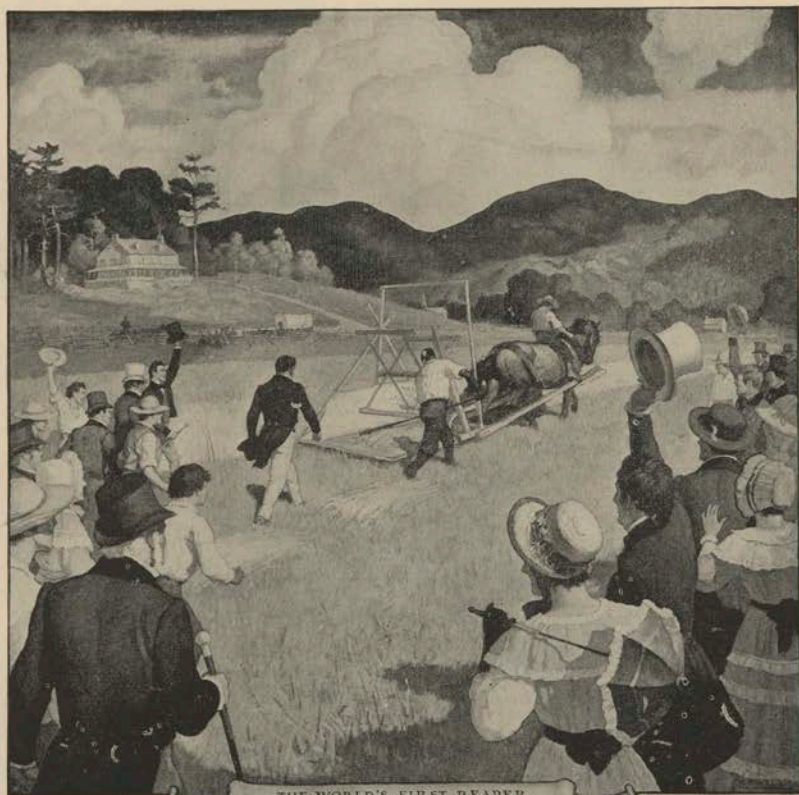


McCormick Day

Program



THE WORLD'S FIRST REAPER
Public Test of
Cyrus Hall McCormick's Invention
Steels Tavern, Virginia, July 1831.

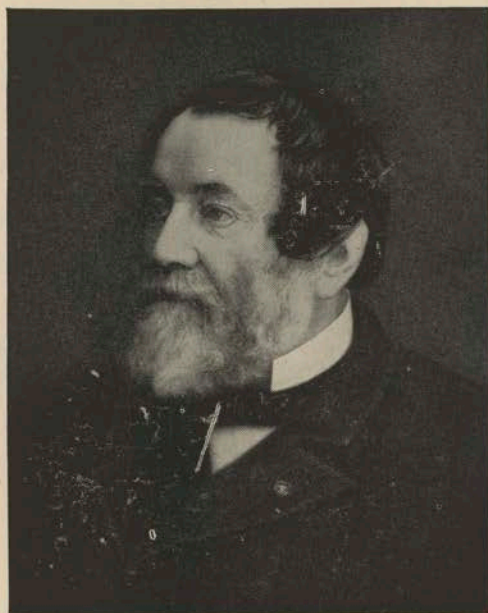
VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
BLACKSBURG, VIRGINIA
JULY 29, 1931

THE Virginia Polytechnic Institute being the state college of agriculture, engineering, and business, of the native state of the inventor of the reaping machine and the state in which this wonderful and beneficent invention was achieved, it seems peculiarly appropriate to conduct here the special exercises of Cyrus Hall McCormick Day.

Virginia, through this agency, seeks to honor one of her immortals. Many of her distinguished sons of battlefield and hustings have been acclaimed, but little recognition has been accorded those of science and industry. Yet "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and surely he who feeds the multitude and lightens the labors of man is as worthy of public recognition as the soldier or the statesman.

This institution is grateful for the privilege of being permitted to share in the celebration of the centennial of this supremely significant result of mechanical genius applied to agriculture. It welcomes most cordially its guests, who have come from far and near, on this memorable occasion, to join in homage to the memory of this great and good man, whose claim for honor and distinction is based upon the inestimably valuable service which he has rendered to humankind.

JULIAN A. BURRUSS, President.



Cyrus Hall McCormick (1809-1884), inventor of the world's first successful reaper and founder of the harvesting machine industry. McCormick was only 22 years old when his invention was given its first public test in July, 1831, in a field near Steele's Tavern, Rockbridge County, Virginia

McCormick Day

IN honor of Cyrus Hall McCormick, one of Virginia's most distinguished sons, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, the State Agricultural and Mechanical College of the "Old Dominion," is sponsoring this celebration which marks the centennial of McCormick's invention of the reaping machine upon his father's farm in Rockbridge County, Virginia. This invention ushered in a new agricultural era, and at the same time had a profound effect upon the economic and social development of the United States. The reaper was the pioneer of mechanical agriculture, being the first of a long line of agricultural implements which have done so much to take the drudgery out of farming and to enable fewer farmers to feed a constantly increasing population. The reaper freed thousands from the toil of the fields, thus contributing directly and indirectly to the artistic, scientific, professional, political, industrial and social welfare of the world.

McCormick Day Events

- 12:30- 2:30 P.M. Luncheon for Invited Guests — College Dining Hall (upstairs)
- 1:00- 2:00 P.M. General Luncheon—College Dining Hall (downstairs)
- 2:00- 3:00 P.M. Band Concert — Main Campus, near Library
- 2:00- 3:00 P.M. Motion Picture — “Romance of the Reaper” — Lyric Theatre
- 3:00- 4:00 P.M. Official Opening of Exhibit of Working Models of McCormick Harvesting Machines — Memorial Hall Gymnasium
- 4:00- 6:00 P.M. Public Program of Addresses — Memorial Hall Gymnasium
- 6:30- 7:30 P.M. Barbecue — Main Campus, near Dining Hall (for everyone who registers and attends the public program)
- 7:00- 8:00 P.M. Motion Picture — “Romance of the Reaper” — Lyric Theatre
- 8:00- 8:30 P.M. Assembly Singing of Old Songs — Stadium
- 8:30-10:00 P.M. Pageant Portraying the Evolution of Grain Harvesting Methods and Equipment from the Earliest Historical Period to the Present Time — Stadium. In case of rain the Pageant will be presented in the Memorial Hall Gymnasium.

Limitations of space necessitate restricting the special luncheon to those who receive invitations and admission cards accompanying them. Luncheon for others will be available according to the custom followed during the Institute of Rural Affairs.

All other events of the day will be open to the public entirely free of charge.

The barbecue is offered to all who attend the public program of exercises. To facilitate arrangements it is requested that all register at the information booth. There is no charge connected with the registration nor the barbecue.

Detail Program for Public Addresses

(Memorial Hall—4:00-6:00 P. M.)

MUSIC

PRESIDING — Hon. James P. Woods, Member of the Board of Visitors of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute

ADDRESS — "*The Present Agricultural Situation*"— Mr. Alexander Legge, Recent Chairman of the Federal Farm Board

MUSIC

ADDRESS — "*Development in Farm Machinery Since 1831*"— Mr. Cyrus McCormick, Jr., Grandson of the Inventor of the Reaper

MUSIC

ADDRESS — "*Great Men and the Social Order*"— Dr. George E. Vincent, Recent President of the Rockefeller Foundation

ANNOUNCEMENTS

MUSIC

Sketches of Speakers

THE GOVERNOR

DR. JOHN GARLAND POLLARD, governor of Virginia, is a lawyer and educator.



School of Government and Citizenship at William and Mary College.

After being graduated from the University of Richmond and George Washington University, he practiced law in Richmond, served in the Virginia Constitutional Convention, was attorney general during 1913-1917, and dean of the Marshall - Wythe

GEORGE VINCENT

DR. GEORGE VINCENT, recent president of the Rockefeller Foundation, is internationally noted



as a speaker and educator. He was graduated from Yale University and obtained his Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago. He has been actively engaged in Chautauqua work and has taught at the University of Chicago. From

1911-1917 he was president of the University of Minnesota.

ALEXANDER LEGGE

ALEXANDER LEGGE was the first chairman of the Federal Farm Board created in 1929. He began with the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. in 1891. In 1913 he became general manager of the International Harvester Company, and president in 1922. During the world war he served as vice-chairman of the War Industries Board and as manager of the Allied Purchasing Commission.



CYRUS McCORMICK, JR.

CYRUS McCORMICK, JR., grandson of the inventor of the reaper, was born in Chicago in 1890. He was graduated from Princeton University and studied for two years at Oxford University. Since 1914 he has been connected with the International Harvester Company. He has been vice-president in charge of manufacturing since 1922. During the world war he served in the air service.



HARRY FLOOD BYRD

HARRY FLOOD BYRD, member of the V.P.I. Board of Visitors, was governor of Virginia from 1926-1930. He is one of the largest individual orchardists in the East, and is publisher of newspapers at Winchester and Harrisonburg, Virginia. He is actively interested in agricultural and commercial developments in the state. Between 1915 and 1923 he was a member of the Virginia Senate.



E. LEE TRINKLE

E. LEE TRINKLE, former governor of Virginia, was educated at Hampden-Sydney College, and the University of Virginia. Immediately upon his graduation he began the practice of law in Wytheville. He is vice-president of the Shenandoah Life Insurance Company. From 1914-1920 he was a member of the Virginia Senate. He served as governor of Virginia during the term of 1922-1926.



JULIAN A. BURRUSS

DR. JULIAN A. BURRUSS, president of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, was graduated from V. P. I., and did graduate work at Richmond College, Harvard University, Columbia University, and the University of Chicago. Before becoming president of his Alma Mater in 1919, he served as the first president of the Harrisonburg State Teachers' College.



JAMES P. WOODS

JAMES P. WOODS, member of the V.P.I. Board of Visitors, is an attorney in Roanoke. He served as a Congressman from the Sixth Virginia District from 1919-1923. In 1898 he was mayor of Roanoke, his native city. He was graduated from Roanoke College, and studied law at the University of Virginia. He is also a member of other Virginia college boards.



The McCormick Reaper

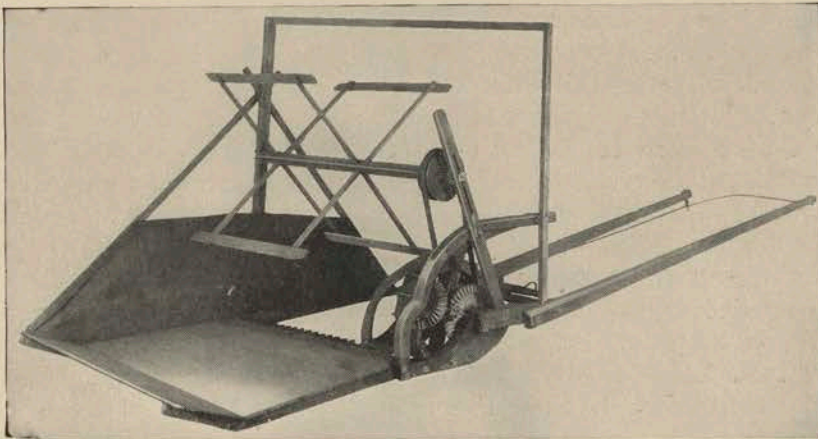
CYRUS HALL McCORMICK was born and raised on Walnut Grove Farm, the old McCormick homestead, near Steele's Tavern, Virginia. In 1831, when but 22 years old, he invented, built, and displayed at public trial the world's first successful reaper.

It is interesting to note that in this first machine, built one hundred years ago, McCormick combined in their true balance and proportion seven basic principles which are still essential in the construction and operation of grain-cutting machines. The seven principles are: the straight cutting knife with reciprocal motion, fingers or guards extending in front of the knife, the reel, the platform, the divider, the main wheel, and forward draft from one side.

Unlike other men gifted with rare inventive genius, Cyrus Hall McCormick devoted the remainder of his

long and busy life to perfecting his one great invention, the reaper. He devised a machine which, when put to work on the farms of the world, revolutionized existing agricultural conditions. Simultaneously he developed a manufacturing system whereby his reapers could be produced in large numbers. He then worked out a method of advertising by which he could tell many people in a short time about the advantages of his machine. And the final step, which made it possible for the reaper to become popular among all classes of farmers, was his introduction of a new and aggressive system of selling direct to the farmer on a long time credit basis.

During McCormick's lifetime he saw his first reaper gradually evolve into a self-rake machine, then into a hand-binding harvester, next into a wire binder, and finally into an automatic twine binder.



Replica of Cyrus Hall McCormick's reaper invented in 1831.

Exhibition of Model Machines

THE display of models in Memorial Hall is an unusual and interesting exhibit, educational and at the same time entertaining in character. It traces the various steps in the evolution of grain harvesting machines from the days of old Egypt with their slow, laborious hand methods to the modern labor-saving methods known and commonly used today. Each major step in the gradual development, which required nearly three thousand years, is clearly illustrated by a separate implement. There is an Egyptian sickle of the crude type used about 2000 B.C., an old Roman scythe, a Hainault scythe, and an early American cradle. Beginning with the First Practical Reaper invented by Cyrus Hall McCormick in 1831, subsequent development is shown with actual working miniatures, each constructed accurately to scale and operating in the smallest detail similarly to the larger machines which they represent.

Included in the display are working models of the following machines: the Gallic Stripper used by the Gauls as early as the first century A.D.; the original McCormick Reaper of 1831; McCormick Hand-Rake Reaping and Mowing Machine of 1857, both as a reaper and as a mower; McCormick "Old Reliable" Self-Rake Reaper of 1862; McCormick Prize Mower of 1869; McCormick Hand-Binding Harvester of the

Marsh type, as built in 1875; McCormick Wire Binder of 1877; McCormick New Iron Mower of 1879; McCormick Twine Binder of 1881; McCormick "Daisy" Reaper of 1882; McCormick "Bindlochine" of 1892; McCormick Push-Type Corn Binder, as an experimental machine of 1893; McCormick Vertical Corn Binder of 1894; McCormick New 4 Mower of 1896; and a McCormick Header of 1900.

A continuous travelling belt arrangement operates each of the models, showing the actual movements of these historic machines.

Another very interesting feature of this exhibit is a diorama depicting in miniature the first public trial of Cyrus Hall McCormick's reaper in a field near Steele's Tavern, Virginia, in July, 1831. This diorama, constructed by English artists, has never before been displayed in this country.

There is also a group of full-size old plows, including an all-wood plow, an early cast-iron plow, a prairie breaking plow, a Mexican bull plow, and several others. These implements carry us back to the old days of hand planting and hand cultivating as distinctly as do the harvesting machine models.

Completing the exhibit are charts, display panels, and photographs which trace vividly the evolution of agricultural machines from the earliest days to the present time.

(Exhibition of Models in charge of Miss Lucile O'Connor and Mr. Virgil P. Fagan)

History of the Barbecue

“BARBECUE, a large gathering of people, generally in the open air, for a social entertainment or a political rally, the leading feature of which is the roasting of animals whole to furnish the members of the party with food. The word is said to have been employed in Virginia prior to 1700, and the institution of the barbecue is of southern origin.”— The Encyclopedia Americana.

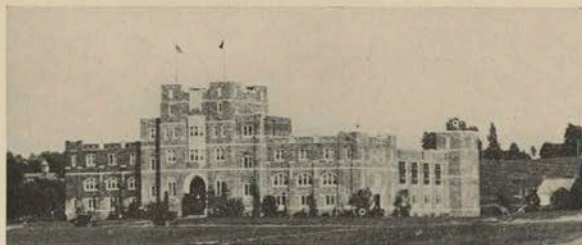
The McCormick Day barbecue is one of the old-fashioned kind, a real 1831 affair resurrected from an almost forgotten past and recreated as a twentieth century treat. Every effort has been made to make this part of the program as much as possible like a feast of our forefathers.

For many centuries barbecuing of whole carcasses of animals or parts of them has been done in various ways and in various countries. Perhaps the idea is a by-product of such an occasion as inspired Lamb's "Dissertation on Roast Pig." Be that as it may, the method of Colonial times, adopted for this barbecue,

calls for the cooking of whole carcasses in the open over pits of fire made of hickory and oak. Three fires are used with the steaming carcasses suspended above the glowing embers on sticks of hickory—a practice which gives the meat a distinct and delicious flavor, to say nothing of basting and dressing.

Other items on the menu are cabbage slaw, pickles, French bread, rolls, ice tea, and stew of the original Brunswick type. This dish like other old time delicacies has suffered from the changes of time. Though Brunswick stew is now made in a dozen different ways, the original concoction conceived in Brunswick County, Virginia, in the early part of the eighteenth century, was composed of rabbit and squirrel meat, tomatoes, potatoes, butter beans, corn, onions, and seasoning. Because the necessary meat is out of season, chicken has been substituted for the first two items. Otherwise, the Brunswick stew on this occasion will be as nearly like the original as it can possibly be made.

(Barbecue prepared by Mr. W. T. Baugh, of Petersburg, Va.)



War Memorial Hall

McCormick Day Harvest Pageant

PRESENTED AT
VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

Story of Pageant by
HERBERT A. KELLAR and LUCILE O'CONNOR

Director of Pageant
N. FRED ESSIG

Produced by
DONALD MACDONALD III

Chicago Metropolitan Ballet numbers by
EDGAR I. SCHOOLEY

Orchestra under direction of
ALFRED BUTLER

McCormick Harvesting Machines in charge of
DAN SMITH, JOHN VOGT, and assistants

Motion Picture Production in charge of
E. F. MCGOVERN, VERNE BLAKELEY, and ROGER FENNIMORE

Historical Harvest Pageant

EPISODE I

(THE PERIOD OF THE SICKLE)

This episode occurs in the days of the Ancient Egyptians. A noble seated in his home and surrounded by his slaves, fan bearers and musicians is being entertained by one of his dancers. The angry shouting of a discontented mob outside is heard. He sends an attendant

to see what causes the disturbance. A disgruntled group of peasants carrying sickles rush upon the scene. Through their leader they protest that so large a portion of their grain is demanded by the tax gatherer. He explains his side of the situation and the greedy noble decides in the tax gatherer's favor. The noble then sends for his sol-

diers to disperse the agriculturists. After driving them from the scene the soldiers return and march before their master, bearing sheaves of wheat which they have wrested from the mob. The noble now sends for his dancers and the scene closes with a ballet Egyptienne.

EPISODE II

(THE PERIOD OF THE SCYTHE)

Here we see the interior of the Temple of Vesta. Vesta and her Vestals and Roman maidens are disclosed in the midst of their sacred rites.

A group of Roman peasants come to the Temple to beg Vesta to aid them. Many of them carry scythes, the chief agricultural implement of those early days. They explain that they are hungry. There has been no rain, the crops are a failure, and they have no grain to cut. Vesta sends for Ceres, Goddess of Grain, and implores her to relieve the distress of the people. Ceres refuses to do anything until the people find and return her lost daughter, Proserpine. The peasants agree and go in search of Proserpine, while Vesta and Ceres pray to Jupiter for aid. Their attendants do a religious dance. Soon the peasants accompanied by Roman soldiers return in triumph bringing the lost Proserpine who is joyously received by her mother. Ceres now grants the request of the people. The Roman ballet brings the scene to an end.

EPISODE III

(THE PERIOD OF THE CRADLE)

The action in this episode occurs about the year 1800 and depicts the days when the negroes worked upon the plantations. This was the era when the cradle was chiefly used in reaping the harvest. The scene depicts a group of colored people returning from a hard day's work in the field. Their happy attitude toward life is illustrated in their singing of spirituals, and other forms of amusement.

EPISODE IV

TABLEAU A

The tableau disclosed on the left shows the interior of the old blacksmith shop located on Walnut Grove Farm, the McCormick homestead, near Steele's Tavern, Virginia. The greatest problem in agricultural machinery was solved at last through the use of a knife with a reciprocating motion to cut the grain. This was one of the basic principles employed in the McCormick reaper which assured its success. The tableau shows Cyrus Hall McCormick working on his reaper, aided by Jo Anderson, a faithful and trusted negro laborer at Walnut Grove.

TABLEAU B

The tableau on the right shows young Cyrus Hall McCormick at work on his reaper outside the blacksmith shop on the old McCor-

mick homestead. Colonel James McDowell and Captain William Massie, neighbors and close friends of the McCormick family, are watching Cyrus. Colonel McDowell has confidence of his success, while Captain Massie is rather in doubt whether or not this "newfangled machine" will work.

TABLEAU C
THE FIRST McCORMICK REAPER
1831

Just a century ago, Cyrus Hall McCormick tried out his great invention, the World's First Successful Reaper; a machine that ushered in a new agriculture and eliminated much of the drudgery of manual labor farming. A new freedom for the farmer, which was to affect profoundly the destinies of our young Republic, was born on that July day. The tableau represents the first public trial of McCormick's invention. The McCormick family, Captain Massie, Colonel McDowell, and other friends, many of whom came with doubts as to the reaper's success, are among the spectators. After a triumphant trial, those present rush forward to congratulate the 22-year-old inventor. The scene closes with the group singing "Old Hundred."

EPISODE V
THE EVOLUTION OF GRAIN-HARVESTING MACHINES

This represents a scene in front of the McCormick building at the

Paris Exposition in 1900. A typical French family arrives and desires to enter the exhibition building. They wish to view the exhibit of harvesting machines showing their development from 1831 to 1900. The gendarme explains that the machines have been taken outside for a parade which is now approaching. As the gendarme talks, the implements come into sight. Each machine as it passes in review is dated by a scene appropriate to the period represented.

1. The first machine is a replica of the original McCormick Reaper of 1831. This implement which combined for the first time the seven principles essential to all practical reaping machines is shown in action with a boy riding the horse and a man walking alongside raking the grain from the platform.

A charming dance of the period by 32 young ladies from Radford State Teachers College closes this scene.

2. "McCormick Hand-Rake Reaper and Mower"—1857.

As this machine crosses the stage it will be noted that important improvements have been made, notable among which are seats for both the raker and the driver.

The Chicago Metropolitan Ballet dances a specialty dance of the period.

3. "McCormick 'Old Reliable' Self-Rake Reaper"—1862.

Material progress in saving of labor is accomplished with this im-

plement which substitutes an automatic self-delivery device for the man who formerly rode on the machine to rake the cut grain from the platform.

A song, "Old Fashioned Melody" by Verona Horen, and a dance by the ballet provides the finale to this scene.

4. "McCormick Harvester of the Marsh Type"—1875.

This machine marks another advance, a moving canvas elevating the grain over the main wheel and depositing it upon a platform where two or more men ride and bind it by hand.

The timely and amusing Polka brings this scene to a spirited end.

5. "McCormick Twine Binder of 1881" as exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

In this famous implement which led the field for forty years, an automatic twine binding device takes the place of the men who formerly rode on the machine and bound the grain by hand.

The scene closes with a group of girls in costumes singing the gay songs of the nineties.

EPISODE VI

TABLEAU A

"McCormick-Deering 10-20 Tractor and Tractor Binder"—1931.

This combination of tractor and binder possesses greater speed and more efficiency than binders drawn

by horses. The power take-off, a feature of the McCormick-Deering tractor, operates the cutting mechanism.

TABLEAU B

"McCormick-Deering Farmall Tractor and Tractor Binder"—1931.

The McCormick-Deering Farmall is the original all-crop, all-purpose tractor for row-crop and general farm use. In this instance the power is used to pull and operate a binder.

FINALE

The Finale introduces the Parade of the Nations. Every nation in the world where harvesting machines are used is represented by a character dressed in native costume and carrying his national flag. This march is followed by a dance, "The Bakers," by the ballet.

The Harvest Pageant comes to an end with the display of "A McCormick-Deering Combined Harvester-Thresher of 1931," framed in a huge loaf of bread, denoting the dependence of all nations upon modern harvesting machines for the production of "the staff of life." The "Combine," the last word in harvesting equipment, drawn and operated by a McCormick-Deering tractor, cuts and threshes the grain in a single operation, covering 25 to 65 acres a day, according to the size of machine used.

Cast of Characters

EPISODE I

EGYPTIAN SCENE

Pages: Helen Drinker, Dorothy Sharitz.

An Egyptian Noble: Wilbur O'Byrne.

The Tax Collector: T. B. Hutcherson.

Guards: Sydner H. Byrne, Elvin F.

Henry, Harold Henry, A. L. Dean,

George Leslie Gullette, James Massey,

Roy A. Ballinger, Frank Teske,

Gordon Ward, Fred C. Morris,

V. C. Austin, Paul Swaffar, E. T.

Hines, J. Hoge Woolwine, O. C.

Burkhart, Myron Shear.

Mob Women: Nannie V. Sibold, Carrie

J. Sibold, Kitty Fuqua, Mary

B. Settle, Eula Blankenship, Nellie

M. Trent, Minnie W. Lewark, Camella

Horen Bennett.

Mob Men: Milton Cutherell, Ransom

C. Talbot, V. R. Hillman, Morris

Wingard, Frank Groseclose, A. T.

Lewark, Clarence Elmore Trent, J.

A. Addlestone.

Fan Girls: Anna Lee Moore, W. P.

Sadler, Adah Mann Begg, Esther

Finger Addlestone, Dorothy Hunt,

Frances Eoff.

Lute Players: Helen Ricks, Ethel

McKee O'Byrne, Kathleen Luster,

Della Elizabeth Ricks, Katherine

Price, Susie R. Ware.

Slaves.

Ballet Egyptienne.

EPISODE II

ROMAN SCENE

The Temple of Vesta

Vesta: Maude E. Wallace.

Ceres: Carrie Fain Newman.

Proserpine: Martha L. Seitz.

Vestals: Elizabeth Bresnahan, Mary

Elizabeth O'Shaughnessy, Betty

O'Byrne, Lois Jane Gardner, Sue

Maclin Burr, Frances Eoff.

Roman Maidens: Esther Ford Macatee,

Mary Ellen White, Margaret

F. Dobyms, Cleo Robinson, Elsie

Gray, Elisabeth McNeil, Kitty Fuqua,

Olivia Brown.

Roman Soldiers: Roy A. Ballinger,

Frank Groseclose, Gordon Ward,

J. A. Addlestone, Elvin J. Henry,

Harold Henry, E. V. Macatee,

George Leslie Gullette, Frank Teske,

Fred C. Morris, James Massey,

Sydney Byrne, V. R. Hillman, V. C.

Austin.

Mob Women: Caralie Slusser, Meda

Manning, Martha Brown, Ena M.

Hunt, Xerlan Swaffar, Camella

Horen Bennett, Susan R. Cutherell,

Colin Jeffries.

Mob Men: Myron Shear, Paul Swaffar,

Wilbur O'Byrne, Morris Wingard,

Ransom C. Talbot, Carter C.

Osterbind, A. T. Lewark, Clarence

Elmore Trent.

EPISODE III

A PLANTATION — 1800

Chorus from Virginia State College,

Petersburg: Luther P. Jackson, Ed-

ward G. Trigg, Samuel R. Alphin,

Harold D. Martin, Joseph N. Green,

Finley R. Wood, A. W. Burleigh,

Helen M. Estes, Gwendolyn A.

Brown, M. Moore Powell, Ruth Robin-

son-Logan, Fannie H. Lee, Susie

A. Shepperson, and Undine A.

Smith.

Southern Stringed Orchestra.

Mammy: Elmira Brown.

Dancer: Henry Jones.

EPISODE IV

JULY, 1831

TABLEAU A

The interior of the old forge shop

on the McCormick homestead near

Steele's Tavern, Virginia.

Cyrus Hall McCormick: H. H. Gordon.

Jo Anderson, negro helper.

TABLEAU B

Outside the forge shop.

Cyrus Hall McCormick: Mel Jeffries.

Col. James McDowell: E. V. Macatee.

Capt. William Massie: F. Groseclose.

TABLEAU C

(From the painting by N. C. Wyeth)

The Triumph of the World's First

Reaper

Cyrus Hall McCormick: Roy A. Bal-

linger; boy on the horse: Gordon

Ward; others in tableau: Char-

lotte A. Burkhart, Esther Ford

Macatee, Elisabeth Booth McNeil,

V. R. Hillman, E. V. Macatee, F.

F. Groseclose, Myron Shear, Syd-

nor H. Byrne, George Leslie Gul-

lette, Rudolph Michael, Fred C.

Morris, Carter C. Osterbind, J. H.

Woolwine, Elvin Henry, I. C. Ya-

gel, Harold Henry, Meda Manning,

Ransom C. Talbot.

EPISODE V

THE WORLD'S FAIR IN PARIS—1900
(Outside the McCormick Building)

A French Family: The mother, Ena V. Hunt; the father, E. V. Macatee; the children, Nancy O'Byrne, Frank Groseclose, Jr., Charles E. Seitz, Jr., Eleanor Hutcheson, Bob Hutcheson, John Hutcheson, Lester Essig, Jr.

The Gendarme: Morris Wingard.

Students: A. L. Dean, Ransom C. Talbot.

Tourists: Anna Lee Moore, Ethel McKee O'Byrne.

1. "Original McCormick Reaper"—1831.

Dance of the period by girls from Radford State Teachers College.

Green: Eva Lyman, Ella Atkins, Margaret Sweeney, Elizabeth Fugate, Margot Haddock, Flora Carter, Merle Montgomery, Alma Mitchell.

Pink: Emily Jones, Lucy Kate Bradley, Blanche Teller, Gladys Peery, Elizabeth McWhorter, Alice Myers, Burnette Rogers, Loomie Giles.

Yellow: Blanche Sowder, Helen McConnell, Margaret Hargis, Ruth Gardner, India DeHart, Myrtle Taylor, Maude Fleshman, Sara Gillenwater.

Blue: Irene Brown, Thelma Mitchell, Ida Gish, Flora Collier, Emily Fugate, Bertha Shrader, Virginia Thomas, Ardath Smith.

2. "McCormick Hand-Rake Reaper and Mower"—1857.

The Chicago Metropolitan Ballet.

3. "McCormick 'Old Reliable' Self-Rake Reaper"—1862.

"Old Fashioned Melody"—Verona Horen and the Chicago Metropolitan Ballet.

4. "McCormick Harvester of the Marsh Type"—1875.

THE POLKA

Men: Carter C. Osterbind, James Massey, Harold Henry, Elvin F. Henry, Preston Newman, George Leslie Gullette, Gordon Ward, Rudolph Michael, Frank Teske, Chas. E. Seitz, I. C. Yagel, Hoge Woolwine, Susan Cutherell, Mary Ellen White, Margaret F. Dobyns, E. V. Macatee.

Women: Dorothy Hunt, Colin Junkin Jeffries, Betty O'Byrne, Frances Eoff, Susie R. Ware, Sue Maclin Burr, Lois Jane Gardner, Elizabeth Bresnahan, Martha L. Seitz, Ruth

Phillips Ellis, Ann Johnson, Caralie Slusser, Virginia Dobyns, Olivia Brown, Susan Cutherell, Cleo Robinson.

5. "McCormick Twine Binder of 1831"—as exhibited at the Paris Exposition—1900.

"THOSE GAY NINETIES"

Susie R. Ware, Adah Mann Begg, Camella Horen Bennett, Esther Ford Macatee, Carrie Fain Newman, Charlotta A. Burkhardt, Helen Ricks, Ethel McKee O'Byrne. Ann Johnson, Dorothy Hunt, Elizabeth Bresnahan, Esther Addlestone.

A Song: "My Hero," by Miss Verona Horen.

EPISODE VI

TABLEAU A

"McCormick-Deering 10-20 Tractor Binder"—1931.

TABLEAU B

"McCormick-Deering Farmall Tractor and Tractor Binder"—1931.

FINALE

"McCormick-Deering 10-20 Tractor and No. 20 Harvester Thresher"—1931.

PARADE OF THE NATIONS

Blacksburg People: United States, Wilbur O'Byrne; Canada, Paul Swaffar; Morocco, Gordon Ward; Great Britain, Milton Cutherell; Italy, James Massey; Spain, Elvin F. Henry; Costa Rica, Sydner H. Byrne; China, A. T. Lewark; Japan, Clarence Elmore Trent; Mexico, Myron Shear; Argentina, Fred C. Morris; Russia, Frank Groseclose; Turkey, O. C. Burkhardt; Egypt, George Leslie Gullette; Uruguay, V. R. Hillman; Paraguay, I. C. Yagel; British East Africa, Carrie J. Sibold; Portuguese East Africa, Nannie V. Sibold; Island of Mauritius, Nellie M. Trent; Canary Islands, Eula Blankenship; Australia, Charlotta A. Burkhardt; Belgium, Anna Lee Moore; Czechoslovakia, Katherine Price; Estonia, W. P. Sadler; Germany, Helen H. Ricks; Hungary, Carrie Fain Newman; Jugoslavia, Minnie W. Lewark; Siam, Mary Elizabeth O'Shaughnessy; Lithu-

ania, Ena M. Hunt; Roumania, Mary B. Settle; Switzerland, Ethel McKee O'Byrne; Salvador, Della Elizabeth Ricks; India, Anne Johnson; Burma, Dorothy Hunt; Guatamala, Meda Manning; Peru, Adah Mann Begg; New Zealand, Margaret F. Dobyns.

Radford State Teachers College Girls: Brazil, Gladys Peery; Tunisia, Elgie Lee Fannon; Porto Rico, Hope Denny; Latvia, Violet Bourne; Bolivia, Valla Russell; Greece, Clara Puff; Colombia, Frances Fannin; France, Iva Young; Portugal, Alice Turner; Austria, Helen Mustard; Bulgaria, Sadie Mitchell; Persia,

Freda Harmon; Syria, Stella Phlegar; Algeria, Stella Mattox; Venezuela, Alice M. Taylor; Chile, Annabel Thompson; Ecuador, Feryl Graham; Philippine Islands, Kathryn Morehead; Ireland, Elizabeth Nichols; Denmark, Ethel Strong; Sweden, Dallie Hilt; Albania, Ruth Peters; Finland, Mary Foran; Holland, Ruth Fannon; Norway, Hazel Fannon; Poland, Hazel Sykes; Palestine, Mary West.

Specialty Dance—The Chicago Metropolitan Ballet.

The V. P. I. Color Guard: John B. Maynard, Jr., S. S. Roop, K. R. Smith, L. G. McCoy.

Acknowledgments

Original McCormick Harvesting Machines by the McCormick Historical Association and the International Harvester Company of America.

Costumes exclusively by Lester, Ltd., Chicago.

To the National Broadcasting Company and station WDBJ, Roanoke, Virginia, for radio broadcasts.

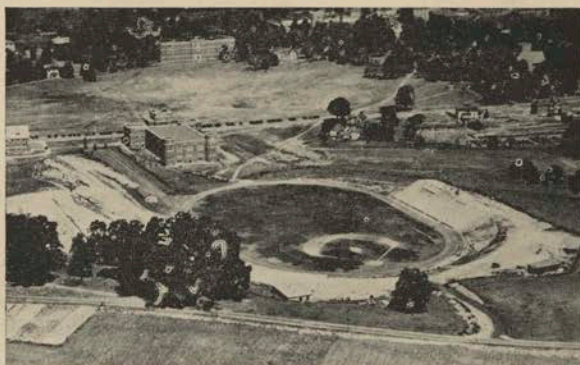
To Sanford B. White, A. C. Seyfarth, R. E. Kenny, Chas. E. Seitz, P. B. Potter, V. R. Hillman, J. W. Sjogren, Virgil P. Fagan, Miss Jose-

phine Groseclose, C. P. Miles, G. A. Johnson, Robert H. McNeil, and Rudolph Michael for their cooperation and assistance.

To the State Teachers College at East Radford for the participation of its faculty members and students.

To the Virginia State College at Petersburg for the music supplied by their representatives.

To the Norfolk and Western Railway for music supplied by its band under the direction of Mr. Dillworth.



Aerial view of stadium where pageant will be held