

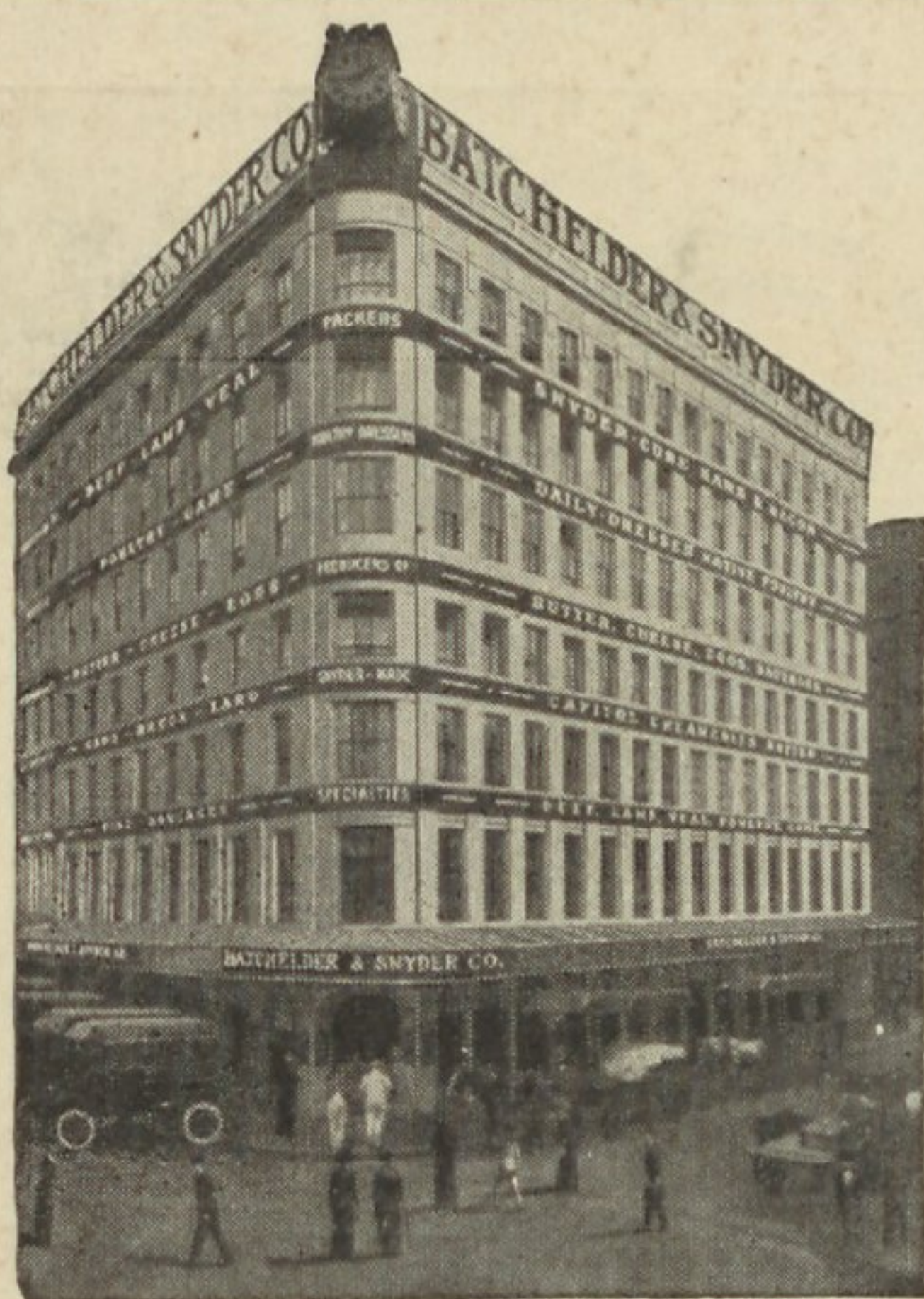
CAPE COD

and ALL the
PILGRIM LAND

AUGUST, 1921

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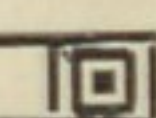
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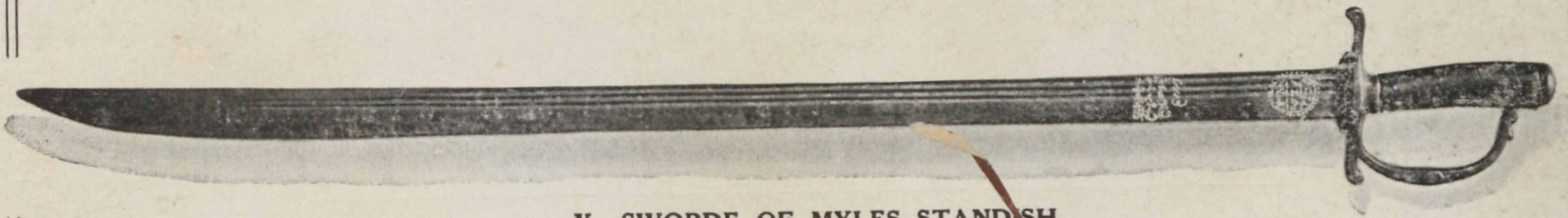
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Ye SWORDE OF MYLES STANDISH
 "Spake, in the pride of his heart, Myles Standish, the
 Captain of Plymouth,—
 'This is the sword of Damascus I fought with in
 Flanders.'"
 —Longfellow.

HISTORIC PLYMOUTH

One of the points of interest in Plymouth and the place to find the choicest Souvenirs,
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Burbank's Pilgrim Book and Art Shop

Sojourners in Plymouth, and tourists passing through the Historic Town should
 stop and "browse around" this interesting shop. Here are a few selections from the
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THE COMPACT

Signed in the cabin of the Mayflower, November 21,
 1620, with the names of the signers.

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 ine bayberry wax with the date 1620. A real novelty
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For protecting the pencil point. A pleasing novelty,
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Paper napkins bearing a design of "The Mayflower in
 Plymouth Harbor, 1620." Dainty for use in giving a Pil-
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A decorative design in duplicate of "The Pilgrims
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VOLUME 5

Number 5

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\$2.00 a year
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a copy

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
SOUTHEASTERN MASSACHUSETTS

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HYANNIS, MASS.

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AUGUST 1921

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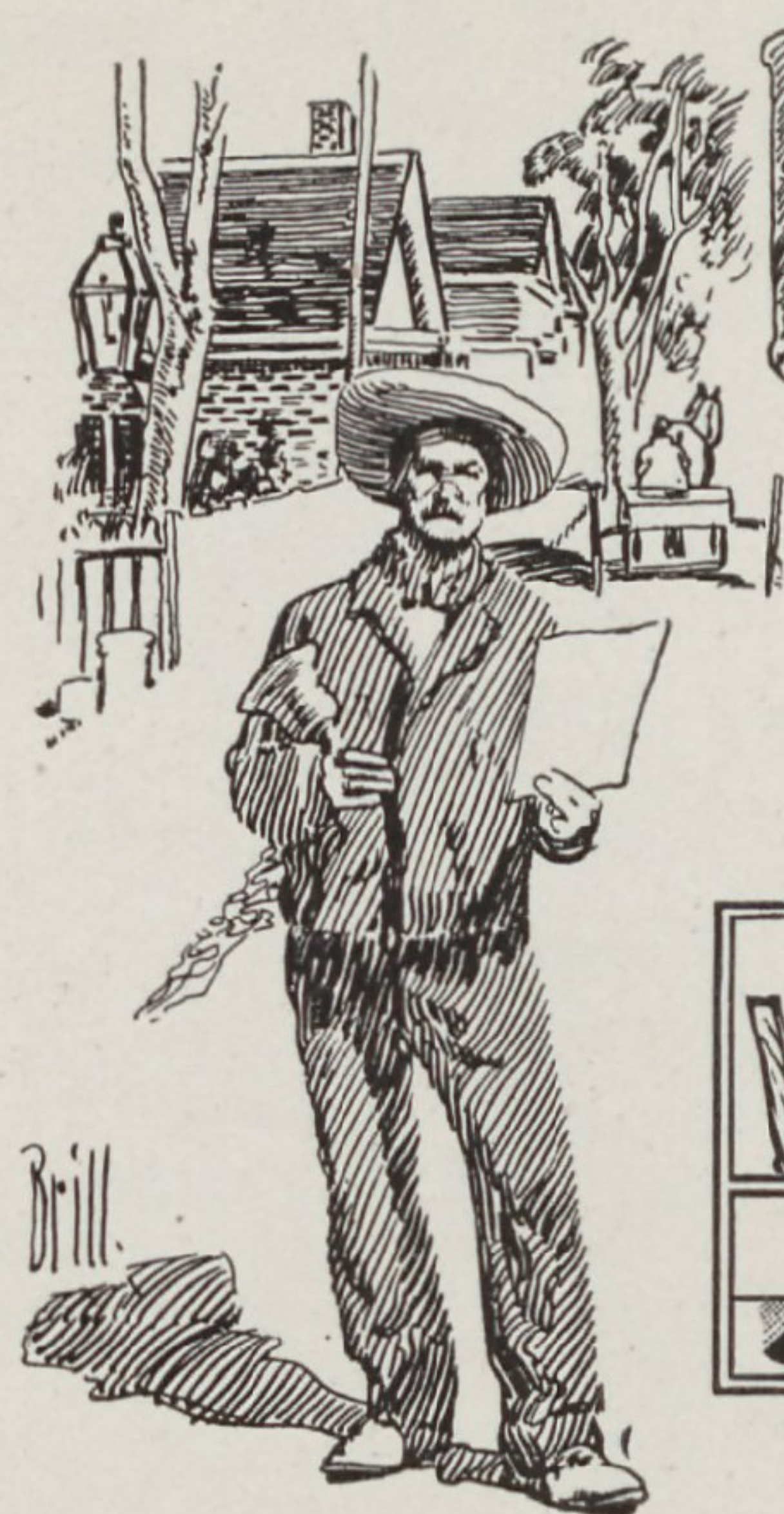
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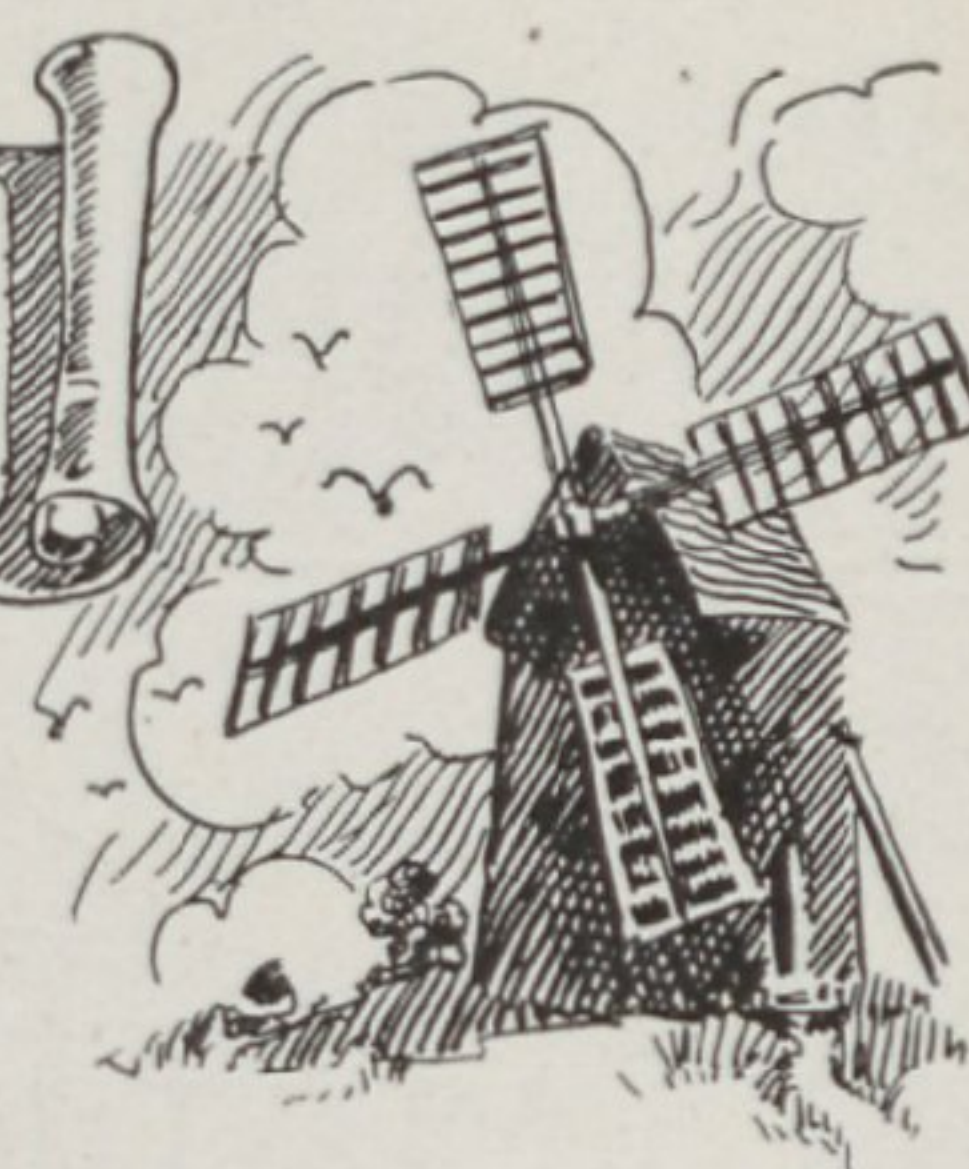
HYANNIS, MASS.

LEMUEL C. HALL, Editor.

CHARLES L. GIFFORD, Business Mgr.



FROM THE PUBLISHERS' DESK



URING the past few months little effort has been made by the publishers of this magazine to increase its list of permanent subscribers, preferring to first establish itself upon a firm foundation by showing the reading public what can be done in the way of producing a magazine that will create a demand for itself, by making it so readable that subscriptions will come in without solicitation. This plan has been fairly satisfactory. We have now a large number of readers, including those who buy the magazine on the news-stands and those who have it sent direct from our office. But from now on our endeavor will be to increase our mail subscription list, as it is the permanent subscriber that is dear to the heart of any publisher.

In creating a magazine devoted to the interests of the Old Colony region, and particularly those of Cape Cod, we feel that we are performing a public service that is worthy of support, both by advertisers and readers. The former have been very liberal in their patronage, and it is the liberal support of our advertisers that has been of the greatest encouragement to us. Outside of their desire to further the object of the publishers, they have found it a profitable investment, as business for the Cape is being created by the magazine every day.

The magazine has been firmly established as a year-round publication. Its continuance is assured and the future looks bright for our continued success. With the help of every well-wisher of the region, in becoming a subscriber, an advertiser, or a contributor, we have no doubt of the ultimate result.

We wish particularly, at this time, to urge every summer resident of the region to forward a subscription before they leave for their winter homes. Get a breath of Cape Cod during the fall, winter and spring by having the magazine come to you regularly, wherever you may be.

THE MAYFLOWER COMPACT

[1620]

IN the name of God, Amen. We, whose names are under-written, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereigne Lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland king, defender of the faith, etc., having undertaken, for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith, and honour of our king and country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the Northerne parts of Virginia, doe, by these presents solemnly and mutually in the presence of God, and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civill body politick, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enacte, constitute, and frame such just and equall laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete and convenient for the generall good of the Colonie unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cap-Codd the 11. of November, in the year of the raigne of our sovereigne lord, King James, of England, France, and Ireland, the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fiftie-fourth. Anno. Dom. 1620.

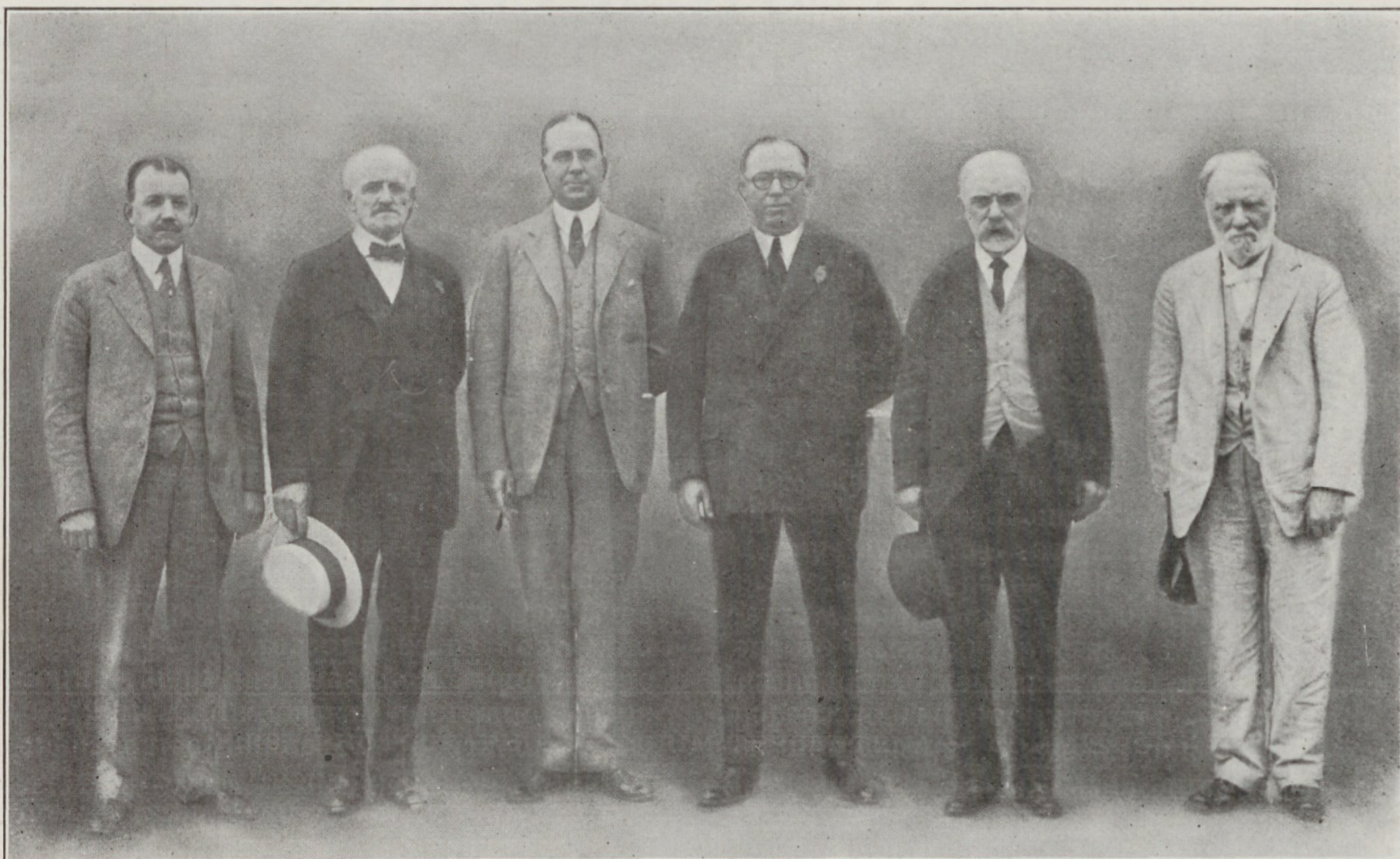
This document was drawn up and signed on board the "Mayflower" in Provincetown Harbor, Cape Cod, on November 21, 1620 (new style).

John Carver
William Bradford
Edward Winslow
William Brewster
Isaac Allerton
Miles Standish
John Alden
John Turner
Francis Eaton
James Chilton
John Craxton
John Billington
Josias Fletcher
John Goodman

Samuel Fuller
Christopher Martin
William Mullins
William White
Richard Warren
John Howland
Steven Hopkins
Digery Priest
Thomas Williams
Gilbert Winslow
Edmond Margeson
Peter Brown
Richard Bitteridge
George Soule

Edward Tilly
John Tilly
Francis Cook
Thomas Rogers
Thomas Tinker
John Ridgdale
Edward Fuller
Richard Clark
Richard Gardiner
John Allerton
Thomas English
Edward Doten
Edward Liester

Two Tercentenary Pictures



FIRST PHOTOGRAPH OF PILGRIM TERCENTENARY COMMISSION

Left to right—William Carroll Hill, Secretary; George H. Lyman, Charles B. Barnes, Louis K. Liggett, Chairman; Arthur Lord and Milton Reed.



SIGNING THE COMPACT IN THE CABIN OF THE MAYFLOWER

THE STORY OF PLYMOUTH

BY L. C. HALL

THE Mayflower had, it will be remembered, left Plymouth, England, on September 6, 1620, and arrived in Cape Cod harbor November 11 of the same year. Being thus arrived in the New World, and necessity calling them to look out for a place of habitation, they proceeded to put together a shallop which they had brought with them. This boat was badly battered on the way over and bid fair to take some time, whereupon a few of the men volunteered to go by land and discover the nearest places while the shallop was in mending. It was conceived there might be some danger in the attempt, yet they were permitted to go, 16 of them, well-armed, under charge of Captain Standish.

They set forth on the 15th of November, and when they had marched about a mile by the side of the sea they spied five or six persons and a dog coming toward them. They were savages, the first human beings encountered in the new land. The Indians fled into the woods and the English followed them, partly to see if they could speak to them and partly that they might discover if there were not more of them lying in ambush. The Indians, seeing themselves followed, ran away along the shore, and the English could not come up with them, but they followed their tracks for about two miles.

Night coming on, they went into camp, setting out their sentinels, and rested undisturbed until morning, when they again followed their tracks until they came to a creek where the Indians turned into the woods. But they still followed in the direction they had gone, although they had lost their trail. They lost themselves in the woods and, becoming thirsty, searched for and found fresh water, with which they refreshed themselves.

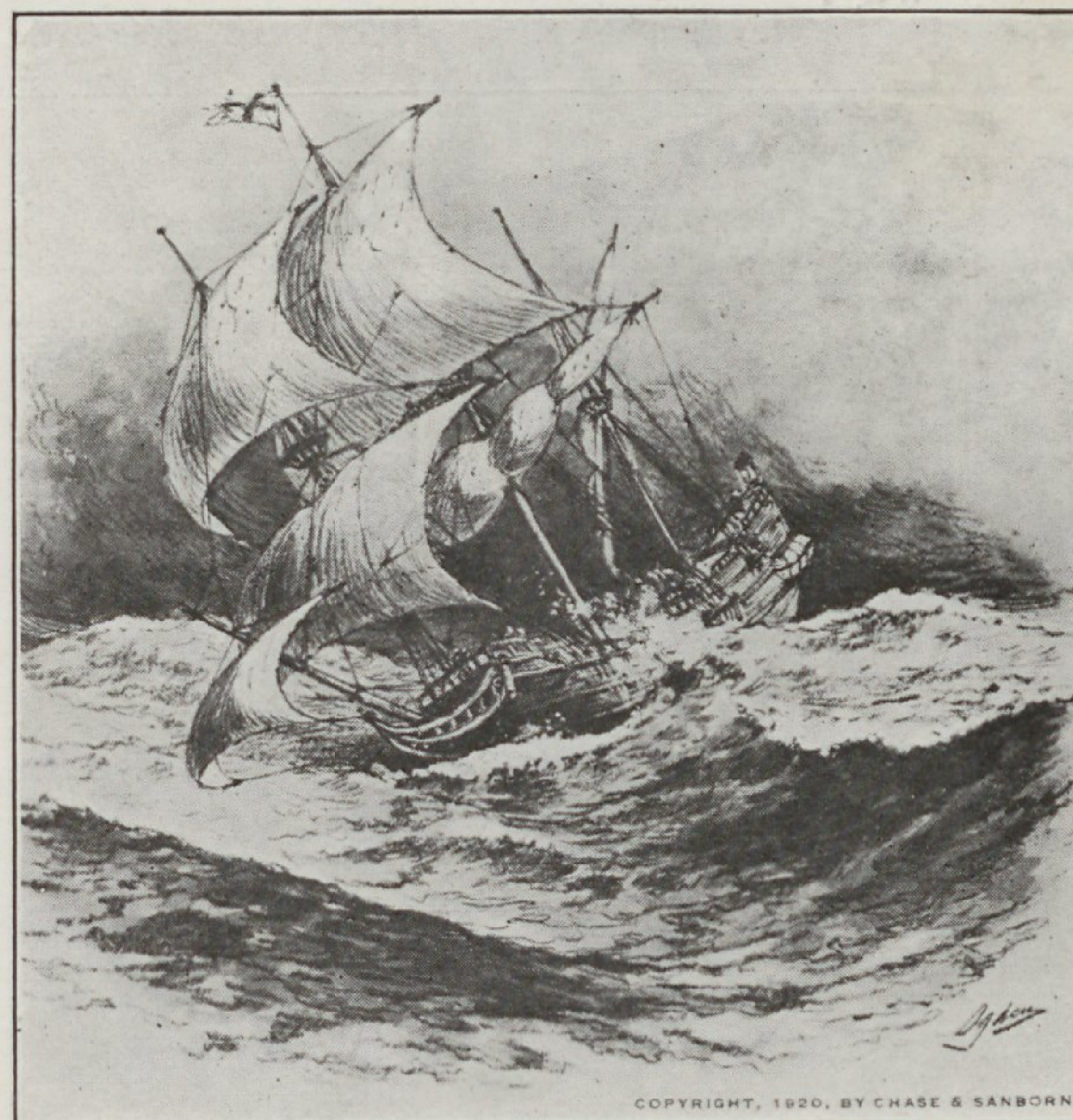
Afterwards they directed their course toward the other shore, for they knew it was a neck of land they were to cross over, and so at length came to the seaside again. They found a river and a pond of fresh water, and, shortly after, some clear ground where they found the Indians had planted corn; also some Indian graves. Proceeding further, they saw new stubble where corn had been planted the same year, and they found where a house had been. They also found a great kettle and a mound of sand, digging in which they unearthed baskets filled with corn.

Their time limit being expired, they returned to their ship, carrying with them some of the corn.

After this, the shallop being not ready, they set out again for a better search of this place, this time about thirty of the men forming the expedition. They found two Indian houses and evidences that the Indians had hastily run away

from them. They found more corn and some beans. These they carried away with them for seed the following spring, when they should have founded their settlement.

The month of November being spent in these affairs, and foul weather appearing, on the sixth of December they sent out their shallop with 10 men upon further discovery. The weather was very cold and it froze so hard that their clothes stiffened. Near the foot of the bay they saw 10 or 12 Indians being very busy about something.



The Mayflower in Mid-ocean

They landed some distance from them, but being landed, it grew late, and they made themselves a barricade of logs and set out sentries. They saw the smoke of a fire built by the savages.

When morning came, they divided their company, some to coast along the shore in the boat, and the rest marching through the woods to see the land, if any fit place might be found for their dwelling. They came also to the place where they saw the Indians the night before, and found that they had been cutting up a great fish, like a grampus. They ranged up and down all day, but found no people or any place they liked. At night the party from the boat landed and they built another barricade. About midnight they heard startling cries and the sentinel challenged. They rallied with their arms and fired two shots and then the noise ceased. In the morning, when they were preparing to leave in their boat, all of a

THE STORY OF PLYMOUTH

sudden they heard strange cries from the Indians and a shower of arrows came flying among them. Two muskets were discharged, and all stood ready to repel an attack. The Indians attempted to cut them off from their boat, but were scared off by the Englishmen. The shallop then sailed away and coasted along the shore, but no fit harbor was discerned. After some hours' sailing, it began to snow and rain, and about the middle of the afternoon the wind increased and the sea became very rough, and they broke their rudder.

They saw a harbor as night was drawing near and put on all sail to get in before dark. Their mast broke in three pieces and the sail fell overboard, but they succeeded in reaching the harbor, where they got under the lee of a small island and remained there all night.

The next day was fair and sunny and they found themselves near an island, secure from the Indians, and they dried their clothes and rested. It was the Sabbath and they kept it in their customary way.



SUNDAY ON CLARK'S ISLAND

Monday morning they sounded the harbor and found it fit for shipping. The island was Clark's Island and the harbor was Plymouth harbor. They marched into the land and found brooks and cornfields and a place fit for settlement, so they returned to their ship again and gave the news to the rest of the party.

On the 15th of December they weighed anchor to go to the place they had discovered, and came within two leagues of it, but were blown off from it, and it was not until the 16th that the ship arrived in the harbor of what was to be Plymouth, and their future home.

From the 16th until the 24th was spent in exploring the vicinity, and on the 25th they began the erection of the first house, for common use to receive them and their goods. After this they chose, or rather confirmed, Mr. John Bradford

their governor for that year, and began some small cottages for their habitation, and as time would admit they met and consulted about laws and orders, both for civil and military government, as the necessity of their condition required.

In these hard and difficult things they found some discontents and murmurings among some and mutinous speeches among others, but they were soon quelled and overcome by the wisdom, patience and justice of the government.

In two or three months after the landing, half of the company died, especially in January and February, being the depth of winter, and wanting houses and other conveniences, being affected with the scurvy and other diseases which their long voyage had brought upon them; so that they died, sometimes two and three in a day, so that, of 100 and odd persons, scarce 50 remained. And of these in the time of most distress there were but six or seven sound persons, who, to their great commendation, spared no pains, night or day, but with an abundance of toil and hazard to their own health, made fires, prepared meals, made the beds, washed the clothes and cared for the sick as best they could. To Elder Brewster and Myles Standish many were beholden in their sick and weakened condition.

As this calamity befell those that were to be left to found the settlement, the sailors of the ship began to consider the stores that were to last them for the return voyage. Those that were on the ship began to desert those ashore in their stress, saying that they would not hazard their lives for them, or become infected by coming to help them in their cabins. There was quarreling between the sailors and the passengers, and general strife prevailed.

All this while the Indians came skulking about them, and would sometimes show themselves afar off, but when any would approach near them they would run away. Once they stole the tools of the settlers where they had been at work and gone to dinner, but about the 16th of March a certain Indian came boldly among them and spoke to them in broken English, which they could well understand, but marvelled at. He told them that he was not of those parts, but belonged where some English boats had come to fish and that from them he had gotten his English words. He acquainted them with many things concerning the country. His name was Samoset; he told them of another Indian whose name was Squanto, a native of this place, who had been in England and could speak better English. He was entertained and departed with gifts and awhile after he came again with five other Indians and brought back the tools that had been stolen, and told of the coming of the great Sachem Massasoit, who, with other chiefs, came four or five days later. Squanto accompanied them.

The Indians were entertained and a peace was made between them and the whites which continued for many years. The terms were that the Indians would not injure any of the whites; that if anything was stolen it would be restored; that when the Indians came to them they should leave

their bows and arrows behind them; and that anyone who violated this treaty would be given up to punishment.

Squanto continued with them and was their interpreter. He directed them how to plant their corn, where to take fish and to procure other commodities, and was their guide to unknown places.

The spring was now approaching and the mortality began to cease, the sick and lame recovered and new life was put into the band.

About the 25th of March they began to dispatch the ship away, which had laid until this time in the harbor. The reason that the ship had stayed so long was the danger of departing in mid-winter, the sickness of the settlers and the burning of the house which had been built for common use. After the ship had gone and corn had been planted, they began to build their houses by the brook.

In the month of April Governor Carver died and William Bradford was chosen governor in his stead and Isaac Allerton was chosen to be an assistant to him as he had not yet recovered from his sickness.

On May 12 the first marriage took place, and about that time a party was sent out to visit Massasoit at a place about 40 miles away. About the end of this month one John Billington lost himself in the woods and wandered up and down for five days, living on berries and what he could find. At length he came to an Indian plantation, twenty miles south of Plymouth, called Manomet (now Bourne), and from there he was conveyed further to Nawsett (Orleans), among the people that had set upon the Pilgrims in their first explorations. Massasoit sent word where he was, and the governor sent the shallop for him. There was an Indian alarm during the summer and rumors of an attack by unfriendly savages, but nothing came of it.

In the fall the settlers began to gather their small harvest and to fit up their dwellings for winter. They were recovered in health and were of good spirits. All summer there was no want, and now they had a store of corn, of fish and of fowl, so that every family had a goodly portion. There were great stores of turkeys and venison and enough meal so that each person could have about a peck a week.

In November a ship came in unexpectedly, in which came Mr. Cushman and thirty-five persons, to remain and live in the plantation. The settlers were glad of this addition of strength, but wished that many of them had been of better condition and all of them better furnished with provisions. But it could not be helped. This ship was called the Fortune and was speedily dispatched away, laden with clapboards and two hogsheads of skins. The freight was estimated to have a value of £500.

After the departure of the ship, the late comers were disposed of among the various families, and an exact account was taken of all the provisions and stores, and they were proportioned among the people impartially.

During this winter there was an incident which

shows the resourcefulness of the governor. From the Narragansetts he received a snake-skin filled with arrows as a challenge of war, and he returned the same by a messenger, filling it with bullets. It was indeed a fitting answer to such a threat. This made the settlers look more carefully after their own safety, so that they agreed to enclose their dwellings with a strong stockade, with gates which were every night locked and a watch kept. The company was divided into four squadrons, and everyone had his place appointed for him.

We have thus far told the story of Plymouth during the first year as related by Governor Bradford in his narrative. Of course, a great deal has been omitted, and many particulars about the building of homes, the religious ceremonies and the routine of the planting of the new colony has been passed over. The romance of the settlement,



ERECTING THE FIRST BUILDING

the telling of a story to thrill the minds of adventurous souls, has been no part of the object of this sketch. In thus quoting from the narrative of Governor Bradford we have endeavored to show the main events that took place during the first year. Many have written at length about the settlement of Plymouth, every detail, real and imaginary, has been covered time and again by novelist, poet and historian.

In this tercentenary year it is important that we deal with facts rather than fancy and that we be able to separate much of that which is fabled from that which is surely true. From Bradford's history we learn hard, cold facts, set forth without attempt to magnify or glorify, but between the lines of it we can discern things that he did not touch upon as being not needed in a relation of facts concerning the founding of a colony in a strange land.

From other sources have come greater details, until today the history of our Pilgrim Fathers and

THE PILGRIMS

the story of Plymouth are so well known that the reiteration of them would be tiresome and serve no purpose here. In pageantry the story is being told, the greatest story the world has ever known. It is told by an able writer and enacted by descendants of those who are being depicted.

From Plymouth there has spread all over this vast country and, in fact, all over the world, the principles of democracy that are now the ruling power of the universe. The men who settled at Plymouth and who underwent such hardships there founded a government that has lived three hundred years and which has moulded the fate of the world. The principles of government adopted by our Pilgrim Fathers have been written into the constitution of our state and our nation and have formed the basis for other nations which have achieved their political freedom. The fundamental idea that has grown to such vast importance is that men have a right to determine their own destiny, to lay down the rules by which they shall live, and such an idea was a strange one in those days, although it has been almost universally adopted now.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The dates quoted in this article are from Bradford's Narrative, and vary somewhat from the present calendar.

* * THE PILGRIMS * *

For the origin of the Pilgrims we must go back at least as far as the Reformation. Owing to the determination of Clement to oppose his divorce from Catherine, Henry VIII. shook off his allegiance to Rome and declared himself the head of the church. Edward VI. was instructed in the Protestant faith and when he came to the throne in 1547 the removal of all images and pictures from the churches was ordered, mass was changed to communion and confession was made optional. This ended Romanism as the state religion of England and brought about Puritanism. Romanism was partially reinstated under Queen Mary, and Protestants were persecuted. The reformers were forced into exile. The current of Protestantism turned back on the succession of Elizabeth and a new tide of Puritanism set in. More stern than ever, the Puritans demanded the abandonment of all religious forms, and this being denied, Separatism appeared as the full blossom of Puritanism.

The first separation from the established church took place in 1567, when a body of worshipers met in a hall in London and held service in accordance with their own methods. The Separatists were persecuted and driven to Holland.

An independent church was established in England in 1602. The date of the formation of the Pilgrim church at Scrooby was 1606. The founder of this church was William Brewster, the first Pilgrim minister.

William Bradford was another of the Scrooby church, as were others who afterward came to

America. It was impossible for the Scrooby church to remain unmolested, and in 1608 the congregation removed to Holland, and in 1609 were settled at Leyden.

In Leyden, then, from 1609 to 1620, the Pilgrims lived, joined at various times by William White, Isaac Allerton, Samuel Fuller, Degory Priest, and Edward Winslow from London, Robert Cushman from Canterbury, George Morton from York, and John Carver and other exiles from various parts of England. Miles Standish also joined the Pilgrims at Leyden, not perhaps on account of any religious affinity, but because his bold and adventurous nature was tempted by the enterprise on which they were about to embark.

Of the exact number of the Leyden congregation there is no exact record. We know that one hundred and twenty set sail in the "Mayflower" and "Speedwell," and they, being the minor part, it is probable that about one hundred and fifty remained. One hundred and two finally sailed on the "Mayflower" in 1620, thirty-six in the "Fortune" in 1621, sixty in the "Little James" and "Ann" in 1623, thirty-five in the "Mayflower" in 1629, and sixty in the "Handmaid" in 1630, making in all three hundred or more as the probable number of the Pilgrims after twelve years' residence in Holland, and all being at New Plymouth a decade after the first sailing.

The life of the Pilgrims in Holland was a period of probation which they were destined to serve before the great work of their lives began. They left England simply religious devotees; they finally left Holland trained, disciplined, practical men. They crossed the Atlantic, in 1620, full of self-reliance and confidence in themselves.

In Holland they were among a strange people and they determined to seek the new world, there to find homes for themselves where they might be free from association with alien ideas and peoples. England, their home, was closed to them—the new world was their sole refuge.

Having determined to leave Leyden, their place of destination became a matter of serious consideration. Virginia was decided on, and as early as September, 1617, the first steps were determined on.

It became necessary for them to receive a patent from the Virginia Company, but difficulties arose and obstacles were met with, and it was not until June, 1619, that a patent was granted. This patent was never used and was probably returned.

By the first of June, 1620, everything was in readiness for the final departure, and on the 22nd of July they set sail from Delfthaven in the "Speedwell," of sixty tons, which their agents had sent over from England to convey them to Southampton, there to meet her consort, the "Mayflower."

On the fifth of August, both the "Mayflower" and the "Speedwell," with one hundred and twenty passengers, some of whom were for the first time joining the company, sailed from Southampton. On the 13th they put into Dartmouth, with the "Speedwell" leaking; on the 21st,

after necessary repairs, they sailed again. The "Speedwell" being still found unseaworthy, both ships came to an anchor at Plymouth, where she was abandoned, and eighteen passengers gave up the voyage.

On the sixth of September the "Mayflower" took her final departure, with one hundred and two passengers. Of the incidents of the voyage little is known. It is recorded that one of the beams became sprung, which was repaired by an iron screw, that John Howland was nearly drowned by being washed overboard during a storm; and that a son of Stephen Hopkins was born and called Oceanus, because of being born at sea.

Of the arrival of the "Mayflower" at Cape Cod, of the shoals which were encountered, and which determined the place of settlement, all of these incidents are too well known to need recounting here. The final arrival at Plymouth, December 21, 1620, is a date which every pupil in our schools remembers.

THE MAYFLOWER'S PASSENGER LIST

Mr. John Carver,	with 8 in his family
William Bradford,	" 2 " " "
Mr. Edward Winslow,	" 5 " " "
Mr. William Brewster,	" 6 " " "
Mr. Isaac Allerton,	" 6 " " "
Capt. Myles Standish,	" 2 " " "
John Alden,	" 7 " " "
Mr. Samuel Fuller,	" 2 " " "
Mr. Christopher Martin,	" 4 " " "
Mr. William Mullins,	" 6 " " "
Mr. William White,	" 5 " " "
Mr. Richard Warren,	
John Howland,	
Mr. Stephen Hopkins,	" 8 " " "
Edward Tilley,	" 4 " " "
John Tilley,	" 3 " " "
Francis Cooke,	" 2 " " "
Thomas Rogers,	" 2 " " "
Thomas Tinker,	" 3 " " "
John Ridgdale,	" 2 " " "
Edward Fuller,	" 3 " " "
John Turner,	" 3 " " "
Francis Eaton,	" 3 " " "
James Chilton,	" 3 " " "
John Crackston,	" 2 " " "
John Billington,	" 4 " " "
Moses Fletcher,	
John Goodman,	
Degory Priest,	
Thomas Williams,	
Gilbert Winslow,	
Edmond Margeson,	
Peter Brown,	
Richard Britteridge,	
George Soule,	
Richard Clarke,	
Richard Gardiner,	
John Allerton,	
Thomas English,	
Edward Doty,	
Edward Leister,	

THOSE WHO CAME ON THE "FORTUNE"

John Adams, William Bassite (2), William Beale, Edward Bompasse, Jonathan Brewster, Clement Briggs, John Cannon, William Coner, Robert Cushman, Thomas Cushman, Stephen Dean, Phillip De LaNoye, Thomas Flavell (2), Widow Foord (4), Robert Hickeys, William Hilton, Bennet Morton, Thomas Morgan, Austin Nicolas, William Palmer (2), William Pitt, Thomas Prence, Moses Simonson, Hugh Statie, James Steward, William Trench, John Winslow, William Wright.

THOSE WHO CAME ON THE "LITTLE JAMES" AND "ANN"

Anthony Annable, Jane Annable, Sarah Annable, Hannah Annable, Edward Bangs, Robert Bartlett, Fear Brewster, Patience Brewster, Mary Buckett, Edward Burcher, Thomas Clarke, Christopher Conant, Hester Cooke, Cuthbert Cuthbertson (wife and 4 children), Anthony Dix, John Faunce, Mannaseh Faunce, Goodwife Flavell, Edmund Flood, Briget Fuller, Timothy Hatherly, William Heard, Margaret Hicks (and 3 children), William Hilton, Mrs. Hilton, William Hilton, Jr., — Hilton, Edward Holman, John Jenney (wife and 3 children), Robert Long, Experience Mitchell, George Morton, Patience Morton, Nathaniel Morton, John Morton, Sarah Morton, Ephraim Morton, George Morton, Jr., Thomas Morton, Jr., Ellen Newton, John Oldham (and company of 9), Francis Palmer, Christian Penn, 2 servants of Mr. Pierce, Joshua Pratt, James Rand, Robert Rattcliffe, Mrs. Rattcliffe, Nicholas Snow, Alice Southworth, Francis Sprague, Mrs. Sprague and child, Barbara Standish, Thomas Tilden, Stephen Tracy, Triphosa Tracy, Sarah Tracey, Ralph Wallen, Joyce Wallen, Elizabeth Warren, Mary Warren, Ann Warren, Sarah Warren, Elizabeth Warren, Abigail Warren.



FRONT OF PILGRIM HALF DOLLAR

THE PLYMOUTH PAGEANT

*A Review of the Tercentenary Pageant, Written
by Professor George H. Baker, and Produced
at Plymouth.*

THE pageant written by Prof. George E. H. Baker of Harvard University, in celebration of the tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, Dec. 21, 1620, and acted and sung by the people of Plymouth, Kingston, Duxbury and Marshfield, during the latter part of June and in August of this year, is a beautiful spectacle and an educational masterpiece. Through it Professor Baker traces the beginning of a new world in a series of episodes, tableaux and dialogues.

The pageant opens with the "Voice of the Rock" speaking; reviewing the coming of the

shower of arrows. Thorwald is wounded to the death. The wall of shields goes up around the ship. Silently, with Thorwald's body held high on locked shields, the galley goes out toward the Gurnet. The time of this episode is the year 1,000.

Then follows the coming of Martin Prang, the Englishman, in 1603, of Champlain, the Frenchman, in 1605, Admiral Block, the Dutchman in 1614, Captain John Smith in 1614, and Thomas Hunt in 1615.

Scene VII. typifies "The Pestilence" of 1618, which reveals that where once was all the scene of



THE INDIANS DISCOVER A SHIP

Norsemen, the seamen of England, France and Holland, to these shores; the Indian occupancy of the land; the coming of the Pilgrims and their establishment in the new world. This forms the prologue.

In Episode 1, entitled the "Pilgrim Adventurers," the real pageant events begin. Indians in canoes come from the direction of the Rock, they see a strange object off-shore and flee in terror. From the right comes a Norse galley, her men on deck, her Norse pennant flying, and Thorwald in the prow. The ship makes a landing. Thorwald and his men come ashore and explore the Indian mounds. The Indians attack them, but are killed or driven off. The Norsemen return to the ship and the surviving Indians return and loose a

Indian activity and plenty, an absolutely empty space remains.

Scene VIII. is devoted to the coming of Thomas Dermer, in 1619, his meeting with Massasoit, Samoset and Tisquantum; their animosity toward each other is shown, and there is dialogue between the Indians and the whites, and finally only Tisquantum remains alone upon the scene.

Episode II. deals with the growth of Puritanism in England, the persecution of the religious sect, their flight to Holland, their decision to seek retreat in the new world and their arrangements for getting there. It runs the full gamut of the conflict between the Church of England, the King and the Nobles, and the Pilgrims, and is a fitting approach to the actual embarkation for America.

Episode III. deals with the life in Holland and the reasons which led the Pilgrims to seek sanctuary elsewhere.

When the scene shifts to Episode IV. the Pilgrims have arrived in the harbor of Cape Cod and the compact is being signed in the cabin of the Mayflower. This scene is full of detail and very instructive and interesting. John Carver is



THE VIKING SHIP

elected governor and the Pilgrims swear allegiance to their new government.

The exploration of Cape Cod in search of a permanent abode, the encounter with the Indians, the departure of the shallop, the discovery of Plymouth harbor, the return to the Mayflower, the final landing at Plymouth, all of these historic events are treated in a masterly way.

The Indian question is handled successfully by a series of scenes in which Standish, Brewster, Samoset, Massasoit and Tisquantum are the principal figures. The treaty with the Indians is dramatically shown and the relief of the Colonists at the accomplishment of this fact which meant so much for their safety.

The return of the Mayflower, April 15, 1621, is an important event in the pageant. Light thrown on the Mayflower shows activity upon her deck. The settlers are revealed, greatly depleted in numbers. They gather near the water's edge. All turn toward the ship and watch it. They discuss the hardships of the winter, the deaths that have occurred, and Bradford asks: "Is there any who would turn back?" There is a quick chorus of "Nays." A gun is fired from the Mayflower, for departure. All the group wave and call good-byes. There are figures waving on the deck of the Mayflower.

The coming of other ships bearing settlers is portrayed, and dialogue and tableaux show scenes familiar in history.

The pageant ends with the Voice from the Rock chanting solemnly, "With malice toward

none and charity for all, it is for us to resolve that this nation under God shall have a new birth of Freedom."

It is impossible to describe adequately the beauties of the pageant, its brilliant lighting, its glowing colors and the naturalness of the acting.

In watching the pageant one can go back to the days when all America was an unknown continent, full of imaginary terrors; one can see the intrepid Norsemen in their frail galley which has breasted the baffling ocean and at last found harbor upon a strange shore populated by savages; then the various discoveries that antedate the arrival of the Mayflower, the taking of Indians into captivity, and all those events which have been made familiar to us through our reading of history and legend. The Pilgrims themselves are a picturesque people and the pains and joys of their lives are realistically shown. There are great masses of people and color and emblematical scenes of great historical potent.

The Pilgrim Pageant was a happy thought, and the re-enacting of the scenes that accomplished the birth of our nation and the establishment of a free and independent government form a lesson in history most potent in showing what real Americanism is.

The master of the pageant is George H. Baker, its author; his assistants are Virginia Tanner, in charge of the dances, and J. W. D. Seymour; the conductor of the orchestra is Chalmers Clifton, assisted by Stanislaw Gallo; George W. Dunham is director of the chorus; Munroe R. Pevear is the director of electrical effects and the costumes were designed by Rollo Peters, with Mrs. Carr in charge of their making. Michael C. Carr is the technical director of properties.



INDIAN SIGHTING THE MAYFLOWER

A HISTORY OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS

The actors are the people of Plymouth and vicinity, assisted by Passamaquaddy Indians from Maine. The Mayflower is a replica of the original ship and the Norse galley is a faithful duplicate of the boats of the time.

The grand-stand will seat 10,000 people, and the electric lights are so arranged as to throw a flood of light upon any part of the field desired, leaving the rest in darkness.

The opening night was July 20, with the Governor of Massachusetts and many notables present. Future performances are scheduled for the nights of August 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12 and 13. The place is in the State Reservation by Plymouth Rock.



JOHN ALDEN AND PRISCILLA

A HISTORY OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS

By Carlton Wood

CHAPTER I.

Separation and Emigration

IN England during the reign of James I. his Protestant subjects were divided into three classes — Conformists, Non-Conformists and Separatists. The Conformists observed every rite of the English Church. The Non-Conformists, or Puritans, were displeased with the Church, but did not forsake it. The Separatists so disliked the Established Church that they withdrew from it.

In 1606 a little band of these Separatists held meetings regularly in an old manor house near Scrooby. Scrooby lay along the Great Northern road, so it contained one of the mail posts of that

period. At this time the keeper of the post was William Brewster, one of the gentry of that neighborhood. His post and residence was in the old manor house, and, being one of this company, he allowed them to hold their meetings there. It was Brewster who helped the neighboring parishes to stand alone.

At first this little congregation had no pastor, but soon they secured Robinson. He had been expelled from his parish because of Puritanism, so he made an ideal leader for them. Among these was William Bradford, a thoughtful young man and a close friend of Brewster.

Soon persecution began to be hot for them. Separatists were persecuted most cruelly, and these naturally felt it. Then flight seemed inevitable. While discussing a place, the majority favored Holland, because there there could be no interference. So they decided to go there. As soon as packing was finished, the King closed the ports to emigrants, so they were forced to bribe mariners. A ship was hired to take them from a place near Boston. All went well and they were all on board when the false captain delivered them to the authorities. Some escaped punishment, but a goodly number were imprisoned for a short time. Next they hired a Dutch captain to take them from a spot near the mouth of the Humber. As they were embarking, a number of horsemen were seen, and the frightened captain set sail, and after a fearful voyage reached Holland. Those who were left were captured, but soon released, and by various means they succeeded in reaching Holland. Such a joyous meeting!

CHAPTER II.

Holland and the Voyage

When the wanderers reached Holland, they found the customs very different from those they had left. The war with Spain was in progress and Amsterdam, where they had decided to settle, presented a very unusual appearance. But these changes were the price of harmony, so they met them bravely.

After they had been some time in Amsterdam the Separatist congregations already in Holland began to be rent with disputes and disagreements. Fearing dissolution in their own circle, they decided to remove to Leyden. Having become established there, they began to consider earning a livelihood. This was the doubtful problem before them in England. They took to various occupations, including weaving, printing and ribbon-making. A house was bought which served them for a church. At this time they numbered about one hundred persons, but they increased until at one time there were over three hundred people. In this manner they lived until 1617. During this time they had noticed that their children were becoming more and more Dutch. This they disliked. They feared their noble cause would die if their children were allowed to become Dutch. Also the truce with Spain had expired and promised a fierce war. So they began to consider a new place for settlement. After a lengthy discussion America was decided

upon. While negotiating with the Virginia Company, one Thomas Weston, of London, together with sixty merchants, offered to finance them. This offer seemed so good that they decided to abandon the Virginia Company.

After many difficulties, in which Robert Cushman figured an important part, they were notified that two vessels had been engaged, the Mayflower and the Speedwell. The latter was for use in the Colony. After a sad parting, those who were to go embarked on the Speedwell for England. There they were joined by some others, and on Aug. 5, 1620, the two vessels set forth. Being out about four days, the Speedwell began to leak, and they put back to Dartmouth, where it was repaired. After the second departure, the Speedwell was again leaking, so they put to Plymouth and decided to abandon the Speedwell. So on Sept. 6 they finally departed. The voyage was of little interest, but a few experienced some sickness.

After a few days, a party of men under Standish set out to explore the country, being out about two days, but found no place. They saw few Indians, but noticed the abundance of game, and it was on this exploration that corn was discovered, which was used for their first seed corn.

On returning, they found the shallop damaged so a delay of a few days was necessary, after which another party set out. They proceeded a little further, but found very little of interest, and no situation was found favorable. On their return some favored Provincetown itself, but finally they decided to go toward Ipswich. On the way the party was attacked by Indians, who were defeated. Soon they encountered a storm and passed by Barnstable, and after a time were driven in near Clark's Island. There they stayed until Monday morning when, by the appearance of the land, they decided to go on the mainland. They explored the land for two days and found



THE TREATY WITH THE INDIANS

CHAPTER III.

America

On November 20th land was sighted, a pleasant sight to the weary voyagers. The captain assured them it was Cape Cod, so they set sail for a section of Manhattan. Soon they encountered fierce shoals and were obliged to turn back, while many think that the captain was bribed not to take them to Manhattan, and he fulfilled it in this manner. Next they anchored at Provincetown. Some of those on board began to think that on landing all government would cease and to remedy this the leaders drew up a constitution called "The Compact," which was signed by all the males of the company, who elected John Carver as governor.

The next thing demanding attention was a suitable site for the colony. To these poor Colonists the place seemed none too good. The shallop, which they had in the Mayflower, was taken out and after some repairs was ready for ser-

vice. Then they put back to the Mayflower, lying at Provincetown, where the company, influenced by the descriptions of Bradford and some others, decided to place their settlement there. So the Mayflower sailed from Provincetown to Plymouth and anchored there the day after Christmas. They found the place very suitable and began the settlement. Soon a common storehouse was built and gradually the dwelling houses were erected.

These houses were very simple, being made of logs dragged from the forest and thatched after the manner of the English people. They had only the staples of diet and sometimes not even these.

After a time the Colonists thought they should consider the Indian question, although the Indians in that vicinity had been killed previously by a plague, and while a meeting was being held an Indian walked into the town and greeted them in English. This Indian lived in Maine and had learned English, being called Samoset. Soon

A HISTORY OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS

after his departure he returned, bringing with him the sole survivor of the Plymouth tribes, Squanto. Squanto took up his residence with the Pilgrims and proved a great helper. Soon many took sick because of the bad conditions under which they had been living. Gradually some began to die, and before spring one-half of this brave little colony lay in their graves. In April the Mayflower left, to return to England. Her departure seemed like losing their best friend, and it undoubtedly caused them to realize their new sense of responsibility.

Not long after the Mayflower left them they began planting, Squanto giving them valuable information about planting corn. Later, while Gov. Carver was working in the fields one day, he became ill and soon died. The colony indeed felt forsaken now, with the loss of one of its most able leaders. The youthful Bradford was chosen in his place with Isaac Allerton as assistant, in which capacity they continued for many years. As the spring progressed and the sum-

themselves amply supplied for the winter. In view of this fact, they determined to hold a celebration, thanking God for his goodness toward them. So all the colony prepared all the food they could, and all Massasoit's men were invited to the feast. It lasted for three days and there were many games, amusements and solemn church services.

As the autumn waned the Colonists began to feel as though they were better prepared for the hardships of another winter. But in November the Fortune arrived from England with a number of Colonists. The company had little food and, instead of becoming an aid to the colony, they drew heavily upon its supplies.

The Adventurers in England shamefully neglected their duty in not sending food and, moreover, they reproached the Pilgrims for not sending a cargo back in the Mayflower! The Colonists, however, upheld their part of the bargain honorably and on nearly every ship returning they sent some cargo, and no doubt the Adven-



THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS

mer came, the crops grew steadily and promised a fair harvest. The colonists grew more hopeful and courageous and no longer did they fear the Indians. During the summer an expedition was sent to Massasoit, who had visited them before, so they might strengthen the treaty already made by him. The journey was long and tedious, but Massasoit entertained them with true Indian hospitality and after a few days they returned, rather weary of Indian life and very footsore. Secondly, a few men were sent to Nauset to find one of the Billington children who had strayed away and fallen into the hands of the Indians. He was promptly found and brought home.

In August a report came to the Pilgrims that an unfriendly Indian had killed Squanto, and a party under Captain Standish set out and frightened them greatly. Squanto was unharmed and soon returned to them. In September an expedition was sent to Massachusetts Bay. While there many friendly relations were established with the Indians and a goodly number of furs was secured. Now, as harvest was completed, they thought

turers found the undertaking highly profitable. Later in the winter a very hostile message was sent to the Pilgrims by the Narragansetts. A snake-skin was sent stuffed with arrows, inviting war. Upon the interpretation of this message, the skin was sent back stuffed with bullets. This quelled the Indians, but the people began to defend themselves further.

Throughout the first year of the colony the problem of sustenance was very important. At first the little band was inexperienced in hunting and trapping, and although the harvests were fair, they scarcely provided enough food. At intervals other ships arrived, bringing other Colonists, but scarcely ever any food, so additional people had to be fed.

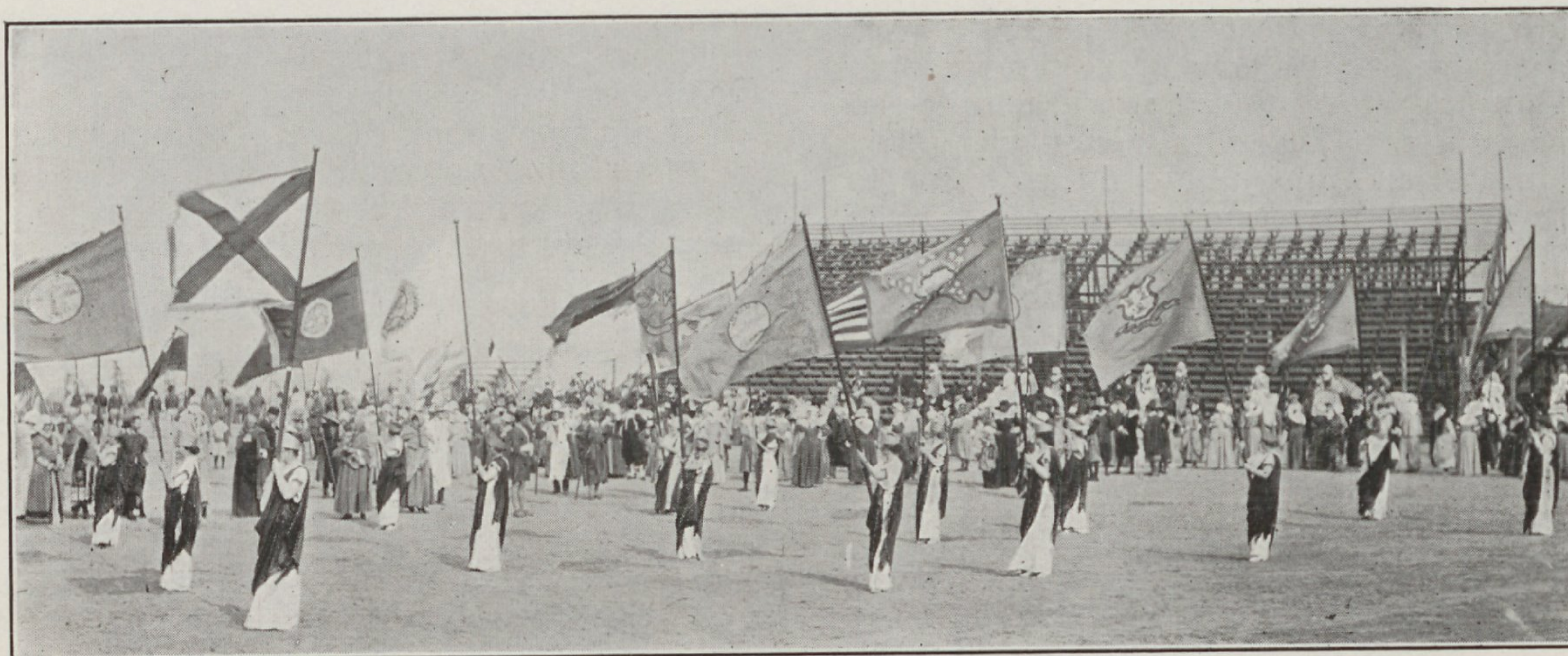
For a time each man worked four days for the common good and the rest for his own interests. Finally the governor decided that the colony was hardly able to survive, so in view of the fact that the Adventurers had violated their part of the agreement, he told them that they might work for themselves the entire week, but

they must provide their own food. This arrangement proved very advantageous to the colony. Such was the affairs until 1623, when the Ann arrived, bringing more Colonists, but few provisions. Later in the year a conspiracy of the tribes about Plymouth was formed, but was soon quelled by the interference of Standish. Soon word was brought to them that Massasoit was very ill. As a friend, they sent Wnislw and some others to help him. After a short time he was cured and they returned to Plymouth. In 1624 Winslow returned from a visit to England, where he found the Adventurers much against the Colonists, but this, no doubt, surprised them little, because of the treatment they had received.

Some time later a minister, John Lyford, came to the colony. At first he was very humble and submissive, but later on we find him committing all manner of foul deeds against the Pilgrim

had practically no china and their tableware consisted chiefly of pewter. The lumber used to build their houses had to be dragged from the forest because they had no beasts of burden.

As the colony grew and other colonies grew around them, a union of some sort was suggested. So a confederacy of Massachusetts, Plymouth and Connecticut was formed and certain officers were elected to perform certain duties. This continued for some time, but it was found that no one had the executive power, so the Confederacy was failing. So gradually Plymouth felt the sands of liberty sinking beneath her. Massachusetts had lost her charter and in a new one Plymouth felt sure she would be included. And thus it was, and in 1691 she received her new charter including Plymouth. So the separate history of the colony ceased and the Pilgrim Fathers accomplished their purpose, leaving one of the most thriving towns of New England even to this day.



GRAND FINALE—THE FLAGS OF THE STATES

church. He, together with his friend, Oldham, was banished from the colony. They did much to sow disfavor among the Adventurers.

In 1626 the Adventurers sold out their claims for a sum of money, which the colony was to pay yearly. From this time on the colony was greatly benefited by this act. Immediately after their gaining freedom, they sent for the remainder of the company at Leyden. In 1629 they arrived on the Talbot and the Mayflower, so the whole company was again reunited, but the death of Robinson saddened the meeting. In further negotiations concerning the sale of the colony, Isaac Allerton dealt badly with his associates and was not allowed to have anything more to do with their financial affairs. Also it was thought of those who sold the colony, and no doubt it was true. Sixteen hundred and thirty-seven brought a convention held of Plymouth and other church colonies. The other colonies found Plymouth very much different than they expected, so a firmer friendship was established.

During this time the Pilgrims lived most simply—in log houses and using rough furniture. They



A FAMILY GROUP

HOPE BAKER'S SUITORS

By Kirk McCall

THE village of Grand Cove lay basking in the sunshine. Here and there a villager had come to life after a long and unusually harsh winter, and was out back splitting up kindling, or busy with paint brush touching up odds and ends. It was the first enjoyable day of the season.

The birds had arrived from the south and were busy in the pines. The gulls that had screeched and flew along the shore all winter were gone. The grass had come out with its prettiest green. Everything and everybody wore a smile.

The Craddle estate stands back from the state road a good quarter of a mile from the center of the town. It is a big, stately affair. The winding driveway leads up through a well-kept lawn. The front door is flanked by pillars, columns and pilasters, and has all manner of select decoration. The Craddles—why they were an important family before they came to Grand Cove—and it was not their intention to lose any of their importance because of lack of trimmings on their house. The rest of the house was in keeping with the entrance.

Mrs. Craddle was a widow. Middle-aged, dignified, a sensible person withall and one who has lived alone with an older Mrs. Craddle called grandma. There was not a chance of you mistaking them for natives. They didn't act like them, talk like them; in fact they impressed upon you that they had been born and brought up in New York; to be exact, Staten Island.

This warm Spring day found Mrs. Craddle in her kitchen busy preparing the meals and polishing up pots and pans. Back of the Craddle house was a stable or had been one. They had added a cement floor, put in a work bench between the back windows and now it is a garage. Back of the garage was a grove of pines on a slope that ran down to a long narrow pond. From the pond a small brook crossed through the meadow to the river. Across the meadow ran a path. It crossed the brook by a small bridge and went off among the wild cranberries to the lower village.

On the day in question, Eben Sears, or Captain Eben, as he was generally known, had come along the path and up to the kitchen of Mrs. Craddle. He had a matter of considerable importance to discuss with her and there was no one he could better confide in than Mrs. Craddle. Strange to say he did not consider the advice of the local people of much account, and if he told anyone the whole Cove knew it before night.

He rattled the doorknob by way of introduction and after the usual greeting seated himself beside the window and caressed the cat that had climbed into his lap.

"Mrs. Craddle, I didn't come here this morn-

ing just to waste your time gossiping. You know I have always been a man of few words. The fact is," he hesitated, "the fact is I've had something on my mind for months." He pushed the cat from his lap and braced himself as about to receive a shaking.

Mrs. Craddle laughed and went about her polishing.

"You see, it's this way. I've lived in the cottage nigh on nineteen years alone. They say no company is better than bad company. I've about got to the point where having nobody about has about sort of got into my bones," he paused, "getting me peculiar. I can feel myself straining at my anchor. Besides, a ship is no use without an anchor and neither is a man. Mrs. Craddle, I'm figuring on shipping a new mate. I've come up to get your opinion and help to start the new voyage."

Mrs. Craddle laid down her cloth and gave the captain a queer look and then burst into a laugh.

"Eben Sears, what will you be doing next? Do be careful, for such steps are heard to retake."

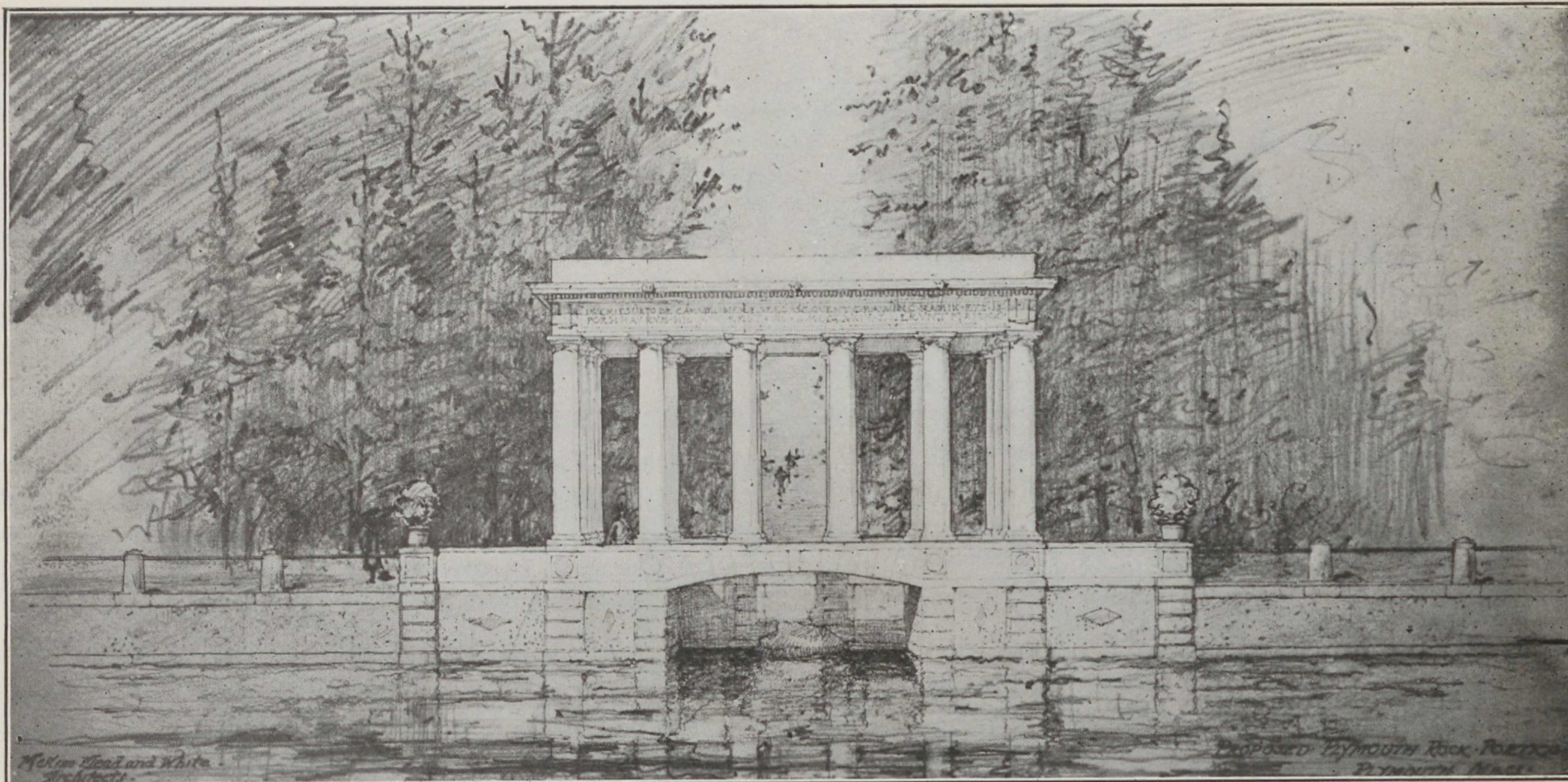
"It ain't no young thing. Confound it, I'd stay alone a thousand years first. She's a woman I've always known, known me and my family; in fact, I went to sea with her father years ago. I've been thinking of Hope Baker. Hope's folks are all gone and so are mine. I heard she had a hard time to raise a mortgage to pull through last winter. What do you think of such a change for both of us? I ain't never mentioned it to no one but you, but I have been thinking it over a whole lot."

Mrs. Craddle sat down beside the stove. Hope Baker was the daughter of an old sea captain, now dead. She had never married and had lived on such funds as her father had left and on the generosity of relatives. She had a neat, white cottage over at the Point, was respected and often called to take tea with Mrs. Craddle. She had in fact tried to get Mrs. Craddle to loan her on her house but as she was undecided how long she should stay in the town, she had not. She had heard that Jules Jones, up in the village, had forwarded her four hundred, and she felt rather conscience stricken, for she knew this man to be after every cent. She had just sat and thought. At last she got up and resumed her polishing.

"Well, I never. What ever put that idea in your head? I know Hope as well as anyone and I never heard her speak of a man. How do you know she'll want to, and besides it takes more to support two than it does one."

"I ain't saying she would want me. No one starts a voyage and knows when he'll be back. I just came to ask you if I ain't heading in the right direction and if I be to see if you would ask Hope when she comes what she thinks of it. I won't be fussy on little ideas of hers. I think it would be a good thing for both of us, and if Hope's willing that's all there is to it."

Mrs. Craddle was wondering how she would ever approach Miss Baker with such a proposi-



ARCHITECT'S DRAWING OF THE PROPOSED CANOPY OVER PLYMOUTH ROCK

tion. In her heart she felt that it would be good for them both, and moreover she felt the captain a better man to handle Jones and his mortgage.

"Well, I'll ask her for you and let you know. I wish that you would do that sort of thing yourself."

"I am much obliged to you, missus. I reckon I wouldn't have bothered you but you know Hope keeps to herself a good deal and I might make a bad fuss of it. I'll be around in a day or two and bring you a mess of clams and you can fix it up to suit Hope."

He arose and went slowly toward the door. He paused at the threshold. "How are the boys getting along? I might have asked afore but I had this on my mind. Expect them home this summer?"

"Yes, I got a letter from Charles yesterday and he is coming the last of July for a visit. Harold has just been promoted but I haven't heard from him, altho' his wife wrote me they were all well."

"Good-morning, Mrs. Craddle."

"Good-morning, Captain."

Captain Eben closed the door and went down through the pines toward his home over by the river. He had not been gone long when the door opened and Hope Baker ushered herself into the kitchen.

"Well, I just couldn't help coming over, Auntie Craddle. What a town this is getting to be. You can't guess the experience I've just had! Goodness sake, if father was alive, what would he do? It's a good thing for some folks they don't have to meet the old folks in their nonsense."

"Why, Hope, what is the matter? You are

all excited. Here child, take this chair beside the window, where you can get the warm sunshine, and tell me all."

"You remember I told you last December I had that Jones, up in the hollow, place a mortgage on my place. I've always had a notion that I would have trouble about it, and sure enough I have. This morning after breakfast I was out putting in a few seeds when who should come into the yard but him. He was all bows and smiles, but I knew he had not come for nothing, and for the life of me I couldn't guess what, for his interest isn't due until June. But he wasn't long or backward in telling me. After he had said how lovely everything was, he says: 'My dear Miss Baker, I've always been so interested in you. When you were so kind as to let me advance you money last spring I felt it was my duty to keep your interests near my heart.'

"Imagine him keeping anyone's interests near his heart. And he went on to tell me the best thing he thought I could do was to have a man. Mrs. Craddle, who do you suppose he wanted me to marry? Uriah Tarvis. The one that lives up back of the post-office. A man that isn't half respectable, who never goes to meeting and is drunk every time he can get the money. What do you think of that? Uriah Tarvis! I just told him I was capable of taking care of myself and I guess he saw I was wrought up so he left, telling me to think it over, for Uriah had just had some money left him and would be comfortable now. I couldn't just stand it, so I came over. Ain't that terrible disgraceful news to bring anyone?"

Continued on Page 22

* EDITORIAL *

IN our Pilgrim Land there are many descendants of that hardy band who sought these shores in 1620 and then onward through the years that followed until the Colony at Plymouth and on the Cape was fully established. These descendants take pride in their ancestry and maintain family associations which meet frequently and hold reunions. There are the Aldens, the Bradfords, the Wings, the Nyes, the Tupperes, the Standishes, the Winslows, the Clarks, the Doanes, the Freemans, the Halls, Howses and Crowells, and many other family groups that now are spread about the country, all of which call the Pilgrim Land their native locality.

From these various associations have sprung feelings of loyalty to country and to kindred. They are patriots in their scope and fervent in their feelings. They love the old ground where their ancestors established their homes, and frequently return to it and always are interested in it. The old landmarks have significance to them and they see to it that they are fittingly marked and identified. They have family histories and delight in tracing the long line down through past generations.

Family life was the first evidence of civilization. The family was the first group to emerge from the chaotic condition of savagery, then followed the community groups and the national and racial groups who realized that in union there was strength. Therefore, it is good to keep up our family associations—to know the source from which we sprung in order that we may so order our lives as to bring no disgrace upon our ancestors, seeking to improve the mental and moral stamina of each succeeding generation. Pride of birth is not always snobbery if it takes the right direction.

That the hardy Pilgrims who settled upon these shores were a sturdy race of beings cannot be denied. They were intensely earnest in their religious beliefs and determined to work out their own destiny untrammelled by precedent and unruled by kings and religious potentates. They were

“separatists” within the full meaning of the word, a race with a vision, who looked far ahead and sought to found a country founded upon their beliefs and convictions.

Because we are of Pilgrim blood does not excuse us if we fail to take into consideration the qualities of those who came later, even down to the most humble immigrant of today. No race had a monopoly of all the virtues and none were free from many of the vices of their times. Because we are descendants from a people who won distinction on account of their sobriety, industry and morality, does not signify unless we embody those virtues in ourselves, and of itself is insignificant.

We can, however, look to the descendants of the Pilgrims for support in our undertakings, for sympathy in our efforts to benefit the Pilgrim land, and to others who have adopted this locality and who make their temporary or permanent homes here.

There is no locality more beautiful, none fuller of tradition, of interest, or more imbued with the spirit of liberty and love for justice than this of ours. It needs all of our effort to support it, or make it known and in every way to advance its interests.

As the cradle of Peregrine White is the visible symbol of the birth of a new generation in a new land, so should the cradle of liberty be enshrined in our hearts and loyalty toward our ancestral heritage be made the hope of true Americanism into which there should never be allowed to creep any of the Godless creeds of selfishness.

THE histories of Cape Cod and of the Pilgrims are closely interwoven. Plymouth harbored the Pilgrims in their first permanent settlement, but Cape Cod soon attracted them and in the early days of the colony became settled by them. It was the harbor at Provincetown that first sheltered them, it was the shoals of Cape Mallow that turned them back from their first destination, it was the Indians of Cape Cod

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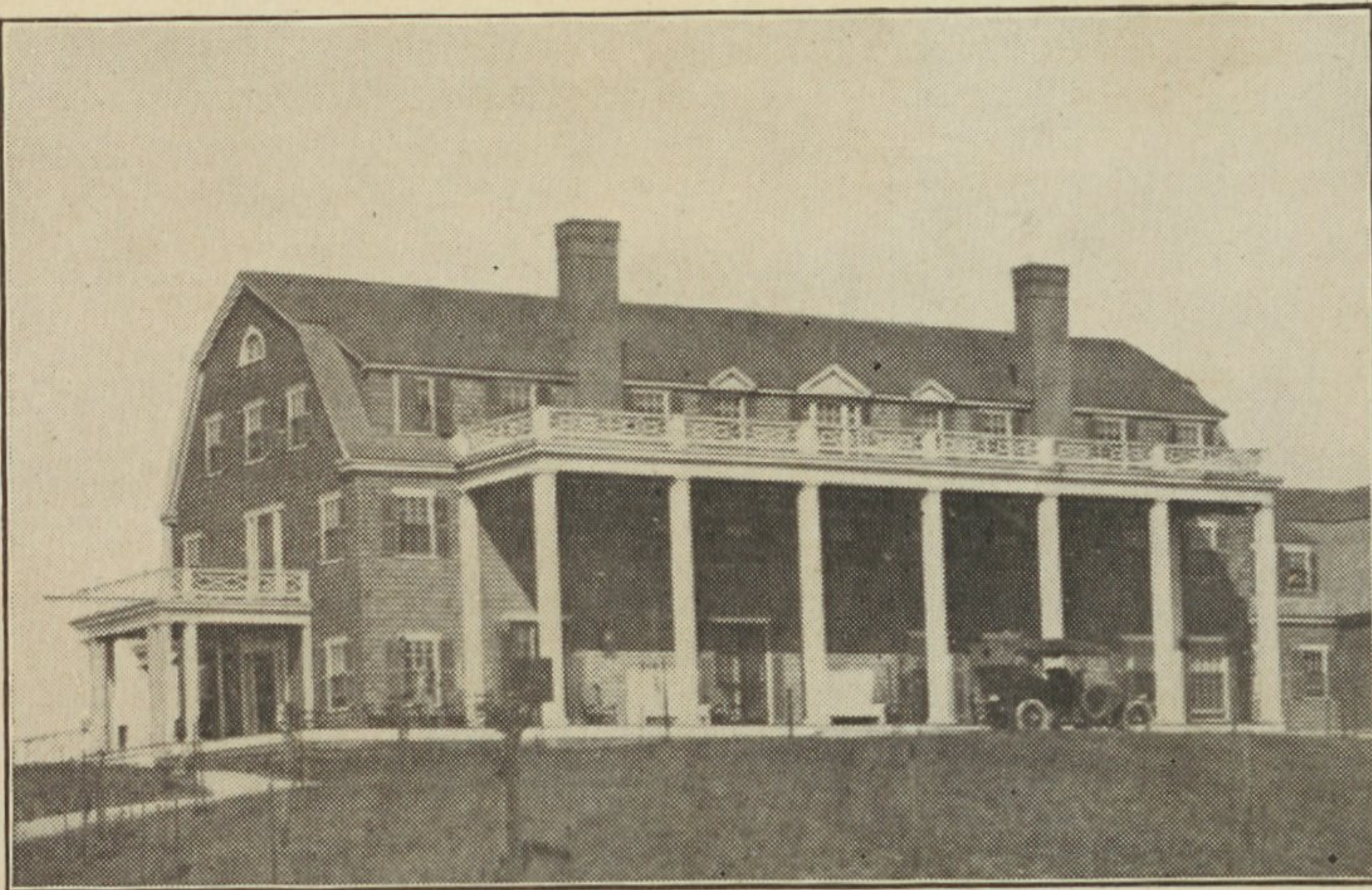
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