THE **NEW** LOOK OF THE SHOAL BROOK NEWS

AROUND THE BLOCK

Shoal Brook II Neighborhood Association — Building Pride in Our Neighborhood

VOLUME 3, ISSUE 4 — JULY 2010

USA BIRTHDAY-A SMALL HISTORY LESSON

"When in the Course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation."

1776 June 7 Congress, meeting in Philadelphia, receives Richard Henry Lee's resolution urging Congress to declare independence.

June 11 Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston appointed to a committee to draft a declaration of independence. American army retreats to Lake Champlain from Canada.

June 12-27 Jefferson, at the request of the committee, drafts a declaration, of which only a fragment exists. Jefferson's clean, or "fair" copy, the "original Rough draught," is reviewed by the committee. Both documents are in the manuscript collections of the Library of Congress.

June 28 A fair copy of the committee draft of the Declaration of Independence is read in Congress.

July 1-4 Congress debates and revises the Declaration of Independence.

July 2 Congress declares independence as the British fleet and army arrive at New York.

July 4 Congress adopts the Declaration of Independence in the morning of a bright, sunny, but cool Philadelphia day. John Dunlap prints the Declaration of Independence. These prints are now called "Dunlap Broadsides." Twenty-four copies are known to exist, two of which are in the Library of Congress. One of these was Washington's personal copy.

July 5 John Hancock, president of the Continental Congress, dispatches the first of Dunlap's broadsides of the Declaration of Independence to the legislatures of New Jersey and Delaware.

July 6 Pennsylvania Evening Post of July 6 prints the first newspaper rendition of the Declaration of Independence.

July 8 The first public reading of the Declaration is in Philadelphia.

July 9 Washington orders that the Declaration of Independence be read before the American army in New York

July 19 Congress orders the Declaration of Independence engrossed (officially inscribed) and signed by members.

August 2 Delegates begin to sign engrossed copy of the Declaration of Independence. A large British reinforcement arrives at New York after being repelled at Charleston, S.C.

1777 January 18 Congress, now sitting in Baltimore, Maryland, orders that signed copies of the Declaration of Independence printed by Mary Katherine Goddard of Baltimore be sent to the states.

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

- *We need candidates for the upcoming SBIINA Board elections.*
- *We are looking for a new newsletter editor. Please contact Trish Martin*

The next general membership meeting is scheduled for July 15th,2010.

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Dolley Madison's scripture cake

In the 1809, Dolley was First Lady and Queen of Cooks. Though recipes freely abound in today's world, in the good old days they were as guarded as the family jewels. After repeated requests for this cake recipe, Dolley relented in this ingenious manner.

1 cup Judges 5:25 (last clause)

2 cups Jeremiah 6:20

3 ½ teaspoons Amos 4:5

3 ½ cups of 1st Kings 4:22

A little Leviticus 2:13 (about ½ teaspoon)

1st Kings 10:2 to taste (1/2 teaspoon of any kind)

1 cup of boiling Genesis 24:11

1 cup Numbers 17:8 (chopped)

1 large spoonful Proverbs 24:13

6 of Job 39:14

3 cups 1st Samuel 30:12 (chopped)

2 cups Revelation 6:13 (chopped)

Bake at 325 degrees for about one hour.

Founding fathers facts

Here are a few facts about our Founding Fathers of which some of us may not be aware. These men paid a heavy price in order to give birth to our wonderful country.

Thomas Jefferson, the third President of the United States, was a quintessential 'Renaissance man.' He was a writer, inventor, politician, lawyer, diplomat and dynamic leader. He spoke many languages and was interested in everything. He had a complicated personal life after his wife died at a fairly young age. He had several children and was quite tall. He is usually best remembered as the author of the Declaration of Independence, but he was also an important President. He negotiated with Napoleon Bonaparte of France to make the Louisiana Purchase, which changed the course of American history.

Benjamin Franklin was an eccentric genius. He was a humorist, a printer, a visionary and an inventor. After the success of his Poor Richard's Almanac, he retired and devoted himself to public service and philanthropy. He is often remembered for eccentric projects such as studying lightening during a storm, but he was also one the three American leaders to sign the peace treaty with Britain that ended the American Revolution. He invented a type of bifocal glasses and other devices that still inspire inventors today. He followed his own path through life, building a uniquely American legacy that will never be forgotten.

James Madison, the fourth President of the United States, is remembered as the 'Father of the Constitution.' He was quite short and slight of stature, but was extremely smart. During his presidency, he led the country into the War of 1812 against Great Britain. He was happily married to Dolley Madison, but had no children. Before the American Revolution, he was one of the co-authors of The Federalist Papers, which helped stir up support for independence. He was not as flamboyant as some of his contemporaries, but his thoughtful leadership successfully guided the country through tumultuous times.

George Washington, the first President of the United States, was a beloved and respected leader. He was the only President ever to win a unanimous vote by the Electoral College. He led the American military during the American Revolution and was highly regarded by those who knew him, especially the soldiers who served under him. He was quiet and reserved in public but in his free time enjoyed many lighthearted hobbies, including playing cards, hunting, fishing and dancing. He had a long and happy marriage to Martha Washington. He had two step-children but no children of his own. His personal integrity has passed into legend, as has his leadership of the United States during its infancy.

John Adams, the second President of the United States, was a powerful and imposing leader. He had strong opinions and expressed them forcefully. Although the legacy of his presidency is somewhat marred by his passing of the Alien and Sedition laws, which made it a crime to criticize the American government, he also left a legacy of a strong American military and a newly united American nation. He is also remembered for his long and happy marriage to Abigail Adams. Their letters to each other are often quoted, especially Abigail's letter asking Adams to 'remember the ladies' when shaping the new American government. John and Abigail Adams had several children during their long marriage. Adams was a controversial leader during his lifetime, but he left a legacy of leadership and personal commitment to American ideals.

John Hanson (1721-1783)

The first constitution in our nation's history was the U.S. Articles of Confederation. Under the **U.S. Articles of Confederation** we took "baby steps" as a nation. The government conducted the affairs of the country during the last two years of the Revolutionary War, helped to negotiate the Treaty of Paris in 1783, and produced two monumental pieces of legislation in the Land Ordinance of 1785 and the Northwest Ordinance of 1787. When we think of the President of the United States, many people do not realize that we are actually referring to presidents elected under the U.S. Constitution. Everybody knows that the first president in that sense was George Washington. But in fact the Articles of Confederation, the predecessor to the Constitution, also called for a president– albeit one with greatly diminished powers. Eight men were appointed to serve one-year terms as president under the Articles of Confederation. The first was John Hanson, in 1781. His exact title was the "President of the United States in Congress Assembled." The Articles of Confederation did not specifically "define" the powers of the President, and so under John Hanson's leadership various departments of the government were formed. He alone had the authority to correspond and negotiate with foreign governments. During his one year in office, he approved the Great Seal of the United States that is still used today and helped establish the first U.S. Treasury Department. He led the flight to guarantee the statehood of the Western Territories beyond the Appalachian Mountains that had been controlled by some of the original thirteen colonies. Upon his death on November 21, 1783, the following eulogy appeared in the *Maryland Gazette:*

"Thus was ended the career of one of America's greatest statesmen. While hitherto practically unknown to our people, and this is true as to nearly all the generations that have lived since his day, his great handiwork, the nation which he helped to establish, remains as a fitting tribute to his memory. It is doubtful if there has ever lived on this side of the Atlantic, a nobler character or shrewder statesman. One would search in vain to find a more powerful personage, or a more aggressive leader, in the annals of American history. and it is extremely doubtful if there has ever lived in an age since the advent of civilization, a man with a keener grasp of, or a deeper insight into, such democratic ideals as are essential to the promotion of personal liberty and the extension of human happiness. He was firm in his opinion that the people of America were capable of ruling themselves without the aid of a king."

DID YOU KNOW.....

John Adams was the first President to live in the White House when he came to Washington, D.C. in November of 1800. However, he was only there for four months after losing the election of 1800 to Thomas Jefferson.

James Madison of Virginia was responsible for proposing the resolution to create the various Cabinet positions within the Executive Branch of our government and twelve amendments to the Constitution of which ten became the Bill of Rights.

George Washington enjoyed raffles and lotteries, card playing, fox hunting, duck hunting, fishing, cockfighting, horse racing, boat racing, and dancing.

Thomas Jefferson sometimes spent $50 a day (about $900 today) for groceries because of his lavish entertaining. The wine bill for the eight years he served as president was $11,000 (about $198,000 today!). He was also the first President to grow tomatoes in North America.

John Adams was the only president to be the father of a future president (John Quincy Adams) until George W. Bush became president in 2000, making George Bush Sr. the second president to have a son also be a president.

Little-known first lady facts

Martha Washington, 1731-1802
George Washington's wife was the first to be given the title "lady" by the press, as in "Lady Washington," and the first wife of a president to appear on U.S. postage stamp.

Abigail Adams, 1744-1818
John Adams' wife urged her husband to "remember the ladies" when he was writing the nation's Declaration of Independence in 1776. She also was the first woman to be both a president's wife and the mother of a president, and the first to live in the White House.

Martha Jefferson, 1748-1782
No known portrait exists of Thomas Jefferson's wife, who died 18 years before her husband was elected president. Their daughter Martha Jefferson Randolph served as White House hostess, and was the first to give birth in the presidential mansion in Washington, D.C.

Dolley Madison, 1768-1849
James Madison's wife is the only first lady given an honorary seat on the floor of Congress, and was the first American to respond to telegraph message—sent by inventor Samuel Morse.

Elizabeth Monroe, 1768-1830
James Monroe's wife ended the custom of a president's wife making the first social call on the wives of other officials in Washington - and the insulted women boycotted her White House receptions.

Louisa Adams, 1775-1852
John Quincy Adams' wife was the only first lady born in a foreign country—England. She played the harp, wrote satirical plays and raised silkworms.

Rachel Jackson, 1767-1828
Andrew Jackson's wife was a bigamist, having married Jackson before she was divorced from her first husband. She died after Jackson was elected president but before his inauguration. Her niece Emily Donelson served as White House hostess during most of the Jackson administration

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The NEW look of the Shoal Brook News

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If you provide a service, live in the neighborhood and would like to have your information published in the newsletter at no charge, please contact Trish Martin at 468-7993.

Building Pride in Our Neighborhood

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Newsletter Printed Courtesy of:

Northland Neighborhoods, Inc.