As earthen mounds were tilled by farmers along the Appalachian Range, metal artifacts were found that appeared too sophisticated to have been produced by regional tribes. Works of Natural History published between 1650 and 1850 often attribute these artifacts to advanced civilizations thought founded by Western Europeans or members of the Ten Lost Tribes who somehow crossed the Atlantic hundreds of years before Columbus. Nestled between modern botanical classifications and accurate anatomical illustrations, we find descriptions of the lost races that even academics believed populated the Americas and gave rise to the American Indians. How did popular debates about the lost races influence the visions and scriptural revisions of the Second Great Awakening, which was geographically centered amongst excavations in the Burned-Over-District and spurred testimonies that Christ visited the pre-Columbian Americas or that God punished the ancients by turning their skin brown?