

# PAGEANT *of the* HISTORY *of the* UNITED STATES

“E PLURIBUS UNUM” — “OUT OF MANY, ONE”

By Clara L. Soule, Director of Americanization,  
Portland, Maine

A patomime of the high lights of the history of the United States acted by the pupils of the Portland Public Schools and given under the direction of its authoress assisted by the teachers of the Portland Public Schools.

The entire musical program arranged and conducted by Miss Emily E. Chase, Supervisor of Music in the Portland Schools, assisted by Miss Margaret Flanagan with Mrs. Maude H. Haines at the piano.

Primitive wilderness in Night's embrace  
Waits for the dawn with her bright, rosy face;  
Stygian shades one by one now retreat,  
Note of the wild bird our glad ear doth greet,  
Sunbeams awaken the flowers asleep,  
Great Sol climbs higher his pathway so steep;  
Flowers, birds, insects sing, dance and rejoice  
Till they hear twilight's soft, murmuring voice;  
Whippoorwills whistle their sad notes so clear,  
Flickering fireflies begin to appear;  
America, journeying its onward way,  
In God's great plan has fulfilled one more day.

## Note

Appreciation is here most gratefully expressed to all those who have in any way assisted in the production of the Pageant.

The Electrola and pianos which form part of and add variety to the musical program are loaned through the courtesy of Cressey & Allen.

The horse used in the Spanish War scene is loaned through the courtesy of Mr. Patrick L. Lyte.

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Contributed to Maine Memory Network by Maine Historical Society  
(W-L 134)  
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Date: 1927

Description: Americanization pageant program

## PROLOGUE

### A Day in the Wilderness

America, a wilderness  
Dawn.  
Sunbeams.  
Bluebirds.  
Violets.  
Daisies.  
Buttercups.  
Wild roses.  
Grasshoppers.  
Butterflies.  
Whippoorwills.  
Fireflies.

Marion Ratcliffe  
Music by Chorus of Grammar School Girls.  
Songs from Progressive Music Series.

Time: Spring  
Solo: Trees

Darkness breaks into dawn accompanied by birds, insects, flowers and music and fades again into darkness.

## EPISODE I.

### Period of Discovery

Shores of America.  
Norsemen. Song of Vikings.  
Indians. Indian Scalp Dance.

Time: about 1000.  
High School Chorus.

(*Fanning*)  
(*Lake*)  
Indians discover Norsemen, attack and force them to flee.  
Shores of America  
Indians.  
Columbus.  
Spaniards. From Foreign Lands: Spain. (*Moszkowski*)

High School Orchestra.

Indians spy Columbus and hide. Columbus lands and takes possession in the name of Spain. Indians slowly come out and receive presents from the Spaniards and leave with them.

## EPISODE II

### Period of Exploration

America.  
Spanish.  
French.  
English.  
Dutch.

Time: 1513-1678.  
Medley of Spanish, French,  
English and Dutch airs.  
High School Orchestra.

The Spanish seek their Eldorado, the French to acquire territory to add to the glory of the French crown, the English for homes and the Dutch, seeking the Northwest Passage, establish friendly relations with the Indians.

## EPISODE III

### Period of Settlement

St. Augustine.  
Menendez.  
Spaniards.  
The Spaniards under Menendez built a fort at St. Augustine in 1565—thus making the first settlement in the United States.

Time: 1565.

From Foreign Lands: Spain.  
High School Orchestra.

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Dawn.  
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Jamestown. Time: 1607.  
 Englishmen.  
 John Smith. Country Gardens. (Grainger)  
 Gov. Dale.  
 House of Burgesses. High School Orchestra.  
 Slaves.

In 1607 the English made their first permanent settlement at Jamestown. It was conducted on a plan of communism which made success impossible and only John Smith's energy and enthusiasm saved the colony. After he was forced to return to England it was about to be abandoned when the arrival of Governor Dale saved the day. Under his leadership the plan of living was changed to the giving of a piece of land to each settler for himself with the privilege of buying more later. Then the colony began to prosper. In 1619 the colonists were allowed a share in the government and the first House of Burgesses was formed which was the first people's legislature in America—the beginning of every state legislature of the present day. In this same year a Dutch ship brought the first negro slaves (20) to Jamestown.

Plymouth Time: 1620.  
 Pilgrims. Song in the Night. (Kotzschmar)  
 Indians. Landing of the Pilgrims.  
 Pilgrim Doxology.  
 Onward Christian Soldiers.  
 Prayer of Thanksgiving.

In 1620 the Mayflower, bearing the Pilgrims, arrived in Plymouth Harbor. Before landing they drew up the Mayflower Compact in which they solemnly agreed to form a government among themselves by making and obeying their own laws—the first instance of complete self-determination in our history. Since one of the principal reasons for their coming was the desire for religious freedom, they were particularly faithful in their church attendance. In the fall of 1621, after gathering a bountiful harvest and with a keen remembrance of the want of the preceding winter, they celebrated the first Thanksgiving. This was the second permanent English settlement.

New Netherland Time: 1614-1623.  
 Peter Minuit.  
 Dutchmen. Dutch Air.  
 Indians. High School Orchestra.

In 1614 the Dutch, attracted by Capt. Hudson's report of the valuable fur trade, took possession of the valley of the Hudson naming it New Netherland. In 1623 Gov. Minuit bought Manhattan Island from the Indians for about twenty-four dollars in beads, etc., and named it New Amsterdam.

Mississippi Valley Time: 1671.  
 French.  
 Jesuits. Crusaders' Hymn.  
 Indians. High School Chorus.

The French explorations were closely followed by the establishment of trading-posts, where the French traded for furs with the Indians, and missions, where the priests taught the Indians and converted them to Christianity.

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**EPISODE IV  
Revolutionary Period**

Massachusetts. Time: 1765.  
British Soldiers. Pomp and Circumstance (*Elgar*)  
Colonists. High School Orchestra.  
In 1765 Parliament enacted the Stamp Act requiring a stamp, costing all the way from a half-penny to ten pounds, on all law and business papers, pamphlets and newspapers. This aroused the indignation of the colonists.

**Townshend Acts**

Massachusetts. Time: 1767-1773.  
Colonists. Revolutionary Tea.  
These acts placed a duty on all articles that Parliament believed the colonists could not do without. Finally, all duties were removed except that of a few cents a pound on tea to show that, according to the words of George III, "There must be always one tax to keep up the right." In spite of the fact that the colonists refused to buy tea if any tax whatever was demanded, in 1773 cargoes were sent from London to several American ports including Boston. Here a band of colonists, disguised as Indians, emptied all of the tea—nearly one hundred thousand dollars worth—into Boston Harbor.

**Declaration of Independence**

Old State House, Philadelphia. Time: 1776.  
Continental Congress. America.  
George III endeavored to tax the colonists against their will and in violation of their rights. The colonists resisted and finally took up arms in self-defense. The King refused to do justice to them, hired a foreign army to help subdue them and finally drove them to separate from England and to declare themselves independent.

**Spirit of '76**

Battlefield. Time: 1776.  
Grandfather. Yankee Doodle.  
Father. Fife and Drum Corps.  
Son.  
The spirit of rebellion against the tyrannies of the King was so great and the desire for freedom was so strong that everyone from the oldest grandfather to the youngest boy was ready and anxious to fight for what he considered his "inalienable rights."

**Valley Forge**

Camp ground. Time: 1777-1778.  
Washington. Gregorian Chant.  
Soldiers. The Lord's Prayer.  
The winter of 1777-1778, following the great victory of Saratoga, was spent by Washington's army in camp at Valley Forge without the barest necessities of food, clothing or shelter. In this extremity Washington, as ever, appealed to his Maker for comfort and guidance.  
Foreign Helpers.  
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Kosciuszko and Pulaski, two Polish patriots, joined Washington's forces in 1776 and gave notable aid to the American cause—Pulaski giving his life for it. In the summer of 1777 Lafayette, accompanied by Baron De Kalb, arrived from Paris and offered his services to Washington. He was followed by Baron Steuben who was of the greatest aid in drilling the raw Colonial soldiers in the European method of fighting.

#### EPISODE V Inauguration of Washington

Federal Hall, New York. Time: 1789.  
Washington. Hail to the Chief.  
On April 30, 1789, Washington was inaugurated the first President of the United States on the balcony of the old Federal Hall in Wall Street, New York, where Congress met at that time.  
He was given the oath of office by the Chancellor of the State of New York.

#### EPISODE VI War of 1812

Human Flag. Time: 1814.  
Star Spangled Banner.  
The War of 1812 was for the freedom of the seas—England having claimed the right to search American vessels for deserting English sailors and sometimes seizing American sailors and forcing them to serve on the English vessels. They also seized our ships and interfered with our trade. Francis Scott Key, a Marylander, who was imprisoned on the British fleet during the bombardment of Fort McHenry by Admiral Cockburn's squadron, wrote the "Star Spangled Banner" while he was anxiously awaiting news of the result of the battle. At this time the flag was made up of fifteen stars and fifteen stripes.

#### EPISODE VII Mexican War

Uncle Sam. Time: 1846-1847.  
Texas. La Paloma.  
Mexico. L. J. H. Harmonica Band.  
California. Tambourines. Rita.  
Arizona. Robinson and Elizabeth.  
New Mexico. Farrington.  
In 1846-1847 occurred the dispute between President Polk and the Mexican government concerning the western boundary of Texas which had lately been annexed to the United States. This caused the Mexican War which resulted in the Rio Grande being made the boundary line and the acquisition of parts of California, Arizona and New Mexico for which latter the United States paid Mexico directly fifteen million dollars besides three and one-half million to satisfy American claims against Mexico.

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EPISODE VIII  
The 49'ers

Midwest. Time: 1848-1849.  
Susanna. (Foster)  
L. J. H. Harmonica Band.  
In the early 1800's pioneers began pushing westward. This movement was greatly accelerated by the discovery of gold in California in 1848-1849.

EPISODE IX

Civil War. Time: 1863.  
Lincoln. Negro Spiritual: Deep River (Burleigh)  
Slaves. Double string quartet.  
Union Soldiers.  
G. A. R. men. Battle Hymn of the Republic.  
Lincoln pondered long over the Slavery problem and finally decided on the Emancipation Proclamation. The Grand Army men serve as a reminder of the eternal gratitude the Nation owes to them for their sacrifice in preserving the union.

EPISODE X  
Spanish War

Street. Time: 1898.  
Cubans. La Paloma.  
Americans. L. J. H. Harmonica Band.  
Theodore Roosevelt.  
Rough Riders.  
Cuba.  
Spain.  
Porto Rico.  
Phillippines.

The blowing up of the Maine in Havana Harbor in 1898 caused the United States to intervene in the war which already existed between Spain and Cuba. At the beginning of this war Theodore Roosevelt raised a force of voluntary cavalry under command of Col. Wood which was popularly known as Roosevelt's Rough Riders. This force did valiant service especially at El Caney and San Juan. The result of this war was the utter defeat of Spain and the annexation of Porto Rico and the Phillipines to the United States and the establishment of a virtual protectorate over Cuba.

EPISODE XI  
World War

Parade. Time: 1917-1919  
Soldiers.  
Sailors. The Americans Come.  
Marines.  
R. C. Nurses. Over There.  
Salvation Army workers.  
Knights of Columbus.  
Y. M. C. A. workers.  
Y. M. H. A. workers.  
Farmers and farmerettes.

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The entry of the United States into the World War in 1917 caused the whole country to organize into groups for the purpose of giving their best aid to the government in its huge task of not only feeding and clothing its own army but also feeding most of the rest of the world.

## EPISODE XII

### What America Stands for

Humanity.	Miss Laura Usher.	
Democracy.	Miss Furlong.	Hail Columbia.
Justice.	Miss Shortill.	
Uncle Sam.	Mr. John M. McDaniel.	
Goddess of Liberty	Mrs. Marjorie Libby.	
Religion.	Mrs. Sylvia H. Dow.	Solo: Rock of Ages by Donald Allton
Education.	Miss Nona Concannon.	
Literature.	Miss Pauline Mann.	Solo: To a Wild Rose by (McDowell) Edward Tolan.
Music.	Mrs. June Hill.	
Science & Invention.	Mrs. Abbie Petersen.	Lucky (Plucky) Lindy.
Drama.	Miss Helen O'Neill.	Chorus from L. J. H.
Art.	Miss Mildred Mahoney.	
Agriculture.	Miss Elizabeth Feury.	
Industry.	Mrs. Amy Dillon.	
Child Welfare.	Miss Susan Sawyer.	
Community Spirit.	Mrs. Ruth Newhall.	NeapolitanNights.
Play.	Miss Marion Ratcliffe.	Marimba solo.
Forest Preservation.	Miss Doris Cragin.	Samuel Fineberg.
Boy scout.		Boy Scout March.
Camp fire girl.		Afternoon of a Faun. Electrola
Immigrants.		Hurrah for the Flag of the Free. Flag Salute.
Ensemble March.		America the Beautiful.
Exit March.		Stars and Stripes Forever.

Humanity is the same the world over, having like hopes, fears and aspirations and clinging most closely to religion in all crises of life. America is called a Christian nation. As a nation we must look well to our spiritual life for therein the hope of the United States lies. Therefore, religion, representing the eternal things, must stand first in our private and national life and guide us in all our progress.

The United States with all she stands for attracts the people of other countries. Immigrants, seeking better living conditions, freedom of

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The United States explains that there is room only for those who are willing to accept responsibility in proportion to the opportunities and privileges given to them. The immigrants, accepting these terms, pledge themselves before God to give their all to the United States of America.

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