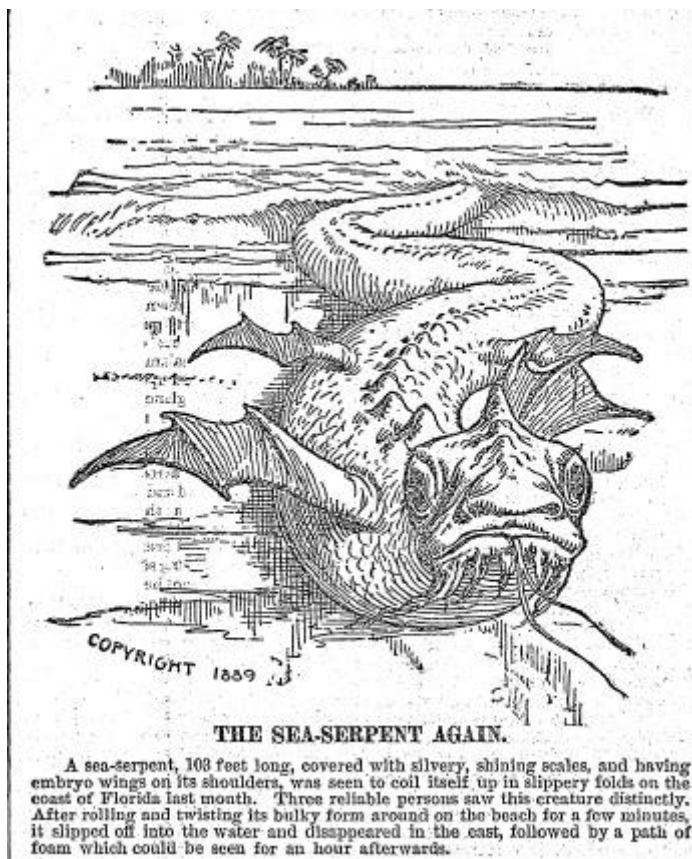


December 4, 1875: A conflict between whale and famed sea serpent.

A Docile Dragon

Sea serpent believers tamed their depictions in the late 1800s in order to reflect new scientific discoveries that had disproved prior beliefs about the creature. In particular, attempts to capture the sea serpent and preserve its remains challenged the notion that the sea serpent was untouchable ("Capture of the Sea Serpent," 1852; "Capture of the Sea-Serpent," 1877). While elements of myth remained, such as dragon-like features, the sea serpent was no longer portrayed as imposing or fierce. Now, it was seen as a sight to behold with distinct features as proof of its continued existence.

In 1890, the Milwaukee Journal published a drawing based on spectators' reports with notable scales, wings, and dragon-like head. However, its pose was calm and invited curiosity in an attempt to inspire further interest.



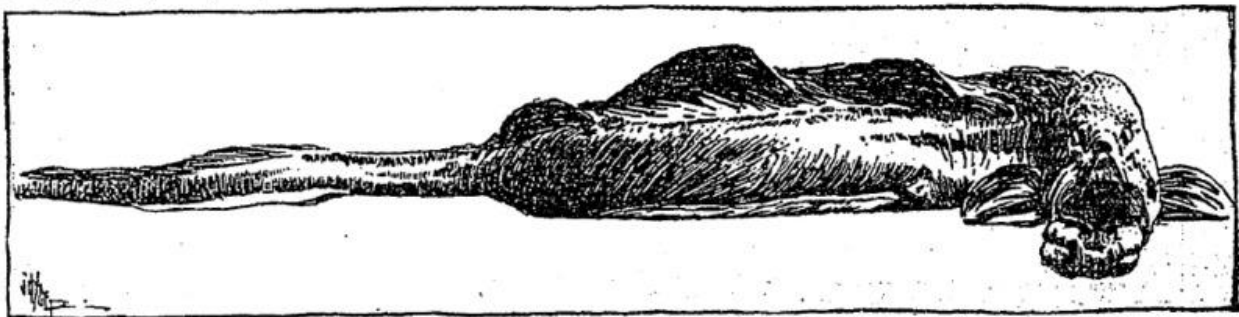
January 2, 1890: A dragon/lizard-like serpent greets spectators on the beach.

Back to Basics

Descriptions of the sea serpent underwent multiple iterations to prove its existence, ranging from few details to fantastical ones. Towards the tail end of the nineteenth century, sea serpent descriptions returned to its roots, portraying the animal as long, black, and plain. These simplistic descriptions appeal to consistency, as the basics of the sea serpent have stood the test of time.

A prime example of this was the Daily Inter Ocean reporting on Puget Sound fisherman capturing a sea serpent. The animal noticeably lacked mythical features and instead was portrayed as plain as possible, much like the early Maryland depiction.

To prove the sea serpent's existence and appeal to prevailing logic, depictions have changed over time, from descriptions with sparse details, to narratives laced with elements of myth and legend. Needless to say, the sea serpent never completely disappeared from the public eye, taking on various forms to appeal to public imagination.



SEA SERPENT SEVENTEEN FEET LONG, 254 POUNDS, CAPTURED IN PUGET SOUND.

June 28, 1896: A no-frills sea serpent captured in Puget Sound.

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Sneakypical About Sea Serpents

Sea Serpents: Fact or Fiction?

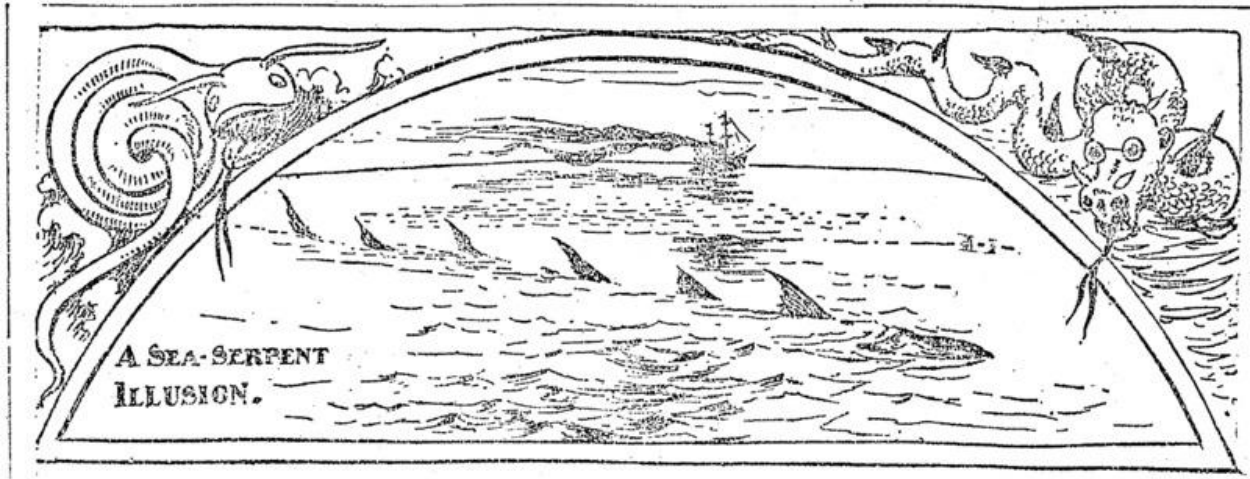
Throughout the ages, cultures across the world have imagined monstrous serpentine creatures that lurk in the seas. From the Biblical Leviathan to the Norse *Jörmungandr* to the Chinese Kiao, these sinister and sinuous characters continue to have mythic statuses which enrapture listeners and storytellers alike. As time went on, the myths began to infiltrate more detailed stories, such as *The Aeneid* (Greek) and "The Lambton Worm" (English), even gaining an entry in (at the time) foremost texts on fauna, such as Gesner's *Historia Animalium*.

But did everyone go along with this public fascination? Did everyone believe the historical canon? Of course not!

Sea serpent skeptics have long criticized eyewitness accounts as folly and dismissed sea serpents as pure myth. However, sightings by prominent figures such as Bishop Egede in 1734 and several residents of Gloucester, Massachusetts, in August 1817 did give dissenters pause. Some will admit that *something* was sighted by seafarers but have alternate explanations for such events.

An Alternate Explanation...

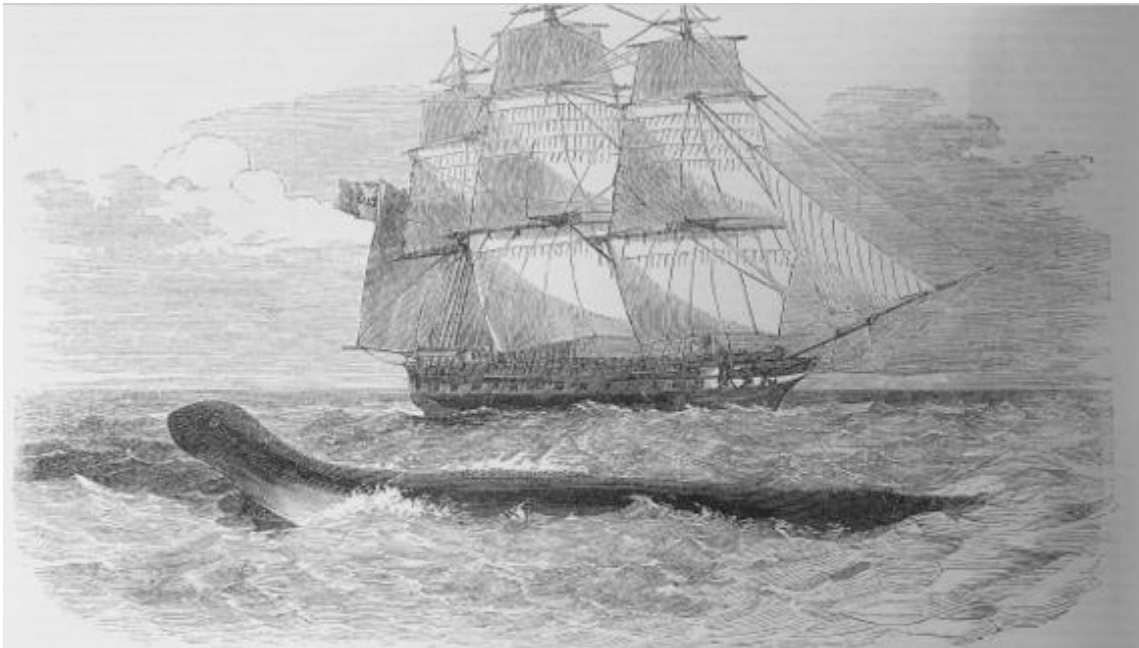
For example, a drawing from the *Salt Lake Semi-Weekly Tribune* (1897) titled "A Sea-Serpent Illusion," brusquely explained that what appears to be a singular, enormously long, dark figure in the water is actually likely a group of basking sharks swimming nose to tail.



November 9, 1897: The illusion of a ridged sea serpent is claimed to actually be several basking sharks swimming in a line.

The HBMS Daedalus Incident

In October 1848, one of the most famous sea serpent sightings stirred the pot even more. The frigate HBMS *Daedalus* reported seeing a creature that was 60 feet long and 16 inches in diameter with a mane of hair. Captain Peter McQuhae and his Lieutenant Drummond corroborated this sighting with a drawing of the serpent. Multiple interpretations appeared in the news cycle, including this one from *Gleason's Pictorial* (1852).



APPEARANCE OF THE SEA SERPENT WHEN FIRST SEEN FROM H. B. M. SHIP DAEDALUS.

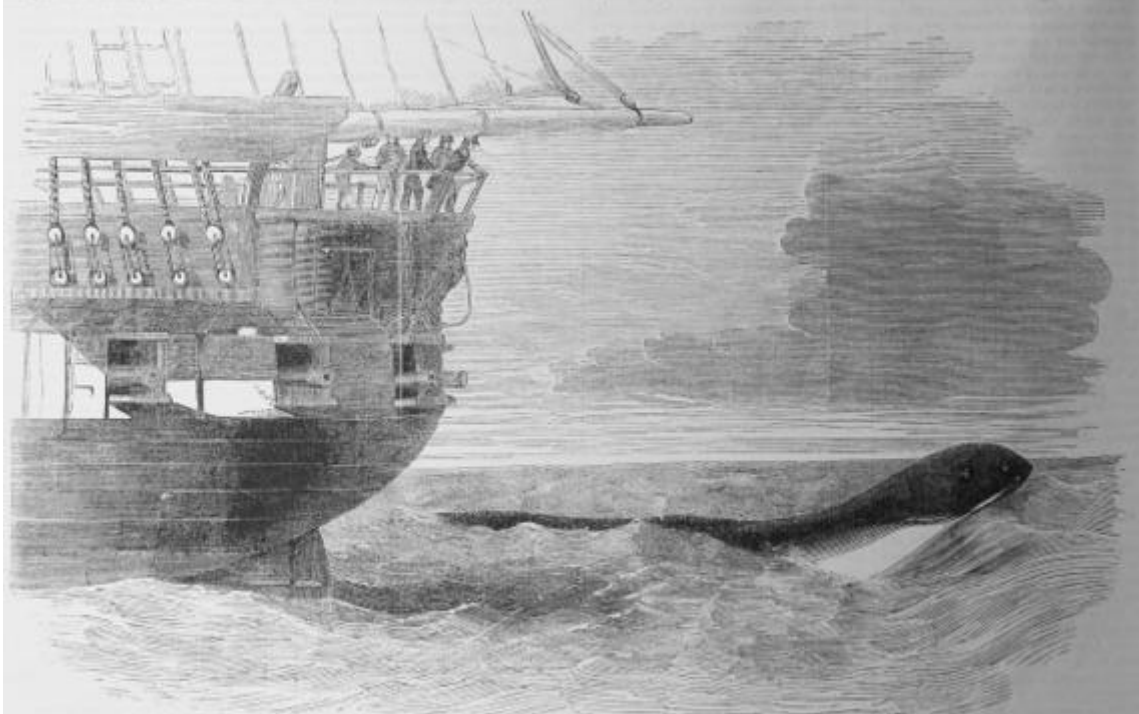
THE GREAT SEA-SERPENT.

You have not seen his stokehold, perhaps? Well, let those who have eyes to see, see him here—let them see this representation of a most remarkable creature, whose actual propensities seem to lead him annually—just about the period of the year—in the bays of Nahant and Cape Ann. Last year he visited us, and was before him; and he will, beyond a doubt, be here again this year. Of course, every captain that sails

out of Boston, from the master of a fishing smack to a private liner, has seen the monster, and very many are the wonderful stories they relate. That there is such a creature, however, does not seem to be in doubt, as his appearance has so often been attested to. One of the best descriptions, and one the very best and most correct, that which we have seen in the report of an English officer to the war department of his own country. When the *Douglas* frigate, Captain

McQuar, which arrived at London, not long since, was on her passage home from the East Indies, between the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, her captain, and most of her officers and crew, at four o'clock one afternoon, saw a sea serpent. The creature was twenty minutes in sight of the frigate, and passed under her quarter. Its head appeared to be about four feet out of the water, and there was about sixty feet of body in a straight line on the surface. It is cal-

culated that there must have been under water a length of thirty or forty feet more, by which it propelled itself at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. The diameter of the exposed part of the body was about sixteen inches; and when it reared up its jaws, which were full of large jagged teeth, they appeared sufficiently spacious to admit of a tall man standing upright between them. The ship was sailing north at the rate of eight miles an hour. The *Daedalus* left the Cape



THE SEA SERPENT PASSING UNDER THE STERN OF THE DAEDALUS.

July 7, 1852: A spread with two drawings of the sea serpent seen by those on board HBMS Daedalus.

Skeptics Snake Their Way In

Skeptics soon rallied behind men of science. Professor Richard Owen, a naturalist and museum curator who was a notorious skeptic of all things “unnatural” and inexplicable, started a war of words with the eyewitnesses from HBMS *Daedalus*, calling them “lunatic sailors.”

Fakes, Fibs, and Fabrications?

In addition to all the skeptics that the dramatic HBMS *Daedalus* account attracted, it also seemed to inspire additional sightings that borrowed similar descriptors that Captain McQuhae used. This resulted in many hoax sightings. Several newspapers in the 19th century warned of the sea serpent as a hoax, or framed sightings as nonsense - pointing out that even those lying could not at least form a consistent fib.

It appears by the following statement that the famous Sea-Serpent story was all a hoax. If it was such, it was the most successful and extended, probably ever got up.

More about the Sea Serpent.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Benjamin Rogers to Samuel L. Mitchill, dated Jan. 27, 1829.—“I have this day conversed with Capt. Dixon, of Cape Ann, who is now in New York. He is the man whose name was attached to the famous story of the sea serpent in the year 1821. He stated to me personally, that the whole story was a hoax. It was merely this, Capt. D. master of the sloop Nancy, of Salem, from Sedgwick, Me. in 1821, was bound into Salem harbour. On passing the eastern point of Cape Ann, he was called from the cabin by an old pilot then on board and at the helm, whose name was Flower. Now, said the old son of Neptune, we will give the Salemites a fish story. See here Capt. Dixon, immediately on the starboard side is a range of small rocks near each other, about seventy feet in length from east to west, covered with sea weed and barnacles, which will answer for the bunches and scales of a sea serpent's back, and on your compass is a picture representing a serpent with its jaws widely extended, and showing its forked tongue. His head is now in sight, and above the vessel's quarter in height. Take it altogether, said the veteran mariner, this is just the touch for the famous believers in witchcraft. On the arrival of the sloop, the pilot told the story in glowing certainty. The Captain being called upon to verify, says, that in a joke he assented; little thinking his name, with vouchers, was to be transported to all parts of the country wherever the mail and newspapers travel.”—*N. Y. Gazette.*

February 6, 1829: *The New York Gazette* reporting the sea serpent is a hoax.

—
GLOUCESTER, Sept. 8.

Sea Serpent Again.—We do not know a subject which causes more speculation, than the Sea Serpent: no two persons can give the same description of it, except its resemblance to a horse or snake! About the 20th of July last, Captain Thurlow, of Deer Isle, reported that he had struck, and was dragged by this god of the Ocean, upwards of four miles; that it took place 10 leagues to the eastward of M. Desert; that the line parted, and left about 20 fathoms of it attached to the iron in the serpent: this statement had a very general circulation in the papers at that time. —We now have another story to tell, and which seems to carry more truth with it than any other respecting the serpent.

Captain Daniel Brown, who arrived here on Thursday, fell in with a singular fish, about 20 leagues East of Mount Desert, from which he took a pair of five prong'd granes, together with 20 fathoms of warp attached thereto, and exhibited the same at our office yesterday. The fish was dead, and measured less than 25 feet; had a flat head, and appeared something like a black fish. Capt. B. does not recollect ever having seen one similar to it. It must have been dead some time, as it had much decayed, and its skin parched or sun-burnt—had no scales upon it. Capt. B. kept it alongside of his vessel about three quarters of an hour, had a fair opportunity to examine it, we rely much on the testimony he has given. If this is the same fish which Capt. Thurlow struck, and it appears to be, from many circumstances, he must have been deceived in its length, &c. as heretofore published.

September 18, 1827: *The New York Spectator* commenting on the contested and ever-changing appearance of the sea serpent.

Skepticism Prevails

After the height of the sea serpent craze with the *Daedalus* sighting, skeptics appeared to have won the public's favor. Many mentions of the serpent by the end of the 19th century ridicule the serpent believers or offer more mundane explanations.

A WYOMING SERPENT.

A Party of Hunters Misses a Fierce Snake With a Mountain Snake.

The Serpent Starts in Pursuit of the Hunters, But Stops to Swallow an Antelope.

The Snake Finally Uncoiled by a Well Mounted Tallyho—The Skin Found on Its Head.



There have been for some years reports of the existence of an enormous serpent which had its home in the mountains of Montana, west of the place, in a Wyoming neighborhood of the New York Press. The serpent was supposed to have been seen that was found about ten years ago in a bunch of bushes inhabited by Minnie Condit, a Irish doctor, and which escaped before it could be killed. It was

seen in the banks of the little stream, and on approaching the other, which looked like the slender black limb of a tree, was seen stretched in its course by some rocky bank, with bright, white foam from its head in a vain effort to flow, and was nearly overpowered by a wall of its kind, powerful hoars. They fell back bravely the moment the other, eye then, raised as certain as possible, stood on the serpent, but the only effect apparently produced by the volley was to cause the snake to draw out its entire length from the hole of its hole, which it had coiled itself in to meet an instant serpent there.

Seeing this, the party readily concluded that the body snake had sought was the better part of its course, but it being in the little bank. This was proved just as the snake returned to the water, when a division occurred that interrupted the party's attention from the hunters. During the afternoon a female antelope, having with her a couple of younger ones, had been killed, and one of the hunters by accident, and the other had been taken down and returned close to where the big snake passed to deliberate over carrying the party on the bank. It would probably not have seen the antelope had not the frightened animal given out a sudden alarm, and as for the hunter of the rope would allow, had when checked, fallen on the ground. The snake however retired in its direction, and with a rapidly almost instantaneous movement about the horns, which remained for a period of two days in its mouth, became so much soiled, that it gave you heard a sickening crunch, a sudden hiss, and the hunter dropped to the ground. The snake immediately assumed itself, and stretching out, he held with its body stretched, with its head close to the dead antelope, covered the snake's mouth with its tongue, repeating the same several times.

The moment this striking intelligence reached the hunters to watch the developing scene, now presenting an undoubtedly a grotesque picture, rendered the scene of the incident in order to observe the striking sight of the enormous creature with its long body on the ground, and its head raised in the air, as if it were about to swallow the antelope in its gullet. The snake commenced the slow process of swallowing, now, taking first the head, the body, and then the rest of the animal, while the body of the serpent swelled in the same ratio, until it assumed an enormous size, and its head would burst. When the antelope had been entirely swallowed the snake raised its head and crawled slowly to crawl off when, the party seeing the hunters covered the scene down by a well-aimed volley of the antelope's horn. It was wounded badly, and in its death agony it rolled and twisted helplessly, although again and again it would itself to crawl on for as the snake swallowed the antelope, but was too much hurt to make



THEY SHALL DEER INSTANTLY.

October 19, 1890: *The Rocky Mountain News* debunks a "sea serpent" for an anaconda.

But What If?

Interestingly, some would-be sea serpent sighting reporters admitted to suppressing their urge to share their experiences, knowing that skepticism may very well tarnish their good reputation. Sailors at the time were often mocked for drinking on the job if they claimed, "Serpent, ho!" Who knows how the sea serpent discourse would have been different, had there been a shortage of healthy skepticism . . .

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Metadata Fields w/ Explanation

***Bolded** fields are the ones we'll use, when applicable. ~~Struck~~ ones will be left blank. Scroll down for an example.

Tab 1: Dublin Core

- **Title:** A name given to the resource; sometimes this is apparent in the article title/image caption - otherwise make one up! Use title case.
 - *The Sea Serpent* will probably be a common title used by the original sources. Try to make the title more descriptive so that they're more distinctive.
- **Subject:** The topic of the resource; think controlled vocab and keywords
 - Note: use Omeka's *Add Input* button to add each additional keyword (don't use a comma separated list!)
 - So far, we commonly have *sea serpents* and *ships*
- **Description:** An account of the resource; "Description may include but is not limited to: an abstract, a table of contents, a graphical representation, or a free-text account of the resource." Let's keep it to 1-2 sentences.
- **Creator:** An entity primarily responsible for making the resource. E.g. artist that created the drawing/author of the newspaper article. If unknown, leave blank.
 - Note: most of my items have had unknown creators
- **Source:** A related resource from which the described resource is derived. AKA *Publication* in DSL. See Screenshot 2.
- **Publisher:** An entity responsible for making the resource available. Also *Publisher* in DSL. If unspecified, leave blank. See Screenshot 2.
 - Note: most of my items had unknown publishers.
- **Date:** A point or period of time associated with an event in the lifecycle of the resource; pull from DSL; use YYYY-MM-DD format
- ~~● **Contributor:** An entity responsible for making contributions to the resource~~
- ~~● **Rights:** Information about rights held in and over the resource~~
- **Relation:** A related resource
 - Use this field to indicate if other Items came from the same document. E.g. if I have two screenshots, from the same document, I'd put something like: "Both Item Title A and Item Title B are from the same source (<put Gale Document Number here>)"
- **Format:** The file format, physical medium, or dimensions of the resource; let's put the format and size information for the screenshot. E.g. *PNG, 200x200 px*
 - Note: use Omeka's *Add Input* button to add the format and dimensions separately (don't use a comma separated list!)
 - For textual group - PDF and no px since not an image - put resolution. E.g. 200x200

- ~~Language: A language of the resource (I think they're all English, so I kinda don't think we need to include that in the metadata - but lmk if you think otherwise!)~~
- **Type:** The nature or genre of the resource
 - Note: for screenshots of text: combine DSL's *Content Type* and *Document Type*. E.g. newspaper + editorial → *newspaper editorial* ← let's keep it all lowercase
 - Note: for screenshots of drawings: use *drawing*
- **Identifier:** An unambiguous reference to the resource within a given context; put the *Gale Document Number* here (found when you expand the Source Citation in DSL)



- ~~Coverage: The spatial or temporal topic of the resource, the spatial applicability of the resource, or the jurisdiction under which the resource is relevant~~

Tab 2: Item Type Metadata

- **Item Type:**
 - If it's an image of textual materials, use *Text*
 - If it's an image of a drawing, use *Still Image*
- ~~Original Format~~
- ~~Physical Dimensions~~

Tab 3: Tags

Tab 4: Map

Example

- Screenshot 1: my example item is the screenshotted image



- DSL's citation for the original document: "The Great Sea Serpent." Illustrated London Clipper, 4 Dec. 1875, p. 2+. Crime, Punishment, and Popular Culture, 1790-1920, link.gale.com/apps/doc/CSSMZB947784322/DSLAW?u=dslabwa&sid=DSLAW&xid=577c3563. Accessed 2 Mar. 2021.
Gale Document Number:GALE|CSSMZB947784322
- Screenshot 2: metadata information from the results pane for this source in DSL

ARCHIVE	Crime, Punishment, and Popular Culture, 1790-1920
SOURCE LIBRARY	British Library
CONTENT TYPE	Newspaper
DOCUMENT TYPE	Article
PUBLICATION DATE	December 4, 1875
PUBLICATION	The Illustrated London Clipper.
PUBLISHER	Primary Source Media,

- Screenshot 3: Tab 1's metadata fields in Edit mode

The screenshot shows a metadata editing interface with the following components:

- Title:** A text input field containing "Conflict Between a Whale and a Sea Serpent". Below it is a "Use HTML" checkbox (unchecked).
- Subject:** Two text input fields. The first contains "sea serpents" and the second contains "whales". Each has a "Remove" button and a "Use HTML" checkbox (unchecked).
- Description:** A text input field containing "A sepia tone drawing of a sea serpent coiled around a whale. The whale has fishlike fins and is bleeding; the sea serpent has a hairy head." Below it is a "Use HTML" checkbox (unchecked).
- Right-hand sidebar:** Contains three buttons: "Save Changes" (green), "View Public Page" (dark blue), and "Delete" (red). Below these are checkboxes for "Public" (checked) and "Featured" (unchecked). At the bottom is a "Collection" dropdown menu set to "Group 4 Sea Serpent Textual and Visual".

- Screenshot 4: of Tab 2 - Image Type Metadata

Dublin Core **Item Type Metadata** Files Tags Map

Item Type Metadata

Item Type:

A static visual representation. Examples include paintings, drawings, graphic designs, plans and maps. Recommended best practice is to assign the type Text to images of textual materials.


Original Format:
 Add Input
 Use HTML

Physical Dimensions:
 Add Input
 Use HTML

Save Changes
 View Public Page
 Delete
 Public: Featured:

Collection:

- Screenshot 5: a completed metadata record



Dublin Core

Title: Conflict Between a Whale and a Sea Serpent

Subject: sea serpents

Description: A sepia tone drawing of a sea serpent coiled around a whale. The whale has fishlike fins and is bleeding; the sea serpent has a hairy head.

Source: The Illustrated London Clipper

Publisher: Primary Source Media

Date: 1875-12-04

Format: PNG

Type: drawing

Identifier: Gale Document Number:GALE|CSSMZB947784322

700x833px

700x833px

Public: Yes Featured: No

Collection: Group 4 Sea Serpent Textual and Visual Descriptions

File Metadata: 1875_12_4.PNG

Output Formats: atom, dcmes-xml, json, omeka-xml

Bibliographic Citation: "Conflict Between a Whale and a Sea Serpent"

Edit
 View Public Page
 Delete

Tags

- **Serious** (fantastic, real, sightings)
- **Scientific**
- **Skeptical**
- **Humor**
- Less common:
 - **Fiction** (written story that's for fun/makes no claims to reality in terms of sightings, usually with the target audience of young boys who like adventure stories)
 - **Fantastic** (old version of "serious")

Notes

Each person should collect at minimum 2-5 representative primary source images taken from the content sets you've created for your project. This will create a collection of around 8-25 items based on your group size.

Each person should have appropriately completed Dublin Core metadata fields for their Items, showing consistency across the entire group's collection, and completeness (no empty fields).

- from assignment

In terms of value, I'd say that treating the screenshots as facsimiles of the original so that you retain the link back to the printed newspapers vs. making yourselves the creator is more future-proof and useful. It's a good question though, not silly at all!! It's one of the challenges of creating metadata - but I always imagine myself 10 years down the line trying to find something, and try to build out metadata from that standpoint. As to the fields to complete, it is up to your team, however what you complete needs to be consistently/uniformly applied for each item - this is the critical consideration here. Again, complete the fields which are most useful for discoverability. I hope this helps

- From 3/2 Slack thread

The Dublin Core metadata element set is common to all Omeka records, including items, files, and collections. For more information see: <http://dublincore.org/documents/dces/>

Image # (Year_Month_Day)	Full source citaton + Link
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SIZE				GENERAL				[PLACEHOLDER IF NEEDED]					
Source time frame	Measurement	Location	Link to Source	Source time frame	Description	Color	Location	Link to source					
1877	10 feet	Coronado Islands, Mexico	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL.E%7CGI3003944679&userGroup=dsiabwa	1833	horse			https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL.E%7CGI3003766809&userGroup=dsiabwa					
1876	12 feet broad		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL.E%7CGI3221226060&userGroup=dsiabwa	1833	bright mane			https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL.E%7CGI3003766809&userGroup=dsiabwa					
				1843	dangerous pair of jaws, well garnished with teeth, the back of the neck overhung with "horrid hair," like the mane of a horse, while behind, like the nether parts of Milton's Satan, his body			https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL.E%7CGI3015794107&inPS=true					
1872	18 inches in diameter	Inverness, Scotland	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL.E%7CBA3207570718&userGroup=dsiabwa	1848	jaws full of large jagged teeth		Britian	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL.E%7CUMLFOG766561767&inPS=true					
1876	"as large as or larger than any ordinary hog's head"	New York	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL.E%7CGI3001775636&userGroup=dsiabwa	1848	"It had a long sharp snout, and spouted water like a whale, and very broad paws." "The head of this snake, which it held more than two feet above the surface of the water, resembled that of a horse. It was of a greyish colour, and the mouth was quite black, and very large."	greyish head and black mouth		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL.E%7CDX1900476876&inPS=true					
1860	8 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL.E%7CGR3216173781&inPS=true	1849	resembling a mane		London	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL.E%7CUMLFOG766561767&inPS=true					
1860	3 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL.E%7CKLVPW0072320008&inPS=true	1849	flat		England	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL.E%7CUMLFOG766561767&inPS=true					
				1849	seal-like		Boston	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL.E%7CUMLFOG766561767&inPS=true					
				1845	as large as a hog's head + flat on top	black		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL.E%7CGI3007904487&inPS=true					
				1848	"the eyes were sharp, and glistened like those of a cat. From the back of the head a mane like that of a horse commenced"	dark brown with yellowish white		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL.E%7CEZ3245402994&inPS=true					
				1846	blunted with mane	black/browish		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL.E%7CBB3203442391&inPS=true					
				1848	dragon like + horse like	dark grey		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL.E%7CCL3241175098&inPS=true					
				1876	square head "That of a dog, the ears and eyes being plainly discernible, while the mouth or bill was in the perfect shape of a pelican's, and more than a foot in length. Some of the men who got a good look at the head and ears declare that they were covered with a thick coating of hair, black in color and hanging down in long, stringy locks. The ears were long and pendant like those of a hound or sea lion, and several fins. ... On the thick, corrugated neck there was a long black mane, reaching like that of a horse, and reaching so far down that the ends were lost in the water"			https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL.E%7CGI3003924572&userGroup=dsiabwa					
				1877	"resembled that of a seal more nearly than that of any other animal. He says also that it reminded him of a bulldog, ... very smooth and glossy"		St. Louis, MO	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL.E%7CGI3015506578&userGroup=dsiabwa					
				1877		white		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL.E%7CGI3221246781&userGroup=dsiabwa					

SIZE				GENERAL				[PLACEHOLDER IF NEEDED]			
Source time frame	Measurement	Location	Link to Source	Source time frame	Description	Color	Location	Link to source			
				1876	"a great mass of what looked like tangled seaweed ... his eyes, which were 'not red, nor blue, nor red and blue,' but 'bright, burningly bright,' of a copper colour, four or five inches in diameter, and at least three feet distant from each other"			https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?u=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSL&id=GALE%7C5321032802&userGroupNa=dsiabwa			
				1872	blunt			https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?u=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSL&id=GALE%7C53307570718&userGroupNa=dsiabwa			
				1875	lizard or bullfrog		Boston, MA	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?u=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSL&id=GALE%7C5330385958&userGroupNa=dsiabwa			
				1818	like that of a land serpent		Maine	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?u=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSL&id=GALE%7C533017488179&inPS=true			
				1818	His head appeared about the size of his long boat, with a white spot on his breast, without fins, and covered with a kind of shell, of quite a dark colour. He had several bunches on his head	Dark	Eastport, Maine	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?u=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSL&id=GALE%7C533017488894&inPS=true			
				1819	"about the size of a horse's head and very much such shape"		Cape Ann	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?u=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSL&id=GALE%7C533017492027&inPS=true			
				1819	"head resembled the horse more than any other animal"		Cape Ann	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?u=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSL&id=GALE%7C533017492027&inPS=true			
				1818	"resembling that of a toad, having projections, which he calls smellers like the hake [a type of fish]"		Gloucester	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?u=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSL&id=GALE%7C533013440371&inPS=true			
				1818	"On top of the head were three spears or horns, the middle one the largest, and all three at that time, laying flat on the head."		Gloucester	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?u=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSL&id=GALE%7C533013440371&inPS=true			
				1879	"the shape of the head was not unlike pictures of the dragon I have often seen, with a bull dog appearance of the forehead and eyebrow"			https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?u=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSL&id=GALE%7C53244556886&userGroupNa=dsiabwa			
				1819	"the head, which perfectly resembled a snake"		Salem	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?u=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSL&id=GALE%7C53303929532&inPS=true			
				1818	"his head appeared about the size of his long boat, with a white spot on his breast, without fins and covered with a kind of shell, of quite a dark color"	dark color	Eastport, Maine	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?u=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSL&id=GALE%7C533004635946&inPS=true			
				1818	Its head was at times raised a little above the surface of the water, and appeared to be formed like that of a land serpent		Salem	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?u=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSL&id=GALE%7C533017486887&inPS=true			
				1819	his head was about as long as a horse's, and was a proper snake's head ; there was a degree of flatness, with a slight hollow on the top of its head ; the eyes were prominent and stood out considerably from the surface, resembling in that respect the eyes of a toad, and were nearer to the mouth of the animal than to the back of the head.		Salem	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?u=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSL&id=GALE%7C53309720232&inPS=true			
				1818	his head like that of the land serpent		Boston	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?u=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSL&id=GALE%7C533004635797&inPS=true			
				1814	The head, in all the kinds, has a high and broad forehead, but in some a pointed snout, though in others that is flat, like that of a cow or a horse, with large nostrils, and several stiff hairs standing out on each side like whiskers		Norwich	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?u=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSL&id=GALE%7C533097274276343&inPS=true			
				1817	Its color was a dark brown, its head flat with a bunch or crest on its top, about 16 or 17 inches. the snout say 10 inches broad, but across the eyes the head appeared to be 14 or 15 inches broad, and its eyes as large as those of a horse, with a distinctly marked white ring around each of them, about 3 inches in diam-eter.	dark brown	Milford, Connecticut	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?u=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSL&id=GALE%7C533017484998&inPS=true			

SIZE				GENERAL				[PLACEHOLDER IF NEEDED]			
Source time frame	Measurement	Location	Link to Source	Source time frame	Description	Color	Location	Link to source			
				1817	was as large as the head' of a horse, and of great length.		Gloucester	https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3017481765&inPS=true			
				1817	The head, which he n saw out of the water, had some resemblance to that of a horse, and he remark' ed something hanging from his neck like long black hairs.		Gloucester	https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3017481765&inPS=true			
				1817	I did not see his head distinctly, but those who did, after I had hid myself in the cabin, said it was as large as the smallboat of the schooner.		Cape Breton	https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3004635366&inPS=true			
			https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3017515597&inPS=true	1818	about as big as a horse's head		Gloucester	https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3017489728&inPS=true			
1823	18-20 feet	New York		1817	the confirmation of the upper jaw is something like a Spaniel's; under one like a shark's and both are armed with formidable teeth		Cape Ann	https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3004784739&inPS=true			
				1823	except its head, lwhich was considerably larger, being about the size of a ship's long-boat		New York	https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3017515597&inPS=true			
				1824	head is as large as half'a barrel		Marblehead	https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3008215354&inPS=true			
				1826	His head resembled that of a snake It was of a dark brown color, about two feet long, and when his jaws were extended, could distinctly see the animal's teeth, having two regular rows, of an ivory white color, and appeared to be from two to three inches long. His eyes were as large as those of an ox, and his head, which was from two to four feet out of water, was shaped like an eef's.	dark brown	Hartford	https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3016128073&inPS=true			
				1824	From the top of their heads to the water, the head part appeared to be fill of hunches like barnacles, or knots of divers colours,		Plum Island	https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3017523724&inPS=true			
				1825			Baltimore	https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3012489338&inPS=true			
				1821	its head was about six feet above the water, and about the size of a barrel		Nantucket	https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3017508964&inPS=true			
				1823	the monster had a huge lion face, with large and terrible saucer eyes.		Curacoa	https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3003532828&inPS=true			
				1823	His head, the young man describes as being " as big as a considerable sized cask, but flattened		Cape Ann	https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3017518400&inPS=true			
				1820	his heads which was- black, resembling that of a serpent, was raised about 2 ft. above the surface, and was about the size of a common fire bucket		Phillips Beach	https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3014185101&inPS=true			
				1827	The colour of the head, which was raised above the water, was either black or very dark	black, dark		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGS35149106&inPS=true			
				1822	The throat large enough to pass a large man.		Monmouth	https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3003526932&inPS=true			

SIZE				GENERAL				[PLACEHOLDER IF NEEDED]				
Source time frame	Measurement	Location	Link to Source	Source time frame	Description	Color	Location	Link to source				
				1820	Nature had provided it with four eyes ; the two next the throat large and round, the others higher up, and less. It had on each side of the throat three horns, of unequal length and breadth. Of the three on the right side, that in the middle was three feet long, and an inch and an half diameter at its insertion. The biggest horn on the left side was but two feet and an half long, and proportionably broad. The two which accompanied it were somewhat larger than those on the right side. These horns were flexible, and therefore could do no great hurt.			https://go-gale.com/office/campus.lib.washington.edu/psl.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CCT301750212&inPS=true				
				1839	the size of the head was nearly the size of a barrel-thus corresponding with descriptions which have been previously given.		Boston	https://go-gale.com/office/campus.lib.washington.edu/psl.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CCT3017842346&inPS=true				
				1834	his head about the size of a barrel		Nahant	https://go-gale.com/office/campus.lib.washington.edu/psl.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CCT3012633960&inPS=true				
				1839	has a small head resembling somewhat that of a snake		Cape Neddick	https://go-gale.com/office/campus.lib.washington.edu/psl.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CCT3010867224&inPS=true				
				1830	his head, he says, Was about the size of a ten gallon keg, having long flaps or ears hanging down, and his eyes about the size of those of an ox, bright and projecting from his head-his skin was dark gray and covered with scales.-		Dover	https://go-gale.com/office/campus.lib.washington.edu/psl.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CCT3012631386&inPS=true				
				1830	his head appeared to be as large as a vulgar hoghead, resembling that of an alligator with his upper jaw-bone back; he had fins or paddles on each side near his neck resembling the flippers of a seal apparently the size of a common door.-		Savannah	https://go-gale.com/office/campus.lib.washington.edu/psl.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CCT3003754134&inPS=true				
				1833	Their heads bore a resemblance to the pickerel, and the crease of their mouths, marking the division of the jaws, was like that of a common snake.		Nahant	https://go-gale.com/office/campus.lib.washington.edu/psl.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CCT3039133731&inPS=true				
				1836	The mouth very large, dorsal fin, black or dark brown,			https://go-gale.com/office/campus.lib.washington.edu/psl.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CCT3013916940&inPS=true				
				1836	head lizard shape			https://go-gale.com/office/campus.lib.washington.edu/psl.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CCT3013916940&inPS=true				
				1837	it seems about the size of a large horse			https://go-gale.com/office/campus.lib.washington.edu/psl.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CCT301901278182&inPS=true				
				1830	The head and mouth resembled those of an Alligator, the former about 10 feet long, and as large as a hog's head!		Charleston	https://go-gale.com/office/campus.lib.washington.edu/psl.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CCT3004650087&inPS=true				
				1833	his head was much larger, and appeared very rough, and shaped much like a Horse's.			https://go-gale.com/office/campus.lib.washington.edu/psl.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CCT3017588005&inPS=true				
				1833	his head looked more like a horse's than a serpent's, and more like a dog's than a horse's			https://go-gale.com/office/campus.lib.washington.edu/psl.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CCT3016229165&inPS=true				
				1833	I saw his head and body distinctly. It partook, in shape, of the horse's, the snake's and the pickerel's.			https://go-gale.com/office/campus.lib.washington.edu/psl.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CCT301403934&inPS=true				
				1831	he shape of his head which was most distinctly seen, was compared to a snake's flat on the top, and tapering before and behind			https://go-gale.com/office/campus.lib.washington.edu/psl.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CCT3003757999&inPS=true				
				1835	he neck had some-thing that looked like a mane upon the top of it;			https://go-gale.com/office/campus.lib.washington.edu/psl.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CCT301470721634&inPS=true				
				1833	Their heads bore a resemblance to the pickerel's, and the crease of their mouths, marking the division of the jaws, was like that of a common snake.			https://go-gale.com/office/campus.lib.washington.edu/psl.do?pe=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CCT3017590238&inPS=true				

SIZE			GENERAL				
Source time frame	Measurement	Link to Source	Source time frame	Description	Color	Location	Link to source
1849	6 feet	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGR3216173781&inPS=true	1849	has double fin		London	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGR3216173781&inPS=true
			1849	half of a mackerel's tail	black	Boston	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CKLPWO072320008&inPS=true
1877	100 feet	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3003944679&userGroupName=dslabwa	1876	striped	dragon black and white		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CIG3221226060&userGroupName=dslabwa
1875	30 feet	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CHN3100096700&userGroupName=dslabwa	1818	"appeared ragged and rough"		Maine	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017488179&inPS=true
1819	50 feet	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CBC3203929532&inPS=true	1818	his tail shaped like a whale		Eastport, Maine	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017488894&inPS=true
			1818	"his tail was similar to that of an eel"		Algiers	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CBB3205375507&inPS=true
			1818	his tail appeared very ragged and rough & was shaped something like an eel's.;		Boston	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3004635797&inPS=true
			1824	His tail is blunt as though it were-cut square off; and of whitish color, gradually becoming darker till it exhibits the blackness of a black snake.	white, black	Marblehead	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3008215354&inPS=true
			1825	their tails lay flat ways in the water, and spread about eight feet like a whale's tail.		Baltimore	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3012489336&inPS=true
			1827	No tail was observed			https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CCS35149106&inPS=true

						1830	the tip of his tail appeared very sharp, resembling a harpoon	Savannah	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3003754134&inPS=true
						1836	tail also-both covered with spots like a leopard;		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3013916940&inPS=true
						1840	the extremity of an enormous tail longitudinally divided into two sections, white		https://go-gale-com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3003817912&inPS=true
						1850	being furnished with no fin, but somewhat resembling a huge elephant's trunk		https://go-gale-com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CDX1900606103&inPS=true
						1867	Its colour is a uniform deep gray on the upper part, and beneath is of a yellow		https://go-gale-com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CDX1900809555&inPS=true

SIZE				GENERAL				
Source time frame	Measurement	Location	Link to Source	Source time frame	Description	Color	Location	Link to source
1843	90-120 feet long		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3011005327&inPS=true	1830	lime cask			https://go.gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3003766809&userGroupName=dslabwa
1848	40 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CDIWLBYL292184443&inPS=true	1843	circumference of a hogshhead cask			https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3011005327&inPS=true
1848	60 feet with under water length of 30-40 feet more		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CJMLFOG766561767&inPS=true	1848	"The body seemed to be covered with scales, and the skin was uneven and wrinkled, and the lower part was formed like a snake"			https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CDX1900476876&inPS=true
1817	50 feet	Cape Ann, MA	https://go.gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CBC3203927521&inPS=true	1817	"his body was round, and about the size of the body of a man"		Cape Ann, MA	https://go.gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CBC3203927521&inPS=true
1817	70 feet	Cape Ann, MA	https://go.gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CBC3203927521&inPS=true	1817	"the size of a flour barrel"		Cape Ann, MA	https://go.gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CBC3203927521&inPS=true
					It had three pairs of fins or paws connected with the body; the anterior were the largest, measuring more than four feet in length, and the extremities were somewhat like toes, partially webbed. Dr Fleming in his notice of this animal suggests that these members were probably the remains of pecto- ral, ventral, and caudal fins. The skin was smooth, without scales, and of a greyish colour; and the flesh appeared like coaræe ill- coloured beef			https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGR3216176027&inPS=true
1850	30 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3003944679&userGroupName=dslabwa	1840	"skin has rough appearance" + "slender in porportion" + has small humps			https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CKLVPW0072320008&inPS=true
1877	50 feet	Coronado Islands, Mexico	https://go.gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017488458&inPS=true	1849	back has bumps	black	Boston	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3003814952&inPS=true
1818	80 or 100 feet	Portland, Maine	https://go.gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017488586&inPS=true	1840	skin is smooth		Boston	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CBB3203442391&inPS=true
1818	100 feet	Salem	https://go.gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017485768&inPS=true	1846	no scales on him; no bunches on his back	brown		https://go.gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3016512993&inPS=true
1817	50 feet	Cape Ann	https://go.gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017489728&inPS=true	1818	of a hard scaly substance		Gloucester	https://go.gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017490896&inPS=true
1818	120 feet	Gloucester	https://go.gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017485377&inPS=true	1818			Gloucester	https://go.gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3016512993&inPS=true
1817	60 feet	Cape Ann	https://go.gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017485377&inPS=true	1818			Boston	https://go.gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017490896&inPS=true

SIZE				GENERAL				
Source time frame	Measurement	Location	Link to Source	Source time frame	Description	Color	Location	Link to source
				1813	neither fins nor feet		Britain?	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CJE3231719053&inPS=true
				1818	his body the size of a grampus		Eastport, Maine	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3017488894&inPS=true
				1818	his breast or body encircled with a clear white stripe		Portland, Maine	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3017486795&inPS=true
				1819	"as large as nearly half a barrel"		Cape Ann	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3017492027&inPS=true
				1819	"bunches on his back appeared like black tar barrels"	black	Cape Ann	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3017492027&inPS=true
				1819		"his color a dark green"	Cape Ann	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3017492027&inPS=true
				1819	"the protuberances on his back...about the size of ten gallon kegs"		Cape Ann	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3017492027&inPS=true
				1818	"body appeared about the bgness of a lime cask, the size of a Madeira pipe"	dark brown	Gloucester	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3013440371&inPS=true
				1818	"The scales, about the size of the crown of his hat, and the barnacles of the body about two inches in length. The protuberances were of the size of a twelve gallon keg"		Gloucester	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3013440371&inPS=true
				1819	"The colour of the animal throughout, as far as could be seen, was black, and the surface appeared to be smooth, without scales his head was as long as a horse's, and was a proper snake's head, there was a degree of flatness, with a slight hollow, on the top of his head"	black	Salem	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CBC3203929532&inPS=true
				1819	"The back was composed of bunches about the size of a flour barrel and these were apparently 3 feet apart"		Salem	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CBC3203929532&inPS=true
				1819	"his back appeared to be composed of bunches or humps, apparently a little larger than half a barrel"		Salem	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CBC3203929532&inPS=true
				1818	"of a dark brown color, with a slight silvery tinge on the belly and each side of the head"	dark brown	Algiers	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CBB3205375507&inPS=true

SIZE				GENERAL				
Source time frame	Measurement	Location	Link to Source	Source time frame	Description	Color	Location	Link to source
				1818	"the thickness of body was the size of a stout man's thigh, tapering towards the tail"		Algiers	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CBB3205375507&inPS=true
				1818	"the protuberances on his back were about the size of a barrel"	black	Algiers	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CBB3205375507&inPS=true
				1819		"His colour is a dark brown, with white under the throat"	Gloucester	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CR3209721391&inPS=true
				1819	I counted fourteen bunches on his back, the first, one say ten or twelve feet from his head, and the others about seven feet apart. They decreased in size towards the tail		Gloucester	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CR3209721391&inPS=true
				1818	Capt S represents his body to be about the size of a molasses tierce		Salem	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CGT3017488586&inPS=true
				1818	They noticed particularly the protuberances, which appeared like so many kegs."		Salem	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CGT3017486687&inPS=true
				1817	his body round and large as a barrel		Salem	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CGT3017485799&inPS=true
				1819	The colour of the animal throughout, as far as could be seen, was black, and the surface appeared to be smooth without scales;	black	Salem	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CR3209720232&inPS=true
				1819	The back was composed of bunches about the size of a flour barrel, and were apparently about three feet apart; they appeared to be fixed but might be occasioned by the motion of the animal and looked like a string of casks or barrels tied together;		Salem	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CR3209720232&inPS=true
				1819		The creature was entirely black	Salem	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CR3209720232&inPS=true
				1818	The serpent's body was larger, in my opinion, than the mast of any ship I ever saw;		Boston	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CGT3004635797&inPS=true
				1814	but the body, which looks to be as big as two hogsheds, grows remarkably small at once, just where the tail begins.		Norwich	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CPIVFRZ274276343&inPS=true
				1814	The whole animal is of a dark brown colour, but it is speckled and variegated with light streaks or spots, that shine like tortoise-shell. It is of a darker hue about the eyes and mouth than elsewhere, and appears in that part a good deal like those horses which we call moor's-heads.	dark brown	Norwich	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CPIVFRZ274276343&inPS=true

SIZE				GENERAL				
Source time frame	Measurement	Location	Link to Source	Source time frame	Description	Color	Location	Link to source
				1818		dark brown	Virginia Capes	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3017486604&inPS=true
				1818	His body appeared as large as- a lime cask, his colour a dark brown, his scales as large as a man's hat, his protuberances as large as a 12 gallon keg, and the barnacles on his body about 4 inches long	dark brown	Gloucester	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3004635515&inPS=true
				1819	he resembled half barrels strung together in a row		Scituate beach	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3004635515&inPS=true
				1817	size of a barrel		Milford	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3017484996&inPS=true
				1817	the curve of the neck and many of the motions of his head be ing like those of a goose.		Milford	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3017484996&inPS=true
				1817	and has 32 distinct bunches on his back		Gloucester	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3004635270&inPS=true
				1817	body is round		Gloucester	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3017481765&inPS=true
				1817	he looked like a row of large casks		Gloucester	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3017481765&inPS=true
				1817	Its back was of a dark green colour, forming above the water a number of little hillocks, resembling a chain of hogsheds.	dark green	Cape Breton	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3004635366&inPS=true
				1817	at least 50 feet, and, generally, that his body was round, and about the size of the body of a man.		Cape Ann	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3017485768&inPS=true
				1817	his color black--the size of the coils were to appearance about 20 feet in diameter.	black	Portland, Maine	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3004784739&inPS=true
				1817	Its colour is a dark brown, mixed with some streaks of a lighter hue, and resembling, from its head and scaly appearance, a weather beaten rock	dark brown	Cape Ann	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3004784739&inPS=true
				1817	It is broad and of the size of a Hingham bucket		Cape Ann	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3004784739&inPS=true
				1817	It is of a dark brown, covered with large scales	dark brown	Cape Ann	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3004784739&inPS=true

SIZE				GENERAL				
Source time frame	Measurement	Location	Link to Source	Source time frame	Description	Color	Location	Link to source
				1818	The back was black	black		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=ds&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017488162&inPS=true
				1817	Three yellow rings, about one foot apart and two inches broad		Gloucester	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=ds&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017486065&inPS=true
				1823	Its color was dark like that of a shark or porpoise.	dark	Boston	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=ds&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3008212678&inPS=true
				1826	Its colour was a dark dingy b	dark	New York	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=ds&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CR3209776417&inPS=true
				1823	The body gradually tapering from the projection of the lower part of the head; of a dark alligator or copper color.	dark, copper	New York	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=ds&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017515597&inPS=true
				1824	The skipper and crew were satisfied that his back is perfectly smooth, and that the protuberances heretofore attached to it, are owing to his undulating motion.		Marblehead	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=ds&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3008215354&inPS=true
				1822	The skin is of a dark brown color, and entirely without scales.		Jersey	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=ds&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3011789985&inPS=true
				1826	Its colour was a dark dingy black, with protuberances similar to the above sketch,			https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=ds&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3003739845&inPS=true
				1825	Their bodies appeared to be the colour of a whale.		Baltimore	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=ds&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3012489336&inPS=true
				1820	counted 23 bunches on his back; appearing exactly as described by others who have seen him		Phillips Beach	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=ds&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3014185101&inPS=true
				1827	In thickness it appeared equal to a waterbutt or hoghead.			https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=ds&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CCS35149106&inPS=true
				1820	The bunches on his back were about twenty in number, and about the size of nine or ten gallon kegs, and about two feet apart		Boston Bay	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=ds&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017497513&inPS=true
				1839	has hunches or bumps on his hback, about the size of a common barrel, with .tipper at each end of them-is covered with scales the size of l- a common plate-		Cape Neddick	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=ds&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3010967224&inPS=true
				1830	He had no bunches on his back		Dover	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=ds&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3012531386&inPS=true

SIZE				GENERAL				
Source time frame	Measurement	Location	Link to Source	Source time frame	Description	Color	Location	Link to source
				1830	they describe him about the size of a lime cask in the middle, and smaller towards each end, a smooth snake, without bunches, the appearance of them being occasioned by his motion			https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CGT3017424227&inPS=true
				1835	of a dark blue color, spotted with brown ; toward either end the tapered off but about the middle, his body w as of the circumference of a flour barrel;		Lake Ontario	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CGT3016146823&inPS=true
				1837	Its skin is smooth, and of a dark colour; on the snout are hairs, as in a seal, two or three quarters in length, and on the neck there is something moveable, which looks like a horse's mane;		Norway	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CDX1901278182&inPS=true
				1830	of a grey color, shaped like an eel-without any visible fins, and apparently covered with scales-the back being full of 'joints' or 'bunches.		Charleston	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CGT3004650087&inPS=true
				1833	is body, in the Biggest part, appeared about the size of a 60 gallon cask			https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CGT3017588005&inPS=true
				1833	His colour was a rusty black- lie appeared at a distance to have a great many humps, but as he came near, I rather thought it was only his undulating -motion which gave that appearance.			https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CGT3017588005&inPS=true
				1831	His color was so distinctly seen as the sun was shining on him,that there was no differenceof opinion-it was brown on the back, and yellow brown on the belly. All agreed that there were no bumps on his back ; but his undulating motions in swimming were like those of a Leech or Blood Sucker, which gave to his back precisely the appearance of the bumps hitherto described by those who have seen him.			https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CGT3003757699&inPS=true
				1837	the same color of its body greyish, and about the size of a ship's mainmast			https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CUUAJY561708401&inPS=true
				1839	His body appeared smooth-nothing like bunches on his back, as some have described him. They were probably deceived by his-undulatory or wriggling motion in swimming, his back appearing above the water at regular distances.			https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CGT3002556068&inPS=true
				1839	the colour was of a deep brown. I could not discover any eye, mane, gills, or breathing holes; I did not see any fins, or lips.			https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CY3201409602&inPS=true
				1830	It was " very like a whale," and in fact there was no doubt of its being one of the grampus breed			https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CGT3003754075&inPS=true

SIZE				GENERAL				
Source time frame	Measurement	Location	Link to Source	Source time frame	Description	Color	Location	Link to source
				1831	They describe him as being of a brown color on the back, and a yellow brown on the belly, having a flat head like a land serpent	brown, yellow	Booth Bay	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsjabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CFSDUXG276880689&inPS=true
				1835	dark blue color, spotted with brown, the middle of his body the size of a-flour barrel, tapering towards each end, passed directly under the bow of the vessel			https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsjabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CGT3017424828&inPS=true
				1850	About ten feet from his head is a hump, resembling a huge hogshead, and, as far as he could be seen out of the water, a succession of humps was observed			https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsjabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CEHVIZT009329929&inPS=true
				1850	The entire body seemed nearly black, with a lump on the centre of the back, and seemed to be in circumference about the size of the hull of a vessel of 300 tons		Queenstown Harbour	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsjabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CEN3216605875&inPS=true
				1869	ts back was covered with large scales, like the crocodile, about three inches in length, which hooked together and formed an impenetrable armor. Its belly was of a tawny yellow color, and altogether hideous.			https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsjabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CGT3009816804&inPS=true

SIZE				GENERAL				
Source time frame	Length Measurement	Circumference Measurement	Link to Source	Source time frame	Description	Color	Location	Link to source
1833	45-50 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?v=2,1&it&inPS=true&p=DSL&id=GAL&7CGT3003766809&userGroupN&name=dsiabwa	1833	black snake			https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?v=2,1&it&inPS=true&p=DSL&id=GAL&7CGT3012531377&userGroupN&name=dsiabwa
1833	100 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?v=2,1&it&inPS=true&p=DSL&id=GAL&7CGT3003766809&userGroupN&name=dsiabwa	1830	smooth snake		Isle of Shoals	https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?v=2,1&it&inPS=true&p=DSL&id=GAL&7CGT3012531377&userGroupN&name=dsiabwa
1830	100 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?v=2,1&it&inPS=true&p=DSL&id=GAL&7CGT3012531377&userGroupN&name=dsiabwa	1830	smooth snake		Kennebunk, ME	https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?v=2,1&it&inPS=true&p=DSL&id=GAL&7CGT3012531377&userGroupN&name=dsiabwa
1830	100 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?v=2,1&it&inPS=true&p=DSL&id=GAL&7CGT3016135824&userGroupN&name=dsiabwa	1843	form was that of an eel		Cape Cod	https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSL&id=dsiabwa&v=2,1&it&id=GAL&7CGT3011005327&inPS=true
1840	56 feet		https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSL&id=dsiabwa&v=2,1&it&id=GAL&7CIS3245538481&inPS=true	1849	the color of the creature was that of a dirty brown.			https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSL&id=dsiabwa&v=2,1&it&id=GAL&7CGT3017725209&inPS=true
1844	200 feet		https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSL&id=dsiabwa&v=2,1&it&id=GAL&7CGT3016296162&inPS=true	1848	snake with "vertical movement of a caterpillar"		Boston Bay in Avhieh	https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSL&id=dsiabwa&v=2,1&it&id=GAL&7CDIWYLB292184443&inPS=true
1844	60 feet		https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSL&id=dsiabwa&v=2,1&it&id=GAL&7CGT3007894478&inPS=true	1848	sea-snake			https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSL&id=dsiabwa&v=2,1&it&id=GAL&7CDX1900476876&inPS=true
1848	60 feet		https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSL&id=dsiabwa&v=2,1&it&id=GAL&7CEN3216600316&inPS=true	1849	'colossal and terrible reptile'			https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSL&id=dsiabwa&v=2,1&it&id=GAL&7CKLVPW0072320008&inPS=true
1843	90-120 feet	hogshead	https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSL&id=dsiabwa&v=2,1&it&id=GAL&7CGT3015735384&inPS=true	1849	serpent	dirty brown		https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSL&id=dsiabwa&v=2,1&it&id=GAL&7CGT3008313895&inPS=true
1848	600 feet		https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSL&id=dsiabwa&v=2,1&it&id=GAL&7CDX1900476876&inPS=true	1846	form of an eel or snake			https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSL&id=dsiabwa&v=2,1&it&id=GAL&7CBB3203442391&inPS=true
1849	25-30 feet		https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSL&id=dsiabwa&v=2,1&it&id=GAL&7CGB3216173781&inPS=true	1843	form of an eel			https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSL&id=dsiabwa&v=2,1&it&id=GAL&7CGT3007730718&inPS=true
1849	60 feet		https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSL&id=dsiabwa&v=2,1&it&id=GAL&7CUMLEOC766561767&inPS=true	1818	looks similar to an eel		Gloucester	https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSL&id=dsiabwa&v=2,1&it&id=GAL&7CGT3016512993&inPS=true
1849	100 feet		https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSL&id=dsiabwa&v=2,1&it&id=GAL&7CKLVPW0072320008&inPS=true	1851	appear to be as l dark green		New York	https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSL&id=dsiabwa&v=2,1&it&id=GAL&7CGT3016594248&inPS=true
1845	60-70 feet long	8 feet	https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSL&id=dsiabwa&v=2,1&it&id=GAL&7CGT3007904487&inPS=true	1850	"He is a species of the whale family, with several pr		Beaufort	https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSL&id=dsiabwa&v=2,1&it&id=GAL&7CGT3016457130&inPS=true
1849	90 feet		https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSL&id=dsiabwa&v=2,1&it&id=GAL&7CGT3008313895&inPS=true	1877	dark, shining skir dark		Marblehead, MA	https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSL&id=dsiabwa&v=2,1&it&id=GAL&7CGT3002932792&userGroupN&name=dsiabwa
1840	60 feet		https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSL&id=dsiabwa&v=2,1&it&id=GAL&7CGT3003814952&inPS=true	1877	brownish		Coronado Islands, Mexico	https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2,1&it&inPS=true&p=DSL&id=GAL&7CGT3003944678&userGroupN&name=dsiabwa
1848	60 feet	15-16 inches	https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSL&id=dsiabwa&v=2,1&it&id=GAL&7CE23245402994&inPS=true	1873	dark brown			https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2,1&it&inPS=true&p=DSL&id=GAL&7CGT3011768685&userGroupN&name=dsiabwa

SIZE				GENERAL				
Source time frame	Length Measurement	Circumference Measurement	Link to Source	Source time frame	Description	Color	Location	Link to source
1846	6 fathoms		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DslAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CGB3203442391&inPS=true	1876	dragon black and white			https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DslAB&id=GAL.E%7CIG3221226060&userGroupNme=dslabwa
1843	90-120 feet in length		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DslAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CGT3007730718&inPS=true	1877	"back of the mon black, dark brown, blue		St. Louis, MO	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DslAB&id=GAL.E%7CGT3003924572&userGroupNme=dslabwa
1840	60 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DslAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CGT3012094574&inPS=true	1873	"There seemed t dark		Portland (probably ME)	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DslAB&id=GAL.E%7CGT3015506576&userGroupNme=dslabwa
1843	90-120 feet	hogshead cask	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DslAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CGT3017674069&inPS=true	1874	reddish		Nepean Island	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DslAB&id=GAL.E%7CIG3221188343&userGroupNme=dslabwa
1865	200-260 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DslAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CJF3231091534&inPS=true	1877	"When the harpo reddish			https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DslAB&id=GAL.E%7CIG3221246781&userGroupNme=dslabwa
1869	25 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DslAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CGT3001732394&inPS=true	1875	"striped black an black and white		Boston, MA	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DslAB&id=GAL.E%7CGT3003859588&userGroupNme=dslabwa
1860	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DslAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CGT3007226301&inPS=true	1875	darkish brown			https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DslAB&id=GAL.E%7CHN3100096700&userGroupNme=dslabwa
1877	60-70 feet	as large as a goodsized man's body	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DslAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CGT3002932792&userGroupNme=dslabwa	1850	an enormous monser of the serpent kind		Indian Ocean	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DslAB&id=GAL.E%7CGT3007968517&inPS=true
1877	160 feet (10 ft head + 50 3 feet in diameter		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DslAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CGT3003944679&userGroupNme=dslabwa	1850	proportional bulk			
1873	50-60 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DslAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CGT3011768685&userGroupNme=dslabwa	1868	" esembled a linhuge serpent but for its head, which looked like that of an orang-outz			https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DslAB&id=GAL.E%7CGT3014115778&inPS=true
1876	over 200 feet	50 feet broad	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DslAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CIG3221226060&userGroupNme=dslabwa	1860	"The colour was bright and silvery; the skin destitute of scales, but rough and warty; t			https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DslAB&id=GAL.E%7CID3241120251&inPS=true
1877	40-100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DslAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CGT3003924572&userGroupNme=dslabwa	1866	"monstrous conger-eel "			https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DslAB&id=GAL.E%7CIG3217532728&inPS=true
1873	at least 30 feet	6 inches in diameter - "as large	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DslAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CGT3015506576&userGroupNme=dslabwa	1869	scaly, with two bright eyes, looking "dangerous and wicked."			https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DslAB&id=GAL.E%7CGT3001732394&inPS=true
1874	30-40 feet	12-18 inches	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DslAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CIG3221188343&userGroupNme=dslabwa	1861	The long body projected from the water, at regular intervals, in 'humps,' as was expe			https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DslAB&id=GAL.E%7CGT301784447&inPS=true
1877	30 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DslAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CIG3221246781&userGroupNme=dslabwa	1860	dark brown			https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DslAB&id=GAL.E%7CBA3207739801&inPS=true
1876	30-40 feet (out of the water)		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DslAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL.E%7CR3210832802&userGroupNme=dslabwa	1860	It was very beautiful, and had a bright silvery, appearance from the mouth to the tip o			https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DslAB&id=GAL.E%7CZ1WVZW812392659&inPS=true

SIZE				GENERAL				
Source time frame	Length Measurement	Circumference Measurement	Link to Source	Source time frame	Description	Color	Location	Link to source
1872	80 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&it=GAL E%7CBA3207570718&userGroup=dsabwa	1840	it has a head like a seal, with teeth, and its back is covered with a hard shell. It has fo			https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGT3003814927&inPS=true
1875	over 100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&it=GAL E%7CGT3003859588&userGroup=dsabwa	1849	sixteen projections or bumps were counted, out of the water. His eyes were large and			https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CBBAVMD678570069&inPS=true
1875	160 feet	8-9 feet	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&it=GAL E%7CHN3100096700&userGroup=dsabwa	1848	it had the appearance of a huge serpent or snake, with a dragon's head			https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CR3207896307&inPS=true
1818	10 feet		https://go.gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGT3017490890&inPS=true	1849	this marine monster is generally described in the same terms, as having a flat head,			https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CKDDAUO815856759&inPS=true
1818	50 feet		https://go.gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGT3017488179&inPS=true	1852	The head was long and flat, with ridge; the bones of the lower jaw separated; the tony			https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGT3007978738&inPS=true
1819	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGT3017492027&inPS=true					
1860	400 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGT3005076620&inPS=true					
1861	80 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGT3017844447&inPS=true					
1866	13 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CCL3241214489&inPS=true					
1864	23 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CE23241595833&inPS=true					
1863	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CCL117873867&inPS=true					
1860	300 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CID3241120906&inPS=true					
1869	25 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGT3009816804&inPS=true					
1863	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CBA320739801&inPS=true					
1868	120-130 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGT3012679274&inPS=true					
1861	80 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGT3006358411&inPS=true					
1869	15-20 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGT3001734188&inPS=true					

SIZE				GENERAL				
Source time frame	Length Measurement	Circumference Measurement	Link to Source	Source time frame	Description	Color	Location	Link to source
1876	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/psii.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL E%7C GT3001775636&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1879	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/psii.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL E%7C E23243622613&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1877	30 feet		https://go.gale.com/psii.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL E%7C CL3241319419&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1877	30 feet		https://go.gale.com/psii.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL E%7C IG3221247001&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1875	60 feet		https://go.gale.com/psii.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL E%7C JF3233949030&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1876	over 40 feet	10 feet diameter	https://go.gale.com/psii.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL E%7C BC3206325515&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1879		2 feet in diameter	https://go.gale.com/psii.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL E%7C IS3244555686&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1818	70 to 100 feet		https://go.gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/psii.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7C GT3013440371&inPS=true					
1877	30 feet		https://go.gale.com/psii.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL E%7C UE3235410611&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1871	50 feet		https://go.gale.com/psii.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL E%7C L RXZGG060042571&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1877	101 feet		https://go.gale.com/psii.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL E%7C GT3012758077&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1877	170 feet	9 feet	https://go.gale.com/psii.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL E%7C GT3008066874&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1879	300 feet		https://go.gale.com/psii.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL E%7C GT3014961451&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1877	12 feet	9 inches	https://go.gale.com/psii.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL E%7C JF3234001278&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1874	70 feet		https://go.gale.com/psii.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GAL E%7C BA3207781530&userGroup Name=dslabwa					

SIZE				GENERAL				
Source time frame	Length Measurement	Circumference Measurement	Link to Source	Source time frame	Description	Color	Location	Link to source
1818	30 feet in length		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?&p=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CBB3205375507&inPS=true					
1877	49 feet		https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSL&u=dslabwa&id=GAL E%7CJF3233995306&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1875	150-200 feet		https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSL&u=dslabwa&id=GAL E%7CBA3207782283&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1879		30 feet in diameter	https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSL&u=dslabwa&id=GAL E%7CGT3002148440&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1875	180 feet		https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSL&u=dslabwa&id=GAL E%7CVCOSMXW567515475&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1875	140 feet		https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSL&u=dslabwa&id=GAL E%7CBC3206104862&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1875	130 feet		https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSL&u=dslabwa&id=GAL E%7CEZ3245074883&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1875	120 feet		https://go-gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=&inPS=true&p=DSL&u=dslabwa&id=GAL E%7CGT3002822902&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1819	100 to 130 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?&p=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CR3209721391&inPS=true					
1814	it appears to be of the length of a cable, that is, one hundred fathoms, or six hundred English feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?&p=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CPIVFR27274276343&inPS=true					
1818	to be equal to that of his vessel, say about one hundred feet.		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?&p=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3017486604&inPS=true					
1818	100 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?&p=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3004635515&inPS=true					
1819	90 to 100 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?&p=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3017491756&inPS=true					
1818	100 to 140 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?&p=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GAL E%7CGT3017486611&inPS=true					

SIZE				GENERAL				
Source time frame	Length Measurement	Circumference Measurement	Link to Source	Source time frame	Description	Color	Location	Link to source
1873	25 feet		https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&iid=GALE%7CGR3213551830&userGroupName=dslabwa					
1888	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&iid=GALE%7CCT3001321354&userGroupName=dslabwa					
1884	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&iid=GALE%7CCT3002193988&userGroupName=dslabwa					
1886	100 feet	"large around as a barrel"	https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&iid=GALE%7CCT3002252772&userGroupName=dslabwa					
1881	1500 feet		https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&iid=GALE%7CCT3004083152&userGroupName=dslabwa					
1887	100 feet longer than a canal boat		https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&iid=GALE%7CCT300459379&userGroupName=dslabwa					
1884	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&iid=GALE%7CCT3005380263&userGroupName=dslabwa					
1884	150 feet		https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&iid=GALE%7CCT3007432682&userGroupName=dslabwa					
1886	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&iid=GALE%7CCT3010101694&userGroupName=dslabwa					
1886	100 feet	barrel	https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&iid=GALE%7CCT3013779905&userGroupName=dslabwa					
1884	60 - 100 feet		https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&iid=GALE%7CID3234894480&userGroupName=dslabwa					
1885	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&iid=GALE%7CIE3240112704&userGroupName=dslabwa					
1817	50 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/psri.do?pe=DSLAB&er=dslabwa&v=2.1&i=r&iid=GALE%7CGT3017481765&inPS=true					
1817	45 to 50 feet	3 feet around the body	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/psri.do?pe=DSLAB&er=dslabwa&v=2.1&i=r&iid=GALE%7CGT3017481765&inPS=true					

SIZE				GENERAL				
Source time frame	Length Measurement	Circumference Measurement	Link to Source	Source time frame	Description	Color	Location	Link to source
1819	100 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?pe=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CGT3017492100&inPS=true					
1817	90 to perhaps 100 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?pe=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CGT3004784739&inPS=true					
1819	80 to 100 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?pe=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CGT3017494118&inPS=true					
1823	80 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?pe=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CGT3008211864&inPS=true					
1826	60 feet	10 feet	https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?pe=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CR3209776417&inPS=true					
1824	60 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?pe=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CGT3008215354&inPS=true					
1826	45 to 50 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?pe=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CGT3016128073&inPS=true					
1826	40 to 60 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?pe=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CGT3011606386&inPS=true					
1823	25 to 30 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?pe=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CGT3011791799&inPS=true					
1826	300 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?pe=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CGT3012493318&inPS=true					
1827	The etched elevatrons, which were all above the water, were each about six ells long; so that the whole length may be estimated at 260 ells.		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?pe=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CGS35149106&inPS=true					
1820	50 to 60 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?pe=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CGT3017497513&inPS=true					
1823	70 to 80 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?pe=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=&id=GALE%7CGT3017516475&inPS=true					

SIZE				GENERAL				
Source time frame	Length Measurement	Circumference Measurement	Link to Source	Source time frame	Description	Color	Location	Link to source
1822	70 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?&p=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it&id=GAL%7CGT3017512353&inPS=true					
1839	120 to 135 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?&p=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it&id=GAL%7CGT3017642346&inPS=true					
1839	100 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?&p=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it&id=GAL%7CGT3010967224&inPS=true					
1830	60 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?&p=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it&id=GAL%7CGT301742427&inPS=true					
1830	25 to 30 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?&p=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it&id=GAL%7CGT3003754134&inPS=true					
1835	75 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?&p=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it&id=GAL%7CGT3016146823&inPS=true					
1833	90 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?&p=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it&id=GAL%7CGT3008133731&inPS=true					
1833	80 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?&p=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it&id=GAL%7CGT3017588005&inPS=true					
1834	60 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?&p=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it&id=GAL%7CGT3017601389&inPS=true					
1833	30 to 40 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?&p=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it&id=GAL%7CGT3016229165&inPS=true					
1831	150 to 200 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?&p=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it&id=GAL%7CGT3003757899&inPS=true					
1835	200 to 250 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?&p=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it&id=GAL%7COJWQJU470721634&inPS=true					
1837	50 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?&p=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it&id=GAL%7CGT3017626357&inPS=true					

SIZE				GENERAL				
Source time frame	Length Measurement	Circumference Measurement	Link to Source	Source time frame	Description	Color	Location	Link to source
1837	100 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/psf.do?ps=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGT3004834405&inPS=true					
1835	75 feet		https://go-gale.com/offcampus.lib.washington.edu/psf.do?ps=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGT3017424828&inPS=true					
1858	170 feet		https://go.gale.com/psf.do?ps=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGT3001657010&inPS=true					
1850	120-150 feet		https://go.gale.com/psf.do?ps=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGT3017734045&inPS=true					
1850	20 feet	black	https://go.gale.com/psf.do?ps=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGT3004794454&inPS=true					
1850	120-160 feet		https://go.gale.com/psf.do?ps=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CEHVI2T009329929&inPS=true					
1850	150-200 feet		https://go.gale.com/psf.do?ps=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CEN3216605875&inPS=true					
1850	<120 feet		https://go.gale.com/psf.do?ps=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CDX1900606103&inPS=true					
1850	70-80 feet		https://go.gale.com/psf.do?ps=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGT3017430378&inPS=true					
1860	300 feet		https://go.gale.com/psf.do?ps=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CJA3240843675&inPS=true					
1860	300 feet		https://go.gale.com/psf.do?ps=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CFP1800422676&inPS=true					
1864	23 feet		https://go.gale.com/psf.do?ps=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CRDKJH083702853&inPS=true					
1868	18 feet	6 feet	https://go.gale.com/psf.do?ps=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGT3014115778&inPS=true					
1860	16 feet 7 inches		https://go.gale.com/psf.do?ps=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CID3241120251&inPS=true					
1866	200 feet		https://go.gale.com/psf.do?ps=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CIG3217532728&inPS=true					
1862	60 feet		https://go.gale.com/psf.do?ps=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGT300067071&inPS=true					
1869	25 feet		https://go.gale.com/psf.do?ps=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGT3002348913&inPS=true					
1866	13 feet		https://go.gale.com/psf.do?ps=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CBB3204085669&inPS=true					

SIZE				GENERAL				
Source time frame	Length Measurement	Circumference Measurement	Link to Source	Source time frame	Description	Color	Location	Link to source
1886	80 feet		https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&i=GAL.E%7CCT3002240658&userGroup=pName=dslabwa					
1886	80 feet		https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&i=GAL.E%7CCT3004299081&userGroup=pName=dslabwa					
1884	150 feet		https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&i=GAL.E%7CCT3005376102&userGroup=pName=dslabwa					
1888	80 feet		https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&i=GAL.E%7CUSNVFP487691493&userGroup=pName=dslabwa					
1885	30 feet		https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&i=GAL.E%7CCT3000961722&userGroup=pName=dslabwa					
1883	30 feet		https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&i=GAL.E%7CCT3003277590&userGroup=pName=dslabwa					
1886	3.5 feet	3 inches	https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&i=GAL.E%7CCT3004270478&userGroup=pName=dslabwa					
1886	70 feet		https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&i=GAL.E%7CCT3001187941&userGroup=pName=dslabwa					
1886	108 feet	barrel	https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&i=GAL.E%7CCT3005898373&userGroup=pName=dslabwa					
1885	300 feet		https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&i=GAL.E%7CCT3000415703&userGroup=pName=dslabwa					
1888	25 feet	2 feet	https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&i=GAL.E%7CCT3015926792&userGroup=pName=dslabwa					
1886	50 feet		https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&i=GAL.E%7CCE23243703540&userGroup=pName=dslabwa					
1888	70 feet	barrel	https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&i=GAL.E%7CCT3015877283&userGroup=pName=dslabwa					
1880	70 - 100 feet	barrel	https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&i=GAL.E%7CCT3002435890&userGroup=pName=dslabwa					
1881	50 feet	8 inches diameter	https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&i=GAL.E%7CID324082265&userGroup=pName=dslabwa					

SIZE				GENERAL				
Source time frame	Length Measurement	Circumference Measuremen	Link to Source	Source time frame	Description	Color	Location	Link to source
1886	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&i=GAL E%7C7CGT3015873205&userGroup=dsiabwa					
1882	40 feet	15 feet diameter	https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&i=GAL E%7C7CGT3001175634&userGroup=dsiabwa					
1888	25 feet	18 inches	https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&i=GAL E%7C7CE23243738507&userGroup=dsiabwa					
1883	50 - 80 feet		https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&i=GAL E%7C7CGW3219973202&userGroup=dsiabwa					
1887	12 feet		https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&i=GAL E%7C7CGT3004354505&userGroup=dsiabwa					
1885	60 feet	7 feet	https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&i=GAL E%7C7CGT3005571023&userGroup=dsiabwa					
1886	100 - 120 feet		https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&i=GAL E%7C7CID3234959761&userGroup=dsiabwa					
1888	30 feet		https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&i=GAL E%7C7CGT3006810987&userGroup=dsiabwa					
1887	25 feet	5 feet	https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&i=GAL E%7C7CID3234981884&userGroup=dsiabwa					
1884	12 feet		https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&i=GAL E%7C7CGT3006706751&userGroup=dsiabwa					
1890	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&i=GAL E%7C7CGT3000512299&userGroup=dsiabwa					
1892	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&i=GAL E%7C7CGT3017242097&userGroup=dsiabwa					
1897	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&i=GAL E%7C7C_IF3235655400&userGroup=dsiabwa					
1895	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&i=GAL E%7C7C_IF3239529768&userGroup=dsiabwa					
1897	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/psri.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&i=GAL E%7C7C_IL3244066191&userGroup=dsiabwa					

SIZE				GENERAL				
Source time frame	Length Measurement	Circumference Measurement	Link to Source	Source time frame	Description	Color	Location	Link to source
1894	80 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=D5LAB&iid=GAL.E%7CBB3205826632&userGroupname=dslabwa					
1891	15-20 feet	"as thick as a dog's body"	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=D5LAB&iid=GAL.E%7CCT3001442814&userGroupname=dslabwa					
1899	60 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=D5LAB&iid=GAL.E%7CJL3244082350&userGroupname=dslabwa					
1891	60 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=D5LAB&iid=GAL.E%7CGR3214794142&userGroupName=dslabwa					
1893	15-20 feet	"common salt barrel"	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=D5LAB&iid=GAL.E%7CCT3002064172&userGroupname=dslabwa					
1899	75 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=D5LAB&iid=GAL.E%7CCT3011317939&userGroupname=dslabwa					
1892	50 feet	4 feet	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=D5LAB&iid=GAL.E%7CCT3015266216&userGroupname=dslabwa					
1897	80 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=D5LAB&iid=GAL.E%7CCT3006257940&userGroupname=dslabwa					
1896	300 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=D5LAB&iid=GAL.E%7CQW3218638807&userGroupname=dslabwa					
1898	300 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=D5LAB&iid=GAL.E%7CJF3235678825&userGroupname=dslabwa					
1896	300 feet	50 feet diameter	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=D5LAB&iid=GAL.E%7CGR3209065629&userGroupName=dslabwa					
1895	70 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=D5LAB&iid=GAL.E%7CCT3007562700&userGroupname=dslabwa					
1890	60-70 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=D5LAB&iid=GAL.E%7CCT3015183328&userGroupname=dslabwa					
1899	50 feet	12 feet diameter	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=D5LAB&iid=GAL.E%7CJD3240319226&userGroupname=dslabwa					
1898	115 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=D5LAB&iid=GAL.E%7CJF3235687669&userGroupname=dslabwa					

SIZE				GENERAL				
Source time frame	Length Measurement	Circumference Measuremen	Link to Source	Source time frame	Description	Color	Location	Link to source
1898	40 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=D5LAB&iid=GAL E%7C7GT3007060966&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1899	40 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=D5LAB&iid=GAL E%7C7CR3211918742&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1896	36 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=D5LAB&iid=GAL E%7C7GT3013171033&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1894	12 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=D5LAB&iid=GAL E%7C7GR3218601202&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1899	50 feet	12 feet diameter	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=D5LAB&iid=GAL E%7C7JF3239076667&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1895	5.5 feet	"an average man's wrist"	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=D5LAB&iid=GAL E%7C7GT3008431758&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1896	50 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=D5LAB&iid=GAL E%7C7CR3209640642&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1894	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=D5LAB&iid=GAL E%7C7JF3239521244&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1896	17 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=D5LAB&iid=GAL E%7C7GT3001616302&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1894	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=D5LAB&iid=GAL E%7C7CR3210917682&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1899	150 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=D5LAB&iid=GAL E%7C7GR3225002162&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1893	60-70 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=D5LAB&iid=GAL E%7C7CE23244652864&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1896	150 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=D5LAB&iid=GAL E%7C7GT3001592213&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1898	115 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=D5LAB&iid=GAL E%7C7CE23244761246&userGroup Name=dslabwa					
1849	90 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&i=r&inPS=true&p=D5LAB&iid=GAL E%7C7GT3017725209&inPS=true					

SIZE				GENERAL				
Source time frame	Length Measurement	Circumference Measurement	Link to Source	Source time frame	Description	Color	Location	Link to source
1848	90-100 feet		https://go.gale.com/psfi.do?pe=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGR20860122&inPS=true					
1849	26-30 feet		https://go.gale.com/psfi.do?pe=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CBB3200876098&inPS=true					
1846	55 feet		https://go.gale.com/psfi.do?pe=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CBA3202828305&inPS=true					
1849	100-150 feet		https://go.gale.com/psfi.do?pe=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CBBAVMD678570069&inPS=true					
1849	80-100 feet		https://go.gale.com/psfi.do?pe=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGT3007948163&inPS=true					
1840	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/psfi.do?pe=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGR3212161771&inPS=true					
1848	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/psfi.do?pe=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGR3207896307&inPS=true					
1845	60-70 feet		https://go.gale.com/psfi.do?pe=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGT3017684721&inPS=true					
1840	60 feet		https://go.gale.com/psfi.do?pe=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGT3012640120&inPS=true					
1849	90 feet		https://go.gale.com/psfi.do?pe=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CXXAEGB483178776&inPS=true					
1851	20 feet		https://go.gale.com/psfi.do?pe=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGT3017741350&inPS=true					
1852	103 feet		https://go.gale.com/psfi.do?pe=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGT3007978798&inPS=true					
1850	120-140 feet		https://go.gale.com/psfi.do?pe=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGT3010620866&inPS=true					
1850	120-150 feet		https://go.gale.com/psfi.do?pe=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGT3009267012&inPS=true					
1850	81-100 feet		https://go.gale.com/psfi.do?pe=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGT3007968429&inPS=true					
1852	60-70 feet		https://go.gale.com/psfi.do?pe=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGT3016587189&inPS=true					
1850	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/psfi.do?pe=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CY3207433891&inPS=true					
1852	60 feet		https://go.gale.com/psfi.do?pe=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CHDSV FH442045159&inPS=true					
1850	140-150 feet		https://go.gale.com/psfi.do?pe=DSL&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL E%7CGT3010548930&inPS=true					

source year	length	circumference	source link
1833	45-50 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3003766809&userGroupName=dslabwa
1833	100 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3003766809&userGroupName=dslabwa
1830	100 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3012531377&userGroupName=dslabwa
1830	100 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3016135824&userGroupName=dslabwa
1840	56 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CIS3245538481&inPS=true
1844	200 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3016296162&inPS=true
1844	60 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3007894478&inPS=true
1848	60 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CEN3216600316&inPS=true
1843	90-120 feet	hogshead	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3015735384&inPS=true
1848	600 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CDX1900476876&inPS=true
1849	25-30 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGR3216173781&inPS=true
1849	60 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CUMLPFOG766561767&inPS=true
1849	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CKLVPWO072320008&inPS=true
1845	60-70 feet long	8 feet	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3007904487&inPS=true
1849	90 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3008313895&inPS=true
1840	60 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3003814952&inPS=true
1848	60 feet	15-16 inches	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CEZ3245402994&inPS=true
1846	6 fathoms		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CBB3203442391&inPS=true
1843	90-120 feet in length		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3007730718&inPS=true
1840	60 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3012094574&inPS=true
1843	90-120 feet	hogshea cask	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017674069&inPS=true
1865	200-260 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CJF3231091534&inPS=true
1869	25 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3001732384&inPS=true
1860	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3007226301&inPS=true
1877	60-70 feet	as large as a goc	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3002932792&userGroupName=dslabwa
1877	160 feet (10 ft he	3 feet in diameter	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3003944679&userGroupName=dslabwa
1873	50-60 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3011768685&userGroupName=dslabwa
1876	over 200 feet	50 feet broad	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CIG3221226060&userGroupName=dslabwa
1877	40-100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3003924572&userGroupName=dslabwa
1873	at least 30 feet	6 inches in diam	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3015506576&userGroupName=dslabwa
1874	30-40 feet	12-18 inches	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CIG3221188343&userGroupName=dslabwa
1877	30 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CIG3221246781&userGroupName=dslabwa
1876	30-40 feet (out of the water)		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CR3210832802&userGroupName=dslabwa
1872	80 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CBA3207570718&userGroupName=dslabwa
1875	over 100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3003859588&userGroupName=dslabwa
1875	160 feet	8-9 feet	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CHN3100096700&userGroupName=dslabwa
1818	10 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017490890&inPS=true
1818	50 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017488179&inPS=true
1819	100 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017492027&inPS=true
1860	400 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3005076620&inPS=true
1861	80 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017844447&inPS=true

1866	13 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CCL3241214489&inPS=true	
1864	23 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CEZ3241595833&inPS=true	
1863	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CCS117873867&inPS=true	
1860	300 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CID3241120906&inPS=true	
1869	25 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3009816804&inPS=true	
1863	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CBA3207739801&inPS=true	
1868	120-130 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3012579274&inPS=true	
1861	80 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3006358411&inPS=true	
1869	15-20 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3001734188&inPS=true	
1876	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3001775636&userGroupName=dsabwa	
1879	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CEZ3243622613&userGroupName=dsabwa	
1877	30 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CCL3241319419&userGroupName=dsabwa	
1877	30 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CIG3221247001&userGroupName=dsabwa	
1875	60 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CJF3233949030&userGroupName=dsabwa	
1876	over 40 feet	10 feet diameter	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CBC3206325515&userGroupName=dsabwa	
1879		2 feet in diameter	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CIS3244555686&userGroupName=dsabwa	
1818	70 to 100 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3013440371&inPS=true	
1877	30 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CJE3235410611&userGroupName=dsabwa	
1871	50 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CLRZGG060042571&userGroupName=dsabwa	
1877	101 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3012758077&userGroupName=dsabwa	
1877	170 feet	9 feet	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3008066874&userGroupName=dsabwa	
1879	300 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3014961451&userGroupName=dsabwa	
1877	12 feet	9 inches	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CJF3234001278&userGroupName=dsabwa	
1874	70 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CBA3207781530&userGroupName=dsabwa	
1818	30 feet in length		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CBB3205375507&inPS=true	
1877	49 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CJF3233995306&userGroupName=dsabwa	
1875	150-200 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CBA3207782283&userGroupName=dsabwa	
1879		30 feet in diameter	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3002148440&userGroupName=dsabwa	
1875	180 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CVOSMXW567515475&userGroupName=dsabwa	
1875	140 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CBC3206104862&userGroupName=dsabwa	
1875	130 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CEZ3245074883&userGroupName=dsabwa	
1875	120 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3002822902&userGroupName=dsabwa	
1819	100 to 130 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CR3209721391&inPS=true	
1814	it appears to be off the length of a c		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CPIVFRZ274276343&inPS=true	
1818	to be e- qual to that of his vessel, s		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017486604&inPS=true	
1818	100 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3004635515&inPS=true	
1819	90 to 100 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017491756&inPS=true	
1818	100 to 140 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017486611&inPS=true	
1873	25 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CR3213551830&userGroupName=dsabwa	
1888	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3001321354&userGroupName=dsabwa	
1884	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3002193988&userGroupName=dsabwa	
1886	100 feet	"large around as	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3002252772&userGroupName=dsabwa	

1881	1500 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3004083152&userGroupName=dslabwa
1887	100 feet longer than a canal boat		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3004559379&userGroupName=dslabwa
1884	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3005380263&userGroupName=dslabwa
1884	150 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3007432682&userGroupName=dslabwa
1886	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3010101694&userGroupName=dslabwa
1886	100 feet	barrel	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3013779905&userGroupName=dslabwa
1884	60 - 100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CID3234894480&userGroupName=dslabwa
1885	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CJE3240112704&userGroupName=dslabwa
1817	50 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017481765&inPS=true
1817	45 to 50 feet	3 feet around the	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017481765&inPS=true
1819	100 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017492100&inPS=true
1817	90 to perhaps 100 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3004784739&inPS=true
1819	80 to 100 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017494118&inPS=true
1823	80 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3008211864&inPS=true
1826	60 feet	10 feet	https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CR3209776417&inPS=true
1824	60 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3008215354&inPS=true
1826	45 to 50 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3016128073&inPS=true
1826	40 to 60 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3011606386&inPS=true
1823	25 to 30 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3011791799&inPS=true
1826	300 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3012493318&inPS=true
1827	The etched elevatrons, which were		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CCS35149106&inPS=true
1820	50 to 60 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017497513&inPS=true
1823	70 to 80 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017516475&inPS=true
1822	70 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017512353&inPS=true
1839	120 to 135 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017642346&inPS=true
1839	100 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3010967224&inPS=true
1830	60 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017424227&inPS=true
1830	25 to 30 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3003754134&inPS=true
1835	75 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3016146823&inPS=true
1833	90 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3008133731&inPS=true
1833	80 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017588005&inPS=true
1834	60 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017601389&inPS=true
1833	30 to 40 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3016229165&inPS=true
1831	150 to 200 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3003757699&inPS=true
1835	200 to 250 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7COJWOJU470721634&inPS=true
1837	50 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017626357&inPS=true
1837	100 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3004834405&inPS=true
1835	75 feet		https://go-gale-com.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017424828&inPS=true
1858	170 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3001657010&inPS=true
1850	120-150 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017734045&inPS=true
1850	20 feet	black	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3004799454&inPS=true
1850	120-160 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CEHVIZT009329929&inPS=true

1850	150-200 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsiabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CEN3216605875&inPS=true
1850	<120 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsiabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CDX1900606103&inPS=true
1850	70-80 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsiabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017430378&inPS=true
1860	300 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsiabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CJA3240843675&inPS=true
1860	300 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsiabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CFP1800422676&inPS=true
1864	23 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsiabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CRDKJHB083702853&inPS=true
1868	18 feet	6 feet	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsiabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3014115778&inPS=true
1860	16 feet 7 inches		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsiabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CID3241120251&inPS=true
1866	200 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsiabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CIG3217532728&inPS=true
1862	60 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsiabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3000067071&inPS=true
1869	25 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsiabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3002348913&inPS=true
1866	13 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dsiabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CBB3204096569&inPS=true
1886	80 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3002240658&userGroupName=dsiabwa
1886	80 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3004299081&userGroupName=dsiabwa
1884	150 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3005376102&userGroupName=dsiabwa
1888	80 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CUSNVFP487691493&userGroupName=dsiabwa
1885	30 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3000861722&userGroupName=dsiabwa
1883	30 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3003277590&userGroupName=dsiabwa
1886	3.5 feet	3 inches	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3004270478&userGroupName=dsiabwa
1886	70 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3001187941&userGroupName=dsiabwa
1886	108 feet	barrel	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3005898373&userGroupName=dsiabwa
1885	300 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3000415703&userGroupName=dsiabwa
1888	25 feet	2 feet	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3015926792&userGroupName=dsiabwa
1886	50 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CEZ3243703540&userGroupName=dsiabwa
1888	70 feet	barrel	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3015877283&userGroupName=dsiabwa
1880	70 - 100 feet	barrel	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3002435890&userGroupName=dsiabwa
1881	50 feet	8 inches diameter	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CID3240802265&userGroupName=dsiabwa
1886	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3015873205&userGroupName=dsiabwa
1882	40 feet	15 feet diameter	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3001175634&userGroupName=dsiabwa
1888	25 feet	18 inches	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CEZ3243738507&userGroupName=dsiabwa
1883	50 - 80 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGW3219973202&userGroupName=dsiabwa
1887	12 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3004354505&userGroupName=dsiabwa
1885	60 feet	7 feet	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3005571023&userGroupName=dsiabwa
1886	100 - 120 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CID3234959761&userGroupName=dsiabwa
1888	30 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3006810987&userGroupName=dsiabwa
1887	25 feet	5 feet	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CID3234981884&userGroupName=dsiabwa
1884	12 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3006706751&userGroupName=dsiabwa
1890	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3000512299&userGroupName=dsiabwa
1892	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3017242097&userGroupName=dsiabwa
1897	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CJF3235655400&userGroupName=dsiabwa
1895	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CJF3239529768&userGroupName=dsiabwa
1897	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CJL3244066191&userGroupName=dsiabwa

1894	80 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CBB3205826632&userGroupName=dslabwa	
1891	15-20 feet	"as thick as a do	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3001442814&userGroupName=dslabwa	
1899	60 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CJL3244082350&userGroupName=dslabwa	
1891	60 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CR3214794142&userGroupName=dslabwa	
1893	15-20 feet	"common salt ba	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3002064172&userGroupName=dslabwa	
1899	75 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3011317939&userGroupName=dslabwa	
1892	50 feet	4 feet	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3015266216&userGroupName=dslabwa	
1897	80 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3006257940&userGroupName=dslabwa	
1896	300 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGW3218638807&userGroupName=dslabwa	
1898	300 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CJF3235678825&userGroupName=dslabwa	
1896	300 feet	50 feet diameter	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CR3209065629&userGroupName=dslabwa	
1895	70 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3007562700&userGroupName=dslabwa	
1890	60-70 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3015183328&userGroupName=dslabwa	
1899	50 feet	12 feet diameter	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CID3240319226&userGroupName=dslabwa	
1898	115 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CJF3235687669&userGroupName=dslabwa	
1898	40 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3007060966&userGroupName=dslabwa	
1899	40 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CR3211918742&userGroupName=dslabwa	
1896	36 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3013171033&userGroupName=dslabwa	
1894	12 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGR3218601202&userGroupName=dslabwa	
1899	50 feet	12 feet diameter	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CJF3239076667&userGroupName=dslabwa	
1895	5.5 feet	"an average man	https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3008431758&userGroupName=dslabwa	
1896	50 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CR3209640642&userGroupName=dslabwa	
1894	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CJF3239521244&userGroupName=dslabwa	
1896	17 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3001616302&userGroupName=dslabwa	
1894	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CR3210917682&userGroupName=dslabwa	
1899	150 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGR3225002162&userGroupName=dslabwa	
1893	60-70 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CEZ3244652864&userGroupName=dslabwa	
1896	150 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CGT3001592213&userGroupName=dslabwa	
1898	115 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?v=2.1&it=r&inPS=true&p=DSLAB&id=GALE%7CEZ3244761246&userGroupName=dslabwa	
1849	90 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017725209&inPS=true	
1848	90-100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CR3208601228&inPS=true	
1849	26-30 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CBB3200876098&inPS=true	
1846	55 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CBA3202828305&inPS=true	
1849	100-150 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CBBAVMD678570069&inPS=true	
1849	80-100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3007948163&inPS=true	
1840	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CR3212161771&inPS=true	
1848	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CR3207896307&inPS=true	
1845	60-70 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017684721&inPS=true	
1840	60 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3012640120&inPS=true	
1849	90 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CXXAEB483178776&inPS=true	
1851	20 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3017741350&inPS=true	
1852	103 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3007978738&inPS=true	

1850	120-140 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3010620866&inPS=true			
1850	120-150 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3009267012&inPS=true			
1850	81-100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3007968429&inPS=true			
1852	60-70 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3016587189&inPS=true			
1850	100 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CY3207433891&inPS=true			
1852	60 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CHDSVFH442045159&inPS=true			
1850	140-150 feet		https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=DSLAB&u=dslabwa&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CGT3010548930&inPS=true			

year	length (ft)
1814	600
1817	95
1817	50
1818	30
1818	100
1818	85
1818	100
1818	120
1818	50
1818	10
1819	95
1819	100
1819	100
1819	90
1819	115
1820	55
1822	70
1823	80
1823	27.5
1823	75
1824	60
1826	50
1826	300
1826	47.5
1826	60
1827	975
1830	27.5
1830	60
1830	100
1830	100
1831	175

year	length (ft)
1833	90
1833	35
1833	80
1833	47.5
1834	60
1835	75
1835	75
1835	225
1837	100
1837	50
1839	100
1839	127.5
1840	60
1840	60
1840	60
1840	56
1840	100
1843	105
1843	105
1843	105
1844	60
1844	200
1845	65
1845	65
1846	55
1846	36
1848	600
1848	60
1848	60
1848	100

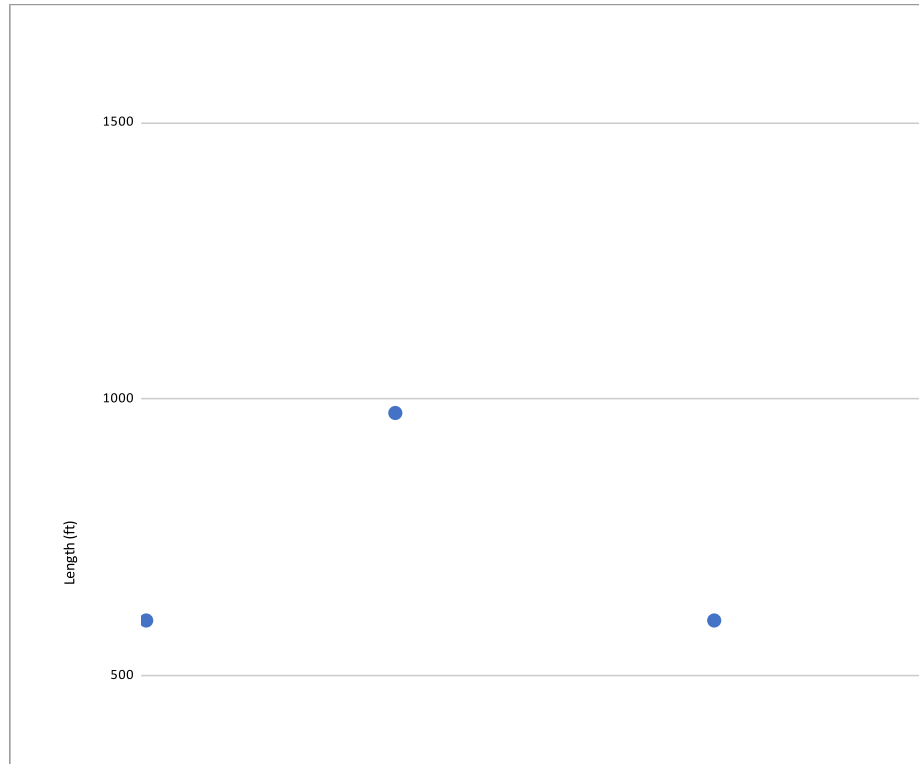
year	length (ft)
1848	95
1849	28
1849	125
1849	27.5
1849	90
1849	90
1849	90
1849	100
1849	60
1849	90
1850	120
1850	140
1850	175
1850	20
1850	90
1850	132.5
1850	145
1850	130
1850	75
1850	135
1850	100
1851	20
1852	103
1852	65
1852	60
1858	170
1860	300
1860	400
1860	100
1860	16

year	length (ft)
1860	300
1860	300
1861	80
1861	80
1862	60
1863	100
1863	100
1864	23
1864	23
1865	230
1866	13
1866	13
1866	200
1868	125
1868	18
1869	25
1869	17.5
1869	25
1869	25
1871	50
1872	80
1873	55
1873	30
1873	25
1874	70
1874	35
1875	175
1875	140
1875	130
1875	120

year	length (ft)
1875	100
1875	160
1875	60
1875	180
1876	40
1876	100
1876	200
1876	35
1877	30
1877	65
1877	70
1877	160
1877	170
1877	101
1877	30
1877	30
1877	30
1877	49
1877	12
1879	100
1879	300
1880	85
1881	1500
1881	50
1882	40
1883	30
1883	65
1884	100
1884	150
1884	100

year	length (ft)
1884	12
1884	150
1884	80
1885	300
1885	30
1885	60
1885	100
1886	50
1886	70
1886	80
1886	100
1886	3.5
1886	80
1886	108
1886	100
1886	100
1886	100
1886	110
1887	12
1887	350
1887	25
1888	25
1888	100
1888	30
1888	70
1888	25
1888	80
1890	100
1890	65
1891	17.5

year	length (ft)
1891	60
1892	50
1892	100
1893	65
1893	17.5
1894	80
1894	12
1894	100
1894	100
1895	70
1895	5.5
1895	100
1896	150
1896	17
1896	36
1896	300
1896	300
1896	50
1897	80
1897	100
1897	100
1898	115
1898	40
1898	300
1898	115
1899	150
1899	75
1899	50
1899	50
1899	50
1900	60



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