



PERRY PRES

A Publication of Perry Hall Presbyterian Church
November, 2014

Greetings in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ.

The Apostle Paul says... "Rejoice, again I say, Rejoice". Paul goes on to say: "Give thanks in all things". Two very important parts of the Christian faith foundation.....rejoicing and giving thanks.

Today I rejoice and I give thanks for all that I see happening in the church. I rejoice and give thanks for:- new members joining the church; the larger church choir; the sounds of the hand bells; the bringing of canned goods for the local food bank; the stock of Christmas trees now being sold on the church grounds; the bonanza year which the golf course just concluded; the children in church; the functioning website; Sunday visitors; youth being helped and supported in the church; the huge success of the Church Bazaar; the good looking church grounds; the repairs to Fellowship Hall and now the scout building; sanctuary decorations; tail-gating party; new hymnbooks; formation of a Pastor Nominating Committee; inspiring worship; great anthems; Kirking of the Tartans. THE LIST GOES ON AND ON. All of which we rejoice and give thanks.

Oh, not all is well. Some church members have been ill; some have had surgery; attendance seems low; more distractions; some disagreements; a little financial fear; worry on who the next pastor might be and when; more repairs; membership; leadership to name but a few.

Yet, even here we are called to rejoice and give thanks. Not that we want challenges and obstacles and worries but we know these items become the arena in which we testify to our faith in Christ and His faith in us. This arena becomes the manner in which we bring praise and glory to our Lord's name. Rejoice and give thanks.

Therefore, on this upcoming Thanksgiving holiday, do with intention and spend time with family and loved ones. Rejoice and give thanks for them and to them. See them as God's gifts to

you. Be a blessing to each other and together a blessing to and for others.

Rejoice, I say rejoice and give thanks always.

Peace,
Pastor Joe



Give us this day our daily bread, O Father in heaven, and grant that we who are filled with good things from Your open hand, may never close our hearts to the hungry, the homeless, and the poor; in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.

- from the abbey of New Clairvaux, Viña, California

Interim Pastor – Rev. Joseph Condro
Music Director – Nancy Barnes

Secretary – Kim Kalinowski
Church Office – 410-256-5780

PRAYER CONCERNS

John Ahlfeldt
Martha Ahfeldt
Kenny Avaritt
Roland Avaritt
Cathy Barnes
Sandy Coradi
William Crosby
Lillian Elligson
Frank Esposito
Dewey Gardner
Amanda Lawrence
Marje Lentz
Freedra Lester
Lienne McNeil
Fonz Patacka
Mike Pritko
Gail Smith
Skip Snyder
Gen Tusing
Karen Waldon



OCTOBER BIRTHDAYS

Carissa Smith
Steven Dushel
Linda Davie
Cara Loughlin
Marie Dawson
Tyler Kunkle
Martha Aston
Linda Macas
Brandon Cotsoradis

OCTOBER ANNIVERSARIES

Janet & Jim Doty
Kristen & Jim Westdorp
Sharon & Thomas Heimiller
Marian & Tom Byrne
Jeanne & Charles Markowski
Denise & Bob Smith

NOVEMBER BIRTHDAYS

Sarah Christine Lutz
Al Thompson
Mooregan Ahlfeldt
Lauren Gwin
Laurie Thompson
Kathy Mitchell
Audrey Baran
Karen Waldon
Jean Keesecker
Lola Jones
Thelma Rappold
Ben Thompson
Jackie Davis
John Tilley
Jane Olson
Jim Westdorp
Denise Smith

NOVEMBER ANNIVERSARIES

Bobbi & John Tilley



KIDS IN CHURCH

3-year-old Reese:
'Our Father, Who does art in heaven, Harold is
His name. Amen.'

After the christening of his baby brother in
church, Jason sobbed all the way
home in the back seat of the car. His
father asked him three times what was wrong.

Finally, the boy replied,
'That preacher said he wanted us brought up in a
Christian home,
and I wanted to stay with you guys.'

Hymn Tunes
by Bob Barnes

A few weeks ago I went to a Memorial Service for my cousin, who had died suddenly. The choir was rehearsing the song, and its message touched my heart.

Two of the ladies in the choir are friends I know from the Maryland State Archives and when I told them how beautiful the song was, one of them gave me a copy of the sheet music.

I showed it to my daughter Nancy, who said, "Oh, yes, that's right in the hymnal (No. 821), and it's in the Lutheran Hymnal, too."

"**How Can I Keep From Singing?**" (also known by its incipit "**My Life Flows On in Endless Song**") is a Christian hymn with music written by American Baptist minister Robert Wadsworth Lowry. The song is frequently, though erroneously, cited as a traditional Quaker hymn. The original composition has now entered into the public domain, and appears in several hymnals and song collections, both in its original form and with a revised text. Though it is not, in fact, a Quaker hymn, twentieth-century Quakers adopted it as their own and use it widely today.

(Description from wikipedia).

Your Pastor Nominating Committee (PNC),

Please know that there is not much we can discuss about this process, but we will keep you informed as often as we can, when we have information that can be released. We ask that you continue to keep this committee and the journey we are on with God, leading us to the right person to lead our beloved Church in the future, in your daily prayers.

If you do have any questions or concerns, please contact Nancy Ellis. If it is a question that can be answered, she will answer your question. If you do have any concerns, she will take them to the PNC.

OUTREACH AND NURTURE
COMING EVENTS

December: Hanging of the Greens followed by a pot luck supper

January: Souper Pot Luck after the service

Thanksgiving

Each year on the fourth Thursday in November, Americans gather for a day of feasting, football and family. While today's Thanksgiving celebrations would likely be unrecognizable to attendees of the original 1621 harvest meal, it continues to be a day for Americans to come together around the table—albeit with some updates to pilgrim's menu.

In 1621, the Plymouth colonists and Wampanoag Indians shared an autumn harvest feast that is acknowledged today as one of the first Thanksgiving celebrations in the colonies. For more than two centuries, days of thanksgiving were celebrated by individual colonies and states. It wasn't until 1863, in the midst of the Civil War, that President Abraham Lincoln proclaimed a national Thanksgiving Day to be held each November.

In September 1620, a small ship called the Mayflower left Plymouth, England, carrying 102 passengers—an assortment of religious separatists seeking a new home where they could freely practice their faith and other individuals lured by the promise of prosperity and land ownership in the New World. After a treacherous and uncomfortable crossing that lasted 66 days, they dropped anchor near the tip of Cape Cod, far north of their intended destination at the mouth of the Hudson River. One month later, the Mayflower crossed Massachusetts Bay, where the Pilgrims, as they are now commonly known, began the work of establishing a village at Plymouth.

Did You Know?

Lobster, seal and swans were on the Pilgrims' menu.

Throughout that first brutal winter, most of the colonists remained on board the ship, where they suffered from exposure, scurvy and outbreaks of contagious disease. Only half of the Mayflower's original passengers and crew lived to see their first New England spring. In March, the remaining settlers moved ashore, where they received an astonishing visit from an Abenaki Indian who greeted them in English. Several days later, he returned with another Native American, Squanto, a member of the Pawtuxet tribe who had been kidnapped by an English sea captain and sold into slavery before escaping to London and returning to his homeland on an exploratory expedition. Squanto taught the Pilgrims, weakened by malnutrition and illness, how to cultivate corn, extract sap from maple trees, catch fish in the rivers and avoid poisonous plants. He also helped the settlers forge an alliance with the Wampanoag, a local tribe, which would endure for more than 50 years and tragically remains one of the sole examples of harmony between European colonists and Native Americans.

In November 1621, after the Pilgrims' first corn harvest proved successful, Governor William Bradford organized a celebratory feast and invited a group of the fledgling colony's Native American allies, including the Wampanoag chief Massasoit. Now remembered as America's "first Thanksgiving"—although the Pilgrims themselves may not have used the term at the time—the festival lasted for three days. While no record exists of the historic banquet's exact menu, the Pilgrim chronicler Edward Winslow wrote in his journal that Governor Bradford sent four men on a "fowling" mission in preparation for the event, and that the Wampanoag guests arrived bearing five deer. Historians have suggested that many of the dishes were likely prepared using traditional Native American spices and cooking methods. Because the Pilgrims had no oven and the Mayflower's sugar supply had dwindled by the fall of 1621, the meal did not feature pies, cakes or other desserts, which have become a hallmark of contemporary celebrations.

THIS MONTH IN HISTORY

November 1, 1776 - Mission San Juan Capistrano was founded in California. Each year, the swallows of Capistrano leave their nests there around St. John's Day (October 23rd) and return the following year near St. Joseph's Day (March 19th).

November 1, 1848 - The first medical school for women opened in Boston. The Boston Female Medical School was founded by Samuel Gregory with just twelve students. In 1874, the school merged with the Boston University School of Medicine, becoming one of the first co-ed medical schools.

November 1, 1950 - President Harry S. Truman was the target of an unsuccessful assassination attempt by two members of a Puerto Rican nationalist movement.

November 2, 1962 - During the Cuban Missile Crisis, President John F. Kennedy announced on TV, "the Soviet bases in Cuba are being dismantled, their missiles and related equipment being crated, and the fixed installations at these sites are being destroyed."

November 3, 1948 - *Dewey Defeats Truman* banner headline appeared on the front page of the *Chicago Tribune* newspaper. Harry Truman actually defeated Republican candidate Thomas E. Dewey for the presidency.

November 3, 1957 - Soviet Russia launched the world's first inhabited space capsule, Sputnik II, which carried a dog named Laika.

November 4, 1922 - King Tut's tomb was discovered at Luxor, Egypt, by British archaeologist Howard Carter after several years of searching. The child-king Tutankhamen became pharaoh at age nine and died around 1352 B.C. at age 19. The tomb was found mostly intact, containing numerous priceless items now exhibited in Egypt's National Museum in Cairo.

November 4, 1842 - Abraham Lincoln married Mary Todd in Springfield, Illinois.

November 5, 1733 - The first issue of the *New York Weekly Journal* was published by John Peter Zenger, a colonial American printer and journalist. A year

later, he was arrested on charges of libeling New York's royal governor.

November 5, 1911 - Aviator C.P. Snow completed the first transcontinental flight across America, landing at Pasadena, California. He had taken off from Sheepshead Bay, New York, on September 17th and flew a distance of 3,417 miles.

November 6, 1429 - Henry VI was crowned King of England at age eight. He had acceded to the throne at the age of nine months following the death of Charles VI.

November 6, 1860 - Abraham Lincoln was elected as the 16th U.S. President and the first Republican. He received 180 of 303 possible electoral votes and 40 percent of the popular vote.

November 7, 1944 - President Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected to an unprecedented fourth term, defeating Thomas E. Dewey. Roosevelt died less than a year later on April 12, 1945.

November 7, 1962 - Richard Nixon told news reporters in Los Angeles "...just think how much you're going to be missing. You won't have Nixon to kick around any more, because, gentlemen, this is my last press conference." Nixon's statement came the day after he lost the election for California governor to incumbent Edmund G. Brown. In 1968, Nixon re-entered politics and won the presidency, defeating Hubert H. Humphrey. Re-elected in 1972, he resigned in 1974 during impeachment proceedings resulting from the Watergate scandal.

November 8, 1923 - Hitler's Beer Hall Putsch took place in the Buergerbraukeller in Munich. Hitler, Goering and armed Nazis attempted, but ultimately failed, to forcibly seize power and overthrow democracy in Germany.

November 8, 1939 - An assassination attempt on Hitler failed at the Buergerbraukeller in Munich. A bomb exploded soon after Hitler had exited following a speech commemorating the 1923 Beer Hall Putsch. Seven others were killed.

November 9, 1872 - The Great Boston Fire started in a dry-goods warehouse then spread rapidly in windy weather, destroying nearly 800 buildings. Damage was estimated at more than \$75 million. The fire's bright red glare could be seen in the sky for nearly 100 miles.

November 9, 1965 - At 5:16 p.m., the Great Blackout of the Northeast began as a tripped circuit breaker at a power plant on the Niagara River caused a chain reaction sending power surges knocking out interconnected power companies down the East Coast. The blackout affected over 30 million persons, one-sixth of the entire U.S. population. Electricity also failed in Ontario and Quebec.

November 9, 1989 - The Berlin Wall was opened up after standing for 28 years as a symbol of the Cold War. The 27.9 mile wall had been constructed in 1961.

November 10, 1871 - Explorer Henry M. Stanley found missionary David Livingstone at Ujiji, Africa. Stanley began his search the previous March for Livingstone who had been missing for two years. Upon locating him, he simply asked, "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?"

November 10, 1942 - Following the British victory at El Alamein in North Africa during World War II, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill stated, "This is not the end. It is not even the beginning of the end. But it is, perhaps, the end of the beginning."

November 11, 1918 - At 5 a.m., in Marshal Foch's railway car in the Forest of Compiègne, the Armistice between the Allied and Central Powers was signed, silencing the guns of World War I effective at 11 a.m. – the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month. In many places in Europe, a moment of silence in memory of the millions of fallen soldiers is still observed.

November 11, 1972 - The U.S. turned over its military base at Long Binh to the South Vietnamese, symbolizing the end of direct American military participation in the Vietnam War.

November 12, 1867 - A major eruption of Mount Vesuvius in Italy began, lasting several months.

November 12, 1923 - Adolf Hitler was arrested in Germany after the failed Beer Hall Putsch.

November 12, 1948 - Japanese General Hideki Tojo and six others were sentenced to death by an Allied war crimes tribunal.

November 13, 1942 - The five Sullivan Brothers from Waterloo, Iowa, were lost in the sinking of the cruiser USS Juneau by a Japanese

torpedo off Guadalcanal during World War II in the Pacific. Following their deaths, the U.S. Navy changed regulations to prohibit close relatives from serving on the same ship.

November 13, 1945 - General Charles De Gaulle was appointed president of the French provisional government.

November 13, 1956 - The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that racial segregation on public buses was unconstitutional.

November 14, 1666 - The first experimental blood transfusion took place in Britain, utilizing two dogs

November 14, 1889 - Newspaper reporter Nellie Bly set out from New York to beat the record of Jules Verne's imaginary hero Phileas Fogg, who traveled around the world in 80 days. Bly (pen name for Elizabeth Cochrane) returned 72 days later to a tumultuous welcome in New York.

November 15, 1777 - The Articles of Confederation were adopted by Continental Congress.

November 15, 1864 - During the American Civil War, Union troops under General William T. Sherman burned Atlanta.

November 15, 1881 - The Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada was formed in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Five years later the organization was renamed the American Federation of Labor (AFL).

November 15, 1943 - During the Holocaust, Heinrich Himmler ordered Gypsies and part-Gypsies to be sent to concentration camps. The number of Gypsies killed by Nazis is estimated up to 500,000.

November 15, 1969 - The largest antiwar rally in U.S. History occurred as 250,000 persons gathered in Washington, D.C., to protest the Vietnam War.

November 16, 1933 - President Franklin D. Roosevelt announced the U.S. and Soviet Russia had resumed diplomatic relations, suspended since 1919.

November 17, 1800 - The U.S. Congress met for the first time in the new capital at Washington, D.C. President John Adams then became the first occupant

of the Executive Mansion, later renamed the White House.

November 17, 1869 - The Suez Canal was formally opened after more than 10 years of construction.

November 17, 1993 - The United Nations opened its first war crimes tribunal since the Nuremberg and Tokyo trials following World War II. Judges from 11 nations were sworn in to examine recent mass murders in Yugoslavia characterized as ethnic cleansing.

November 17, 1993 - NAFTA, the North American Free Trade Agreement was approved by the U.S. House of Representatives by a vote of 234 to 200.

November 18, 1883 - A Connecticut school teacher, Charles F. Dowd, proposed a uniform time zone plan for the U.S. consisting of four zones.

November 19, 1863 - President Abraham Lincoln delivered the Gettysburg Address during ceremonies dedicating 17 acres of the Gettysburg Battlefield as a National Cemetery. Famed orator Edward Everett of Massachusetts preceded Lincoln and spoke for two hours. Lincoln then delivered his address in less than two minutes. Although many in attendance were at first unimpressed, Lincoln's words have come to symbolize the definition of democracy itself.

November 19, 1868 - New Jersey suffragists attempted to vote in the presidential election to test the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution which states, "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." 172 suffragists, including four African American women, were turned away. Instead they cast their votes in a women's ballot box overseen by 84-year-old Quaker Margaret Pryer.

November 19, 1978 - The biggest mass suicide in history occurred as Reverend Jim Jones led over 900 followers to their deaths at Jonestown, Guyana. Members of his "Peoples Temple" religious cult were ordered to drink a cyanide-laced fruit drink. Those who refused were forcibly injected. Precipitating the tragedy a day earlier, California Congressman Leo J. Ryan, along with four associates and several reporters, had been shot to death during an ambush at a nearby airstrip. They were attempting to return home after investigating the cult's remote jungle location. Jones and his mistress killed themselves

after watching his entire membership die. Only a few cult members managed to escape.

November 19, 1998 - The U.S. House of Representatives began an impeachment inquiry of President Bill Clinton, only the third presidential impeachment inquiry in U.S. History - the other two being of President Andrew Johnson in 1868 and President Richard Nixon in 1974.

November 20, 1789 - New Jersey became the first state to ratify the Bill of Rights.

November 20, 1945 - The Nuremberg War Crime Trials began in which 24 former leaders of Nazi Germany were charged with conspiracy to wage wars of aggression, crimes against peace, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.

November 20, 1962 - The Cuban Missile Crisis concluded as President John F. Kennedy announced he had lifted the U.S. Naval blockade of Cuba stating, "the evidence to date indicates that all known offensive missile sites in Cuba have been dismantled."

November 21, 1783 - The first free balloon flight took place in Paris as Jean Francois Pilatre de Rozier and Marquis Francois Laurent d'Arlandes ascended in a Montgolfier hot air balloon. Their flight lasted about 25 minutes and carried them nearly six miles at a height of about 300 feet over Paris. Benjamin Franklin was one of the spectators.

November 21, 1920 - The IRA (Irish Republican Army) shot and killed 14 British soldiers in Dublin in what became known as "Bloody Sunday."

November 22, 1497 - Portuguese navigator Vasco Da Gama, leading a fleet of four ships, became the first to sail round the Cape of Good Hope, while searching for a sea route to India.

November 22, 1963 - At 12:30 p.m., on Elm Street in downtown Dallas, President John F. Kennedy's motorcade slowly approached a triple underpass. Shots rang out. The President was struck in the back, then in the head. He was rushed to Parkland Memorial Hospital where fifteen doctors tried to save him. At 1 p.m., John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 35th President of the United States, was pronounced dead. On board Air Force One, at 2:38 p.m., Lyndon B. Johnson was sworn in as the 36th President.

November 23, 1890 - Ten-year-old Princess Wilhelmina became Queen of the Netherlands upon the death of her father William III. Her mother Queen Emma acted as Regent until 1898.

November 24, 1863 - The Battle of Chattanooga took place during the American Civil War as General Ulysses Grant's soldiers scaled heavily fortified Lookout Mountain and overran Confederate General Braxton Bragg's army.

November 24, 1874 - Joseph Glidden patented his invention of barbed wire.

November 24, 1969 - The U.S. Army announced that Lt. William L. Calley had been charged with premeditated murder in the massacre of civilians in the Vietnamese village of My Lai in March of 1968. Calley was ordered to stand trial by court martial and was later convicted and sentenced to life in prison. However, his sentence was later commuted to three years of house arrest by President Richard Nixon.

November 25, 1783 - At the end of the Revolutionary War, the last British troops left New York City.

November 25, 1963 - Three days after his assassination, John F. Kennedy was buried with full military honors at Arlington National Cemetery.

November 25, 1995 - By a margin of less than one percent, Ireland voted to legalize divorce, the closest vote in the nation's history.

November 26, 1703 - A "Great Storm" lasting two days struck southern England, flooding the Thames and Severn Rivers, killing at least 8,000 persons.

November 26, 1789 - The first American holiday occurred, proclaimed by President George Washington to be Thanksgiving Day, a day of prayer and public thanksgiving in gratitude for the successful establishment of the new American republic.

November 26, 1940 - During the Holocaust, Nazis began walling off the Jewish Ghetto in Warsaw, sealing in 400,000 inhabitants while denying them adequate food, sanitation and housing.

November 27, 1701 - Anders Celsius (1701-1744) was born in Sweden. He invented the centigrade

(Celsius) temperature scale commonly used in Europe.

November 28, 1520 - Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan passed through the strait (of Magellan) located at the southern tip of South America, thus crossing from the Atlantic Ocean into the Pacific.

November 28, 1934 - FBI agents killed bank robber George "Baby Face" Nelson near Barrington, Illinois.

November 29, 1864 - U.S. Army troops led by Colonel John Chivington attacked and killed at least 400 Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians at Sand Creek, Colorado after they had already surrendered.

November 29, 1929 - American explorer Richard Byrd and Bernt Balchen completed the first airplane flight to the South Pole.

November 29, 1989 - Forty-one years of Communist rule came to an end in Czechoslovakia following a twelve day revolution sparked by the beating of protesters. The Czech parliament voted unanimously to repeal constitutional clauses granting the Communist Party sole power. This brought a wave of reform headed by playwright Vaclav Havel, who later became president in the first free elections since World War II.

November 30, 1700 - The Battle of Narva occurred as eight thousand Swedish troops under King Charles XII invaded Norway, defeating a force of 50,000 Russians.

November 30, 1782 - A provisional peace treaty was signed between Great Britain and the United States heralding the end of America's War of Independence. The final treaty was signed in Paris on September 3, 1783. It declared the U.S. "...to be free, sovereign and independent states..." and that the British Crown "...relinquishes all claims to the government, propriety and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof."



Thanksgiving Word Search

R	E	L	A	T	I	V	E	S	T	I	F	S	M	F
P	N	R	E	U	K	S	S	N	C	H	A	O	E	A
X	I	E	F	B	O	B	E	T	I	L	A	A	O	S
O	B	L	Z	Y	O	L	T	U	R	K	S	N	T	D
W	R	Y	G	I	C	E	T	R	E	T	P	U	K	Y
T	S	E	V	R	A	H	L	K	N	Y	F	M	L	S
Y	V	A	R	G	I	M	E	E	N	F	T	I	U	N
S	Q	U	A	S	H	M	R	Y	I	W	M	A	R	P
F	A	L	L	P	R	A	S	N	D	A	L	O	B	A
R	M	H	T	N	B	A	G	C	F	A	C	E	K	I

COOK	MAIZE
CORN	PILGRIMS
DINNER	PUMPKIN
FALL	RELATIVES
FAMILY	SETTLERS
FEAST	SQUASH
FOOD	STUFFING
GRAVY	THANKS
HARVEST	TURKEY

