



**CYRUS  
DALLIN  
MASTER  
WORKS**

**OFFERING EIGHT**  
**MAGNIFICENT**  
**BRONZE WORKS OF ART**  
**CAST IN THE "LOST WAX"**  
**PROCESS**  
**AFTER ONE OF AMERICA'S**  
**GREATEST SCULPTORS**  
**CYRUS DALLIN (1861-1941)**

<b>"MASSASIOT"</b>	<b>11 FEET HIGH</b>
<b>"PAUL REVERE"</b>	<b>36" H.</b>
<b>"THE PROTEST"</b>	<b>22" H.</b>
<b>"APPEAL TO THE GREAT SPIRIT"</b>	<b>39" &amp; 23"H.</b>
<b>"MEDICINE MAN"</b>	<b>32" &amp; 14" H.</b>
<b>"SIGNAL OF PEACE"</b>	<b>32" H.</b>
<b>"CHIEF WASHAKIE"</b>	<b>44" H.</b>
<b>"MASSASOIT"</b>	<b>13' H.</b>

**BRONZE TREASURES THAT WILL ENRICH  
ANY HOME, OFFICE OR GARDEN SETTING.**



## National Heritage Collectors Society

I have a very special proposal for you to consider. This is an opportunity for you to own an exact facsimile of a National Art Treasure never before offered for sale. **Standing 11 feet tall "Massasoit" is a part of our American Heritage.**

The first original casting was commissioned in 1920 by The Order of the Red Men as a monument to celebrate the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims in Plymouth, Massachusetts in 1620.

This magnificent 11 feet tall heroic sculpture was created in the honor of **Massasoit**, the friendly chief of the Wampanogas, who greeted the Pilgrim colonists at Plymouth Rock. It was **Massasoit** and the Wampanogas tribe who helped the Pilgrims survive their first winter in the new world.

Only five bronze sculptures were ever created off of the original plaster model by Cyrus Dallin.

One of these five sculptures is on display on the grounds of the State Capitol building at Salt Lake City, Utah. Another is on permanent display at B.Y.U.

This bronze sculpture, which I am offering to you is cast in the "lost wax" process and is an exact facsimile of the original bronze masterpiece on display at Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts.

Cyrus Dallin, one of America's greatest sculptors, created more than 250 works of art during his lifetime, which include the heroic sculpture of Paul Revere in front of the Old North Church in Boston and the heroic "Appeal to the Great Spirit" which stands in front of the Museum of Fine Art in Boston.

As you can imagine, the original "**Massasoit**" sculpture at Plymouth Rock is a priceless treasure.

Undoubtedly, this is not something that everyone has the financial ability to take advantage of, this is a very special offer for the art investor who wants to own a part of our American Heritage, a true National Art Treasure at a fraction of value of the original work of art !!!

If you would like to acquire this work of art, I would be happy to discuss this option with you. This would be a treasure you might wish to keep for yourself or to donate to a particular community, educational institution or museum you have an affiliation with. Your donation would perpetuate you and your families' name and the story of **Massasoit** for eternity.

Please see the attached photos and description of "Massasoit" and other works of art by Cyrus Dallin which are available for your consideration.

Your most serious and immediate attention to this offer is requested.

Respectfully,

David L. Spellerberg  
Founder  
National Heritage Collectors Society



**CONSIDERED TO BE  
ONE OF AMERICA'S  
GREATEST  
ART TREASURES,  
CYRUS DALLIN'S  
"MASSASOIT"  
STANDS  
11 FEET TALL**



65. Dallin with his 1920 model of Massasoit.



66. Massasoit #2 (signed 1920), 11 foot bronze figure. Location: Coles Hill, Plymouth, Massachusetts.

**CYRUS DALLIN TOOK  
MICHELANGELO'S  
15<sup>th</sup> CENTURY STATUE OF  
"DAVID"  
AND APPLIED THOSE CLASSIC  
CONCEPTS OF PROPORTION  
AND BEAUTY TO HIS  
20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY STATUE OF  
"MASSASOIT"**

## Cyrus E. Dallin

Born November 22, 1861, Springville, Utah  
Died November 14, 1944, Arlington Heights, Massachusetts

As a child in Utah, Cyrus Edwin Dallin made friends with Ute Indians nearby. From this association began his lifelong commitment to portraying through sculpture the dignity of the American Indian. In 1880 Dallin was sent to Boston, where he studied under Truman Howe Bartlett. Two years later he opened his own studio and in 1884 sculpted his first Indian subject, "*Indian Chief*". In 1888 Dallin went to Paris to study at the Academie Julian under Henri Chapu, and after Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show toured Paris in 1889, Dallin sculpted his first equestrian Indian work, "*Signal of Peace*" **Item #18**. He returned to America in 1890, where his work soon won recognition, and in 1893 he was elected to the National Sculpture Society. After several years in Salt Lake City and a year of teaching at Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, Dallin returned to Paris in 1897 to study under Jean Dampet. During his three years in Paris, Dallin executed another important work, "*Medicine Man*" (1898), **Item #13, 14**, which won a gold medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900. Back in America, Dallin executed the last two of his four great Indian equestrian Sculptures - "*The Protest*" **Item # 16**, shown at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, and "*The Appeal to the Great Spirit*" **Item # 9, 10, 11**, which won a gold medal at the 1909 Paris Salon. From 1900 to 1940 Dallin taught at the Massachusetts State Normal Art School. His most famous work from this period is "*Massasoit*" **Item # 15**, erected in 1921 on Coles Hill in Plymouth, Massachusetts.





**“Massasoit” by Cyrus Dallin (1861-1944)**

This 11 ft. tall statue was originally commissioned in 1915 by the Improved Order of the Red Men to be placed on Plymouth Rock to honor the friendly chief Massasoit of the Wampanoag Indians who greeted the Pilgrim colonists at Plymouth Rock in 1620. This bronze sculpture was created from a mold taken off of one of the only six castings ever created of this statue. Cyrus Dallin created more than 250 works of art in his lifetime which include the heroic sculpture of “Paul Revere” in front of the Old North Church in Boston and the heroic “Appeal to the Great Spirit” which stands in front of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.



**THIS 11ft. TALL BRONZE STATUE  
OF "MASSASOIT"  
WAS CREATED FROM A MOLD TAKEN OFF  
OF ONE OF THE ONLY SIX CASTINGS EVER  
CREATED BY THE SCULPTOR  
CYRUS E. DALLIN**

THE FIRST CASTING WAS COMMISSIONED BY THE ORDER OF  
THE RED MEN AS A MONUMENT TO CELEBRATE THE 300<sup>TH</sup>  
ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS IN  
PLYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS IN 1620.

THIS MAGNIFICENT 11 FT TALL SCULPTURE WAS CREATED IN  
HONOR OF MASSASOIT THE FRIENDLY CHIEF OF THE  
WAMPANOGAS WHO GREETED THE PILGRIM COLONISTS AT  
PLYMOUTH ROCK.

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## THANKSGIVING READING

The pilgrims came to America in 1620. They spent 66 days in the hold of a ship called The Mayflower, arriving on Nov. 21. One month later, on Dec. 26, all 102 passengers set foot on land and began to establish the colony of Plymouth.

The pilgrims immediately began to build shelters, but soon they were overcome by a general sickness. Through the course of the winter 46 died, nearly half their original number.

One day in mid-March a lone Indian appeared, his name Samoset, he had learned to speak English from the sea captains that sailed up and down the coast, and was friendly. He left the pilgrims the next morning returning a week later bringing another Indian with him named Squanto.

Squanto had been captured and taken to England and lived there for 15 years. He had returned to America six months earlier only to find that his tribe had been massacred. When he learned that this colony of English were struggling to survive, he adopted them as his own, teaching them how to plant, fish, hunt, and trade with their neighbors the Wampanoag Indians and their Chief, Massasoit.

The following is adapted from *The Light and the Glory*, by Peter Marshall, and David Manuel.

That summer of 1621 was beautiful. Much work went into the building of new dwellings, and ten men were sent north up the coast in the sailing shallop to conduct trade with the Indians. Squanto once again acted as their guide and interpreter. It was a successful trip, and that fall's harvest provided more than enough corn to see them through their second winter.

The pilgrims were brimming over with gratitude, not only to Squanto and the Wampanoags who had been so friendly, but to their God. In Him they had trusted, and He had honored their obedience beyond their dreams. So, Governor Bradford declared a day of public Thanksgiving, to be held in October.

Massasoit was invited, and unexpectedly arrived a day early-with NINETY Indians! Counting their numbers, the Pilgrims had to pray hard to keep from giving in to despair. To feed such a crowd would cut deeply into the food supply that was supposed to get them through the winter.

But they had learned one thing through their travails, it was to trust God implicitly. As it turned out, the Indians were not arriving empty-handed. Massasoit had commanded his braves to hunt for the occasion, and they arrived with no less than five dressed deer, and more than a dozen fat wild turkeys! And they helped with the preparations, teaching the Pilgrim women how to make hoe cakes and a tasty pudding out of cornmeal and maple syrup. Finally, the Indians showed the Pilgrims a special delicacy: how to roast corn kernels in an earthen pot until they popped, fluffy and white - POPCORN!

The Pilgrims in turn provided many vegetables from their household gardens: carrots, onions, turnips, parsnips, cucumbers, radishes, beets, and cabbages. Also, using some of their precious flour, they took summer fruits which the Indians had dried and introduced them to the likes of blueberry, apple, and cherry pie.

It was all washed down with sweet wine made from the wild grapes. A joyous occasion for all! Between meals, the pilgrims and Indians happily competed in shooting contests with gun and bow. The Indians were especially delighted that John Alden and some of the younger men of the plantation were eager to join them in foot races and wrestling. There were even military drills staged by Captain Standish. Things went so well (and Massasoit showed no inclination to leave), that Thanksgiving Day was extended for three days.

One month later, in November, a full year after their arrival, the first ship from home dropped anchor in the harbor leaving off a cargo at Plymouth: thirty-five more colonists. In the air of celebration that followed, no one stopped to think that these newcomers had brought not one bit of equipment with them-no food, no clothing, no tools, no bedding.

In the cold light of the following morning, a sobering appraisal by Bradford, Brewster, and Winslow was taken, and a grim decision was reached: they would all have to go on half-rations through the winter, to ensure enough food to see them into the summer season, when fish and game would be plentiful.

That winter they entered into a time of starving, much like the starving that took place at Jamestown that killed 8 out of 10 of their people. With all the extra people to feed and shelter they were ultimately reduced to a daily ration of Five Kernels of corn a piece.

In contrast to what happened at Jamestown, where they were driven to despair, the people of Plymouth turned to Christ, and not one of them died of starvation.

When spring finally arrived (1623), They were well aware that they needed at least twice as much corn as their first harvest. The first planting would be for common use while the second planting would be for private use.

After the first planting, a dry spell set in that turned into a 12 week drought. The crops withered - along with the hopes of the pilgrims.

In the words of Edward Winslow:

"These and the like considerations moved not only every goodman privately to enter into examination with his own estate between God and his conscience, and so to humiliation before Him, but also to humble ourselves together before the Lord by fasting and prayer.

To that end, a day was appointed by public authority, and set apart from all other employments.

But, O the mercy of our God, who was as ready to hear, as we were to ask! For though in the morning, when we assembled together, the heavens were as clear and the drought as like to continue as it ever was, yet (our exercise continuing some eight or nine hours) before our departure, the weather was overcast, the clouds gathered on all sides.

On the next morning distilled such soft, sweet, and moderate showers of rain, continuing some fourteen days [!] and mixed with such seasonable weather, as it was hard to say whether our withered corn or drooping affections were most quickened or revived, such was the bounty and goodness of our God!"

The yield that year was so abundant that the Pilgrims ended up with a surplus of corn, which they were able to use in trading that winter with northern Indians, who had not had a good growing season.

That fall a second Day of Thanksgiving was planned, and Massasoit was again the guest of honor, and this time he brought his principal wife, three other sachems, and 120 braves! Fortunately he again brought venison and turkey, as well.

The occasion was described by one of the Adventurers, Emmanuel Altham, in a letter to his brother:

"After our arrival in New England, we found all our plantation in good health, and neither man, woman or child sick... in this plantation is about twenty houses, four or five of which are very pleasant, and the rest (as time will serve) shall be made better... the fishing that is in this country, indeed it is beyond belief ... in one hour we got 100 cod ....And now to say somewhat of the great cheer we had at the Governor's marriage.

We had about twelve tasty venisons, besides others, pieces of roasted venison and other such good cheer in such quantities that I wish you some of our share. For here we have the best grapes that ever you saw, and the biggest, and divers sorts of plums and nuts ... six goats, about fifty hogs and pigs, also divers hens ... A better country was never seen nor heard of, for here are a multitude of God's blessing."

What Altham neglected to mention was the first course that was served: on an empty plate in front of each person were five kernels of corn ... lest anyone should forget.

