WHO WAS MOSES WILLIAMS?
WHY WAS JAMES MADISON MEASURING WEASELS?
WERE MASTODONS BLOODTHIRSTY BEASTS?
WHAT DID THOMAS JEFFERSON HOPE LEWIS & CLARK WOULD FIND ON THEIR EXPEDITION?

THE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS AND MORE ARE REVEALED WITHIN THESE PAGES. BY THE CREATORS OF FOUNDBING MONSTERS COMES A BRAND-NEW BOOK WITH ALL NEW ART!
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ABOUT FOUNDING MONSTER TALES

FOUNDING MONSTER TALES INCLUDES ILLUSTRATIONS AND TEXT THAT COMPLIMENT FOUNDING MONSTERS, A COMIC BOOK WRITTEN AND ILLUSTRATED BY MAGGIE COLANGELO FROM A STORY BY DR. BERNARD K. MEANS AND MAGGIE COLANGELO. ALL OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS IN FOUNDING MONSTER TALES ARE BY MAGGIE COLANGELO, WHO ALSO AUTHORED ALL OF THE TEXT WITH THE EXCEPTION OF EXPLANATORY CAPTIONS BY DR. MEANS ON PAGES 4 AND 8.

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THE STORY OF MOSES WILLIAMS

Charles Willson Peale was famous for painting the Founding Fathers and opening the Philadelphia Museum.

But did you know there was an unknown artist at the museum who made more art than the entire Peale family put together?

Born into slavery in 1777, Moses Williams grew up in the Peale family household.

Peale loved art and made sure all of his children knew how to paint...

...but Moses was only allowed to use a Phoynotrace, a machine used to make silhouettes.

However the machine wasn’t very exact, so he added his own details with scissors and ink.

When Moses was freed in 1802, he stayed in the museum to sell silhouettes for eight cents each.

Gather round, and listen to the terrifying tale of...

Despite what the Founding Fathers thought, Mastodons were actually herbivores, meaning they only ate plants.

Well, it’s not like we could ask them! Mastodons have been extinct for over 10,000 years!

When early scientists saw their pointed molars, they assumed the points were for crushing bones, not branches.

Charles Willson Peale’s son Rembrandt even positioned the tusks of their skeleton upside down so it could stab its prey.

He didn’t realize that tusks in that position would stab legs too.

Who knows what mistakes we’re making today?

Hai! Can you believe we thought all dinosaurs were scaly?
TO COUNTERACT THE COMTE DE BUFFON’S "THEORY OF AMERICAN DEGENERACY," THOMAS JEFFERSON COMPILED STATISTICS TO SHOW THAT AMERICAN ANIMALS WERE AS LARGE OR LARGER THAN THEIR EUROPEAN COUNTERPARTS.

JAMES MADISON CONTRIBUTED MEASUREMENTS OF WEASELS—SOME TAKEN VERY INTIMATELY—AND FOUND AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN WEASELS WERE COMPARABLE IN SIZE.
THOMAS JEFFERSON AND THE GREAT CLAW

In 1796, Thomas Jefferson was mailed some claws, hand bones, and arm bones from a cave that is now in West Virginia. Jefferson concluded the claws belonged to an American lion three times the size of African lions.

He called the mysterious beast Megalonyx, or the "Great Claw." Sadly for Jefferson, it was soon revealed that these were bones from an extinct giant ground sloth (next page).
Mammoths were larger and heavier than mastodons, and had a domed head. Mammoths evolved about 20 million years after mastodons. Mammoths, mastodons and elephants are all proboscideans, but mammoths are more closely related to modern elephants than mastodons. However, mammoths are set apart from mastodons and elephants by their dense coats and massive curved tusks.

Mammoth teeth have parallel ridges that are great for eating grass, like their modern relative the elephant.

Mastodons were smaller than mammoths, with shorter and straighter tusks. Mastodons and mammoths both existed during the Pleistocene era, but didn’t often share habitat. Mammoths preferred colder areas where they could graze on grasses. In contrast, mastodons preferred warmer, forested areas where their pointed teeth could chew twigs. This preference for forested areas is part of the reason why mastodons were found by the founding fathers, who lived in those same forested areas thousands of years later.

A mastodon’s knobby teeth were perfect for breaking up rough twigs and leaves—but not meat, like some of the founding fathers thought.
In 1796, Thomas Jefferson was mailed some claws, hand bones, and arm bones from a cave that is now in West Virginia. Jefferson concluded the claws belonged to an American lion three times the size of African lions.

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THE STORY OF MOSES WILLIAMS

CHARLES WILLSON PEALE WAS FAMOUS FOR PAINTING THE FOUNDING FATHERS AND OPENING THE PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM.

NO BIG DEAL.

BUT DID YOU KNOW THERE WAS AN UNKNOWN ARTIST AT THE MUSEUM WHO MADE MORE ART THAN THE ENTIRE PEALE FAMILY PUT TOGETHER?

HEY!

BORN INTO SLAVERY IN 1777, MOSES WILLIAMS GREW UP IN THE PEALE FAMILY HOUSEHOLD.

GATHER 'ROUND, AND LISTEN TO THE TERRIFYING TALE OF-

PEALE LOVED ART AND MADE SURE ALL OF HIS CHILDREN KNEW HOW TO PAINT...

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ABOUT FOUNDR Y MONSTERS TALES

FOUNDING MONSTERS TALES includes illustrations and text that complement FOUNDING MONSTERS, a comic book written and illustrated by Maggie Colangelo from a story by Dr. Bernard K. Means and Maggie Colangelo. All of the illustrations in FOUNDING MONSTERS TALES are by Maggie Colangelo, who also authored and wrote all of the text with the exception of explanatory captions by Dr. Means on Pages 4 and 8.

You can download a free copy of the FOUNDING MONSTERS comic book here

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Who was Moses Williams?
Why was James Madison measuring weasels?
Were mastodons bloodthirsty beasts?
What did Thomas Jefferson hope Lewis & Clark would find on their expedition?

The answers to these questions and more are revealed within these pages. By the creators of Founding Monsters comes a brand-new book with all new art!