

1

00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:04,000

A magnificent abbey that held a hallowed stone.

2

00:00:04,000 --> 00:00:08,000

It may seem like just a mere rock, but this is sacred.

3

00:00:10,000 --> 00:00:13,000

A national treasure under threat of extinction.

4

00:00:14,000 --> 00:00:16,000

It looked as if the falls were shrinking.

5

00:00:17,000 --> 00:00:21,000

And an iconic inventor at the center of a cinematic swindle.

6

00:00:21,000 --> 00:00:24,000

They just think Edison is a liar and a thief.

7

00:00:25,000 --> 00:00:28,000

Sometimes the greatest secrets lie in plain sight.

8

00:00:30,000 --> 00:00:33,000

These are the mysteries at the monument.

9

00:00:41,000 --> 00:00:44,000

In southeast London, on the banks of the River Thames,

10

00:00:44,000 --> 00:00:48,000

lies Great Britain's seat of power, Westminster.

11

00:00:49,000 --> 00:00:53,000

Here, iconic landmarks like the Houses of Parliament

12

00:00:53,000 --> 00:00:56,000

and Buckingham Palace boast the influence

13

00:00:56,000 --> 00:00:59,000

of the nation's constitutional monarchy.

14

00:01:01,000 --> 00:01:05,000

And at its heart stands the spiritual cornerstone of the throne.

15

00:01:06,000 --> 00:01:11,000

There are flying buttresses, fan-volted ceilings,

16

00:01:11,000 --> 00:01:15,000

rose windows, radiating chapels.

17

00:01:15,000 --> 00:01:18,000

It's the most magnificent collection of medieval monuments.

18

00:01:18,000 --> 00:01:21,000

And 16 royal weddings have taken place here as well.

19

00:01:21,000 --> 00:01:24,000

This is a gothic masterpiece.

20

00:01:26,000 --> 00:01:29,000

This is Westminster Abbey.

21

00:01:30,000 --> 00:01:34,000

More than 1,000 years old, this World Heritage Site welcomes

22

00:01:34,000 --> 00:01:37,000

over one million visitors every year.

23

00:01:39,000 --> 00:01:42,000

But as tour guide Catherine Cartwright explains,

24

00:01:42,000 --> 00:01:47,000

one group of out-of-towners came here not to admire or worship,

25

00:01:47,000 --> 00:01:50,000

but to settle an ancient score.

26

00:01:51,000 --> 00:01:54,000

Westminster Abbey was the location for an audacious heist

27

00:01:54,000 --> 00:01:57,000

to restore a nation's honor.

28

00:01:58,000 --> 00:02:02,000

The UK, 1950.

29

00:02:02,000 --> 00:02:06,000

Scotland and England have been joined as part of the United Kingdom

30

00:02:06,000 --> 00:02:09,000

for over 200 years.

31

00:02:09,000 --> 00:02:11,000

But the Scots aren't happy.

32

00:02:11,000 --> 00:02:15,000

A steady economic decline has led many north of the border

33

00:02:15,000 --> 00:02:18,000

to believe the Union is in fact hurting their nation.

34

00:02:18,000 --> 00:02:22,000

The Scottish people feel subservient to the English.

35

00:02:22,000 --> 00:02:24,000

They've lost their national identity

36

00:02:24,000 --> 00:02:27,000

and their kingdom.

37

00:02:27,000 --> 00:02:30,000

The dissatisfaction sparks a small but passionate movement

38

00:02:30,000 --> 00:02:34,000

to re-establish an independent Scottish parliament.

39

00:02:34,000 --> 00:02:37,000

So far, the idea has failed to gain traction.

40

00:02:37,000 --> 00:02:40,000

But all that is about to change.

41

00:02:42,000 --> 00:02:45,000

Christmas Day, 1950. 4 a.m.

42

00:02:45,000 --> 00:02:48,000

Westminster Abbey is being robbed.

43

00:02:48,000 --> 00:02:52,000

While their female getaway driver stays in the car,

44

00:02:52,000 --> 00:02:55,000

three young men are prying open a side door.

45

00:02:55,000 --> 00:03:00,000

Leading the pack is 25-year-old Scottish nationalist Ian Hamilton.

46

00:03:00,000 --> 00:03:04,000

Ian Hamilton is a law student at Glasgow University.

47

00:03:04,000 --> 00:03:07,000

Hamilton and his three friends have come to Westminster Abbey

48

00:03:07,000 --> 00:03:10,000

to steal something priceless.

49

00:03:10,000 --> 00:03:13,000

But it's not jewels or art thereafter.

50

00:03:13,000 --> 00:03:17,000

They come for the very symbol of Scottish pride.

51

00:03:17,000 --> 00:03:21,000

They are here to steal the honour of the British.

52

00:03:21,000 --> 00:03:26,000

They are here to steal a 360-pound sandstone block

53

00:03:26,000 --> 00:03:29,000

called the Stone of Destiny.

54

00:03:29,000 --> 00:03:34,000

The Stone of Destiny was used in Scottish coronation ceremonies,

55

00:03:34,000 --> 00:03:37,000

dating back to the 9th century.

56

00:03:37,000 --> 00:03:41,000

But in 1296, the English stole the precious relic

57

00:03:41,000 --> 00:03:44,000

and placed it in Westminster Abbey.

58

00:03:44,000 --> 00:03:49,000

Since then, every British monarch has been crowned sitting upon it,

59

00:03:49,000 --> 00:03:52,000

symbolising England's rule over Scotland.

60

00:03:52,000 --> 00:03:55,000

It may seem like just a mere rock,

61

00:03:55,000 --> 00:03:58,000

but for the Scottish people, this is sacred.

62

00:03:58,000 --> 00:04:01,000

Ian believes that if he returns the Stone to Scotland,

63

00:04:01,000 --> 00:04:06,000

it will galvanise his nation behind the campaign for independence.

64

00:04:08,000 --> 00:04:12,000

The tenacious quartet is hoping the Abbey's many-night watchman

65

00:04:12,000 --> 00:04:16,000

will be too busy celebrating the holiday to protect the property.

66

00:04:16,000 --> 00:04:19,000

So far, the plan is working.

67

00:04:19,000 --> 00:04:21,000

As they make their way to the coronation chair,

68

00:04:21,000 --> 00:04:24,000

there isn't a garden site.

69

00:04:24,000 --> 00:04:26,000

They tiptoe into the darkness,

70

00:04:26,000 --> 00:04:31,000

passing all the monuments and the tombs towards the coronation chair

71

00:04:31,000 --> 00:04:35,000

and begin to prize a rock from under the seat.

72

00:04:35,000 --> 00:04:39,000

Finally, the massive block comes loose.

73

00:04:40,000 --> 00:04:45,000

Anne Hamilton realises there's no going back.

74

00:04:45,000 --> 00:04:48,000

Eager to move the precious Stone to the getaway car,

75

00:04:48,000 --> 00:04:53,000

Hamilton heads outside, leaving his two co-conspirators behind.

76

00:04:53,000 --> 00:04:56,000

It seems they are in the clear...

77

00:04:57,000 --> 00:05:01,000

...until they're spotted by the police.

78

00:05:01,000 --> 00:05:05,000

They look at each other in complete horror.

79

00:05:05,000 --> 00:05:08,000

But Hamilton acts fast.

80

00:05:08,000 --> 00:05:13,000

Hamilton leans over to his accomplice and gives her a passionate kiss.

81

00:05:14,000 --> 00:05:16,000

By the time the policeman comes over,

82

00:05:16,000 --> 00:05:21,000

he assumes that these are just lovers who couldn't find a hotel room for the night.

83

00:05:21,000 --> 00:05:23,000

What's going on here?

84

00:05:23,000 --> 00:05:26,000

Luckily, the policeman gives them a slap on the wrists

85

00:05:26,000 --> 00:05:29,000

and tells them to be a little bit more discreet in the future.

86

00:05:29,000 --> 00:05:31,000

What do you think? Actually...

87

00:05:31,000 --> 00:05:33,000

They'd heave a huge sigh of relief.

88

00:05:33,000 --> 00:05:38,000

They signal their cohorts and speed off into the darkness.

89

00:05:38,000 --> 00:05:41,000

The students drive to Scotland back over the border,

90

00:05:41,000 --> 00:05:43,000

and they're elated.

91

00:05:44,000 --> 00:05:47,000

For the first time in 650 years,

92

00:05:47,000 --> 00:05:51,000

the Stone of Destiny is back on Scottish soil.

93

00:05:51,000 --> 00:05:56,000

And in a bold gesture, Hamilton and his peers decide to place the rock,

94

00:05:56,000 --> 00:05:58,000

where all can see it.

95

00:05:58,000 --> 00:06:02,000

Hamilton puts it on public display in Arbrose Abbey.

96

00:06:02,000 --> 00:06:07,000

It was here in 1320 that the Lords of Scotland signed a declaration

97

00:06:07,000 --> 00:06:10,000

claiming their freedom from the English.

98

00:06:11,000 --> 00:06:14,000

As Hamilton had hoped, the recovery of the Stone

99

00:06:14,000 --> 00:06:17,000

unleashes a wave of Scottish pride.

100

00:06:17,000 --> 00:06:20,000

In Scotland, everybody is giggling away,

101

00:06:20,000 --> 00:06:24,000

delighted that the Stone is back on Scottish turf.

102

00:06:26,000 --> 00:06:29,000

England is outraged by this theft.

103

00:06:30,000 --> 00:06:33,000

English authorities quickly uncover a paper trail

104

00:06:33,000 --> 00:06:36,000

that leads them straight to Hamilton.

105

00:06:36,000 --> 00:06:40,000

He's taken out every single book from Glasgow University Library

106

00:06:40,000 --> 00:06:44,000

on Westminster Abbey and the Scottish Stone of Destiny.

107

00:06:44,000 --> 00:06:48,000

But when the media heralds the young student and his friends

108

00:06:48,000 --> 00:06:52,000

as Scotland's heroes, punishment becomes unthinkable.

109

00:06:52,000 --> 00:06:55,000

It would have been a diplomatic nightmare had they prosecuted them,

110

00:06:55,000 --> 00:06:59,000

because they would have been martyrs to the Scottish cause.

111

00:07:01,000 --> 00:07:07,000

Eventually, the Stone of Destiny is relocated to Scotland's Edinburgh Castle.

112

00:07:07,000 --> 00:07:12,000

And in 1997, Scotland indeed establishes its own parliament,

113

00:07:12,000 --> 00:07:16,000

a major step toward the sovereignty Hamilton champion.

114

00:07:18,000 --> 00:07:23,000

And today, the magnificent Westminster Abbey bears silent witness

115

00:07:23,000 --> 00:07:27,000

to an especially rocky chapter in Scottish-English relations.

116

00:07:31,000 --> 00:07:36,000

Nestled in Northern New Jersey is the quaint township of West Orange.

117

00:07:37,000 --> 00:07:40,000

This peaceful hamlet was once a powerhouse of innovation

118

00:07:40,000 --> 00:07:43,000

and home to the nation's first movie studio.

119

00:07:45,000 --> 00:07:50,000

And in the centre of town is a monument dedicated to the legendary local.

120

00:07:50,000 --> 00:07:53,000

Some say is responsible for it all.

121

00:07:53,000 --> 00:07:55,000

It's about three feet tall.

122

00:07:55,000 --> 00:07:57,000

It's made of bronze.

123

00:07:57,000 --> 00:08:00,000

The person featured has a business-like appearance

124

00:08:00,000 --> 00:08:03,000

and is wearing a bow tie and a suit coat.

125

00:08:03,000 --> 00:08:06,000

This is a bust of Thomas Edison.

126

00:08:08,000 --> 00:08:12,000

The revered entrepreneur is credited with many great inventions.

127

00:08:12,000 --> 00:08:15,000

But as historian Ben Modell can attest,

128

00:08:15,000 --> 00:08:19,000

there is one accolade that some believe he doesn't deserve.

129

00:08:20,000 --> 00:08:23,000

They just think Edison is a liar and a thief.

130

00:08:23,000 --> 00:08:28,000

Which now ubiquitous invention was Thomas Edison accused of stealing?

131

00:08:28,000 --> 00:08:32,000

And could the shocking accusation be true?

132

00:08:33,000 --> 00:08:39,000

May 13, 1891, West Orange, New Jersey.

133

00:08:39,000 --> 00:08:44,000

Still photography has been available to the masses for almost half a century.

134

00:08:44,000 --> 00:08:48,000

But technology is about to make a giant leap forward.

135

00:08:48,000 --> 00:08:52,000

The renowned Thomas Edison has arranged a press event

136

00:08:52,000 --> 00:08:56,000

to announce that he has invented moving pictures.

137

00:08:56,000 --> 00:08:58,000

Voila!

138

00:08:58,000 --> 00:09:03,000

In front of the media, the entrepreneur unveils his revolutionary machine.

139

00:09:03,000 --> 00:09:06,000

The device allows a person to look through a viewfinder

140

00:09:06,000 --> 00:09:10,000

and marvel as the picture moves before their eyes.

141

00:09:12,000 --> 00:09:17,000

The scene depicted a man moving his hands and touching his hat.

142

00:09:17,000 --> 00:09:23,000

In the 1890s, the idea of a photograph moving is miraculous.

143

00:09:23,000 --> 00:09:27,000

News of the incredible achievement spreads worldwide,

144

00:09:27,000 --> 00:09:31,000

and Edison is hailed as the father of motion pictures.

145

00:09:33,000 --> 00:09:36,000

But he's about to be challenged by an unlikely opponent.

146

00:09:36,000 --> 00:09:40,000

A New York City schoolteacher named Lizzie La Prince.

147

00:09:40,000 --> 00:09:44,000

Lizzie thinks this isn't the first time pictures have moved.

148

00:09:44,000 --> 00:09:46,000

Her husband has already done it.

149

00:09:46,000 --> 00:09:50,000

Lizzie claims that over a year before Edison's announcement,

150

00:09:50,000 --> 00:09:54,000

her husband, Louis La Prince, had been working in England

151

00:09:54,000 --> 00:09:57,000

on his own motion picture device.

152

00:09:57,000 --> 00:10:01,000

He had excitedly telegraphed her in April 1890,

153

00:10:01,000 --> 00:10:04,000

saying that he had perfected the machine

154

00:10:04,000 --> 00:10:08,000

and was traveling to New York to showcase it.

155

00:10:08,000 --> 00:10:11,000

But somehow, while on the move,

156

00:10:11,000 --> 00:10:13,000

he mysteriously vanished.

157

00:10:13,000 --> 00:10:17,000

Louis La Prince disappears from the face of the earth,

158

00:10:17,000 --> 00:10:19,000

and he's presumed dead.

159

00:10:22,000 --> 00:10:24,000

Lizzie is desperate to prove

160

00:10:24,000 --> 00:10:29,000

that her late husband is the rightful inventor of motion pictures.

161

00:10:29,000 --> 00:10:34,000

And so she heads directly to the office of Louis' trusted attorneys,

162

00:10:34,000 --> 00:10:38,000

who she believes is the most important person in the world.

163

00:10:38,000 --> 00:10:41,000

And we're working on patenting the design.

164

00:10:41,000 --> 00:10:45,000

But when she gets there, she discovers something shocking.

165

00:10:45,000 --> 00:10:49,000

They won't talk to her because they are already working on another case.

166

00:10:49,000 --> 00:10:51,000

For Edison.

167

00:10:51,000 --> 00:10:54,000

She starts putting all these things together,

168

00:10:54,000 --> 00:10:56,000

and it doesn't look right to her.

169

00:10:56,000 --> 00:10:59,000

Lizzie suspects that her husband's lawyers

170

00:10:59,000 --> 00:11:03,000

have secretly passed his motion picture design to Edison.

171

00:11:03,000 --> 00:11:05,000

This is shock on top of shock.

172

00:11:33,000 --> 00:11:37,000

La Prince's attorneys surreptitiously slipped the design to Edison.

173

00:11:37,000 --> 00:11:41,000

So who is the true father of motion pictures?

174

00:11:41,000 --> 00:11:43,000

Edison or La Prince?

175

00:11:47,000 --> 00:11:51,000

In an attempt to give her husband the recognition he deserves,

176

00:11:51,000 --> 00:11:55,000

Lizzie files several lawsuits against Edison.

177

00:11:55,000 --> 00:11:57,000

But it's an uphill battle.

178

00:11:57,000 --> 00:11:59,000

It's beyond David and Goliath.

179

00:11:59,000 --> 00:12:02,000

And ultimately, they don't get anywhere.

180

00:12:02,000 --> 00:12:05,000

Edison's legal team is so ruthless,

181

00:12:05,000 --> 00:12:09,000

and his social influence so wide that he is practically untouchable.

182

00:12:09,000 --> 00:12:14,000

All the while, Lizzie is seeing motion pictures become a viable form of entertainment.

183

00:12:14,000 --> 00:12:16,000

It becomes an industry.

184

00:12:18,000 --> 00:12:22,000

Edison amasses a fortune from his innovations in motion pictures.

185

00:12:25,000 --> 00:12:28,000

In 1926, Lizzie passes away.

186

00:12:28,000 --> 00:12:33,000

Never having seen her beloved husband get the recognition she felt he deserved.

187

00:12:36,000 --> 00:12:40,000

But four years later, in 1930, stunning evidence emerges

188

00:12:40,000 --> 00:12:43,000

that turns the world of cinema upside down.

189

00:12:44,000 --> 00:12:46,000

The National Museum of Science in London

190

00:12:46,000 --> 00:12:50,000

acquires devices found in Louis' workshop in England.

191

00:12:50,000 --> 00:12:53,000

In the collection are two of La Prince's cameras,

192

00:12:53,000 --> 00:12:57,000

as well as two motion picture films.

193

00:12:58,000 --> 00:13:03,000

The two reels of film are titled Round Hey Garden and Leeds Bridge.

194

00:13:06,000 --> 00:13:09,000

And when the museum's team gets the films up and running,

195

00:13:09,000 --> 00:13:13,000

they notice something remarkable in the Round Hey Garden sequence.

196

00:13:14,000 --> 00:13:18,000

It's three seconds long, and you see a few people moving around in a garden.

197

00:13:18,000 --> 00:13:24,000

What's significant is one of the people that you see in it is Louis the Prince's mother-in-law.

198

00:13:24,000 --> 00:13:28,000

She died on October 24, 1888,

199

00:13:30,000 --> 00:13:34,000

which means that this film had to have been taken in or before 1888.

200

00:13:36,000 --> 00:13:39,000

Film historians believe this evidence proves

201

00:13:39,000 --> 00:13:44,000

La Prince did in fact succeed in creating motion pictures years before Edison.

202

00:13:46,000 --> 00:13:51,000

These two films are the earliest surviving documentation of motion pictures.

203

00:13:52,000 --> 00:13:56,000

So did Edison really steal La Prince's design?

204

00:13:58,000 --> 00:14:00,000

It seems unlikely.

205

00:14:00,000 --> 00:14:05,000

Photography was relatively new, so taking a photograph and making it move

206

00:14:05,000 --> 00:14:08,000

was really the next logical step for inventors.

207

00:14:08,000 --> 00:14:13,000

So it's probable that La Prince and Edison had the same idea all around the same time.

208

00:14:16,000 --> 00:14:18,000

But today, because of this historic film,

209

00:14:18,000 --> 00:14:22,000

Louis La Prince is widely regarded as the father of cinema.

210

00:14:25,000 --> 00:14:32,000

And this statue in West Orange, New Jersey stands not only as a reminder of Thomas Edison's legacy,

211

00:14:32,000 --> 00:14:36,000

but also of the inventor who beat him to the punch.

212

00:14:40,000 --> 00:14:43,000

The National Mall in Washington, D.C.,

213

00:14:43,000 --> 00:14:46,000

affectionately nicknamed America's Front Yard,

214

00:14:46,000 --> 00:14:49,000

is home to some of the country's greatest treasures.

215

00:14:52,000 --> 00:14:55,000

And at the center of this magnificent two-mile expanse

216

00:14:55,000 --> 00:15:00,000

is an epic monolith that offers sweeping views of the city.

217

00:15:01,000 --> 00:15:04,000

This is a huge four-sided pillar.

218

00:15:04,000 --> 00:15:06,000

There's a pyramid on top,

219

00:15:06,000 --> 00:15:11,000

and the base is surrounded by a circle of flags for all the 50 states.

220

00:15:11,000 --> 00:15:14,000

It's one of the great national symbols.

221

00:15:15,000 --> 00:15:17,000

This is the Washington Monument,

222

00:15:17,000 --> 00:15:21,000

completed in 1884 to honor America's first president.

223

00:15:22,000 --> 00:15:25,000

Rising 555 feet into the sky,

224

00:15:25,000 --> 00:15:29,000

it was once the tallest man-made structure in the world.

225

00:15:29,000 --> 00:15:33,000

But as journalist Stephen Comerow knows firsthand,

226

00:15:33,000 --> 00:15:38,000

this iconic landmark was also at the center of a terrifying standoff

227

00:15:38,000 --> 00:15:41,000

that brought the nation's capital to a halt.

228

00:15:44,000 --> 00:15:47,000

This symbol of unity and strength

229

00:15:47,000 --> 00:15:51,000

suddenly became the site of a harrowing ordeal

230

00:15:51,000 --> 00:15:54,000

that grabbed the attention of the entire nation.

231

00:15:59,000 --> 00:16:01,000

December 8th, 1982,

232

00:16:02,000 --> 00:16:04,000

Washington, D.C.

233

00:16:04,000 --> 00:16:07,000

Reporter Stephen Comerow, 26 at the time,

234

00:16:07,000 --> 00:16:09,000

is starting his day

235

00:16:09,000 --> 00:16:14,000

when he receives a disturbing call from his boss at the Associated Press.

236

00:16:14,000 --> 00:16:16,000

It was very vague what he said,

237

00:16:16,000 --> 00:16:18,000

but there was something going on at the monument.

238

00:16:18,000 --> 00:16:20,000

Of course, I headed straight there.

239

00:16:21,000 --> 00:16:26,000

Comerow arrives to find the National Mall, swarming with police.

240

00:16:27,000 --> 00:16:29,000

Police were pushing people back.

241

00:16:29,000 --> 00:16:33,000

People in the federal buildings were cleared out of their offices.

242

00:16:33,000 --> 00:16:35,000

What's going on now?

243

00:16:35,000 --> 00:16:38,000

The reporter learns that a man has parked what he claims

244

00:16:38,000 --> 00:16:42,000

is a dynamite-packed truck next to the Washington Monument.

245

00:16:45,000 --> 00:16:48,000

The man was wearing a helmet with a dark visor

246

00:16:48,000 --> 00:16:50,000

and a full-body zip-up suit.

247

00:16:51,000 --> 00:16:53,000

They told me he had a remote control,

248

00:16:53,000 --> 00:16:56,000

and he said he was going to blow up the monument.

249

00:16:57,000 --> 00:16:59,000

Even more alarming,

250

00:16:59,000 --> 00:17:05,000

a group of tourists are trapped inside the monument's 500-foot-high observation deck.

251

00:17:06,000 --> 00:17:10,000

He had nine people inside who might die if he pushed the button.

252

00:17:11,000 --> 00:17:16,000

The would-be bomber, whose identity is concealed by his bizarre garb,

253

00:17:16,000 --> 00:17:19,000

refuses to negotiate with police.

254

00:17:20,000 --> 00:17:22,000

But then he makes an unexpected demand

255

00:17:22,000 --> 00:17:26,000

that puts Comerow closer to the action than he ever dreamed.

256

00:17:27,000 --> 00:17:31,000

His demand was to talk to a member of the news media,

257

00:17:31,000 --> 00:17:33,000

so I volunteered right away.

258

00:17:34,000 --> 00:17:38,000

Armed only with his notebook, Comerow edges toward the monument.

259

00:17:41,000 --> 00:17:42,000

Shut up and listen.

260

00:17:43,000 --> 00:17:44,000

I didn't know what to expect.

261

00:17:44,000 --> 00:17:46,000

My hand is right on this trigger.

262

00:17:46,000 --> 00:17:49,000

I had never done anything like this before.

263

00:17:49,000 --> 00:17:51,000

Stop fooling me. You got it?

264

00:17:52,000 --> 00:17:57,000

It's 1982, and the Washington Monument is under siege.

265

00:17:57,000 --> 00:18:00,000

A man dressed in a jumpsuit and a motorcycle helmet

266

00:18:00,000 --> 00:18:03,000

is threatening to blow up the iconic spire,

267

00:18:03,000 --> 00:18:06,000

along with nine visitors trapped inside.

268

00:18:07,000 --> 00:18:11,000

The only person able to negotiate with the bomber is journalist Steve Comerow,

269

00:18:11,000 --> 00:18:16,000

so Ken the gutsy reporter defused this explosive situation.

270

00:18:16,000 --> 00:18:19,000

As the reporter moves toward the masked suspect,

271

00:18:19,000 --> 00:18:24,000

police run a license plate check on the purportedly dynamite-packed truck.

272

00:18:24,000 --> 00:18:29,000

They learn the vehicle is registered to a 66-year-old political activist

273

00:18:30,000 --> 00:18:32,000

named Norman Mayer.

274

00:18:33,000 --> 00:18:35,000

This was during the Cold War,

275

00:18:35,000 --> 00:18:39,000

and there was a real strong anti-nuclear movement.

276

00:18:39,000 --> 00:18:42,000

And Mayer is one of its most un-informed,

277

00:18:42,000 --> 00:18:44,000

anti-nuclear movement.

278

00:18:44,000 --> 00:18:48,000

And Mayer is one of its most zealous advocates.

279

00:18:48,000 --> 00:18:51,000

Yet all his protests have been nonviolent...

280

00:18:52,000 --> 00:18:53,000

until now.

281

00:18:55,000 --> 00:19:00,000

As Comerow approaches, the suspect finally reveals his motive.

282

00:19:00,000 --> 00:19:02,000

If the government doesn't disarm...

283

00:19:02,000 --> 00:19:04,000

He knew I was a member of the news media.

284

00:19:04,000 --> 00:19:07,000

He wanted us to send the message to the world

285

00:19:07,000 --> 00:19:10,000

that nuclear weapons should be eliminated.

286

00:19:10,000 --> 00:19:13,000

If we didn't do it, he was going to set off the bomb.

287

00:19:14,000 --> 00:19:18,000

Comerow is baffled by Mayer's demands.

288

00:19:19,000 --> 00:19:20,000

I'm just a reporter.

289

00:19:20,000 --> 00:19:24,000

I couldn't promise that America was going to give up nuclear bombs.

290

00:19:24,000 --> 00:19:26,000

It just wasn't going to happen.

291

00:19:27,000 --> 00:19:31,000

The reporter instead begs Mayer to release the hostages.

292

00:19:32,000 --> 00:19:35,000

I said to him, it's not right that these people are in there.

293

00:19:35,000 --> 00:19:37,000

They had nothing to do with this.

294

00:19:37,000 --> 00:19:40,000

While the reporter pleads,

295

00:19:40,000 --> 00:19:43,000

Mayer's finger remains fixed on the trigger.

296

00:19:45,000 --> 00:19:47,000

I couldn't see his face.

297

00:19:47,000 --> 00:19:49,000

So it was very hard to tell.

298

00:19:49,000 --> 00:19:55,000

If he was nervous or bothered, you couldn't see his reactions.

299

00:20:02,000 --> 00:20:05,000

But he eventually agreed and let them go.

300

00:20:06,000 --> 00:20:08,000

Even after releasing the hostages,

301

00:20:08,000 --> 00:20:11,000

Mayer continues to demand nuclear disarmament.

302

00:20:13,000 --> 00:20:17,000

Then, as night falls, the situation takes an abrupt turn.

303

00:20:19,000 --> 00:20:21,000

The suspect tries to escape.

304

00:20:24,000 --> 00:20:26,000

Federal snipers open fire.

305

00:20:26,000 --> 00:20:28,000

They weren't going to let him go anywhere.

306

00:20:28,000 --> 00:20:31,000

The vehicle is brought to a crashing halt.

307

00:20:34,000 --> 00:20:36,000

Police approach the overturned truck.

308

00:20:37,000 --> 00:20:40,000

Inside, they find Mayer fatally wounded.

309

00:20:42,000 --> 00:20:46,000

They opened up the back of the van and there was nothing back there.

310

00:20:46,000 --> 00:20:47,000

No bomb.

311

00:20:48,000 --> 00:20:51,000

It turned out to be an empty threat.

312

00:20:51,000 --> 00:20:53,000

In the ensuing investigation,

313

00:20:53,000 --> 00:20:58,000

police conclude that Mayer had acted alone in his misguided quest.

314

00:20:58,000 --> 00:21:04,000

This man, by taking hostage one of the icons of America,

315

00:21:04,000 --> 00:21:08,000

sees the attention of people all over the world.

316

00:21:08,000 --> 00:21:13,000

The problem was, instead of calling attention to the nuclear disarmament movement,

317

00:21:13,000 --> 00:21:17,000

most of the people who were involved in the attack were killed.

318

00:21:17,000 --> 00:21:21,000

When calling attention to the nuclear disarmament movement,

319

00:21:21,000 --> 00:21:25,000

most of the news coverage was about this man

320

00:21:25,000 --> 00:21:28,000

who was threatening to blow up the Washington Monument.

321

00:21:31,000 --> 00:21:35,000

Over the years, the Washington Monument has served as a backdrop

322

00:21:35,000 --> 00:21:38,000

for political protests of all kinds.

323

00:21:39,000 --> 00:21:41,000

But few will compare to the grim day

324

00:21:41,000 --> 00:21:45,000

when a radical activist threatened to blow up the landmark

325

00:21:45,000 --> 00:21:47,000

of the name of world peace.

326

00:21:51,000 --> 00:21:52,000

New York.

327

00:21:53,000 --> 00:21:57,000

Tourists may hit up Manhattan for shopping and Broadway shows.

328

00:21:58,000 --> 00:22:03,000

But for breathtaking natural beauty, those in the know head upstate.

329

00:22:03,000 --> 00:22:08,000

Where the varied landscape creates a stunning skyline all its own.

330

00:22:09,000 --> 00:22:13,000

And in its northwest corner is the Empire State's crown jewel.

331

00:22:15,000 --> 00:22:20,000

This is three amazing mind-blowing waterfalls

332

00:22:20,000 --> 00:22:24,000

that straddle the border between Canada and the United States.

333

00:22:24,000 --> 00:22:28,000

It just strikes you with the incredible power of nature.

334

00:22:29,000 --> 00:22:31,000

This is Niagara Falls.

335

00:22:32,000 --> 00:22:37,000

These roaring cascades claim the highest flow rate of any waterfall on the planet.

336

00:22:37,000 --> 00:22:40,000

But according to historian Ginger Strand,

337

00:22:41,000 --> 00:22:45,000

the world famous wonder was once threatened by mother nature herself.

338

00:22:46,000 --> 00:22:49,000

People thought that ultimately the waterfall would have disappeared.

339

00:22:51,000 --> 00:22:55,000

How was this American icon saved from oblivion?

340

00:22:56,000 --> 00:22:59,000

1965. Niagara Falls.

341

00:23:00,000 --> 00:23:04,000

This iconic landmark is teeming with visitors.

342

00:23:04,000 --> 00:23:09,000

But many are starting to notice a distinct change in the appearance of the waterfall.

343

00:23:10,000 --> 00:23:12,000

On the US side of the border.

344

00:23:15,000 --> 00:23:19,000

Large chunks of rock were falling off, falling into the river beneath the falls.

345

00:23:19,000 --> 00:23:22,000

It looked as if the falls were shrinking.

346

00:23:22,000 --> 00:23:29,000

Geologists theorize that the rock shelf supporting the enormous wall of water might be eroding.

347

00:23:30,000 --> 00:23:34,000

The press speculates that if nature is left to its own devices,

348

00:23:34,000 --> 00:23:39,000

the 180-foot high formation could disappear within a year.

349

00:23:39,000 --> 00:23:42,000

The entire waterfall might collapse.

350

00:23:42,000 --> 00:23:45,000

One of the journalists even called this the death watch.

351

00:23:45,000 --> 00:23:47,000

They were waiting for the death of Niagara.

352

00:23:48,000 --> 00:23:54,000

For the people of Niagara Falls, the notion of the natural wonder disappearing is unthinkable.

353

00:23:55,000 --> 00:23:57,000

The public was horrified.

354

00:23:57,000 --> 00:24:02,000

People's livelihoods depends on tourists coming and visiting the waterfall.

355

00:24:02,000 --> 00:24:04,000

People wanted to do something and do something quick.

356

00:24:05,000 --> 00:24:10,000

Congress creates a scientific task force to assess if the falls are truly under threat.

357

00:24:10,000 --> 00:24:13,000

And if so, what can be done to preserve them?

358

00:24:13,000 --> 00:24:20,000

But in order to conduct their study, analysts must get to the rock underneath the cascading water.

359

00:24:20,000 --> 00:24:26,000

To do so, they propose a project that will challenge the force of nature itself.

360

00:24:26,000 --> 00:24:31,000

What the task force wanted to do was de-water the American Falls.

361

00:24:31,000 --> 00:24:34,000

Which means actually to turn off the water.

362

00:24:36,000 --> 00:24:41,000

The scientists estimate that to give them enough time to study the condition of the rocks,

363

00:24:41,000 --> 00:24:45,000

they need the falls to stay dry for at least six months.

364

00:24:46,000 --> 00:24:49,000

No one had ever done this before.

365

00:24:50,000 --> 00:24:55,000

The job of figuring it out falls to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,

366

00:24:55,000 --> 00:25:01,000

who decide to build a temporary dam across the Niagara River, made of rock and concrete.

367

00:25:02,000 --> 00:25:05,000

Their goal is to halt the flow of water.

368

00:25:05,000 --> 00:25:10,000

8,000 cubic feet of water, or 50,000 gallons a second.

369

00:25:12,000 --> 00:25:20,000

Nevertheless, in June of 1969, a 30-man team begins the daunting task of constructing the dam.

370

00:25:20,000 --> 00:25:24,000

This was very ambitious. They really weren't sure it was going to work.

371

00:25:24,000 --> 00:25:27,000

So can they turn off Niagara Falls?

372

00:25:32,000 --> 00:25:36,000

It's June 1969, upstate New York.

373

00:25:36,000 --> 00:25:43,000

To combat the erosion threatening Niagara Falls, the Army Corps of Engineers attempts the seemingly impossible.

374

00:25:44,000 --> 00:25:48,000

Turn them off like a faucet to assess the rock underneath.

375

00:25:49,000 --> 00:25:52,000

But such a feat has never before been attempted.

376

00:25:53,000 --> 00:25:59,000

Engineers begin construction on a 600-foot wide barrier spanning the Niagara River.

377

00:26:01,000 --> 00:26:09,000

They built the dam by dumping 27,000 tons of rock and rubble in the riverbed to stop the flow of water.

378

00:26:09,000 --> 00:26:16,000

They're betting that a narrow ridge of dirt can hold back a wall of water traveling at 30 miles an hour.

379

00:26:17,000 --> 00:26:22,000

If they're wrong, the fate of the falls could be out of their hands.

380

00:26:22,000 --> 00:26:30,000

After three days of around-the-clock shifts, workmen complete the dam and revel in an astonishing spectacle.

381

00:26:36,000 --> 00:26:44,000

What you then had was this completely dry riverbed and this completely bare rock face

382

00:26:44,000 --> 00:26:47,000

that no one had ever seen before.

383

00:26:47,000 --> 00:26:54,000

The slabs of Dolomite and Sandstone before them resemble a new planet ripe for exploration.

384

00:26:54,000 --> 00:27:00,000

They had done the impossible. They had turned off America's waterfall.

385

00:27:02,000 --> 00:27:09,000

For the next six months, scientists analyze hundreds of rock samples to determine the fall's stability.

386

00:27:10,000 --> 00:27:18,000

But while the geologists work, the project draws crowds of spectators and this becomes an unexpected economic boon.

387

00:27:18,000 --> 00:27:26,000

Niagara Falls had the best tourist season they'd ever had because so many people came to see the waterfall without any water.

388

00:27:29,000 --> 00:27:33,000

Six months later, the geologists finally reach their conclusion.

389

00:27:33,000 --> 00:27:38,000

Despite the erosion, the falls are not in any imminent danger of collapse.

390

00:27:38,000 --> 00:27:47,000

And to avoid any uncertainty, they install a series of high-tech sensors to monitor stability of the rock shelf for years to come.

391

00:27:47,000 --> 00:27:54,000

With its future assured, the dam is removed and Niagara is restored to its full glory.

392

00:27:54,000 --> 00:27:59,000

It was one of the most spectacular engineers in the world.

393

00:28:00,000 --> 00:28:05,000

It was one of the most spectacular engineering feats of the 20th century.

394

00:28:09,000 --> 00:28:18,000

Today, the American Falls remains an awe-inspiring spectacle thanks to the efforts of modern engineering and mother nature.

395

00:28:19,000 --> 00:28:34,000

Located on the banks of the Fox River, the Chicago suburb of Batavia, Illinois, is known for its charming windmills and 19th century buildings made of local limestone.

396

00:28:37,000 --> 00:28:42,000

And sitting atop Batavia's highest point is the city's most famous abode.

397

00:28:42,000 --> 00:28:53,000

It's a three-story building. It is 18,000 square feet. And it's surrounded by beautiful gardens with crab-apple trees.

398

00:28:54,000 --> 00:29:02,000

This is Bellevue Place. Today, the stately apartment complex is filled with luxury accommodations.

399

00:29:03,000 --> 00:29:12,000

But as author Catherine Feeu knows, this peaceful haven was once an insane asylum with an infamous inmate.

400

00:29:13,000 --> 00:29:19,000

The most maligned resident here was the former First Lady Mary Todd Lincoln.

401

00:29:19,000 --> 00:29:28,000

She was thought to be crazy. But the true story is as heavily guarded as the doors to the sanitary.

402

00:29:29,000 --> 00:29:34,000

So what's the shocking truth behind the madness of Mrs. Lincoln?

403

00:29:35,000 --> 00:29:38,000

1875, Chicago.

404

00:29:39,000 --> 00:29:45,000

44-year-old former teacher Myra Bradwell has a passion for justice.

405

00:29:45,000 --> 00:29:52,000

Her husband is a lawyer, and she's decided that following in his footsteps is her true calling.

406

00:29:52,000 --> 00:29:54,000

But there's a problem.

407

00:29:54,000 --> 00:29:59,000

She was not allowed to practice law because she was a woman.

408

00:30:00,000 --> 00:30:03,000

Yet Myra refuses to be bowed by this limitation.

409

00:30:04,000 --> 00:30:09,000

To satiate her love of the law, she assists on cases at her husband's legal practice.

410

00:30:09,000 --> 00:30:14,000

But little does she know, she's about to land a case of her very own.

411

00:30:16,000 --> 00:30:20,000

One day, Myra comes across a story that calls her to action.

412

00:30:21,000 --> 00:30:29,000

The newspapers reported that her friend Mary Todd Lincoln had been found insane and had been put in an insane asylum.

413

00:30:30,000 --> 00:30:32,000

Myra is shocked.

414

00:30:32,000 --> 00:30:40,000

She became well acquainted with the former First Lady when they were Chicago neighbors in the years after the president's assassination.

415

00:30:40,000 --> 00:30:49,000

Myra had always considered Mrs. Lincoln somewhat eccentric, but had never expected she would fall into the delirium described in the paper.

416

00:30:51,000 --> 00:31:00,000

Mary Todd Lincoln was hearing voices apparently hallucinating, a ghost pulling strings through her head.

417

00:31:02,000 --> 00:31:10,000

The article reveals that Mrs. Lincoln had been committed to Bellevue Place, a sanatorium for women in Batavia, Illinois.

418

00:31:11,000 --> 00:31:15,000

Concerned for her friend, Myra departs immediately.

419

00:31:16,000 --> 00:31:22,000

But when she arrives, she discovers her supposedly insane friend seems completely rational.

420

00:31:23,000 --> 00:31:31,000

She found Mary to be very clear-headed and not at all the insane person that everybody had said Mary was.

421

00:31:31,000 --> 00:31:36,000

Mrs. Lincoln explains the traumatic events leading up to her incarceration.

422

00:31:37,000 --> 00:31:39,000

She was asked to come to a courthouse.

423

00:31:39,000 --> 00:31:47,000

She arrived, there was a group of doctors there, and within about an hour she was said to be insane by the court.

424

00:31:48,000 --> 00:31:52,000

Against her will, she was then admitted to the asylum.

425

00:31:53,000 --> 00:31:59,000

As a woman, Mary was in the position of not having any chance to defend herself.

426

00:32:01,000 --> 00:32:03,000

Myra is infuriated.

427

00:32:04,000 --> 00:32:10,000

She pledges to find justice for a friend and free her from what seems a wrongful incarceration.

428

00:32:11,000 --> 00:32:21,000

Myra Bradwell saw this as an opportunity to be a lawyer to fight Mary Todd's battle and to show that Mary was completely sane.

429

00:32:22,000 --> 00:32:26,000

Can Myra free Mrs. Lincoln from her palatial prison?

430

00:32:27,000 --> 00:32:32,000

It's 1875 in Batavia, Illinois.

431

00:32:33,000 --> 00:32:41,000

Aspiring lawyer Myra Bradwell has made it her mission to free Mary Todd Lincoln from Bellevue Place insane asylum.

432

00:32:42,000 --> 00:32:46,000

But getting justice for the former First Lady will take some wily maneuvers.

433

00:32:47,000 --> 00:32:53,000

Because Myra Bradwell could not officially be Mary's lawyer, she decided to wage the battle in the press.

434

00:32:54,000 --> 00:32:59,000

On her next visit to the asylum, Myra brings a surprise guest.

435

00:33:00,000 --> 00:33:08,000

Myra Bradwell sneaks in a reporter from one of Chicago's largest newspapers, which was very risky.

436

00:33:08,000 --> 00:33:13,000

Because had the doctors discovered this, this would have made things much worse for Mary Todd.

437

00:33:16,000 --> 00:33:21,000

Myra stands watch as Mrs. Lincoln tells the reporter her tragic tale.

438

00:33:22,000 --> 00:33:27,000

And before long, the Chicago Times publishes a stunning expose.

439

00:33:28,000 --> 00:33:33,000

The message of the article is that Mary Todd's life is a tragic story.

440

00:33:33,000 --> 00:33:40,000

The article is widely read and the ensuing public outcry becomes too much for Bellevue's physicians to weather.

441

00:33:42,000 --> 00:33:48,000

After months of incarceration, an ecstatic Mrs. Lincoln is discharged from the asylum for good.

442

00:33:49,000 --> 00:33:52,000

All thanks to her friend Myra Bradwell.

443

00:34:04,000 --> 00:34:10,000

She must have been proud to win her friend's freedom and to win what was in essence her first legal case.

444

00:34:15,000 --> 00:34:21,000

Yet one question remains. What spawned the reports of Mrs. Lincoln's strange behaviors?

445

00:34:23,000 --> 00:34:30,000

Historians have discovered Mrs. Lincoln suffered from migraines and was receiving a powerful painkiller to treat them.

446

00:34:31,000 --> 00:34:36,000

Mary Todd was prescribed laudanum and one of the side effects was hallucinations.

447

00:34:37,000 --> 00:34:44,000

When she stopped taking laudanum, the strange visions ceased and she soon reverted back to normal behavior.

448

00:34:46,000 --> 00:34:50,000

As for Myra Bradwell, in 1890 she makes history.

449

00:34:51,000 --> 00:34:57,000

Myra Bradwell at the age of 59 finally was able to become a lawyer and to practice law.

450

00:34:57,000 --> 00:35:03,000

Many people consider her to be the United States' first woman lawyer.

451

00:35:07,000 --> 00:35:13,000

And today, historic Bellevue Place stands as a reminder of Mrs. Lincoln's confinement

452

00:35:13,000 --> 00:35:18,000

and the one determined woman who fought for her release in the name of American justice.

453

00:35:19,000 --> 00:35:25,000

South of the Adirondack Mountains in upstate New York lies the picturesque town of Saratoga Springs.

454

00:35:28,000 --> 00:35:32,000

The area is best known for its long history of thoroughbred horse racing.

455

00:35:33,000 --> 00:35:39,000

But visitors can also enjoy the stunning natural beauty of its pristine lakes and rugged hiking trails.

456

00:35:41,000 --> 00:35:45,000

Yet within these idyllic woods lies a quiet establishment.

457

00:35:45,000 --> 00:35:49,000

With an explosive tale of mischief and invention.

458

00:35:50,000 --> 00:35:53,000

This is Moons Lake House.

459

00:35:54,000 --> 00:35:59,000

It's about 40 feet tall, about 50 feet wide and 1500 square feet.

460

00:36:00,000 --> 00:36:05,000

And it sits on a bluff surrounded by trees overlooking Saratoga Lake.

461

00:36:06,000 --> 00:36:12,000

Now a bed and breakfast, this building once housed one of the most exclusive restaurants in the region.

462

00:36:12,000 --> 00:36:16,000

And as Saratoga businessman Danny Jamison can attest,

463

00:36:16,000 --> 00:36:22,000

within these walls lies a tale of mischief and vengeance that changed the culinary world forever.

464

00:36:23,000 --> 00:36:28,000

What started out as an act of revenge turned into the tremendous American discovery.

465

00:36:31,000 --> 00:36:33,000

August, 1853.

466

00:36:34,000 --> 00:36:39,000

Saratoga Springs is the favored summer retreat for New York's illicit culture.

467

00:36:39,000 --> 00:36:43,000

Among the most exclusive attractions in town is Moons Lake House.

468

00:36:44,000 --> 00:36:48,000

Moons Lake House catered to the rich and the famous.

469

00:36:48,000 --> 00:36:51,000

And the food there was said to be second to none.

470

00:36:51,000 --> 00:36:56,000

The chef behind this exceptional cuisine is 31 year old George Crumb.

471

00:36:58,000 --> 00:37:02,000

But while Crumb's food is famous, so is his hot temper.

472

00:37:02,000 --> 00:37:08,000

George Crumb was a very domineering man. If you crossed him, he was going to see to it that you didn't do it again.

473

00:37:09,000 --> 00:37:12,000

But the surly chef is about to meet his match.

474

00:37:13,000 --> 00:37:19,000

Legend has it that on one summer afternoon, the lake house is visited by a very special diner.

475

00:37:20,000 --> 00:37:24,000

None other than railroad and shipping tycoon Cornelius Vanderbilt.

476

00:37:25,000 --> 00:37:29,000

Vanderbilt was the first to be visited by a very special diner.

477

00:37:29,000 --> 00:37:31,000

The name Tycoon Cornelius Vanderbilt.

478

00:37:32,000 --> 00:37:38,000

Vanderbilt was one of the wealthiest men in the nation and he was considered one of the high end guests at Moons Lake House.

479

00:37:40,000 --> 00:37:47,000

Vanderbilt orders a side dish known as French cut potatoes, which he first sampled while traveling in Europe.

480

00:37:48,000 --> 00:37:50,000

Make sure they're very well done.

481

00:37:50,000 --> 00:37:58,000

French cut potatoes was a casserole that was filled with slices of potato and cream and some cheese and melted under a broiler.

482

00:37:59,000 --> 00:38:01,000

Today we would call it potato au gratin.

483

00:38:03,000 --> 00:38:10,000

The dish happens to be one of Crumb's specialties and he proudly ladles out a serving for his distinguished guest.

484

00:38:11,000 --> 00:38:14,000

But Vanderbilt isn't satisfied.

485

00:38:21,000 --> 00:38:25,000

Begrudgingly, Crumb prepares another batch of the starchy side dish.

486

00:38:25,000 --> 00:38:26,000

Cheese side dish.

487

00:38:29,000 --> 00:38:31,000

But once again, the potatoes are returned.

488

00:38:32,000 --> 00:38:34,000

Vanderbilt felt like they were still too soggy.

489

00:38:35,000 --> 00:38:37,000

This infuriated George Crumb.

490

00:38:38,000 --> 00:38:42,000

He did not like his food criticized, but to do it twice was an absolute insult.

491

00:38:43,000 --> 00:38:47,000

This time, the exasperated chef cooks up a mischievous scheme.

492

00:38:48,000 --> 00:38:50,000

He was gonna get revenge.

493

00:38:56,000 --> 00:38:58,000

August 1853.

494

00:38:59,000 --> 00:39:08,000

At his restaurant in Saratoga Springs, New York, hot headed chef George Crumb is entertaining none other than Cornelius Vanderbilt.

495

00:39:09,000 --> 00:39:15,000

But the esteemed diner isn't happy with the potato dish he ordered, leaving Crumb simmering with rage.

496

00:39:16,000 --> 00:39:19,000

So how will the volatile chef serve up his revenge?

497

00:39:19,000 --> 00:39:26,000

Crumb angrily prepares yet another order of french cut potatoes.

498

00:39:27,000 --> 00:39:30,000

But this time, he purposely butchers the recipe.

499

00:39:31,000 --> 00:39:34,000

He sliced the potatoes as thinly as he could.

500

00:39:35,000 --> 00:39:44,000

He threw them in boiling hot oil and cooked them until they were absolutely brown and then heavily salted them to make them inedible.

501

00:39:49,000 --> 00:39:59,000

The resulting dish is a pile of overly salty, razor thin sliced potatoes, deep fried to such a crisp that they cannot be eaten with a fork.

502

00:40:00,000 --> 00:40:03,000

And the fork of course went right through the crispy potato slices.

503

00:40:04,000 --> 00:40:09,000

He made it so the richest man in the nation had to pick up his food neat with his fingers.

504

00:40:10,000 --> 00:40:13,000

Crumb gleefully waits for Vanderbilt to hit the roof.

505

00:40:14,000 --> 00:40:16,000

But the plan backfires.

506

00:40:16,000 --> 00:40:22,000

Vanderbilt puts his fork down and picks up the potato slice and eats it.

507

00:40:26,000 --> 00:40:27,000

Wonderful.

508

00:40:28,000 --> 00:40:29,000

And loves it.

509

00:40:31,000 --> 00:40:34,000

He fell in love with these crunchy potato slices.

510

00:40:35,000 --> 00:40:40,000

Crumb's failed bid for vengeance is about to become his greatest triumph.

511

00:40:41,000 --> 00:40:51,000

Supposedly Vanderbilt told his friends about the incredible dish and more and more friends would start to come to the restaurant and order baskets of these crunchy potato slices.

512

00:40:54,000 --> 00:41:00,000

Soon the crispy potato slices become a house specialty called Saratoga chips.

513

00:41:01,000 --> 00:41:05,000

George Crumb designed a box to allow people to purchase the chips and take them to go.

514

00:41:06,000 --> 00:41:11,000

Quickly thereafter Saratoga chips are served at restaurants up and down the East Coast.

515

00:41:13,000 --> 00:41:17,000

And their legendary inventor George Crumb is more celebrated than ever.

516

00:41:21,000 --> 00:41:28,000

Today Saratoga chips, now known quite simply as potato chips, are sold throughout the world.

517

00:41:29,000 --> 00:41:38,000

And it all started at Moon's Lake House where a man's vengeance led to one of America's most delectable snacks.

518

00:41:42,000 --> 00:41:45,000

From a sacred stone to a shrinking waterfall.

519

00:41:47,000 --> 00:41:51,000

A trailblazing lawyer to an icon under siege.

520

00:41:52,000 --> 00:41:56,000

I'm Don Wildman and these are the Mysteries at the Monument.

521

00:41:58,000 --> 00:42:00,000

www.mooji.org