1932

National memorial: a bronze statue of John Carver

Archie Lee Talbot

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NATIONAL MEMORIAL

A BRONZE STATUE OF

JOHN CARVER
The Great Leader of the Pilgrims, Their First Governor

A Symbol of America
Erected by the

UNITED STATES
On the Terrace Ground in Front of the

STATE HOUSE, AUGUSTA,
The Capitol of the State of Maine.
Ancient Koussinoc, in Pilgrim's Land.
"New Plymouth Colony at Kennebeck."

Senate Chamber, State House, Augusta, Maine
Wednesday, April 6, 1932 at 2 O’clock P. M.

ADDRESS BY
ARCHIE LEE TALBOT
LEWISTON, MAINE

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ARCHIE LEE TALBOT

Founder of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Maine in 1901.
Life Member of the Maine Society and number one on the Roll of Membership.
Senior Past Governor of the Maine Society.
Senior Deputy Governor General of the General Society.

Member of the Maine Historical Society, 1902 to the present time.
NATIONAL MEMORIAL

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The Capitol of the State of Maine,
Ancient Koussinoc, in Pilgrim's Land
“New Plymouth Colony at Kennebeck”

“History is the truth; ever impartial; never prejudiced”

A statement on the cover of Hon. John F. Sprague’s Journal of Maine History, yet what untiring study and research is required to obtain the truth of history!

The History of the Town of Dresden, Maine, by Charles Edwin Allen, published in 1930, by the State of Maine is the only book giving comprehensive Maine Pilgrim History, ever published.

From the words of commendation of Hon. Bertram E. Packard, State Commissioner of Education, we quote the following relating to the author.

“He had nearly all plans made for publication at the time of his death in 1911. In his will he provided that his friend, William D. Patterson of Wiscasset, who had frequently encouraged him in his work should take charge of all the manuscript and material he had prepared, and if possible make arrangements for its publication.” “Too much cannot be said in commendation of the faithful and painstaking work of Mr. Patterson in the arduous revision of manuscript, in the reading of proof, and in all respects assuming as great or greater a responsibility for accuracy and detail, than he would have
for a work of his own. His ability as a historian, and his inti-
mate knowledge of historical matters pertaining to this loca-
lity have been invaluable.”

William D. Patterson was born in Dresden, Maine, and
lived there all his life. He was Vice-President of the Maine
Historical Society. He died in the Bath City Hospital, July
16, 1931. His sudden death was a shock to us and to his many
friends. We had been associated with him in membership
for thirty years, in the Maine Historical Society.

We gladly pay a tribute of love to the memory of Maine’s
historian, William D. Patterson.

The History of the Town of Dresden, Maine, is a welcome
book to the friends of the Pilgrims, and New Plymouth Colony
on the Kennebeck. The history of the Pilgrims, and New
Plymouth Colony both in Maine, and Massachusetts, have been
overlooked by their historians. The place of birth of a person,
their ancestry, and their religious views, effect their historical
vision. The learned historian John Fisk, was born in Con-
necticut, and in his view, Thomas Hooker, and the little com-
pany who went from Massachusetts and founded Hartford,
Connecticut, were founders of constitutional government; very
little is written by him relating to the Mayflower Pilgrims, and
nothing about the Compact signed in the cabin of the May-
flower with John Carver the first signer, the first constitu-
tional government in the world. The able Historian of Maine,
Rev. Henry S. Burrage, D. D., was born in Massachusetts and
we look in vain, in his “Beginning of Colonial Maine, for any
reference to the Pilgrims of New Plymouth Colony in what
is now Maine. There is no reference to the Pilgrims or the
New Plymouth Colony in what is now Maine in Holmes’ An-
nals,” or any other Massachusetts History, but we find same
in Williamson’s History of Maine, and in the recently pub-
lished History of Dresden, Maine.

From said History of the Town of Dresden, Maine, we
quote the following:

“As the old time history of what is now the town of
Dresden, Maine, is so closely connected with the story of the
Pilgrims after their arrival in America, I deem it matter of

* This does not apply to Governor Wm. Tudor Gardiner,
born in Massachusetts, whose ancestors were founders of
Colonial Maine.
importance as well of great interest that we examine their history at some length. And first, it is important that we clearly understand who these people were, and the difference between Pilgrims and Puritans, so called. First, the Pilgrims separated Church and State, while the Puritans did not . . . The word Puritan, anciently, had a wider significance, the Pilgrims were also Puritans. Again the Pilgrims were very broad in their views and liberal in their church discipline for their times . . . The Pilgrims never banished nor persecuted anyone because of his or her religious opinions, nor were they degraded by the witchcraft delusion . . . I have been thus explicit, because even now thousands regard Massachusetts Puritans and Pilgrims as one and the same people. But from the beginning of the two colonies down to the year 1692, a period of sixty-two years from the date of the settlement of Boston, and seventy-two years from the landing at Plymouth, New Plymouth Colony, and Massachusetts Bay were as separate and distinct in their government as Maine and New Hampshire today . . . And when the two colonies were united in 1692, it was the intelligent liberal spirit of Plymouth which permeated the whole and made possible the noble commonwealth of Massachusetts as it now exists . . . "Bradford had been chosen the second governor of New Plymouth, after the death of John Carver, hence the conveyance to him, his heirs, associates and assigns. He conveyed it to the Plymouth Company." Chapter V, Page 43.

Edward Winslow in his "Good News From New England" relates that—

"About the end of May, 1622, at which time our store of victuals was wholly spent, having lived long before with bare and short allowance"—and he states that it was supplies from the fishermen at Damrin's Cove, near Monhegan that saved Plymouth Colony from starvation . . . Winslow declares that; "in the time of these straits we must have perished unless God had raised up some unknown or extraordinary means for our preservation." William Bradford, in his priceless history "Of Plimouth Plantation" referring to Winslow on this occasion says (Page 151) "by which means he got some good quantities and returned in saftie, by which ye plantation had a double benefit, first a present refreshing by ye food brought, and secondly, they knew the way to those parts for their benefit hereafter". Bradford relates (pp 246-247) the "benefit hereafter"; "After harvest this year (1625) they send out a boats load of corne 40 or 50 leagues to ye eastward up a river called Kenibeck; it being one of those two shalops which their carpenter had built them ye year before; for bigger vessel had
they none. They had laid a little deck over her midships to keep ye corn drie, but ye men were faine to stand it out all weathers without shelter and ye time of year begins to growe tempestious. But God preserved them, and gave them good success for they brought home, 700 lbs. of beaver, besides some other furrs, having little or nothing else but this corn which themselves had raised out of ye earth. This viage was made by Mr. Winslow and some of ye old standard, for seamen they had none."

Isaac Allerton was sent to England, and returned in 1627. "At ye usual season of ye coming of ships, Mr. Allerton returned and brought some useful goods with him, according to ye order given him." Mr. Allerton "Also brought them a patent for Kennebeck". "Having procured a patent (as above said) for Kennebeck, they now erected a house up above in ye river in ye most convenient place for trade, as they conceived, and furnished the same with commodities for ye end both winter and summer, not only corn, but also with other commodities as ye fishermen had trade with them, such as coats, shirts, rugs, blankets, bisket, pease, prunes, etc.; and what they could not have out of England, they bought of the fishing ships, and so carried on their business as well as they could." Bradford's History of Plimoth Plantation, p. 280.

It should not be considered that the Trading Post on the Kennebeck dates from 1627 after the Kennebeck patent was received, for "Mr. Winslow and some of ye old standards went up the Kennebec River in 1625, and brought home, 700 lbs. of beaver besides some other furrs". It is not reasonable to think that after such good success they never came to the Kennebeck for three years until 1627; we may be sure they came every year and had such shelter as they could provide. The patent of 1627, "was so straite and ill bounded, as they were faine to renne and enlarge it the next year." Isaac Allerton was sent to England a second time, and returned with a new patent for Kennebeck dated January 16, 1629, which enlarged the bounds of New Plymouth Colony extending it into the wilderness of what is now Maine, described as follows. "All that tract of land or part of New England in America aforesaid, which lyeth within or between, and extendeth itself from ye utmost limits of Cobisconect, which adjoyneth to ye river of Kenebeck, towards the western ocean, and a place called ye falls of Nequamkic in America, aforesaid; and ye space of 15 English miles on each side of ye said river, called Kenebeck, that lyeth within the said limits and bounds eastward, westward, northward and southward last above mentioned; and all lands, grounds, soyles, rivers, waters, fishing, etc. And by virtue of ye authority to us derived by
his said late Maties Lres patente to take, apprehend, seise, and
make prise of all such persons, their ships and goods, as shall
attempte to inhabite or trade with ye savage people of that
countrie within ye several precincts and limits of his and their
severall plantations, etc. Bradford's History "Of Plimoth
Plantation" pp 376-377.

The trading house was erected at Koussinoc, now Augusta,
the capitol of the State of Maine, and according to North's
History of Augusta, Maine, was located on a point of land on
the east side of the river, where in 1754, more than a century
later, Fort Western was located and built, and whose massive
timbers remain to this day. By the manifence of Honorable
Guy P. Gamnet, the old Fort has been restored and presented
to the City of Augusta, Maine.

John Howland, Assistant (Governor's Councillor), was
the first Commander of the Kennebec Trading Post in 1634,
of which there is any record. At the time New Plymouth
Colony established their Trading Post, the shores of the Kennebec
River were a primeval forest unbroken save by small
clearings where there were Indian villages; The Abenaki
Indian village at Koussinoc contained about five hundred in-
habitants, the largest on the Kennebeck River. Koussinoc was
was the great rallying place of the Abenakis. It was here the
solemn councils were held every Autumn, before going on the
great hunt to the Lake of the Moose, and here the feasts were
celebrated in the springtime on the return of the braves with
their rich trophies; here was the flourishing New Plymouth
Colony Trading Post which they maintained for thirty-four
years during the lifetime of the Pilgrims. The vessels of New
Plymouth Colony sailed constantly between Plymouth and
Koussinoc in their own Colony. The trade in furs with the
Indians on the Kennebec River was extensive; between the years
1634 and 1636 New Plymouth Colony shipped to England 12,-
150 pounds of beaver, and 1,156 pounds of otter; it was the
ever of others, particularly of Lord Saye and Lord Brook, in
England, who, with ten others in 1632, obtained a large tract
of land at the mouth of the Connecticut River, later called
Sabrook, now New Haven. Lord Saye and Lord Brook also
obtained of the Bristol merchants, in 1633, a plantation at what
is now Dover, New Hampshire, and were determined to have
some of the profitable trade in furs with the Indians on Kennebec
River as indicated by the persistant attempt of their
agent from Piscataqua (Portsmouth), the desperate John
Hocking.

In May, 1634, while Howland was in command of the Kennebec
Trading Post, John Alden, Assistant in New Plymouth
Colony, came to Koussinoc to bring supplies to the Trading Post. It was the opening of the spring trade and the Indians were coming down the river in their great canoes laden with furs of the Indian trappers, on the lakes and the headwaters of the Kennebec. It was at this time when the best and largest quantity of furs were coming down the river, that a desperate attempt was made by John Hocking of Piscataqua, that cost him his life and the life of one of Howland’s faithful men. This was in the words of Bradford. “One of ye sadest things that befell them since they came.” We will not go into this sad affair in detail but in the story of this early tragedy on the Kennebec, stands out clearly the noble character of the brave and manly John Howland, at this most trying time, his faithful man who lost his life in obeying orders, and the touching loyalty of the friend “that loved him well.”

The firm and just defence of New Plymouth Colony at Koussinoc on the Kennebec, against the aggressions of this desperate intruder caused much trouble to the Colony. Alden was soon after arrested in Boston, but was after long delay released. It was after deliberation and investigation decided that the Plymouth men acted in self defence and that Hocking alone had been to blame.

KINDNESS OF THE PILGRIMS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS

There was a Roman Catholic Mission at Koussinoc, when John Winslow, brother to Edward Winslow, was commander of the New Plymouth Colony Trading Post at Kennebeck. The French Father Gabriel Dreuilletes had been for several years with the Abenaki Indians there, and under his lead a Mission Chapel had been erected there, being helped and encouraged by the Pilgrims. Commander John Winslow and Father Gabriel Dreuilletes became good friends.

JESUIT RECORDS, QUEBEC, CANADA
Volume XXXVI. p. 85.

The records of the French Jesuit Fathers at Quebec, Canada, have been translated into English and published in seventy-five or more volumes. These records give much valuable information about the efforts of the French Jesuits to convert the Indians to the Roman Catholic faith, and tell the story of the kindness of the Pilgrims to the Roman Catholics at Koussinoc.

In 1650, the French and Algonquin Indians on the St. Lawrence River became alarmed at the hostile attitude of
the Iroquis of New York, and Father Dreuillettes, then in Quebec, was made an Ambassador from the French authorities on the St. Lawrence River to the New England Colonies to secure, if possible, an alliance with them.

Father Dreuillettes, accompanied by his interpreter Noel Negabamet, Secretary of the Sillery Mission at Quebec, penetrated the wilderness of Maine, arriving at Koussinoc on St. Michael's Eve, September 29, 1650, and again had the pleasure of meeting John Winslow, with whom he had so pleasantly associated during his former sojourn on the Kennebec. The record of the embassy opens with a picturesque scene at Koussinoc.

The next morning Father Dreuillettes, in his diplomatic character, made a visit of state to Commander John Winslow. The French Father was accompanied by his interpreter Noel Negabamet, and followed by a train of attendants of Abenaki braves, all decked in their finest plumage. After the opening ceremonies Noel presented Winslow with a valuable gift of beaver skins and made a formal address in behalf of Monsieur the Governor of the River Saint Laurence. In response Winslow not only accepted the gift in behalf of the New England Government, but consented to accompany him personally to Plymouth, and do with reference to the Governor and the magistrates "All that can be expected of a good friend" which he did.

Making his report to his superior the Ambassador writes:

"The agent named, John Winslow, a merchant, and citizen of Plymouth Colony, who has a kindly disposition as we shall relate hereafter answered; I love and respect the Patriarch, this is the name they use on this river, and on all the coast of Arcadia in speaking of me, I will lodge him at my house and treat him as my own brother, for I know very well the good he does among you and the life he there leads. This he said because he has a special zeal for the conversion of the savages, as also his brother, Edward Winslow agent for this New England."

The testimony of Father Dreuillettes is ample proof of the friendship of the Mayflower Pilgrims at Koussinoc with the French and with the Indians on the Kennebec. It also shows that John Winslow, Commander of the Trading Post at Koussinoc in 1650, had a house there in which to lodge and entertain the French Ambassador from the Governor of the river Saint Lawrence.
Konssinc is the only place on earth where the white man and the red man, the Protestant and the Roman Catholic dwelt together in peace and love, and in mutual helpfulness. Surely this spot of earth is sacred ground.

JOHN CARVER

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again the eternal years of God are hers."

Many facts relating to Governor John Carver have come to light since we made an address in the Congress of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1927, when we made the statement, "There would have been no Mayflower Pilgrims but for Rev. John Robinson." We now know there would have been no Mayflower Pilgrims but for John Carver, who was the leader of the movement in Holland to come to America. Born in Nottinghamshire, England, about 1576, and spent his early life in business, moving to London about 1603, where he acquired, in trade, what for those days was a considerable fortune. Emigrating to Holland in 1609, he joined the Pilgrims at Leyden, probably in 1610-11. His high character, his stern piety, his maturity (most of them were young men) gave him place at once among the leaders, and soon he was made a deacon of the church; his financial ability enabled him to finance the congregation in part at least, and explains, perhaps, the purchase of the Great House in which his brother-in-law Rev. John Robinson, their pastor lived, and in which the congregation worshipped.

When the project for emigration to America was formed, Carver and Robert Cushman were sent to England in September, 1617, as agents to secure permission from the Virginia Company to settle upon their territory. This mission failed, and although Carver does not appear to be one of those who finally secured a grand of land on the Hudson River, he was however, in all probability, the one who induced the London merchants to finance the venture, and the one responsible for the agreement later called the Common Stock, under which the Pilgrims at last sailed for the New World. He hired the Mayflower, and he sailed on her on July 15, 1620, from London to meet the Speedwell with the Leyden contingent at Southampton. His wife sailed with him, and one of his servants, so called, John Howland, was sufficiently prominent to be the thirteenth of the forty-one signers of the compact. On board the ship John Carver, Governor, was certainly the main stay of the Pilgrims. When it was decided to settle in New England instead of on the Hudson where their charter granted them
land, an independent government was formed, known as THE COMPACT, drawn up and signed in the cabin of the Mayflower, by the adult male Pilgrims in all 41. THE FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN AMERICA and the only Constitution Plymouth Colony ever had.

11 November, 1620 old style, 21 November New Style. On that day after the new government was established, John Carver was elected Governor until their next New Year's Day, March 25, and March 23, two days before his term expired he was reelected Governor for a second term of one year. (confirmed as Bradford writes.)

Governor Carver was one of the third exploring party to spy out the land, when in that terrible gale of wind and sleet all came near being lost. The great sickness, when half their number died Carver was active and tireless in attendance nursing the sick.

NEW ENGLAND'S MEMORIAL

Nathaniel Morton for many years Secretary of Plymouth Colony, well knew Governor John Carver, and his great service to the Pilgrims and to New Plymouth Colony makes a just record of the faithful services of Governor John Carver in his New England's Memorial which we relate.

"In the month of April their Governor, Mr. John Carver, fell sick, and within a few days after, he died. His death was much lamented and caused great heaviness among them, and there was indeed great cause."

"He was buried in the best manner they could, with as much solemnity as they were in a capacity to perform, with the discharge of some volleys of shot of all that bore arms." "This worthy gentleman was one of singular piety, and rare for humility, as appeared by his great condescendancy when, as these poor people were in great sickness and weakness, he shunned not to do very mean service for them, yea the meanest of them. He bore a share likewise of their labor in his own person, according to their extreme necessity required; who being one also of a considerable estate, spent the main part of it in this enterprise, and from first to last approved himself not only as their agent in the first transacting of things, but also all along in the period of his life to be pious faithful, and a very beneficial instrument and now is reaping the fruit of his labors with the Lord."
It was not an apparition the Pilgrims saw coming to them March 26, 1621. It was a live Indian, Samoset, the Sagamore of Pemaquid, Maine, they saw coming naked, with a leathern girdle, about his loins, and heard his cheerful greeting “Welcome, much Welcome, Englishmen.”

They saw Squanto assisting in arranging for a meeting, and saw the Grand Sachem, Massasoit, on the hill coming with his brother, and sixty of his warriors with hideously painted faces, naked, and bedecked with skins of animals, and feathers of birds, armed with bows and arrows. Squanto came to tell them the Grand Sachem desired to have a messenger sent to confer with him, and saw Edward Winslow wearing his armour and side-arms going up the hill to confer with Massasoit, and on being conducted to him, presents him a pair of knives and a chain of copper work with a jewel attached, and to Quadequins, the ruler’s brother, a knife, an earring, a pot of strong water, a good quantity of biscuit and some butter. These presents were gladly accepted. Massasoit, the Indian King, ate and drank and gave the rest of the provisions to his followers. He examined Winslow’s sword and armour with much curiosity and proudly bedecked himself with the copper chain. Edward Winslow is held as hostage, and Massasoit, with a body guard of twenty warriors, without their bows and arrows came to meet the Governor and as he crosses the brook Captain Myles Standish, Isaac Allerton and six musketeers give him a military salute, and escort him to the common-house and seated in the common-house the grand Sachem awaits the coming of the Governor.

Governor John Carver, in full dress with a new ruff of good proportions well starched, spotless white, his great coat lapels turned back showing a new doublet, and wearing a new peaked hat approaches with all the pomp and show of a king, musketeers before and musketeers behind, a drummer and a trumpeter. As they near the common-house, the drummer and the trumpeter increase the volume of martial music sounding like the coming of a king’s regiment. The Governor passes through the open lines. As he enters the common-house he bows low, kisses the hand of the Sachem, and the Sachem grasps the hand of the Governor, returning the kiss with a smack.

Then and there Governor John Carver made a treaty of Peace with Massasoit the Grand Sachem of the Confederated Tribes of Pokanocket which was never broken during the life time of either of the contracting parties. This Treaty made by Governor Carver saved Plymouth Colony from massacre, and annihilation. At the conclusion Governor Carver
escorted Massasoit to the brook, where they embraced and kissed each other, thus cementing their friendship, and the friendship between New Plymouth Colony and the Indians all the days of Massasoit who lived forty years after this Treaty.

It was the wisdom that comes from God that inspired Governor John Carver to embrace that greasy savage and treat him as an equal in rank. Making the treaty with Massasoit was the last official act of Governor John Carver of which there is any record. The treaty was made sacred by the seal of death. Weakened by his own severe illness in the winter, and by excessive toil for the Colony at manual labor in the field that hot April day he sank to the earth exhausted, and very soon his spirit took its flight.

A bronze statue of Massasoit is standing on Cole's Hill, Plymouth, but a statue of Governor Carver who made the sacred treaty with Massasoit is not there.

A National Monument in honor of our Pilgrim Forefathers has been erected in Plymouth, Massachusetts, but no monument or statue in honor of Governor Carver, has been erected in Plymouth, Massachusetts, or elsewhere by state or nation.

BUILDING THE TOWN OF PLYMOUTH

CHRONICLES OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS

By Alexander Young.

Page 173, "Tuesday, the 9th of January, 1621, was a reasonably fair day; and we went to labor that day in the building of our town, in two rows of houses, for more safety. We agreed that every man should build his own house, thinking by that course men would make more haste than working in common. The common house, in which for the first we made our rendezvous, being near finished, wanted only covering, it being about twenty feet square. Some should make mortar, and some gather thatch; so that in four days half of it was thatched."
Foot note. "The houses were built on each side of Leyden Street, which extends from the First Church to the harbor. The first entry in the records of Plymouth Colony is an incomplete list of "The Meersteads and Garden plots of those which came first, layed out 1620."

Page 177 Return of a searching party. "At their landing they heard good tidings of the return of two men, and that the house was fired by a spark that flew into the thatch, which instantly burned it all up, but the roof stood, and little hurt. The most loss was Master Carver's and William Bradford's who they lay sick in bed, and if they had not risen with good speed, had been blown up with powder; but, through God's mercy, they had no harm. The house was as full of beds as they could lie one by another."

This Plymouth house in 1621 was the first public hospital in America.

Pages 180-181. "Saturday the 17th day, in the morning, we called a meeting for the establishing of military orders among ourselves; and we chose Miles Standish our captain, and gave him authority of command in affairs. And as we were in consultation hereabouts, two savages presented themselves upon the top of a hill (Watson's Hill) over against our plantation, about a quarter of a mile and less, and made signs unto us to come unto them; we likewise made signs unto them to come unto us. Whereupon we armed ourselves and stood ready, and sent two over the brook (The Town Brook) toward them, to wit, Captain Standish and Steven Hopkins, who went toward them. . . . A noise of a great many more was heard behind the hill; but no more came in sight. This caused us to plant our great ordinances in places most convenient."

"Wednesday, the 21st of February, the master came on shore, with many of his sailors, and brought with them one of the great pieces, called a minion, and helped us to draw it up the hill, with another piece that lay on shore, and mounted them, and a saller, and two bases."

There is an engraving showing "Plymouth in 1622" with the houses on each side of Lyden Street and the fort on the hill. The house of their second Governor is indicated thereon, which gives the impression that Plymouth in 1622 was built under the administration of their second Governor which is not true. The seven houses and the fort were all built under the administration of Governor John Carver. The next time you see
a picture of the Pilgrim Fort at Plymouth, Mass., remember that it was Governor John Carver’s Fort.

Why was the first Governor, who had done so much and given his life in the service of Plymouth Colony, overlooked and forgotten? It was because he had no children. The United States will celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the childless first President of the United States from February 22, 1932, to Thanksgiving Day, November 24th, 1932. Let us at the same time celebrate the 312th anniversary of the founding of Plymouth Colony and her childless first Governor.

In every southern state men and women are living whose fathers, grandfathers, and great-grandfathers came from Maine. We quote a letter from Hon. John C. Calhoun of South Carolina in 1869, four years after the civil war, to a committee in Washington, D. C., at the time of the National Monument in memory of the Pilgrim Forefathers.

“By what causes has so inconsiderable a beginning under such formidable, and apparently almost insurmountable difficulties, resulted in so brief a period in such mighty consequences. They are to be found in the high moral and intellectual qualities of the Pilgrims. Their faith, piety, and confident trust in a Superintending Providence; their stern virtues; their patriotic love of liberty and order; their devotion to learning, and their indomitable courage and perseverance. These are the causes which have surmounted every obstacle, and led to such mighty results.”

This letter from a Southern leader portrays a love and esteem for the Pilgrims that is still strong in the hearts of the people of the South.

New York is closely related to the Pilgrim Fathers. It was from the early settlers of New Amsterdam that the Pilgrims obtained shell money (Wampum) and shell adornments that captivated the Kennebec Indians, who gladly received this shell money and shell ornaments in exchange for their rich furs. The early settlers of New Amsterdam were very friendly with the Pilgrims. New Plymouth Colony came near being set off and united with New York, under the Androse government in 1692. We know there is today a love for the Pilgrims in New York.
THE PILGRIMS SEPARATED CHURCH AND STATE

Plymouth Rock the Corner Stone of the
Great American Republic

New Plymouth Colony a Forerunner of the
United States

Governor John Carver a Symbol of America

There are individual citizens living in ancient Koussinoc on the Kennebeck who could easily and would gladly give one hundred thousand dollars for a bronze statue of Governor John Carver to adorn the terrace ground in front of the State House of the Capitol of Maine.

No individual or State, Maine or Massachusetts, can bestow the honors due the Founder of the Separation of Church and State in America.

In the name of the people of Maine, an earnest appeal is made to the Congress of the

UNITED STATES

for an adequate appropriation for the erection, in Pilgrim's land at ancient Koussinoc (Koo-shen-o) New Plymouth Colony, a bronze statue, of heroic size, of the great leader of the Pilgrims, their first Governor.

For many years we have made earnest effort for a bronze statue in Plymouth, Mass., of the first Governor, but all efforts failed. We now see that it is best for Maine that it failed. The reason that it failed was a want of knowledge of Pilgrim history.

When the people of the State of Maine awake to their glorious Pilgrim heritage, there will be a bronze statue of Governor Edward Winslow, the third Governor of Plymouth Colony erected on the Terrace ground in front of the State House, a companion of the first Governor of Plymouth Colony. Governor Edward Winslow is the only one of the Mayflower Pilgrims having an authentic portrait. It is hatless, and the bronze statue of both the first and third Governors of Plymouth
Colony will be hatless, standing on a stone elevation, with white ruff in good proportion, with doublet and great coat, gauntlets and sword, either standing or sitting as may be determined.

Governor Edward Winslow was the leader of “some of ye old standards”, to go up the Kennebeck River. The first white men to penetrate the wilderness and trade with the Indians.

There will be a Pilgrim Monument of Kennebeck granite, one hundred feet high, on the east bank of the Kennebeck River at ancient Koussinoc, to commemorate the first Pilgrim Trading Post founded by Edward Winslow in 1625.
NATIONAL MEMORIAL

With a faith undimmed by the shadow of a doubt, we see a bronze statue of heroic size, of

JOHN CARVER

the first Governor of the first Colony of New England and the first in the world elected by the people, erected by the

UNITED STATES

on the terrace ground in front of the

STATE HOUSE

in Augusta, the Capitol of the State of Maine, and hear three volleys of the National Guards, as the statue is unveiled.
Right Reverend Benjamin Brewster, Bishop of Maine, a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster, Chief of the Pilgrims, presided.

By invitation, Miss Anna L. Barr, Librarian of the Lewiston Public Library, read the address in a very impressive manner.

Special invitation was given the members of Samuel Grant Chapter, Gardiner, Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter, Hallowell, and Koussinoc Chapter, Augusta, Daughters of the American Revolution of Kennebeck County, Maine. They were present in good numbers, also prominent citizens of Augusta.

It is with pride in Maine that from the Senate Chamber of the State House we do our bit, extending the knowledge of the Pilgrim Birthright of the State of Maine and make known the fact that authorized history of the Pilgrim Fathers in what is now Maine, is published by the State of Maine, in the book entitled,

“HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF DRESDEN, MAINE”

By

CHARLES EDWIN ALLEN

Prophecy of Pilgrim Historian

ARCHIE LEE TALBOT

New Plymouth Colony at Kennebeck is coming into her own.

The President of the United States who will be elected this year will sit in Governor Carver's chair at the dedication of the bronze statue of Governor

JOHN CARVER

Erected by the

UNITED STATES

On the Terrace Ground in front of the

STATE HOUSE

The Capitol of the State of Maine in Pilgrim's Land, Ancient Koussinoc, now Augusta, Maine.

This address will be sent to every member of Congress.