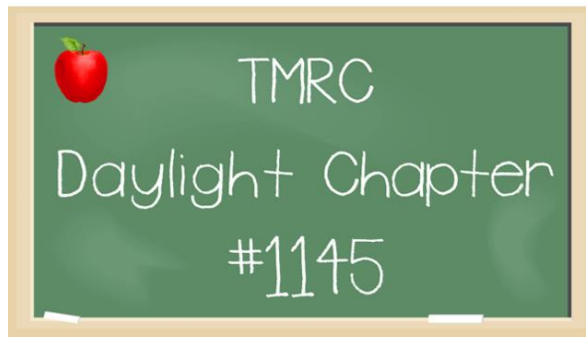




WM Jean James  
WP Floyd Hall



Grab a pencil and piece of paper. How many words can you make using the letters in "CONSTITUTION" We found !

**September Birthdays**

- 121 George Watkins
- 22 Walter Echols
- 23 Keith Arterburn
- 25 Zaneta Miller
- 26 Erin McFatrige
- 29 Norman G. Dow



**September:**

**Flower:** Forget-me-not, Morning glories, Asters

**Birthstone:** sapphire.

**Zodiac Signs:** Virgo (until September 22) and Libra (September 23 onwards)

**Bird:** Yellow-throated Vireo



**The Constitution of the United States**

established America's national government and fundamental laws, and guaranteed certain basic rights for its citizens. It was signed on September 17, 1787, by delegates to the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia.

Previously, under America's first governing document, the Articles of Confederation, the national government was weak and states operated like independent countries. At the 1787 convention, delegates devised a plan for a stronger federal government with three branches—executive, legislative and judicial—along with a system of checks and balances to ensure no single branch would have too much power.

**JUMBLE**

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YOOTS  
TOISH  
FUPULC  
TOMSED



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here

**COUNTRY MUSIC STARS**

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

- JOHNNY CASH
- KENNY ROGERS
- MERLE HAGGARD
- REBA McENTIRE
- TIM McGRAW
- GEORGE STRAIT
- HANK WILLIAMS
- GEORGE JONES
- BUCK OWENS
- DOLLY PARTON
- PATSY CLINE
- FAITH HILL
- GENE AUTRY
- LORETTA LYNN
- CHARLIE PRIDE
- GARTH BROOKS

Here are the Web links that work for Eastern Star:

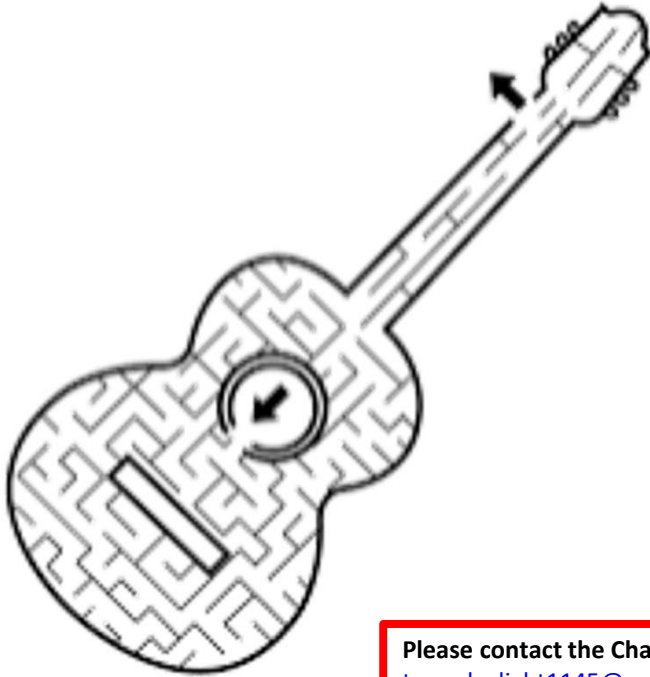
<http://arlington.yorkkrietexas.org/aug2021.htm>

<http://www.arlington.yorkkrietexas.org/OESindex.htm>

<http://www.arlington.yorkkrietexas.org/OES-pgs.htm>

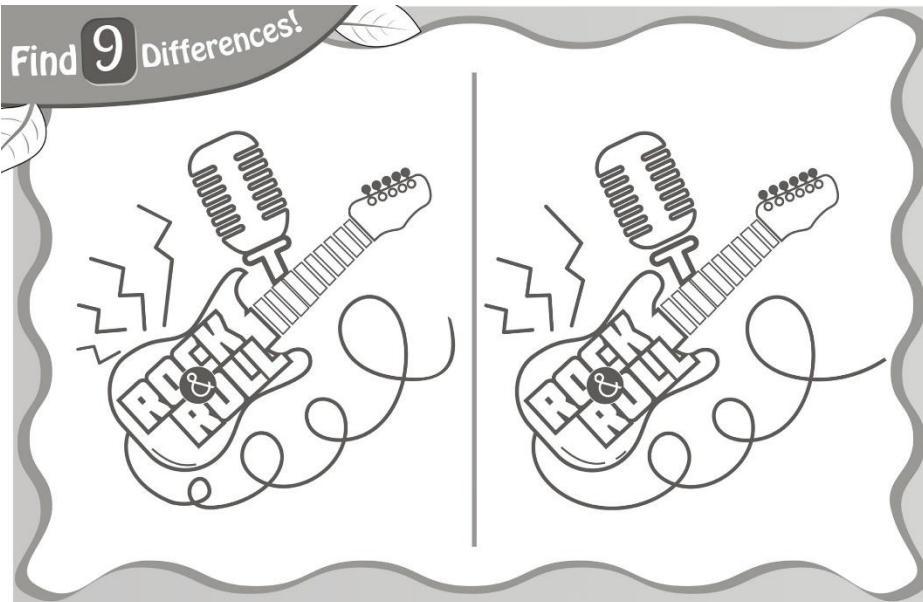
- Last meeting
- TMRC OES Main Page
- TMRC OES Links/events

# Guitar Maze



Please contact the Chapter Secretary [tmrc.daylight1145@gmail.com](mailto:tmrc.daylight1145@gmail.com) if you have a change of phone number or address.

Find 9 Differences!



## Free Masks

Lavelle Ford and Barbara Spencer are still making masks. Masks are free to all members and to all TMRC residents and staff.

Barbara: [barbs1145@hotmail.com](mailto:barbs1145@hotmail.com)

Lavelle: [lavelle.ford@gmail.com](mailto:lavelle.ford@gmail.com)



## The Constitution Has Changed and Expanded Since 1787

- The Preamble to the U.S. Constitution

The Preamble outlines the Constitution's purpose and guiding principles. It reads:

"We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

The Bill of Rights were 10 amendments guaranteeing basic individual protections, such as freedom of speech and religion, that became part of the Constitution in 1791. To date, there are 27 constitutional amendments.

- Why did we need the Bill of Rights? America's first constitution, the Articles of Confederation, was ratified in 1781, a time when the nation was a loose confederation of states, each operating like independent countries. The national government was comprised of a single legislature, the Congress of the Confederation; there was no president or judicial branch.

The Articles of Confederation gave Congress the power to govern foreign affairs, conduct war and regulate currency; **however**, in reality these powers were sharply limited because Congress had no authority to enforce its requests to the states for money or troops.

Soon after America won its independence from Great Britain with its 1783 victory in the American Revolution, it became increasingly evident that the young republic needed a stronger central government in order to remain stable.

(See more on page 3)

International Country Music Day, on September 17, is a day of festivals, concerts, dances, and all kinds of other events that celebrate country music, to honor this distinctly American genre.

Though International Country Music Day has only been a worldwide event since 2003, country music itself evolved during the 1920s in the U.S. The music form is the result of a mix of Delta blues, Appalachian folk, Cajun music, Creole Zydeco, and others. Today, people often think of the genre as “Old Country,” which has been wildly popular since the 1950s.

Artists during this golden period such as Johnny Cash, Waylon Jennings, Willie Nelson, and of course Hank Williams, gave fans unforgettable stories and glimpses into the struggles of a hardscrabble life. Speaking of Hank Williams, the day chosen for this holiday, September 17, is Hank Williams’ birthday. It’s easy to guess the country music icon left a wealth of quality country songs as his legacy, such as ‘Cold Cold Heart’ and ‘Lost Highway.’

All 35 of the singles Williams recorded made the top ten on the Billboard Country & Western Bestsellers chart, with 11 of them reaching the number one spot.

New country, on the other hand, is a subgenre represented by a similarly talented pool of singers and songwriters, including Dierks Bentley, Miranda Lambert, Keith Urban, and many more. Country music shows no signs of slowing down or going away.

In 1786, Alexander Hamilton, a lawyer and politician from New York, called for a constitutional convention to discuss the matter. The Confederation Congress, which in February 1787 endorsed the idea, invited all 13 states to send delegates to a meeting in Philadelphia.

#### •Forming a More Perfect Union

•On May 25, 1787, the Constitutional Convention opened. There were 55 delegates in attendance, representing all states except Rhode Island, which refused to send representatives because it did not want a powerful central government interfering in its economic business.

•The delegates were a well-educated group that included merchants, farmers, bankers and lawyers. Many had served in the Continental Army, colonial legislatures or the Continental Congress. Eight delegates were signers of the Declaration of Independence, while six had signed the Articles of Confederation.

#### •Debating the Constitution

•The delegates had been tasked by Congress with amending the Articles of Confederation; however, they soon began deliberating proposals for an entirely new form of government. After intensive debate, which continued throughout the summer of 1787 they developed a plan that established three branches of national government—executive, legislative and judicial. A system of checks and balances was put into place so that no single branch would have too much authority. The specific powers and responsibilities of each branch were also laid out.

•Among the more contentious issues was the question of state representation in the national legislature. Delegates from larger states wanted population to determine how many representatives a state could send to Congress, while small states called for equal representation. The issue was resolved by creating a bicameral legislature with proportional representation of the states in the lower house (House of Representatives) and equal representation in the upper house (Senate).

•To date, there have been thousands of proposed amendments to the Constitution. However, only 17 amendments have been ratified in addition to the Bill of Rights.