



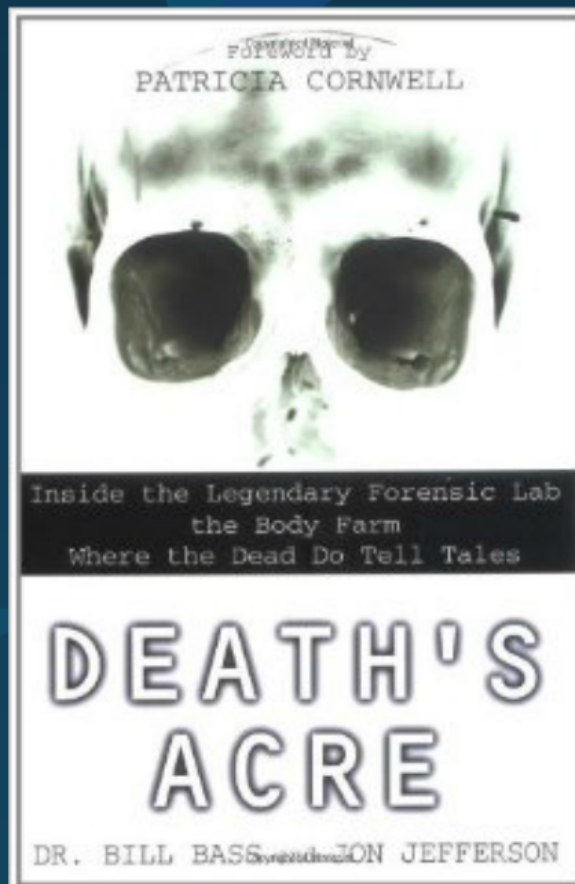
Twilight Acre Farms Limited

TheCaseSolutions.com



Twilight Acre Farms Limited

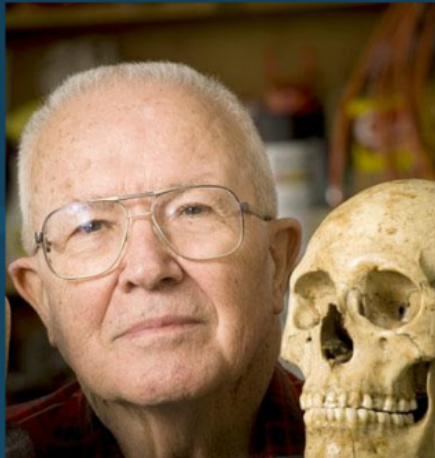
TheCaseSolutions.com



Death's Acre is a novel written by Dr. Bill Bass and Jon Jefferson, throughout the chapters, the readers are invited to unpredictable journeys from behind the gates of the Body Farm to the murder scenes. Dr. Bass reveals his first case from when he was a college student to telltale stories about murders. He opens his gates and recounts his interesting forensic cases from 1954 to 2002. He creates a forensic lab that has never been seen before; the body farm, thus naming the book "Death's Acre"

TheCaseSolutions.com

Dr. Bill Bass



- Born on August 30th 1928, in Virginia.
- One of the worlds leading forsenic anthropologist, he is best known for human osteology and human decomposition. He asisted on serveral federal, local, and non-U.S. authorities to identify human remains.
- He attended the University of Virginia, University of Kentucky and University of Pennsylvania.
- He began as an archaeologist, excaving Arikara graves in South Dakota. He then became "The number one Indian grave-robber"
- He had three wives, Anne, (died from cancer) Annette (died from cancer) and Carol (current).
- He is currently 87 years old.

TheCaseSolutions.com

Words

- **Anthropologist-** Experts in forensics primarily focus their studies on the human skeleton.
- **Archaeologist-** Examiners of human activity in the past primarily through recovery and analysis of the material culture and environmental data left behind.
- **Forensic-** Scientific methods and techniques to the investigation of crime.

TheCaseSolutions.com

Chapter 1

The Bones of the Eaglet



In 1927, a former airmail pilot flew across the Atlantic Ocean. This man was Charles Lindbergh. For 33 hours he stayed awake, no radio or parachute, he flew 3,600 miles all alone. This brought him fame and fortune with an addition of a nickname "The Lone Eagle." After 5 years, he settled down with his wife, Anne, living in a New Jersey mansion along with their son, Charles Lindbergh Jr. or "The Eaglet." Charles Lindbergh Jr was kidnapped with ransom notes demanding \$50,000 then increased to \$70,000. 2 months later, there was a child's body decomposed near the Lindbergh mansion, it was missing a leg and both arms. It was identified as the Lindbergh's baby.



The police arrested a German immigrant, Bruno Hauptmann, a carpenter who made a ladder for the Lindberghs. A large sum of money was traced to him, although there are allegations that the evidence was fabricated. He died in April 1936 in an electric chair.



Fifty years later, in June 1982, Bill Bass was contacted by Bruno Hauptmann's widow. She wanted Bruno's name to be cleared, she wanted Dr. Bill Bass to prove it wasn't the Lindbergh baby. But Dr. Bill Bass reached a conclusion that the bones were Caucasoid male skull roughly around 22 months. Nothing to refute the evidence presented at Bruno Hauptmann's murder trial.

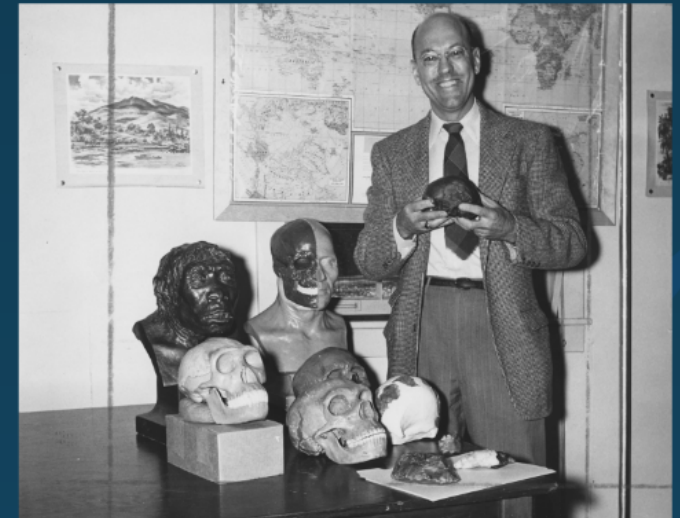
TheCaseSolutions.com



Chapter 1 also talks about the most famous "bone detective" of the 1940s and 1950's, Dr. Wilton M. Krogman. He created the science of forensic anthropology.

Dr. Charles Snow was the anthropology professor at the University of Kentucky, where Dr. Bill Bass was pursuing a masters degree in counseling. Snow asked Dr. Bass if he would like to accompany him in a case. He took his chance and they were on their way. Dr. Snow and Dr. Bass arrived at the crime scene. Dr. Snow identified the body and from then on, Dr. Bass was intrigued, he got hooked.

In 1956, he got accepted in Harvard University, but he turned it down to learn from Dr. Krogman in University of Philadelphia. He and Dr. Krogman got close and they became friends. 45 years after the Lindbergh baby trial, Dr. Krogman was asked to look at the bones. 5 years before, Dr. Krogman reached the same conclusion at Dr. Bass.



TheCaseSolutions.com

This also talks about Dr. Bill Bass' father. In 1932, when Dr. Bass was 3 1/2 years old, his father shot himself.

Chapter 2

Dead Indians and Dam Engineers

TheCaseSolutions.com



In August 1957, Dr. Bass arrived in South Dakota with a mission to find the Arikara graves. Within a few days in South Dakota, he hit the Jackpot, finding grave markers in the ground. But because it was late summer, excavating the bodies would have to wait until next summer. The following year they excavated several dozen Arikara graves. In 1960, Dr. Bill Bass hauled a bulldozer on the site. With the help of the power tool, over 300 graves were excavated. The sea level rose and slowly the Arikara graves has disappeared beneath the water. They had to abandon the site. Dr. Bill Bass became "Indian grave-robber number one." University of Tennessee contacted Dr. Bass to teach at the school. His forensic career began.

Chapter 3

Bare Bones: Forensics 101

Before becoming a professor at University of Tennessee, Dr. Bass taught at the University of Kansas. In 1962, he met his teaching partner, a greasy stained skull with rotting skin named Mary Louise. Two Kansas Bureau of Investigation agents gave Dr. Bass a box filled with rotting human parts. It was then he took the box and examined it and found its sex, race, age, and height with his students. The discovery of Mary Louise's body only had two columns in the newspaper. Her death was unknown, but for over 50 years now, she has traveled around the U.S. with Dr. Bass. From Quantico to Hawaii.



TheCaseSolutions.com