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BULLETIN No. 1—VOL. 7 **JANUARY, 1935**

A LANCE FOR THEODOSIA BURR

Being a Defense of an American Gentlewoman

By Daniel J. Ryan
(An address delivered before the Historical Society of Northwestern Ohio)

The Historical Novel

How far from the actual path of past facts may an author travel in the historical novel? Is he justified in falsifying them to the degree that historic characters who are pure are made to appear as vile, and those who are noble as vicious?

There is no mystery about the construction of the historical novel; the author simply weaves a mantle of romance about a framework of facts. It is read and enjoyed with an avidity common to all peoples, and the noblest pens of literature have given us such specimens as "The Three Musketeers," "Ivanhoe," "Henry Esmond," "Quo Vadis" and "Ben Hur." But in all these novels, as well as others by their authors, there is a due regard for historical accuracy when events are taken as their bases. The contemporary atmosphere, the customs of the period, and the character of historic personages are not reversed, neither do they contradict nor pervert history.

Brande Matthews, in his essay on "The Historical Novel," has written rather loosely and without seeming responsibility on this subject. Among others things he says: "We might even suggest that the liking for historical fiction is now so keen that the public is not at all particular as to the veracity of the history out of which the fiction has been manufactured, since it accepts the invented facts of the 'Chronicles of Zenda' quite as eagerly as it receives the better-documented 'Memoirs of a Minister of France'." These suggestions—that the public is not particular as to the brand of history used in writing novels, and that it "accepts" the invented facts in the Zenda literature—are certainly the merest arbitrary statements without merit, and without any foundation as a matter of fact. If this is true the reading public must be a body of ignoramuses to willingly accept literature as historical where there is not the evidence justifying such a conclusion. And certain it is that no reader with knowledge enough to read "The Prisoner of Zenda" ever supposed he was reading an historical novel. The public does not "accept" such imaginative fiction as based on truth, any more than it does the "Graustark" novels. This class of novels is not historical in any sense, nor has ever the reading public so accepted them. In their entire web and woof they are the purest fiction, and no suggestion is made by their authors that they are anything else. Their production and their reading, widespread as it is, in no way justifies Professor Matthews' statements.

lated it. She was familiar with the best in English literature, and was proficient in the works of the philosophic and economic writers of that day.

Accomplished in all the graces of music, drawing and dancing she had become the hostess, at fourteen, of Richmond Hill, which was the center of the society of New York. In the open hospitality of the day it was visited by the great, both of the new world and the old. Jefferson, Madison and Hamilton were often its guests and Count Volney, Jerome Bonaparte, Talleyrand, Louis Phillippe and the educated Mohawk Chief, Joseph Brandt, all shared its generous board. This was her intellectual status at eighteen when she married Colonel Joseph Alston, of South Carolina, in 1801. She was equipped for entry into the aristocratic society of the South by her training at home.

We can only get a full measure of the rearing and education given Theodosia Burr by recalling the position of the American woman at that time in the highest social scale. All the educational facilities of this country, during the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth, were for young men. It was an accepted idea that girls did not need, nor were they deemed capable of being educated as boys were. On this subject an American historian has written: "In those days an educated woman was among the rarest of rarities. The wives of many of our renowned revolutionary leaders were surprisingly illiterate, except the noble wife of John Adams, whose letters form so agreeable an oasis in the published correspondence of the time. It would be difficult to mention the name of one lady of the revolutionary period who could have been a companion to the mind of a man of culture."

Collegiate Education for Women Unknown

The girls were taught to read and write, to sew, to embroider, to sing, to play the spinet and dance the minuet. So far as acquiring the same kind of knowledge as young men; the knowledge of the arts and sciences, of political economy, of language and philosophy, and of literature generally, it was absolutely unthought of. Woman was not regarded as possessing sufficient mentality to absorb such studies. Full fifty years passed after Theodosia Burr went to college to her father before women of this country were admitted to any institution of collegiate rank; that honor belonged to Oberlin College.

Burr was a believer in the intellectual equality of the sexes. His views were those of the twentieth century rather than those of his time. Writing to Mrs. Burr, in 1793, he says: "You have heard me speak of Miss Wollstonecraft, who has written something on the French Revolution; she has also written a book entitled 'Vindication of the Rights of Woman'. I had heard it spoken of with a coldness little calculated to excite attention; but as I read with avidity and prepossession everything written by the lady, I made haste to procure it, and spent last night, almost the whole of it, in reading it. Be assured that your sex has in her an able advocate. It is, in my opinion, a work of genius. She has successfully adopted the style of Rousseau's 'Emilius', and her comment on that work, especially what relates to female education, contains, more good sense than all the other criticisms upon him which I have seen put together. I promise myself much pleasure in reading it to you. Is it owing to ignorance or prejudice that I have not met a single person who has discovered or would allow the merit of this work?"

In line with his belief in the idea of education and equality advocated by Mary Wollstonecraft, he impressed upon the mother of Theodosia the necessity for intellectual culture above mere social life. When Theodosia was ten years old we find Burr writing to his wife as follows: "If I could forsee that Theo would become a mere fashionable woman, with all the attendant frivolity and vacuity of mind, adorned with whatever grace and allurement, I would earnestly pray God to take her forthwith hence. But I yet hope by her, to convince the world what neither sex appears to believe—that women have souls."

In the same year he pays a tribute to Mrs. Burr and to her sex, by writing from Philadelphia: "It was a knowledge of your mind which first in-

spired me with a respect for that of your sex, and with some regret, I confess, that the ideas which you have often heard me express in favor of female intellectual powers are founded on what I have imagined, more than what I have seen, except in you. I have endeavored to trace the causes of this rare display of genius in women, and find them in the errors of education, of prejudice, and of habit. I admit that men are equally, nay more, much more to blame than women. Boys and girls are generally educated much in the same way until they are eight or nine years of age, and it is admitted that girls make at least equal progress with the boys; generally, indeed they make better. Why, then, has it never been thought worth the attempt to discover, by fair experiment, the particular age at which the male superiority becomes so evident?"

Aaron Burr Believed in Equal Advantages for Men and Women

Burr believed in the advance education of women as well as in their equality with men. In his mind there was no distinction between the sexes in the right of knowledge and justice. He was more than a hundred years ahead of his time in this way of thinking.

He equipped Theodosia with the learning of an educated man of that period, and he poured into her young life all the scholarly attainments of a master mind. Her girlish correspondence with her father—wise beyond her years—and his with her—full of pedagogic details, demonstrate this. In the formative period of adolescence her intellectual development was first in his life. No exacting demand of his many intricate political intrigues; no pressing official duty while United States Senator, or Vice President; no requirements of his professional labors at the bar, interfered with the training, under his personal tutelage, of Theodosia. What he thought of the fruits of his work, he wrote to her on the day before his duel with Hamilton. "I am indebted to my dearest Theodosia for a very great portion of the happiness which I have enjoyed in this life. You have completely satisfied all that my heart and affections had hoped or even wished."

The Filial Loyalty of Theodosia Burr

A few years later when Burr was an outcast and exile, this daughter gave him a filial loyalty almost divine. Every letter breathed love, confidence and encouragement. Whatever the world thought, to her he was a noble father. While he was in Europe she wrote: "Indeed, I witness your extraordinary fortitude with new wonder at every new misfortune. Often after reflecting on this subject, you appear to me so superior, so elevated above all other men, I contemplate you with a strange mixture of humility, admiration, reverence, love and pride, that very little superstition would be necessary to make me worship you as a superior being, such enthusiasm does your character excite in me. When I afterwards revert to myself, how insignificant do my best qualities appear. My vanity would be greater if I had not been placed so near you; and yet, my pride is our relationship. I had rather not live than not be the daughter of such a man."

This same spirit of reverence and love for each other runs through the entire voluminous correspondence of this father and daughter, from her childhood, through her girlhood, her married life and to her death.

The cruel invention of the novelist whereby Burr is pictured as urging Theodosia to influence Captain Lewis by illicit love, is a sacreligious calumny.

Burr Not Connected with Lewis and Clarke Expedition

Now as to the relationship of Aaron Burr to the Lewis and Clark expedition. It seems to be the underpinning of the structure of the story; of course it is necessary in order to drag in Theodosia. The historical fact is Burr had no connection with the expedition; never opposed it; and there is not a line, historical, official or personal to show that he did. His alleged conspiracy with the Spanish and British ministers, so vividly described by the novelist is not only pure fiction but a distortion and misrepresentation of history, stated as if true.

Jefferson in his confidential message to Congress, January 18, 1803, proposed the exploring party. In his instructions to Captain Lewis, June 20, he advised him that the object of the mission had been communicated to the ministers of France, Spain and all Great Britain, then in Washington, and full assurance given them as to its objects. "The country of Louisiana" says Jefferson, "having been ceded by Spain to France, the passport you have from the minister of France, the representative of the present sovereign of the country, will be a protection with all its subjects; and that from the minister of England will entitle you to the friendly aid of any traders of that allegiance with whom you happen to meet."

At the time Jefferson wrote these instructions the news of the cession of Louisiana, which was effected by the treaty of Paris, April 30, had not reached this country, and did not until the first of July following, hence the reference to France.

The Intrigues of the Spanish and British Ministers

What the novelist has done on this subject is this: he has taken the intrigues of Yrugo, the Spanish Minister, and Merry, the British Minister, with Burr concerning the latter's southwestern scheme (for which he was afterwards tried and acquitted) and transferred them to the Lewis and Clark expedition. As a matter of fact these negotiations described in "The Magnificent Adventure" commenced in August 1804, fifteen months after the time assigned to its occurrence by the author and were concerning an entirely different and subsequent subject; they had no bearing directly nor indirectly on the expedition, and so far as bearing upon Theodosia the application is dishonest.

Theodosia Burr Never in St. Louis

The same unpardonable anachronism occurs when he places Aaron Burr and Theodosia Burr Alston at St. Louis in the spring of 1804, where they appear to make a final attempt to swerve Lewis from his journey. "Theodosia's plea stirs him deeply, and in an irresponsible outburst of passion Lewis clasps her in his arms and kisses her; but in another moment he strides away and leaves her weeping. She has failed to stop his expedition." It is difficult to write calmly of such a deliberate falsification of truth. From no point of view can such a deception be justified, even in a work of fiction.

The facts of history are: Lewis was encamped with his party on the east side of the Mississippi opposite St. Louis, at the mouth of the Wood river from whence he started May 14, 1804. Neither Aaron Burr nor his daughter was at St. Louis during the year 1804. His letters to Theodosia from January 3, to July 1, 1804, show that he was either in Washington presiding over the United States Senate, or in New York looking after his canvass for Governor. On July 11 he fought the duel with Alexander Hamilton. Fleeing from threatened prosecution, he went to Philadelphia, Richmond, South Carolina, and in December he returned to his duties in Washington upon the opening of Congress.

As for Theodosia, she was during all this period at her home, "The Oaks," South Carolina, with her idolized husband and son; it is a fact that she was never at St. Louis in her life.

The Married Life of Theodosia Burr

And here with this unseemly libel against her fresh in our minds, it is well to speak of her conjugal relations. Her marriage to Governor Alston was a love match pure and simple. She was not eighteen, he was not twenty-three. They were lovers until death parted them. They had all that God and man could give a young couple; talents, wealth, social position and above all love for each other. Every letter between husband and wife breathes their passionate attachment for each other.

Some extracts from the letters of Theodosia at about the time this novelist writes her as a wanton, will revive the perfume of this holy love. She is visiting in New York and writes: "Ah my husband, why are we separated? I had rather be ill on Sullivan's Island with you, than well,

separated from you. Even my amusements serve to increase my unhappiness; for if anything affords me pleasure, the thought that were you here, you also would feel pleasure, and thus redouble mine, at once puts an end to my enjoyment. You do not know how constantly my whole mind is employed in thinking of you. Do you, my husband think as frequently of your Theo and wish for her? * * * God knows how delighted I shall be when once again in your arms. * * * When we must meet let there be nothing to alloy a happiness so pure, so unbounded. Our little boy grows charmingly; he is much admired here."

Again, she writes her husband who is running for Governor of South Carolina: "How does your election advance? I am anxious to know something of it; not from patriotism, however. It little concerns me which party succeeds. Where you are, there is my country, and in you are centered all my wishes. Were you a Brutus I should be a Roman. But were you a Caesar, I should only wish glory to Rome that glory might be yours. As long as you love me, I am nothing on earth but your wife and friend and proud to be that."

And this concerning her husband's health: "You are ill. You have been imprudent, and all my fears are fulfilled. Without any one near to feel for you, to attend you, to watch every change and share every pain. Your wife only could do that. It is she whose soul clings to yours and vibrates but in harmony with it; whose happiness, whose every emotion, more than entirely dependent on yours, are exchanged for them. * * * I know you have friends with you; but when you have lost your vivacity and your society is robbed of its usual charms, they will find your chamber dull and leave it for some more amusing place. They cannot, like your little Theo, hang over you in your sleep, and, with beating heart listen to every groan and tremble at every noise. Your son, too, were we with you, would charm away cares. His smiles would not fail to soothe any pain. They possess a magic which you cannot perceive till you see him. Would we were with you my beloved. I am miserable without you."

It is no wonder that Breda, the Swedish painter, exclaimed, "Good God! but can any man on earth be worthy of that woman, and know how to estimate her! Such a union of delicacy, dignity, sweetness and genius, I never saw"

"The Magnificent Adventure"

The opening scene of this historical (?) novel is laid in Washington in the summer of 1803. Then it is that Burr is pictured in his machinations to thwart Jefferson's expedition by using Theodosia for that purpose, and then it is that his negotiations with the Spanish and British ministers are detailed. A Fourth of July dinner at the White House is graphically described at which Vice President Burr and Theodosia are in attendance. Whether Burr was in Washington on this occasion is not important; some anachronisms are permitted by literary license in writing novels. But this fact is certain as well as vital: Theodosia was not in Washington during the summer of 1803. Her letters to her father are all written from New York and Ballston Spa, to which latter place she repaired for the summer to take waters for her health. In October she journeyed home. The dramatic appeals of Burr to his daughter to seduce Lewis from his mission, her visits to Jefferson for the same purpose and her presence at the dinner referred to, as pictured by the novelist, are all fabrications which become censurable when we consider that they serve to besmirch the memory of a good woman.

In presenting Captain Lewis to American readers under the circumstances that he does, the novelist has done a grievous injustice to a chivalrous Virginian.

His described association with Theodosia is, of course, like the plot, a pure myth, and a defamation of an honorable man. As a soldier of his country and one of the pathfinders of its western empire, he is entitled to a more truthful portrait of his character than is given in this cock and bull story.

A True Story of the Great West

Captain Lewis came from a distinguished family of Albermarle county; one of his father's uncles was a member of the King's council before the Revolution and another, Fielding Lewis, married a sister of General Washington. Jefferson, who knew him as a boy and a man, wrote a most laudatory biography of him in which he pays a high tribute to his character for manliness and courage. The author certainly had not read it, when he pictured him as a blubbering, lovesick youth.

There you have " a true story of the great West" decorated with the thrills and glamour of love and romance, and with it you have a beautiful character maltreated and libeled under the thin veil of a novel.

No Place in Literature for So-called Historical Novels If Untrue to Historic Facts

There is doubtless a place in our reading life for the ephemeral novel or the thirty-day "best seller". But there is absolutely no place for such a piece of near-literature as "The Magnificent Adventure." Its pretence to being a historical novel is destroyed upon reading. Brande Matthews' rule eliminates it from such a class. "A tale of the past is not necessarily a true historical novel; it is a true historical novel only when historical events are woven into the texture of the story."

Among the American novelists of today whose works may be cited as coming under this definition are Robert W. Chambers ("Maid at Arms" and "Cardigan") and Winston Churchill ("The Crisis" and "The Crossing"). In these there is no perversion or distortion of the facts of history, while there are ample situations created for romance and sentiment. The historical novel can be a source of great good. It not only may please and interest, but it may serve to convey genuine knowledge. Carlyle, concerning the Waverly novels, wrote: "These historical novels have taught all men this truth, which is like a truism, and yet was as good as unknown to writers of history and others, till so taught; that the by-gone ages were actually filled by living men, not by protocols, state-papers controversies and abstractions of men."

Harm Done by Novels Historically Untrue

But a novel that falsifies the past under the pretence of being historical does incalculable damage to the minds of those who are devourers of such works—the miscellaneous and indiscriminate novel reader. The vast majority are the uninformed young—principally young women. It is fair to say, that a greater number of this class of readers of "The Magnificent Adventure" received for the first time their impression from its pages of Theodosia Burr Alston. And what a false estimate they must have formed of one of the finest characters of American womanhood!

The past of a nation is its sacred heritage to the present; its great men and noble women are the foundations of its ideals. He who would destroy these commits a crime against the public good.

Libeling of the Dead Forbidden in Athens

The Athenians were the politest and most ideal people of the ancients. Solon's laws forbade the libeling of the dead, not on account of injury to the dead, but because it violated the quiet of families and the public peace. Such libels involved the honor of Athens and she jealously guarded the historic past. Plutarch, in his life of Pericles, tells us that Phidias, the great sculptor was prosecuted for libel and imprisoned because he had carved on the shield of Minerva some events which misrepresented the ancient history of Athens.

Midwest Historical Notes

The Mark Twain Memorial Commission announces a plan to locate a proposed $500,000 National Shrine to Mark Twain in Hartford, Connecticut, his former home. Missouri wanted it because the author grew up in Hannibal. New York City wanted to embellish Central Park and Washington, D. C. desired the Shrine because it is the National Capital. It is to be financed by a National Campaign in commemoration of Twain's birth, November 30, 1935. Walter Russell of New York designed the memorial.

—St. Louis Globe Democrat, May 24, 1934.

NOTE—A copy of the first issue of the first edition of Mark Twain's "Adventures of Tom Sawyer" has recently been sold for $1,800.00.

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND

(Author Unknown.)

First, William the Norman,
Then William his son;
Henry, Stephen and Henry,
Then Richard and John,
Next Henry the Third,
Edwards, One, Two and Three,
And again after Richard
Three Henrys we see.
Two Edwards, Third Richard,
If rightly I guess,
Two Henrys, Sixth Edward,
Queen Mary, Queen Bess;
Then Jamie the Scotsman,
Then Charles whom they slew,
Yet received after Cromwell
Another Charles, too.
Next Jamie the Second
Ascended the throne;
Then William and Mary
Together came on.
Then Anne, Georges four
And Fourth William all passed.
Then Victoria came,
Whose reign long did last.
Until Edward the Seventh
Old England did thrive,
And now on her throne
Sits George Number Five.

The National Anthems of some other countries—like "Star Spangled Banner."

What are some of the national anthems of other nations? What music in England, France, Italy and some of the others corresponds to our "Star Spangled Banner"? W. E.
Cleveland.

In Belgium it is the "Song of the Brabentines;" Canada, "The Maple Leaf Forever;" Denmark, "King Christian Stood Beside the Lofty Mast;" Egypt, "March of the Khedive;" Finland, "Our Land;" France, "Marseilles;" Germany, "Germany Over All;" Great Britain, "God Save the King;" Greece, "Sons of Greece, Come, Arise;" Hungary, "Lord Bless the Hungarian;" Italy, "Royal Italian March;" Japan, "Let Mikado's Empire Stand;" Mexico, "Mexi-

cans, At the Cry of War;" Roumania, "Long Live the King;" Russia, "Internationale;" Serbia, "Rise, O Serbians;" Spain, "Hymno de Riego;" Sweden, "Land of My Birth;" Switzerland, "To the Fatherland."

"Le Griffon," the first sailing vessel on the Great Lakes was built at the mouth of Cayuga Creek on the Niagara River in the winter of 1678-79 by Rene Robert Cavelier, Sieur de LaSalle who set sail in it in August, 1679 on the first leg of his famous journey of exploration. At Green Bay, Wisconsin he loaded the vessel with 12,000 pounds of furs in payment of his debt to his countrymen at Fort Frontenac. She carried a crew of five sailors, Captain Luc A. Dane, a super cargo and five small cannon.

The vessel set sail from Green Bay, September 16, 1679 while LaSalle continued his journey across Wisconsin to the Mississippi with his lieutenant Henri de Tonty and Father Hennepin. A sudden storm swept up. But the vessel scudded through the Straits of Mackinac into Lake Huron buffeted by a heavy gale and almost enveloped in a blizzard. That was the last seen of "Le Griffon." When he learned that the vessel did not reach port, LaSalle sent Tonty to look for it.

Here follows the story of recent discoveries on Birch Island Reef by the United Press from Cedarville, Michigan, under date of April 14, 1934, viz:

"Tonty circled the Great Lakes. Near Les Cheneaux islands he found a cabin door, a piece of rigging, several bales of rotting fur, a hatch cover, and the end of a flag staff. These islands had been described in a Jesuit map, carried by Luc, as a refuge from storms. Hennepin wrote of the disappearance later, saying he believed the Griffon "struck on a rock and buried."

"For years the Griffon was the "Flying Dutchman" of the Great Lakes—a phantom ship. Then in 1930 a hull was found on Manitoulin Island. Attempts were made to identify it as the Griffon. In a nearby cave were five skulls, on huge one believed to be that of Luc. But the wreck contained threaded iron bolts which some historians claimed were unknown to the French in the Griffon's time.

"Captain Louis Goureau, from the bridge of his vessel, sighted a wreck at the bottom of Lake Huron several years ago. He was so excited over the possibility of having solved the mystery that he made a secret of the wreck's whereabouts pending further investigation. He died without revealing his secret.

"In the early winter of 1933, Oliver Birdge, an artist from St. Louis, stumbled across a wooden hull while walking across the Birch Island reef near here. Almost simultaneously, Mike Ossogwin, a Chippewa Indian, snagged his fish line on the same hull. Winter closed over the lake before either could attempt salvage.

"Birdge posted an evergreen tree in the ice over the reef. He and Assogwin conducted sight-seeing tours to the spot, chopping holes through several feet of ice. In the crystal-clear water twelve feet down could be seen a row of wooden pins, stark "ribs" and a heavy wooden keel. The stern post of a high "poop" deck jutted up almost to the surface."

Recent investigations have disclosed that the wreck is 130 feet long.

"The Sault Ste Marie Evening News of June 16, 1934 says it is not be raised at present.

Three Nations Celebrate Restoration of Fort Niagara.—French, British and American flags that flew over the historic structure appear together.

Historic Fort Niagara, near Niagara Falls, N. Y., played host to notables from three nations—France, Great Britain and the United States—at a September festival celebrating the restoration of the old fort to its original seventeenth-century pattern. Built as a stockade by LaSalle in 1678, to harbor French missionaries and traders pushing into trackless forests, Fort Niagara eventually developed into one of the most important strategic points in the Mid-West. The work of construction now nearing completion was begun seven years ago and has cost $500,000. The Old Fort Niagara Association, which maintains the fort as an historic shrine under a nominal rent from the War Department, sponsored the three-nation celebration, which opened September 3 and continued four days.

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Two Edwards, Third Richard,
If rightly I guess,
Two Henrys, Sixth Edward,
Queen Mary, Queen Bess;
Then Jamie the Scotsman,
Then Charles whom they slew,
Yet received after Cromwell
Another Charles, too.
Next Jamie the Second
Ascended the throne;
Then William and Mary
Together came on.
Then Anne, Georges four
And Fourth William all passed.
Then Victoria came,
Whose reign long did last.
Until Edward the Seventh
Old England did thrive,
And now on her throne
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"Captain Louis Goureau, from the bridge of his vessel, sighted a wreck at the bottom of Lake Huron several years ago. He was so excited over the possibility of having solved the mystery that he made a secret of the wreck's whereabouts pending further investigation. He died without revealing his secret.

"In the early winter of 1933, Oliver Birdge, an artist from St. Louis, stumbled across a wooden hull while walking across the Birch Island reef near here. Almost simultaneously, Mike Ossogwin, a Chippewa Indian, snagged his fish line on the same hull. Winter closed over the lake before either could attempt salvage.

"Birdge posted an evergreen tree in the ice over the reef. He and Assogwin conducted sight-seeing tours to the spot, chopping holes through several feet of ice. In the crystal-clear water twelve feet down could be seen a row of wooden pins, stark "ribs" and a heavy wooden keel. The stern post of a high "poop" deck jutted up almost to the surface."

Recent investigations have disclosed that the wreck is 130 feet long.

"The Sault Ste Marie Evening News of June 16, 1934 says it is not be raised at present.

Three Nations Celebrate Restoration of Fort Niagara.—French, British and American flags that flew over the historic structure appear together.

Historic Fort Niagara, near Niagara Falls, N. Y., played host to notables from three nations—France, Great Britain and the United States—at a September festival celebrating the restoration of the old fort to its original seventeenth-century pattern. Built as a stockade by LaSalle in 1678, to harbor French missionaries and traders pushing into trackless forests, Fort Niagara eventually developed into one of the most important strategic points in the Mid-West. The work of construction now nearing completion was begun seven years ago and has cost $500,000. The Old Fort Niagara Association, which maintains the fort as an historic shrine under a nominal rent from the War Department, sponsored the three-nation celebration, which opened September 3 and continued four days.

Fort Niagara stands at the convergence of the Niagara River and Lake Ontario. During the French occupation of Canada it was the gateway through which passed adventurers, fur traders, settlers and priests in the great trek which opened up rich country west of Lake Ontario. The fort, which did not take its present name until 1725, was enlarged and refortified in 1756. But though a stronghold of importance and manned by a garrison of French regulars, it surrendered in 1759, after a short siege.

For the next thirty-seven years the British remained in command; then the old fort was turned over to American forces. Today the structure and its reservation of several hundred acres are part of a modern army post.

In the general refurbishing the fort's principal features have been retained, restoration rather than replacement being the aim of architects handling the job. From dungeon to covered gun deck on the roof all is practically as it was in the days of the fort's first glory.

And from the top of old Fort Niagara floated the flags of three nations, copied from the periods when those nations first took possession of the fort: the triple Fleur de Lis of Louis XIV, Great Britain's double-crossed Union Jack of 1759 and the fifteen-starred and fifteen-barred Old Glory of 1796.

New York Times, August 5, 1934.

THE INDIAN LAMENT

"Oh, Why does the white man follow my path
Like the hound on the raccoon's track?
Does the flush on my cheek awaken his wrath?
Does he covet the bow on my back?
He has rivers and seas where the billows and breeze
Bear riches for him alone,
And the sons of the wood never plunge in the flood
Which the white man calls his own."

—Anonymous.

* * *

"His was the broad and grand domain
The hills and vales, the sweep of plain,
The hunting grounds, the rivers wide—
They all belonged before he died
To the Wild Indian.
I drove him from this fair estate
From East to West with endless hate,
At last he lay beneath my tread
Brave son of forest, stark and dead."
The Wild Indian.

—Luella W. Smith.

Ninety seven miles of railroad abandoned by the Missouri Pacific is the rather startling announcement which comes from Fort Scott. The road was built in 1886 between Fort Scott and Lomax and after forty eight years of service it apparently can no longer be operated with profit.

Frazier E. Wilson, Greenville, historian of Western Ohio says: "Thank you for sending the "Quarterly" of your Society. I note some very interesting material in it and like the modern method of treatment and the liberal policy."

Iroquois Debate Plea of Mohawks for Amity.—Akron, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1934.—Gathered in one of the most important Iroquois councils in 150 years, the Six Nations began deliberating here today whether or not to bring the Mohawks back into the Indian confederacy which they forsook to side with the British in the Revolution.

Since the birth of the United States most of the Mohawks have lived in Canada. The most powerful Mohawk "horns" (chiefs) have come here from the Grand River (Canada) Reservation for the powwows.

The council was on the question of religion almost as soon as it was

opened. The Mohawk chiefs have accepted Christianity, but the chiefs of the other tribes—Senecas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, Ononodagas and Oneidas—have held to the ancient Indian beliefs. They are pagans.

Wampum used in Iroquois councils before Columbus discovered America is being used at the council.

The Mohawks have brought a pipe which settlers in the eastern part of New York presented to them after they had helped fight the French in the early Colonial wars.

Norwalk is 125 years old.—Norwalk, capital of the old Firelands district of the Western Reserve, celebrated its 125th Birthday from Oct. 6 to 13, 1934 by staging its famous "Main Street Museum" which attracted thousands of people when it was first inroduced four years ago.

Every business place in the city turned into a veritable museum of priceless antiques during the celebration. They came from Huron County homes, most of them having been in the possession of the Yankee families that settled the community more than a century ago after they were awarded land in the district to repay them for the losses they suffered when Benedict Arnold raided their New England homes during the Revolutionary War.

In 1930 newspaper writers flocked from far and wide to see the antique display and to write about it. They named it the "Main Street Museum."

Special entertainment features included a display of more than a thousand century-old quilts, the Pageant of Shawls and the parade of bridal costumes more than one hundred years old.

October 11th was "Governor's Day," with Governor George White, and gubernatorial candidates Clarence J. Brown and Martin L. Davey as the guests of honor.

The evening of October 12th was set aside as Carnival Night for which hundreds of people of the community sallied forth bedecked in the costumes which their great-grandparents wore. Prizes were awarded for the most novel old-fashioned conveyances used to bring guests to the carnival program.

General Forbes Marched Once More.—Colonel Henry Banquet repeated his victory over the Indians at Bushy Run, and Arthur St. Clair again was a dominating figure in the Ligonier Valley on July 13 and 14, 1934, when the third annual historical tour, sponsored by the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania and the University of Pittsburgh summer session made its way along the route of the old Forbes Road to Bedford. Thirty cars began the journey from the Historical Society building under police escort. The motor cars passed through Wilkinsburg, Murrysville, Export, Harrison City, Bushy Run Battlefield, Byerly Trail, Hannistown, Greensburg, Mt. Pleasant, West Overton, Mutual, Youngstown, Ligonier, Laughlinton, Jennerstown, Stoystown, Grandview, Shellsburg, Bedford and back to Pittsburgh.

Competent guides and speakers accompanied the party who retold the story of the important historic events and pointed out the many points of interest en route.

The Dayton Historical Society has recently received a bequest of $10,000 for the purpose of enclosing the Newcom Tavern under a permanent shelter. The Tavern was the first Court House, the first public school, and is now the Museum of the Society of which the Hon. Miles S. Kuhns is President.

Washington's last camp site in Ohio was suitably marked at Fly, Ohio, by the Ohio Society, Daughters of the American Revolution on October, 4, 1934.

"The Beaver"—a magazine of the North—published quarterly by the Hudson's Bay Company, will hereafter appear in our exchange files.—Editor.

Mr. P. Ashley Cooper, 30th Governor of the Hudson's Bay Co., sailed from Montreal last Summer in the SS "Nascopia" for a visit to the Posts on the Labrador and Hudson Bay. At Cartright, the first port of call in addressing representatives of the government, police, church and Grenfell mission he said in part:

"The Hudson's Bay Company has been trading into the bay for two hundred and sixty-five years . . . Perhaps I should go back further, to 1497 and 1610, when John Cabot visited this port and Henry Hudson sailed into the bay searching for the northwest passage to India. And it was what they saw and reported at home that stirred the ambition of the later adventurers to trade with the Indians and to draw wealth from the northeast of this great continent. It was in 1668 that the "Nonsuch," a ketch of fifty tons, set sail from Gravesend on the Thames and, after a stormy voyage, arrived eventually in James Bay, where she wintered. In the following spring the adventurers returned to England with a substantial cargo of furs and hopeful reports of trading possibilities in the Bay. Thus encouraged, Prince Rupert and the merchants who had backed the original venture were eager to obtain a royal charter giving them a trading monopoly in the lands surrounding the bay. This they obtained in 1670, and today it is carefully preserved in Hudson's Bay House, London—the oldest charter in the world belonging to a still active Company.

Since that day the coast of Labrador has seen a long line of ships commanded by celebrated masters, sailing into the Bay to develop the country's trade.

For the next one hundred and fifty years, the Company was continuously fighting for its existence—fighting desperately, first with the French, and then with its great rival, the Northwest Company, with which it finally amalgamated in 1821. All through this period its forts were being captured and destroyed, its merchandise stolen, and its servants murdered or taken prisoners. But always a stern resistance was offered to the attackers; forts were recaptured and rebuilt, and, though at one time the Company had but one fort left in its possession, the trade was somehow maintained and the furs sent back to England. From 1821 the affairs of the Company progressed more favorably. The number of posts steadily increased until they stretched from the Labrador coast to Vancouver island (which was granted to the Company in 1849) and far into the Northwest. By the terms of the charter, the Company were absolute lords and masters of nearly two thirds of the present Dominion of Canada. When the Dominion of Canada was formed in 1867, this arrangement was obviously out of place, and the Company (in 1860) therefore handed back to the Crown their territories in return for a grant of cash £300. and land."

Future of Indians Engages Michigan. — Escanaba, Mich., Oct. 4. — What to do with approximately 3,000 Indians who live precariously on the upper peninsula of Michigan and several adjoining islands is the problem that is now being studied by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and various public officials of this region.

During the more prosperous years of the past these Indians got along quite satisfactorily on the allowances from the Federal Government, the food they raised in their small gardens and by hunting and fishing, and the extra income earned working as woodsmen for the lumbering companies. But with the decline of lumbering activity in recent years, most of the Indian families who have left the reservations have become dependent upon public relief.

The government has spent thousands of dollars to send Indian boys and girls to Carlisle and Haskell. Following graduation, however, they met with discrimination in their hunt for clerical or executive positions. Unable to get a foothold in the crowded cities, they eventually returned to their backwoods homes miserable failures.

It has been assumed that the Indians are agriculturally inclined, which, generally speaking, is a mistake. In some lines of light farming, and especially in gardening, the Indian does well. In forest camp or in sawmill he often makes good, but he seems to be lost when far away from the woods and waters.

It has been suggested that former Indian lands here and elsewhere should be restored to tribal ownership. The allotment of individual lands is fine in theory but a failure in practice. Each tribe or community may be organized into a self-governing political unit, which would have a legal right to operate the land in its own way, fostering and restoring the Indian languages, social

customs and religion of the Ojibways, Menominees, Pottawottamies and other tribes.

Probably that is the best way out. No one who has studied Indian tribal relations doubts their ability to govern themselves. In the solution of the Indian problem the Indian himself, through his various self-advancement committees, is giving valuable advice.

The Indians are also born fishermen, and with the upper peninsula possessing some of the best fresh-water fishing grounds to be found anywhere, it has been recommended that some Indian bands be provided with equipment so that they could go into the commercial fishing business.

A census taken in the eastern counties of the upper peninsula recently revealed, incidentally, that contrary to the general opinion that the Indians are "vanishing Americans," they are increasing. There are about 7,000 Indians in Michigan as a whole, slightly fewer than half being in the upper peninsula and on the islands in close proximity.

—New York Times, Oct. 4, 1934.

Maryland Indians.—Baltimore, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Woodcraft league wanted to entertain all the Maryland Indians in observance of the 300th anniversary of the warm welcome the Indians gave the first Marylanders when they arrived here from England. So the league's state ranger, Albert R. King was sent around the state to round up all the red men and invite them to the party.

King found only eight.

And not one of them, he said, was a Maryland Indian.

The Johnny Appleseed Obituary Notice.—"On March 18, 1845, at an advanced age, Mr. John Chapman (better known as Johnny Appleseed).

"The deceased was well known through this region by his eccentricity, and the strange garb he usually wore. He followed the occupation of a nurseryman, and has been a regular visitor here upwards of 20 years. He was a native of Pennsylvania but his home—if home he had—for some years past was in the neighborhood of Cleveland, O., where he has relatives living. He is supposed to have considerable property, yet denied himself almost the common necessities of life—not so much perhaps from avarice as from his peculiar notions on religious subjects. He was a follower of Swedenborg and devoutly believed that the more he endured in this world the less he would have to suffer and the greater would be his happiness hereafter—he submitted to every privation with cheerfulness and content, believing that in so doing he was securing snug quarters hereafter.

"In the most inclement weather he might be seen barefooted and almost naked, except when he chanced to pick up articles of old clothing. Notwithstanding the privations and exposure he endured, he lived to an extremely old age, not less than 80 years at the time of his death—though no person would have judged from his appearance that he was 80.

"He always carried with him some work on the doctrines of Swedenborg, with which he was perfectly familiar, and would readily converse and argue on his tenets, using much shrewdness and penetration.

"His death was quite sudden. He was seen on our streets a day or two previous."

—Ft. Wayne Journal.

The Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio (Cincinnati) has investments of $247,877.66 all in the safekeeping of the Central Trust Company and yielding 4¼ %.

The Memoir of Rev. William Gurley, 1757-1848, late of Milan, Ohio, a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church contains the following amusing story:

He once had an appointment at Norwalk. He was entertained at the house of Dr. G————, who was not a member of the Church, but a respectable physician and a worthy man. After morning worship in the family, the Bible was laid on the bureau with the books from whence it had been taken. When

the hour of worship arrived, Mr. Gurley took, as he supposed, the sacred book from its place, and, putting it under his arm, proceeded with the Doctor to the court-house, in which meetings were then held. Whether he had previously selected a text is uncertain. It is not improbable that his mind was unsettled on the point, as is frequently the case with those preachers whose efforts are purely extemporaneous. Be that as it may, he did not look into his Bible until he had sung and prayed. While the audience were singing the last verse of the hymn, he reached for the book, and, rising up, looked in it earnestly. Then lifting his brilliant eye, which flashed with some peculiar emotion, he glanced rapidly around on the audience. A slight shade of perplexity, which was visible on his countenance, passed away like a shadow. He was looking into the wrong book; instead of the good old Bible, so familiar to his eye, it was a modern work on anatomy and physiology, departments of science on which he had no disposition to discourse on that occasion. The page on which his eye rested as he opened the book, had on it an engraving of the human ear. A slight, but scarcely discernible smile played round the lips of the speaker; but, with scarcely an instant's hesitation, he announced, in his accustomed tone and manner, the text, which by instantaneous association came to his mind: "He that hath an ear to hear, let him hear." He preached with his usual freedom on the value of the word of God, and the manner and spirit in which it should be heard. As they were passing homeward, "Doctor," said Mr. Gurley, looking archly in his face, "do you know what I had for my text?" "I remember the words, sir, but I think you did not mention the chapter or verse." "I suppose, Doctor," continued he, "you little thought it was this?" holding up the volume with the ear visible. The Doctor was convulsed with laughter, and often referred to the circumstance when speaking of the preacher.

The Travels of Jedediah Smith, by Maurice S. Sullivan, The Fine Arts Press, Santa Ana, California, 1934.

"In 1826 Jedediah Smith discovered the central route from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. He was the finder of paths for the pathfinders, but a much neglected hero. He made the effective discovery of the South Pass. He was the first white man to cross Nevada; the first to traverse Utah from north to south and from west to east. He was the first American to enter California by the overland route, the first white man to conquer the High Sierra, the first to explore the entire Pacific Slope from San Diego to Vancouver. He was, in brief, the man who charted the way for the spread of the American empire from the Missouri River to the Western Sea."

Daniel Boone, 1734-1820. Explorer of the Kentucky Country where rest his remains, was memoralized throughout the state on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of his birth. Congress authorized the coinage of 600,000 commemorative half dollars of appropriate design and the state legislature created the Daniel Boone Bi-Centennial Commission of fifteen citizens.

Marblehead Woman Recalls Lake Pirate.—Marblehead's oldest pioneer, Mrs. Alice Allison, although more than 81 years old, still is one of the most active women in the community.

A resident of Marblehead since 1860, Mrs. Allison has lived in her home since the Civil war days.

She recalls the activities at the Civil war prison camp at Johnson's Island in Sandusky bay, and remembers one occasion when Union soldiers searched her parents' home for Confederate officers who had escaped.

She also saw from the shoreline the exciting events of Sept. 19, 1864, when Confederates under command of Lieutenant John Beale, the "pirate of Lake Erie," captured the steamer Philo Parsons and terrorized the inhabitants of the entire Lake Erie island district.

—Toledo Times, Oct. 27, 1934.

Old Dungeon Discovered under the guardhouse of Old Fort Mackinac is puzzling historians. Apparently the dungeon was secret in its day, although

it was of the same workmanship with which the fort was built by the British in 1780.

Only one official report, made in 1800, mentions this dungeon in connection with the "accidental death of an Indian from a scalp blow from a musket while in the dungeon." Blue prints and old plans of the fort do not show the dungeon.

In the debris found in the underground jail were several broken clay pipes said to have been sold by the American Fur Trading Company, a John Jacob Astor enterprise, and odd-shaped whiskey and brandy bottles.

—The New York Times, Oct. 25, 1934.

The Whitewater Canal authorized by the State of Indiana in 1835 was completed from Lawrenceburg to Brookville in 1839. Then the State became bankrupt and turned over all canal assets to a private company which finished the Canal to Cambridge City in 1846.

This project cost the State $1,002,235 and the private company $565,236. The project was a financial failure and ultimately was abandoned. It represents a total loss to the State and the private company of about $1,900,000 including operations and maintenance.

—Outdoor Indiana, Nov., 1934.

Seventeen Biographies of Ohioans are in preparation says the Museum Echoes for November, 1934. These include the following, viz:

Joshua Giddings.....By Robert Ludlum, Ithaca, N. Y.
Benjamin Harrison.....By A. T. Volwiler, Columbus, Ohio
Petroleum V. Nasby.....By Cyril Clemens, Webster Grove, Mo.
Edward Tiffin.....By B. H. Pershing, Springfield, Ohio

Debtor Jail.—Sandusky, Nov. 13 (AP)—An old jail register was found here today and it shows the trouble people were having back in 1842 with their debts.

There were only 29 persons kept in the jail here in 1842 and 13 of them were in for "debt." Two more were locked up for horse theft and another for grand larcency. The man charged with grand larcency, the only really important prisoner of the year, escaped.

Two years later in 1844, the jail held 65 persons, 40 of them for "debt."

IN MEMORIAM

On the Battlefield of Fallen Timbers, in graves unmarked, rest the remains of the brave soldiers of General Anthony Wayne's Legion of the United States and the Kentucky Volunteers who were killed August 20, 1794 in the victorious conflict with the Indians and their British allies.

Killed In Action

Captain Robert Mis Campbell		Dragoons
Lieutenant Henry B. Towles		4th Sub-Legion
Sergeant James Mayfield		3rd Sub-Legion
" Aaron Gilbert		Dragoons
George Collander	Private	1st Sub-Legion
Henry Hunt	"	" " "
Bartholow Collins	"	" " "
Samuel Dean	"	" " "
Henry Reardon	"	3rd " "
Nathaniel Bracey	"	4th " "
Peter Gordon	"	" " "
John Lawson	"	" " "
John Murre	"	" " "
John Smith	"	" " "
Thomas Butler	"	" " "
William Merrill	"	" " "

Daniel Shoefstall	"	Dragoons	
Edward Wingate	"	"	
John Jackson	"	Kentucky Volunteers	
Alexander Innes	"	"	"
William Mitchell	"	"	"
Thomas Moore	"	"	"
William Steele	"	"	"
Benjamin Bell	"	"	"
James Wiley	"	"	"

Eight Privates—names unknown.

Total killed in action.....33

Died of Wounds

John Chase	Corporal	4th Sub-Legion	
John Long	Private	1st	" "
James Mills	"	"	" "
Alexander McIntosh	"	"	" "
Francis Baldwin	"	4th	" "
James Jones	"	3rd	" "
Five names		Unknown	

Total died of wounds.....11

Wounded

Captain Abner Prior	1st Sub-Legion
" Jacob Slough	4th " "
" Solomon VanRensellaer	Dragoons
" Rawlins	Kentucky Volunteers
Lieut. Campbell Smith	4th Sub-Legion
" McKenny	Kentucky Volunteers
Ensign Duncan	" "

Also 4 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 2 Musicians and 74 Privates whose names are unknown.

Total wounded 89

Grand total casualties.....133

Summary

		Legion	Volunteers	Total	
Killed in Action:	Captains	----	----	1	
	Lieutenants	1	----	1	
	Sergeants	3	----	3	
	Privates	21	7	28	33
Died of Wounds:	Corporals	1	----	1	
	Privates	8	2	10	11
Wounded:	Captains	3	1	4	
	Lieutenants	1	1	2	
	Ensigns	----	1	1	
	Sergeants	4	----	4	
	Corporals	2	----	2	
	Musicians	2	----	2	
	Privates	66	8	74	89
	Total Casualties	113	20		133

Old Tombstones at $1.00 per year.—David K. Webb, of the Webb Book Concern of Chillicothe, is starting a new monthly magazine in January, 1935, called **Old Tombstones**, at $1.00 per year. Mr. Webb desires information from

all parts of Ohio on out of way grave yards, lists of burials according to tombstones, unusual inscriptions, and anything of interest on early burials in Ohio before 1865.

—Exchange.

Turtle Island.—"The British also built another fort twelve to fifteen miles within American territory on Turtle Island just outside of Maumee Bay, twenty miles or more from their Fort Miami."

—Slocums, "The Ohio Country," P-101.

Gen. Wayne's Letters Auctioned.—New York, Dec. 2.—(AP)—Incidents unrecorded or little known in history are contained in an extensive selection of autograph letters and documents from the personal file of Gen. Anthony Wayne, including a number from George Washington, which will be sold at auction this week.

Of the twenty-three letters and documents by Gen. Wayne, ten are to Gen. Washington. Other letters include Washington's order to Wayne to prevent the British from advancing from Philadelphia, and Wayne's suggestions to Washington for the improvement of the army, written at Fort Ticonderoga about February, 1777.

Much of the rare collection of items relating to Washington and Wayne is being sold on the order of the daughter of Wayne MacVeagh, attorney general under President Garfield.

One of the Washington letters was written to Richard Henry Lee, and signed "G. Washington." In it, Washington denies the authenticity of letters published in London in pamphlet form and declares them forgeries.

"These letters," he said, "are written with a great deal of art—the intermixture of so many family circumstances (which, by the by, wanted foundation in truth) gives an air of plasuibility, which renders the villainy greater; as the whole is a contrivance to answer the most diabolical purposes —who the author of them is, I know not."

Another document is Washington's letter to "Wayne the Drover," informing him to drive cattle by certain routes to Valley Forge for the relief of the starving army.

Wayne's letter to Washington on Dec. 1, 1777, in which he outlines his plan for winter quarters, is included in the collection.

Lafayette's grave in the Piscque Cemetary in Paris is covered with earth from Bunker Hill.

—Chicago Historical Society Leaflet.

The Dewey Collection.—The collection of rare objects belonging to the late Admiral George Dewey was publicly shown for the first time in the Marine Room of the Chicago Historical Society on June 21. Through the generosity of Mr. George Goodwin Dewey, son of the Admiral, this collection was lent for exhibition after being stored since 1917 in a federal warehouse in Washington, D. C. It includes much of the most valuable material in existance associated with Admiral Dewey and his part in the winning of the Spanish American War.

For years historians and the Dewey family have been searching for the diary of this man who calmly opened one of the greatest battles of our naval history with the quiet words, "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley." Nevertheless, the diary could not be found. Early in June as the last of the boxes of books from Washington were being unpacked, one of the Museum curators opened a package done up in newspaper. As she drew off the last wrapping her startled gaze fell upon the Dewey diary.

The scrawled pencil notation for May 1, 1898, the day of the Battle of Manila is a marvel of brevity: "Reached Manila at daylight and im-

mediately engaged the Spanish ships and batteries at Cavite. Destroyed eight of the former including the Reina Christina and Castilla. Anchored at noon off Manila. Also one large steam transport." The seven in the above quotation had been crossed out and eight written above. The last line explains the addition of one ship.

So early did the battle begin that the night pennant of the U. S. S. "Olympia," flagship of the fleet, flew from the masthead all during the engagement because no one thought to replace it. It is a blue pennant with a single white star, a small thing to have had such a dramatic history. A plate from the bridge of the "Olympia" deeply dented by a glancing shell tells graphically of the firce bombardment the ships of both nations underwent. A mass of silver coins half melted by the heat which were to have been used to pay off the Spanish crew were taken from one of the vessels destroyed by fire.

Dewey's beautiful Congressional sword with heavy gold embossed hilt and a gold eagle etched on its blade was one of the greatest honors he received from a grateful country. His handsome service sword used during the Civil War when serving as lieutenant on the steam sloop "Mississippi" under Farragut is also here. Dewey often said in after years that his experience under the first admiral of our Navy constituted the most valuable training of his career. It must have given him great pleasure, therefore, to receive Farragut's flag of command from one Bartholomew Diggins in 1899 among the many unusual souvenirs with which he was showered upon his return to the United States. The large gold cup and medal set with diamonds, sapphires, and rubies given him by the City of New York are nearby, while countless other decorations and miniatures fill cases about the room.

—Chicago Historical Society Leaflet.

The Chicago Historical Society has recently issued an illustrated handbook full of interesting information. The Society was founded in 1856. The new home at Clark and North Avenue facing Lincoln Park and Lake Michigan is the fourth it has built to house its ever expanding collections.

The library comprises 75,000 volumes and is particularly rich in its collections of early manuscripts, newspapers and maps.

The Society has undertaken to depict the "Story of a Nation" in the so called "Period Rooms" of the new building including the Spanish Explorations, French Explorations, British Colonial, Indian Room, Pioneer Room, Independence Hall, Congress Hall, Washington Room, Western Expansion, Civil War, Chicago Fire, Spanish-American War, the World War, the Columbian Exploration, the Costume Gallery, the Carriage Room, the Gun Room, Marine Room and many others of great interest.