

It appears that we do not have any cemeteries out there to account for the dead as they relate to various historical time frames. Sure we could go with cremations, and some other modes of riddance of the dead bodies. At the same time we pay the due respect to our dead, and we have places to show for it. Why don't they?

It's up to the reader to decide whether our distant ancestors were ignorant enough to not pay proper respect to their dead loved ones.

- *For those forum members who live in some very old cities - what is the oldest cemetery in your neck of the woods?*

## Catacombs of Paris

6 million skeletons

Some **200 miles** of labyrinthine tunnels are believed to exist. Despite the vast length of the tunneled, underground world, only a small section of it is open to the public. This tiny portion (**under 1 mile**), known as Denfert-Rochereau Ossuary, or more popularly, "The Catacombs," has become one of the top tourist attractions in Paris.



I think that the story of the Catacombs of Paris is as suspicious as it gets, in reference to the number of dead people we are presented with.

- *Where could six million skeletons come from by 1780?*

Let us look at the narrative compliant version of the issue at hand.



[Catacombs of Paris - Wikipedia](#)

**The Narrative:** *The [Catacombs of Paris](#) are underground ossuaries in Paris, France, which hold the remains of more than six million people in a small part of a tunnel network built to consolidate Paris' ancient stone mines. Extending south from the *Barrière d'Enfer* ("Gate of Hell") former city gate, this ossuary was created as part of the effort to eliminate the city's overflowing cemeteries. Preparation work began not long after a 1774 series of gruesome Saint Innocents-cemetery-quarter basement wall collapses added a sense of urgency to the cemetery-eliminating measure, and from 1786, nightly processions of covered wagons transferred remains from most of Paris' cemeteries to a mine shaft opened near the Rue de la Tombe-Issoire.*

*The ossuary remained largely forgotten until it became a novelty-place for concerts and other private events in the early 19th century; after further renovations and the construction of accesses around Place Denfert-Rochereau, it was open to public visitation from 1874. Since January 1, 2013, the Catacombs number among the 14 City of Paris Museums managed by Paris Musées. Although the ossuary comprises only a small section of the underground "carrières de Paris" ("quarries of Paris"), Parisians presently often refer to the entire tunnel network as the catacombs.*

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Essentially what we have is an old, no longer existing cemetery called [Holy Innocents' Cemetery](#). It got overfilled and the dead bodies spilled into the streets of Paris. Authorities had to act, and they allegedly did by moving skeletons to the catacombs.

- *Under the reign of [Philip II](#) (1180-1223) the cemetery was enlarged and surrounded by a three-meter-high wall. Les Innocents had begun as a cemetery with individual sepulchres, but by then had become a site for mass graves. People were buried together in the same pit (a pit could hold about 1,500 dead at a time); only when it was full would another be opened.*
- *The Holy Innocents' Cemetery is a defunct cemetery in Paris that was used from the Middle Ages until the late 18th century. It was the oldest and largest cemetery in*

Paris and had often been used for mass graves. It was closed because of overuse in 1780, and in 1786 the remaining corpses were exhumed and transported to the unused subterranean quarries known as the [Catacombs](#).

The below illustration allegedly pertaining to 1550s, was done by [Theodor Josef Hubert Hoffbauer](#) who was born in 1839 and died in 1922. This guy has a lot of works, but I was not able to find a single image of his face. Yet, the existence of this "Holy Innocents' Cemetery" is supported by his below painting. Nothing knew there, I'm afraid.

### ***The Holy Innocents' Cemetery, c.1550.***



Holy Innocents' Cemetery allegedly was established in 12th century and got closed in 1780. The dead were moved to the stone quarries below the streets of Paris. Today the quarries are known as the Catacombs of Paris. Did this "Holy Innocents' Cemetery" exist in reality? I do not know, but we sure do have a lot of skeletons in the Paris Catacombs.

- *To me, it looks like there were a whole bunch of people occupying this square simultaneously, and they all got buried by some liquid dirt.*

## **Paris Population**

I will refer to the article titled: [16th century Paris: Size vs. Population](#). You judge for yourself whether 205,882 people per square mile in 1572 is a feasible number. The most populated city of today, which is Manila, has only 107,561 people per square mile. I personally think that either these numbers are BS, or the true size of the city of Paris in the 16th century is not being revealed to us.

**1572: 350,000 people in 1.69 sq mi**



For comparison, this [1878 San Francisco](#) had approximately 230k people living there. The size of 1878 SF was no less than 20 sq. miles (today SF is ~49 sq. miles).

When considering 350,000 people per 1.69 square miles, one has to take the following into account:

- [Crap at Versailles. Like, literally. | Frock Flicks](#)
- [Fornication, fluids and faeces: the intimate life of the French court](#)
- [17th Century Hygiene Or The Many Smells Of Versailles...](#)

**KD:** Basically, just like I said above, we are either not being told about the true size of the city, or the population of Paris in 1550s was under 50k. Barring the existence of 40 story

skyscrapers, I do not know how it's possible to accommodate 350,000 people within 1.69 square miles. When we factor in that there was no known sewer system in place, the numbers sound even more ridiculous. It's not like Earth was overpopulated back then, right? At least officially it was not.

## 6,000,000 skeletons

*where from?*

Now, when we have the weird city population issue out of the way, let us talk about the alleged 6 million people who were transferred to the Paris Catacombs. The overwhelming majority was moved from the Holy Innocents' Cemetery, which existed from the 12th century to 1780. Let us take a look at *the Paris population by year*:

- year 29BC: 29,000
- year 1000: 20,000
- year 1200: 110,000
- year 1250: 160,000
- year 1300: 228,000
- year 1340: 300,000
- year 1400: 280,000 - *Losses of the Black Plague.*
- year 1500: 200,000 - *Losses of the Hundred Years' War.*
- year 1550: 275,000 - *Renaissance recovery.*
- year 1594: 210,000 - *Losses of religious and civil wars.*
- year 1634: 420,000 - *Spectacular recovery under King Henry IV and Richelieu.*
- year 1700: 515,000
- year 1750: 565,000

You gotta love this "spectacular recovery", and "losses". What could be hiding behind these numbers shenanigans?

**Once again:** *The Holy Innocents' Cemetery is a defunct cemetery in Paris that was used from the Middle Ages until the late 18th century. It was the oldest and largest cemetery in Paris and had often been used for mass graves. It was closed because of overuse in 1780, and in 1786 the remaining corpses were exhumed and transported to the unused subterranean quarries known as the Catacombs.*

**Think about it:** *Under the reign of Philip II (1180-1223) the cemetery was enlarged and surrounded by a three-meter-high wall.*

- *Why bother? No really, why would they build a 10 foot wall for something like this in 1200s?*



As you can see, the Cemetery is located smack dab in the middle of Paris. It's like if there was no available room anywhere else back then.

Guess where the alleged 50,000 victims of *the 1347 Black Death* go to? Yup, they got buried in the middle of Paris. Why they would keep all those Plague contaminated corpses in the middle of the populated city bits me. I thought those were transported outside of the city limits and covered with bleach or something. Our scientists say that *plague-ridden corpses are no danger*:

- *There's a common belief that dead bodies pose a major risk of disease, which leads to a lot of hysteria during major epidemics. This is mostly a myth, studies have found.*

**Question:** Anyways, taking the above Paris population numbers into consideration, how do we get 6,000,000 dead people? Even if they had 250,000 people dying in Paris every 33 years for 500 years straight, we would only end up with 4,500,000.

**Nice "lil" holes, aren't they?**



From a slightly different perspective, we have well preserved, similar looking skeletal bones, and skulls. Some of the skeletons were supposed to be 500 years old, and some only 10 or so, yet they all look the same. It's like bones do not fall apart, when in reality they clearly do. Additionally, the skeletal remains displayed in the Paris Catacombs look polished and treated.



**KD summary on the Paris:** With this interesting *Holy Innocents' Cemetery* no longer in existence, I will allow myself the following set of speculations:

- *All these people died at the same time. This is why all the bones are in the same place and in a very similar condition.*
- *The dead could represent a "reset". Whether they are Mud Flood related, or victims of some "plague" chemical attack remains to be determined.*
- *With under 1 out of 200 miles of tunnels being available to public, we cannot be sure that we only have 6 millions of skeletons down there. What if the numbers are 200 times that?*
- *We have no idea what exact time period these dead pertain to.*

### **Inspection générale des carrières**

The *Inspection générale des carrières (IGC)* is the organisation which administers, controls and maintains the *mines of Paris* and *catacombs of Paris*. It was founded by royal decree of Louis XVI on 4 April 1777 as the 'Service des carrières du département de la Seine'.



Department of General Quarry Inspection, aka General Inspectorate of Quarries still exists, regardless of the above Wiki page only going to 1911.

- *There's also the issue of contemporary maintenance because, although the Inspectorate still exists, it works in a very different way. Rather than preserve and reinforce the structure and integrity of the underground quarries as has been done for centuries – with additional limestone pillars and walls – **today holes are drilled down from the surface and filled with concrete**. Since the quarry networks were made forbidden to public access in the 1950s, I think historically, [Parisians have wiped them from their memory](#).*

Essentially, due to the danger posed by the cavities, allegedly created by the Ancient Romans, historical evidence is being filled up, and sealed with concrete. Nobody needs to see what's down there.

**KD:** What other 1775-1777 dates do we know? I don't think all this is a mere coincidence.

## Other Places

### Brno Ossuary

Brno Ossuary is an underground ossuary in Brno, Czech Republic. It was rediscovered in 2001 in the historical centre of the city, partially under the Church of St. James. It is estimated that the ossuary holds the **remains of over 50,000 people** which makes it the

second-largest ossuary in Europe, after the Catacombs of Paris. The ossuary was founded in the 17th century, and was expanded in the 18th century. It's been opened to public since June 2012.



*Brno Ossuary - Wikipedia*

### **Sedlec Ossuary**

The **40,000 to 70,000 skeletons** within Sedlec Ossuary (aka Kostnice Ossuary Beinhaus) in the Czech Republic welcome you, quite literally, with open arms.



*Sedlec Ossuary "Bone Church"*

### **Putim Ossuary**

The ossuary, a small, unassuming building of a clay-brown hue, was first erected in 1741. Tucked in a cemetery behind the town's medieval St. Lawrence Church, it ***contains the skeletons of what are believed to be the remains of fallen soldiers*** from the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-48). Later, in 1829, a minister named Ondřej Zloch carefully laid out the collection of bones and skulls that you can still visit today.



*Putim Ossuary*

### **Monastery of San Francisco Catacombs**

Beneath the church at the Franciscan Monastery in Lima, Peru, there is an ossuary where the skulls and **bones of an estimated 70,000 people** are decoratively arranged. **Long forgotten, the catacombs were rediscovered in 1943** and are believed to be connected via subterranean passageways to the cathedral and other local churches.



*Convento de San Francisco Ossuary*

I could just keep on going, but need to save room. Catacomb/ossuary related:

- [\*10 Creepiest Catacombs You Can Actually Visit\*](#)
- [\*7 of the World's Most Fascinating and Beautiful Catacombs\*](#)
- [\*Bone Houses: A Definitive Guide to the World's Ossuaries\*](#)

"Ancient" mass graves. I did not specifically look, but here is a link:

- [\*10 Ancient Mass Graves We've Only Recently Found\*](#)

### **Additional Instances**

Archaeologists *have made a spectacular find* on Berlin's Schlossplatz: during excavations on the grounds of the former city palace, they have found the remains of thousands of people. The bones are now to bring insights into Berlin in the Middle Ages.



*Original in German Language.*

The postcard below, which comes from the Burns Archive's death-focused photography collection, shows three such soldiers standing on a 30-foot deep pile of skeletons at Colon Cemetery. At the time, the price of a grave at the cemetery, which was founded 22 years earlier, was \$10 for five years. If, after this period, the family of the deceased didn't pay up for the remains to stay buried longer, the skeleton would be dug up and its bones piled onto a big heap in the ever-growing boneyard.

**1898**



*Postcard from a Cuban Boneyard*

**Government Rules**

I do not know what rules are in place in other countries, but here in the US we have this [Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act](#). By default, no other but Native American remains (bar crime scenes) could possibly be situated within the United States. Native they could be, but how did they die?

- [Mass Grave Found in California Reveals Prehistoric Violence Against 'Outsiders'](#)

In the United States, when remains are located, everything is stopped. If those remains are deemed to have historical properties (not a crime scene), archaeologists move in, and do what they do. What do they do?

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**KD:** Well, as usually, we have what we have, and we don't have what we don't have.

- *Where are the multiple old cemeteries which are supposed to be in great abundance. Where are the 1 century cemeteries as they pertain to some historically old cities?*
- *Why only 0.4% of the Catacombs of Paris are available for public inspection? Sure there is a safety issue, but who's there to say that we do not have a billion people neatly stacked up along the passages?*
- *How do we explain bizarre 6,000,000 Paris skeletons for the 1200-1780 period. How do we explain the state those skeletons are in?*
- *Why the stone quarries allegedly excavated by the Ancient Romans started to all over sudden collapse? When were they really built?*
- *What's up with this practice of placing the dead inside various catacombs? Did the involved authorities agree upon this common practice?*
- *Why 1400 - 1634 time period in the life of Paris looks so strange, as far as population numbers are concerned?*
- *Could these piled up skeletons be Mud Flood or Reset related?*

Pretty sure the questions could be numerous. Above are just some of the ones I have. Feel free to voice your opinion.